
CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



Muhammadu Buhari GCFR
*President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria
Visitor*

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



His Excellency,
RT. HON. IFEANYI UGWUANYI (Gburugburu)
Executive Governor, Enugu State

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



His Imperial Majesty
Oba Adeyeye Enitan Babatunde Ogunwusi, Ojaja II
*The Ooni of Ife
Chancellor*

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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Chief Mike Olorunfemi
*Pro-Chancellor and Chairman of Governing Council,
University of Nigeria
Pillar of Peace Recipient*

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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PROFESSOR BENJAMIN CHUKWUMA OZUMBA
MBBS (Lagos), FRCOG, FACOG, FACS
The Immediate Past Vice-Chancellor, University of Nigeria
SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



His Excellency, Distinguished Senator
DR. IBRAHIM SHEKARAU, CON
(SARDUANAN KANO)
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**



PROFESSOR CHARLES ARIZECHUKWU IGWE
B.Agric; M.Sc; Ph.D. (Nig.); PGD (Norway); AvH Fellow
VICE-CHANCELLOR

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



Professor James Chukwuma Ogbonna
B.Sc. (Jos); M. Eng. (Yamanashi, Japan); Ph.D. (Tsukuba, Japan)
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic)

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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Professor (Mrs.) Edith Nwosu
LL.B, LL.M, Ph.D (Nig.), BL
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Enugu Campus)

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**



Barr. Dr. Christopher C. Igbokwe
*B.Sc.; LLB.; BL; LL.M; FCPA; FCAI; MNIM; MAUA (UK); JP
Registrar*

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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Professor (Mrs) Chinwe N. Ezeani
CLN, AIIA, FICA, FIMC
University Librarian

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



Dr. Jude Kenechukwu Edeh
B.Sc.; MBA (Nig.); ACA , FCA
Bursar

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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JUSTICE PETER N. C. UMEADI (RTD.)
CHAIRMAN OF THE OCCASSION

CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD



PROFESSOR MRS. FLORENCE O. ORABUEZE, Ph.D
Convener and Host of the Conference

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**



HON. JUSTICE CHRISTIAN C. NWEZE

*Hon. Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Abuja
and Professor, Faculty of Law, ESUT*

*2020 Keynote Speaker for the conference on
**MIGRATION AND SLAVERY AS SIGNIFICANT
FEATURES OF THE 21ST CENTURY***

(Thursday, 9th July - Saturday, 11th July, 2020)

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**VISITOR, CHANCELLOR, AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS
OF THE UNIVERSITY**

VISITOR

Gen. Muhammadu Buhari

*President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria*

CHANCELLOR

His Imperial Majesty

Oba Adeyeye Enitan Babatunde Ogunwusi, Ojaja II

The Ooni of Ife

PRO-CHANCELLOR

Chief Mike Olorunfemi

VICE-CHANCELLOR

Professor Charles Arizechukwu Igwe

B. Agric; M.Sc; Ph.D(Nig);PGD (Norway); AvH Fellow.

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR (ACADEMIC)

Professor James Chukwuma Ogbonna

B.Sc. (Jos.), M.Eng (Yamanashi Japan), Ph.D (Tsukuba, Japan)

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR (ENUGU CAMPUS)

Professor (Mrs) Edith Nwosu

LL.B, LL.M, Ph.D (Nig), BL

REGISTRAR

Barr. Dr. Christopher C. Igbokwe

B.Sc, LLB, BL, LLM, Ph.D, FCPA, FCAI, MNIM, MAUA(UK), JP

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

Professor Chinwe N. Ezeani

CLN, AIIA, FICA, FIMC

BURSAR

Dr. J.K. Edeh

B.Sc., MBA (Nig).ACA

**MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**

- 1. Chief Mike Olorunfemi, *Pro-Chancellor & Chairman***
- 2. Professor C. A. Igwe, *Vice-Chancellor***
- 3. Professor J.C. Ogbonna, *Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic)***
- 4. Professor (Mrs) Edith Nwosu, *Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Enugu Campus)***
- 5. Mr. Edwin Ementa Nwokoye, *Rep. of the Federal Ministry of Education***
- 6. Mr. J. N. J. Ewulu**
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- 10. Professor R.C. Ezeokonkwo**
- 11. Professor Uju C. Umo**
- 12. Professor F. C. Chilaka**
- 13. Professor Jerry O. Ugwuanyi**
- 14. Professor S. O. C. Ugwu**
- 15. Barr. M. A. Obayi**
- 16. Dr. Chike Ubani**
- 17. Professor Uchenna I. Nwagha, *Provost, College of Medicine***
- 18. Professor (Mrs.) Chinwe N. Ezeani, *University Librarian***
- 19. Dr. J.K. Edeh, *Bursar***
- 20. Dr. Christopher C. Igbokwe, *Registrar & Secretary***

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem
Arise, O compatriots, Nigeria's call obey
To serve our fatherland
With love and strength and faith
The labour of our heroes past
Shall never be in vain
To serve with heart and might
One nation bound in freedom, peace, and unity.

Oh God of creation, direct our noble cause
Guide our leaders right
Help our youth and truth to know
In love and honesty to grow
And living just and true
Great lofty heights attain
To build a nation where peace and justice shall reign.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA SONG

VERSE I

Solo I Hail Varsity of Nigeria, my Alma Mater
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for the sake of truth
Solo II Where young men and women do seek for knowledge
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for the sake of knowledge
Solo III Where the Nation's potentials do brood in the nest
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for her noble ideals
Solo IV Hail Varsity par excellence our dreams come true
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for the giant awakes

TUTTI My Alma Mater, my Alma Mater
 Noble are thy looks and thy ideals
 And great art thou in Science and Arts
 In other realms of learning
 Thou art all sublime.

VERSE II

Solo II The Varsity that is sited on soft green hills
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for her beauty's sake
Solo III Hail Varsity of our glory, the pride of our land
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for her light will shine
Solo IV Hail Varsity par excellence our dreams come true
Refrain Hail her and rejoice for the giant awakes
TUTTI My Alma Mater, my Alma Mater, etc.

**PROGRAMME OF EVENTS FOR A CONFERENCE ON
“CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA IN
THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD”**

1. Courtesy Call on the Vice Chancellor
2. Arrival of the Vice Chancellor & Guests
3. The National Anthem
4. The University of Nigeria Song
5. Opening Prayers
6. Introduction of the Chairman and Guests
7. Chairman's Opening Remarks
8. Convener's Welcome Speech
9. The Vice Chancellor's Address
10. Citation of the Keynote Speaker
11. Lead Paper Presentations
12. Presentation of Pillar of Peace Awards
13. Music Interlude
14. Unveiling of the Festschrift in Honour of Professor Mrs. F.O. Orabueze
15. Goodwill Messages
16. Raffle Draw
17. Vote of Thanks by the Chairman, LOC
18. Announcements
19. Closing Prayers
20. Lunch Break

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MEMBERS OF LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE



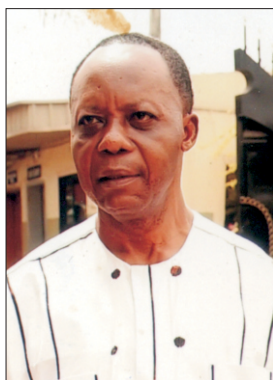
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Asika Ikechukwu, Ph.D
LOC member



Bolingo Elenwo



Dr Sunusi Muhammad Kani



Engr. Sikiru Salau



Conference LOC members

**A WELCOME ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR MRS. FLORENCE O.
ORABUEZE, THE CONVENER AND HOST OF THE
CONFERENCE ON “CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS
GROWING PHENOMENA IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED
WORLD”, HELD ON MONDAY, 29TH JULY, 2019, AT PAA, UNN**

Protocol

I sincerely and respectfully thank everybody here present, for the sacrifices you have made to be at this very important conference at this point in the life of our nation, when the state of our nationhood is in question. Today, we have all taken time off our busy schedules, made great effort, spent our money, time and energy, and converged from different places, to be in this conference. I do hope that this conference, which is the first of its kind in our troubled nation and violent-prone world, would provide solutions to **Criminality and Violence**, which are twin-headed monsters, that besiege almost all nations on the face of the earth, particularly our country, Nigeria. I cannot fail to appreciate the keynote speaker, His Excellency, Senator (Dr.) Ibrahim Shekarau, CON (Sarduanan Kano), who is a friend of the Igbo people and, a special friend of the University of Nigeria and its alumni. He has always answered our calls whenever we needed him. He was here on December 6th, 2018, when he gave the first maiden lecture at the first alumni home-coming of the graduates of the School of Postgraduate Studies, University of Nigeria. I also thank the lead paper presenters – His Grace, Archbishop Emmanuel O. Chukwuma, the Anglican Archbishop of Enugu Diocese, who is a good shepherd of the people; My Lord, Hon. Justice Chukwunweike Ogbuabor, a Judge of Enugu State High Court; my dearest sister, Mrs. Abimbola Likinyo, Director, Department of State Services, Enugu State Command; my colleague in the university, who is always ready to help and to mentor, Prof. Aloysius-Michaels Okolie, National President, Nigeria Political Science Association; my very good friend and ace journalist and management guru, Mr. Don C. Adinuba, the Honourable Commissioner for Information, Anambra State, and one of the notable names in the fourth estate of the realm, Dr. Robert Obioha, the Chairman of Editorial Board of the Sun Newspapers, Lagos – for their immense and uncommon sacrifices for being here to present papers on various aspects of criminality and violence and to proffer solutions to the monsters that are destroying the world and our country. I also thank the chairman of the opening ceremonies of this conference, Hon. Justice Peter N. C. Umeadi, Retired, the Chief Judge of Anambra State and a visiting professor

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at the Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. Despite the fact that he buried his dear mother on Friday, three days ago, he is able to come today to chair this conference, because of the importance he attaches to the survival of the human society. I most sincerely also appreciate a historical figure who has left indelible marks that are carved in granite in this university, the special guest of honour, our father, our mentor, an academic and administrative icon, Prof. Benjamin Chukwuma Ozumba, the immediate past vice chancellor of University of Nigeria, Nsukka. I also appreciate the vice chancellor of the university, a very hard working man, a man with integrity and candor, Prof. Charles Arizechukwu Igwe, for his help in the success of this conference. I cannot forget to mention the excellent administrative team of the university – Prof. James Ogbonna (DVC Academic), Prof. Mrs. Edith Nwosu (DVC UNEC), Dr. Chief Chris Igbokwe, the registrar of the university, Prof. Mrs. Chinwe Ezeani, the university librarian, and the university bursar, Dr. Jude Edeh. I would have failed in my duty as the convener and host of this conference, if I do not recognize the contributions and immense sacrifices of the members of our council led by Chief Michael Olorunfemi, whose sacrifices to the university are uncountable. I appreciate your presence at this very important conference, and it shows your immense love for the university and our young students, who are to gain from the wealth of research papers to be presented here today.

This conference and its theme and sub-themes are apt when we consider the state of our nation today. For there comes a time in the life of a people and a nation, when there is only one choice, and only one decision, that is left to them. In our nation, Nigeria, that time is now, when there is a visible collapse of the nation's security and the state is in a Hobbesian state of nature, where lives are worthless and meaningless, and one can be killed extra-judicially for a trivial offence or no offence at all, and the killer walks the streets scot-free, looking for his or her next victim. The Nigeria Police Force is helpless; the other law enforcement agencies are stretched to the limit; the judiciary is battered and the army overwhelmed in combating the internal and external aggressions that seem to reduce Nigeria to a state of statelessness. The citizens face the ordeals of criminality and violence individually and collectively every day, both in public and private spheres. No one is sure who is to be slaughtered or butchered by the rampaging bandits that roam the country freely or, who would be kidnapped for ransom. Our youths have not fared better, as they have been inculcated with the malaise of the acquisition of wealth without hard work. They believe that money can be made at all costs and by all means. And either they are involved in armed-robbery or

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kidnapping or cyber crimes or drug-trafficking or presently what is called “Yahoo Plus”, which is the killing of their victims, particularly the women for ritual purposes. Because of the violence and criminal activities that pose security challenges to the country, the researchers and scholars in the academia and other critical stakeholders can no longer afford to keep silent while the nation is at the throes of strangulation. And that is the reason the convener and host of the conference, Prof. Mrs. Florence O. Orabueze, has called for a multi-disciplinary discourses that would provide solutions to our embattled nation and a world that are in distress and in crises. In the life of a nation, whenever the country is faced with challenges, whether social, economic or health-wise, it is the academia that provides solutions to them. Therefore, the conference on “Criminality and Violence as Growing Phenomena in the 21st Century Globalized World” has captured the attention of critical stakeholders in the legislature, security, religion, judiciary, media and the academia that would examine the various aspects of the problems and proffer useful solutions to them. I thank particularly the conference participants for answering the call to duty at a very short notice. You should be sure that your effort is not in vain, and the papers presented at this conference and are deemed to be publishable would be published in print and online within two months after this conference and made accessible to the public in an academic journal entitled, *OGBAZULUOBODO: THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES*.

Other activities at the opening session of the conference include the giving of **Pillar of Peace Awards** to men and women of integrity and exemplary leadership, whose lives are worthy to be emulated by others, by The Grace Uzoma Okonkwo Foundation. This is a foundation in honour of my late mother, late Madam Grace Uzoma Okonkwo (Nee Osakwe), who died in October, 1983, at the age of forty-six years, when I was still in secondary school. The foundation is a continuation of her philanthropic disposition and exemplary life style that promoted human society.

You should note that the awards are not given to the individuals and couples because of their wealth but on the bases of their lifestyles in the past and at present that showcase their silent and sterling contributions and sacrifices for the growth and development of humanity. Such individuals include Chief Michael Olurunfemi, the Pro-chancellor and chairman of council of University of Nigeria. This is the only chairman of council in Nigeria that has never taken any money and never sought for any contracts from the university. He is a man whose major interest is not on the acquisition of wealth

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but the state of his soul as it meets his creator; Professor & Pharm. Benjamin Ozumba, whose transformative leadership as the immediate vice chancellor of University of Nigeria has brought the university a harvest of awards, recognitions and honours. For instance, under his administration, the university established the first science park in the sub-Saharan Africa; it also generates electricity from waste and, very recently, the university built an electric car. Prof. Ozumba's administration empowered so many people and put food on the tables for the poor that he is nicknamed, "Vice Chancellor Umu Ogbenye". He also recorded the highest promotion of staff since 1960 during his administration. Other recipients of the awards are Prof. B.I.C. Ijomah, who is a historical figure in the university, being the first S.U.G. president of the university, and the first national president of University of Nigeria Alumni Association; Rev. Fr. Dr. Raymond C. Arazu is a Holy Ghost priest that has trained and empowered more than three hundred people, including widows and orphans; Prof. Mrs. Edith Nwosu, the D.V.C. (Enugu Campus) is a mother par excellence who has mentored and fed so many students inside and outside the university. Besides, His Royal Highness, Igwe G.F.O. Asadu, Okpeudo I of Ihe N'Owerre, would also be given the **Pillar of Peace Award** for the peaceful administration in his kingdom. Finally, Chief Sir (Dr) Godwin Ubaka & Lady Dr. Patricia Obiageli Okeke of G.U.O. Motors Limited would also receive the **Pillars of Peace Award** for their philanthropic contributions to the human society.

Prof. B.C. Ozumba, the most transformative vice chancellor of the university, is the **special guest of honour** at the conference. He is a man God has created to soar like an eagle, to shine like a star, and to sparkle like a blue diamond, wherever he finds himself.

I cannot forget to acknowledge the sacrifices and dedication to duty of the L.O.C. of this conference, chaired by Prof. L.C. Ogenyi. They are very wonderful people, who make things happen. My appreciation also goes to the H.O.D., Department of English & Literary Studies, Prof. Ikenna Dieke, and other members of staff of the department. I also greet the Dean, Faculty of Arts, Prof. Nnanyelugo Okoro, **serious business**, the various student bodies and the entire university community are acknowledged and appreciated for their uncompromising support for the success of this conference. Lions and Lionesses, please, be patient for within a few hours, ten students shall win cash prizes of five thousand naira (N5,000.00) each from the raffle tickets distributed this morning.

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I also sincerely and immensely thank my dear and wonderful husband, Chief Sir Alexander O. Orabueze, my children – Barr. Chiamaka Ifeatu Orabueze, Dr. Mrs. Ibuchukwu Nkeonyenasoya Okonkwo, Engr. Obiajulu Ikenna Orabueze and Barr. Chukwunedum Ndukaife Orabueze and my beautiful granddaughter, Chimamada Akachukwu Winifred Okonkwo, for always being there for me. I also appreciate my siblings, particularly my eldest brother, Mr. Samuel Ifeanyichukwu Okonkwo, who trained me in school, and my younger sister, Mrs. Deborah Nriamah, who had made out time to be here with us.

I am also grateful to all those individuals and companies that made it possible for this conference to hold. May the Good Lord continue to bless and favour them abundantly. I say thank you to my friends in the fourth estate of the realm, who are here present, for you have never disappointed me, and I do hope you would spread the message from this conference like wild fire in the harmatan period and give it the publicity it deserves in order to bring a new peaceful world order. I believe that today, we have planted a seed that will germinate into a giant tree that will bear good fruits.

Once again, I thank everybody in this hall for making out time to be here. And I look forward to seeing you at our next conference, with the theme of **MIGRATION AND SLAVERY AS SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE 21ST CENTURY**, which holds from Thursday, 9th July - Saturday, 11th July, 2020. The keynote speaker for the 2020 conference is **HON. JUSTICE CHRISTIAN C. NWEZE, Hon. Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, Abuja and Professor, Faculty of Law, ESUT**. God bless you as I wish all of you God's journey mercy as you travel back to your various destinations.



Prof. Florence O. Orabueze
Convener & Host of the Conference

A CITATION ON HIS EXCELLENCY DISTINGUISHED SENATOR DR IBRAHIM SHEKARAU PRESENTED ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONFERENCE ON CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Professor Charles Arizechukwu Igwe
Members of the University of Nigeria Governing Council
Principal Officers of the University
The Convener of this Conference, Prof Barrister Mrs Florence Orabueze
Professors and Heads of Departments
Traditional Rulers and Ambassadors of Peace here present
Distinguished scholars
Ladies and gentlemen
Lions and Lionesses



This is the second time in one year that I have presented His Excellency Dr Ibrahim Shekarau to an audience. But the last time, he was not a senator of the Federal Republic. Today, I have the singular privilege and the unquantifiable honour to present to you His Excellency Distinguished Senator Dr Ibrahim Shekarau (CON). He won with overwhelming votes of close to one million over and above the second runner-up to clinch the Kano Central Senatorial Zone election in the last National Assembly election in February, 2019.

His Excellency Senator Dr Ibrahim Shekarau (CON) has distinguished himself in the classroom, in civil service, in state and national politics. He is the former two-time Governor of Kano State (2003-2011), a former Minister of Education of the Federal Republic, an administrator equipped with a winning charm, ready tact, refined mind and modesty of carriage. His second term in office as Executive Governor of the country's most populous State debunked the notion within political circles that no governor would ever rule Kano State for two consecutive terms. Malam Ibrahim Shekarau administered Kano State with honesty, a high sense of purpose and determination to let the Talakawa reap the benefit of civil rule and good governance.

Born on the 5th of November 1955 at Kurmawa Quarters of Kano City, His Excellency, Ibrahim Shekarau knew early in life that without a solid educational foundation, he would be bereft of the necessary tools for making impact on society. Straight from secondary school, he proceeded to the prestigious Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, between 1973 and 1977 where he obtained his degree in Mathematics Education. To solidify his education base, he further obtained a Certificate in Guidance & Counselling at the famous Bayero University, Kano.

His friendship with the Igbo people blossomed right after graduation. For

his mandatory National Youth Service from 1977 to 1978, he taught mathematics at Madonna Boys High School, Etiti, a Catholic institution in the then newly created Imo State. Some of the friends he made in this period as well as the cultural knowledge he gained of the Igbo people are assets he had put to good use throughout his administrative and political career. He became the very first Kano State Governor to appoint Igbo people as Special Advisers to his Administration. He did the same for Yoruba and Igala residents, non-natives of Kano who had contributed to the socio-economic development of the state, thereby giving them a sense of belonging and improving thereby a healthy inter-ethnic relationship.

From 1978 to 2003, Ibrahim Shekarau worked conscientiously in a number of public establishments. He had taught mathematics and had been principal of some of the most famous schools in Northern Nigeria, including: Government Day Junior Secondary School, Wudil, Government College Hadejia, Government College Birnin Kudu, Government Secondary School Gwammaja (I) and Rumfa College. He was also a Chief Lecturer in (Mathematics) in the Department of Physical Sciences, Kano State College of Arts, Science and Remedial Studies. Malam Shekarau throughout his educational career influenced a generation of young people who today share his philosophies of hard work, piety and service to mankind.

As a school principal, Malam Shekarau played a dynamic role in championing the cause of improving learning and teaching conditions at the state and federal levels through his active involvement in the affairs of the All Nigeria Conference of Principals of Secondary Schools (ANCOPSS). He was a member of this highly respected professional association of all secondary school principals in Nigeria for 13 full years. In 1981, he became Assistant Secretary of the Kano State Chapter of the Association. He then rose through the ranks to become its National President in 1988. And in 1990, for his unmatched leadership acumen, he was returned unopposed to serve a second term as National President of ANCOPSS. His terms in office witnessed the emergence of a stronger, more focused ANCOPSS.

Outside the classroom, Malam Shekarau has served his state in many capacities. He has served as Deputy Director of Education.

Director for Planning, Research and Statistics

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Water Resources, Rural and Community Development.

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, Research and Statistics

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education

Permanent Secretary, Administration and General Services Directorate,

Permanent Secretary, Cabinet Office

Permanent Secretary Civil Service Commission.

Member WAEC State Committee in Kano

Member WAEC National Committee

Ibrahim Shekarau is an erudite scholar with many scholarly papers to his credit both locally and internationally. He is particularly interested in the education and protection of the Girl-child. He believes society will

lose massively if the girl-child is not shielded from harmful social and traditional practices. As a two-term Governor of Kano State, this moral bent in his thinking touched the hearts and physical well-being of the masses who held him in very high esteem. His laudable programmes in housing, rural electrification, education, health-care, agriculture, network of roads, urban development, provision of communication facilities, sports, water supply and irrigational expansion made the Ibrahim Shekarau administration second to none in the history of the state and a worthy beacon in the country. This prompted the great University of Nigeria to confer on him a PhD (Honoris Causa) in Public Administration.

Governor Shekarau is loved and honoured for his decency and piety, and for his belief in our common humanity. His sense of balance, equity, justice and fairness earned him chieftaincy titles from across the country. He is:

Onye di Oha Nma of Isiala Ngwa.
Aka Dike Ukwu of Umuahia.
Nwanne di Namba of Igboland.
Atunluse of Edelandin Osun State.
Olu-Omo of Owoin Ondo State.
And Sardaunan Kano, Kano State.

Very recently too His highness the Etsu Nupe, Alhaji Yahaya Abubakar considered Ibrahim Shekarau deserving, and conferred on him the eminent title of Wazirin Raya KasarNupe.

Malam Shekarau has had several Honours and Awards bestowed on him for his hard work, integrity and commitment to improving the Nigerian society. We will just mention a few.

Governor of the Year on Grassroots Development, 2008.

The Most Pensioners-Friendly Governor for the year 2008.

Special Gold Medal Award for Excellence and Good Governance by Africa Independent Television, AIT.

The Best Performing Northern Governor in Labour 2007/2008

PhD Honoris Causa Applied Sciences and Management by the University of Porto Novo, Bene Republic.

Honourary Member of the Alumni Association of the University of Nigeria

Golden Award as Best Governor on Rural Healthcare Delivery, 2008

Award of Excellence in Governance and Defender of Nigeria's Democracy, 2008.

Meritorious Service Award from the Nigeria Union of Journalist (NUJ),

Commander of the Order of the Niger (CON)

Ladies and gentlemen, at this time when the balloon of peace is being punctured across the country, this time when the candle of tranquillity is being extinguished across the globe, this time when trouble makers are erecting the cathedrals of cacophony across the world, this time when evil men have slaughtered justice and murdered sleep, it is fitting that good men stand up to be counted on the side of peace, on the side of justice, on the side of life. Our Keynote Speaker and our Special Guest of Honour is up standing right now ready to do just that.

I have just presented to you, a great Nigerian, a man who has carved a niche for himself as a charismatic and inspiring leader of men, a renowned administrator, an intellectual giant, a wise and prudent political activist, a mathematician, a counsellor, a man of monumental calculative instincts, a personality of unimpeachable character, a great thinker and modern philosopher, His Excellency Distinguished Senator Dr Ibrahim Shekarau (CON).

Most. Revd. Dr. Emmanuel Olisamedualim Chukwuma:

A Citation

Most Revd. Dr. Emmanuel Olisamedualim Chukwuma was born into the family of late Sir Chukwuma Mgbeze in Asaba. He attended Primary and Secondary School in the West.



Archbishop Chukwuma taught as a teacher in St. Louis Grammar School, Owo before he obtained Grade II Teachers Certificate in Ife and then taught again in Ayanboku Grammar School Ile-ife, Olode Grammar School, Olodo-Ife before he gained admission to read Law at University of Ife but his father rejected the idea because he wanted him to be

a Priest and not a Lawyer having been miraculously saved from the civil war.

Archbishop Chukwuma then decided and shifted his future career from reading Law to reading Theology at Immanuel College of Theology, Ibadan in 1978. He graduated in Diploma of Theology and Religious Studies University of Ibadan.

Archbishop Chukwuma Emmanuel got ordained by Archbishop T.O. Olufisoye in 1981 and worked as a Curate at Christ Church Mepo Ibadan till 1984 when he was sent to St. John's College Nottingham U. K. on CMS Scholarship with his wife. There he graduated in L.TH. (Licentiate in Theology). He came to Nigeria and was posted to work at St. James Cathedral Okebola, Ibadan where he also served as Chaplain to the Archbishop of Nigeria, Most Rev. T. O. Olufisoye.

In 1989, Archbishop Chukwuma was posted to be the Vicar of St. Paul's Church Okebola, Ibadan the then only Ibo Church. It was here that he was made a Canon in 1989 and in 1990 was elected the First Bishop of Missionary Diocese of Bauchi. He was doing another programme in Education (Religious Studies) in University of Lagos when he was elected Bishop.

He transferred his studies to University of Jos where he graduated in Bachelors of Arts in Education with Second Class Upper Honours. Archbishop Chukwuma was awarded Doctor of Divinity by Golden State and Honolulu University USA again at Jos University where he graduated with Masters in Educational Psychology/Guidance and Counseling with distinction. He also bagged Doctorate Degree of applied Theology of Commonwealth, University of England. He also attended the Haggai leadership course in Maui and came out as the best student in 1995.

Today Archbishop Chukwuma will be remembered for his great work in the development of Bauchi Diocese, which has now given birth to Gombe Diocese. He

built the Bishop's House and the Cathedral in Bauchi and also completed the now Cathedral of St. Peter's Gombe and planted many Churches among other developments before he was translated to Enugu in 1998 March. He was Bauchi State CAN Chairman for 71/2 years.

In Enugu now, he is currently transforming the Diocese. After 29 years of Enugu Diocese he now built a Cathedral and a magnificent Bishop's Court and Head Quarters with a Petrol Dump that now serves the Clergy and others.

He is a charismatic and evangelical Archbishop and loved by everybody. He and his wife Joyce are not doing badly at all despite all odds. They have also established Schools and a Specialist Hospital in the Diocese. Also Microfinance bank which helps to empower many people with soft loans

Archbishop Chukwuma is the only Son of Asaba both in Anglican and Roman Catholic who is a Bishop. He and his wife are not left out in the general contribution and development of Asaba Diocese. In 2005, the Federal Govt. of Nigeria awarded him national honours of OON. He was also recognized by the United Nations as an Ambassador of Peace.

He was the former C.C.N Chairman of Enugu State, Chairman emeritus of CAN South East and presently, the current chairman – Joint Council of Old Province II Anglican Communion.

The Pro-Chancellor of Renaissance University, Chairman Enugu State Committee for Adoption under Ministry of Gender Affairs, Bishop Chukwuma is very much involved in helping the poor and the less privileged. He is an advocate of the masses, a loveable character and lover of children, also senior advocate of the Disable (SAD).

Because of his work and commitment, he is the recipient of more than two dozens of awards across the country.

A Citation on Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie

Aloysius-Michaels Nnabugwu Okolie was born on 15th March 1967 to the family of Eze Stanislaus Onuabuchukwu Okolie and Mrs Lucy Onuzulike Okolie of *Umuote*, *Uhuenya* clan in Umuhu village, Awgu Town in Awgu Local Government Area of Enugu State. He completed his primary education in 1979. He also completed his secondary education in 1984 and between 1985 and 1987 he was productively engaged in a special development project; supervised by Tahal Consultants and funded by World Bank in collaboration with the then Anambra state Government. He rose from the position of an Enumerator to Supervisor in 1987.

Meanwhile, the demands of career enhancement and sustainable Human Capital Development compelled him to quit the job for an undergraduate programme in the Department of Political/Administrative Studies, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State in 1988. He completed his undergraduate programme in 1992 with Second Class Honours, Upper Division. On completion of his NYSC programme in 1994, Mr. Aloysius –Michaels Okolie got admission to pursue an M.Sc. programme in the Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria. He graduated with a Distinction in 1996 and hence became an expert in international relations with special emphasis on ***Foreign Policy Making and Implementation.***

Indeed, his meteoric rise in the academic circles attracted the attention of the University of Nigeria Administration, who promptly offered him regular appointment as Assistant Lecturer on 20 June 1997. And yet, the then Mr. Okolie got admission to pursue a doctoral programme in Political Science with emphasis on ***Political Economy and Development Studies.*** He graduated on the 16th of August 2001 with a resounding performance. Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie rose from Assistant Lecturer in 1997 to Senior Lecturer in 2004 and by 1st October 2009, he was elevated to the rank of Professor in the Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

He is currently the **Director**, Joint Universities Preliminary Examinations Board, University of Nigeria, Nsukka. Moreover, he was the **South East Coordinator**, Household Survey on Small Arms and Light Weapons, coordinated by the Presidential Committee on Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation in Nigeria (PRESCOM). Professor Okolie is a **2004 Fulbright Scholar** on American Foreign Policy Analysis; and equally holds **2019 Diploma in Management of Higher Education** at the Galilee Institute, Israel and a fellow of several Professional Associations such as **fellow**, Institute of Corporate Administration of Nigeria, **Academic Noble International Award** from the Institute of Industrial Administration; editor of reputable journals; and member of several professional associations. Moreover, Professor Okolie is a **guest lecturer** in the **National Defense College, Abuja**, and a member of the Federal Government NEEDS Assessment Committee. He has held several administrative positions in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka and beyond. He is also the external examiner of over 13 reputable institutions including the **National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS) where he also doubles as Resource Person.** He was INEC-appointed **Coordinator**, Voter Education for Secondary Schools in the South East Geo-Political Zone. He was **2018 Guest Lecturer at the Merit House for National Laurates**, Abuja. So far our guest lecturer has produced 21 Ph.D candidates and over 74 M.Sc holders.

It is important to note that Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie is the **92nd inaugural lecturer** in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The title of his lecture

was: **Politics of development and underdevelopment: Different people, same market and glorification of poverty.** He is a veteran of several conferences/workshops, and presently has **92 publications** to his credit. On the socio-cultural front, Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie is the **President**, Enugu Regional Association, University of Nigeria, Nsukka and traditional title holder: ***Ezesinachi I of Awgu***; he was former **Director of Research**, Nigerian Political Science Association; **Current National President, Nigerian Political Science Association (NPSA)**; and a **Jerusalem Pilgrim**. Again, he is a consultant to several National and International Agencies and Institutions. His research interests are in the following areas: Conflict Analysis, International Political Economy, Foreign Policy Analysis, Research Methodology, Peace Studies, Development and Regional Studies.

Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie is happily married to Mrs Uchenna Lawrencina Okolie (nee Udeji). The marriage is blessed with four beautiful children-two boys and two girls.



HON. JUSTICE CHINWEIKE OGBUABOR
Judge of Enugu High Court

Hon. Justice Dr. Chukwunweike Anukenyi Ogbuabor attended the University of Nigeria Enugu Campus where he obtained his LL.B (second class honours upper division 1994), and Nigerian Law School Lagos 1994-1995, (second class honours upper division). He was called to the Bar on 22nd day of March, 1995. He did his National Youth Service in the Law Firm of Nath Agunbiade & Co at No. 58 Iwo Road, Ibadan, Oyo State.

Upon completion of his national youth service in 1996, he was immediately absorbed into the services of the University of Nigeria as a graduate assistant and later adjusted to an Assistant Lecturer in the Faculty of Law. He rose through the ranks to the position of Senior Lecturer in 2009. Dr. Ogbuabor obtained his Master of Laws Degree (LLM, 2005) and PhD (2013) all from the Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus.

Until his elevation to the Bench, Dr. Ogbuabor was a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus where he has variously been three times Ag Head of Department of the Department of International Law and Jurisprudence, member of the University of Nigeria Senate (2014-2016), Ag Dean of the Faculty of Law (between August and October, 2014), Postgraduate Representative & Postgraduate Coordinator of the Faculty of Law (2016-2017); Assistant Editor of the Nigerian Juridical Review; and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Nigeria Secondary School, Enugu Campus between August 2015 and July 2019. He was chairman or secretary or member of several Faculty and University Committees.

He was Staff Adviser to LAWSA; Staff Adviser to the Postgraduate Students Union and Legal Adviser to the Students Union Government, UNEC for several years. He was also Chairman of the Central Administration Appraisals Committee (CAAC) UNEC responsible for the promotion of Junior Staff, Enugu Campus for several years. Dr. Ogbuabor was Secretary and Member, ASUU-UNN Delegation to the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and UNN Governing Council on Suspension of Impact Factor Policy in UNN between 2014 and 2015. ASUU UNN recognized him with a Letter of Commendation. He has supervised and facilitated numerous LLM and PhD works in the Faculty of Law, UNEC. He has attended and presented papers at various *fora*, national and international, such as the Nigerian Association of Law Teachers Conference, Nigerian Institute of Chartered Arbitrators as a facilitator, and Association of American Law Schools Conference.

Dr. Ogbuabor is very widely published with more than 38 publications to his credit including two co-edited books, five chapter articles in books, and thirty-one journal articles in international and national law Journals. Before his elevation to the High Bench, Dr. Ogbuabor had been fully assessed in the Faculty of Law for promotion to the rank of Reader/Associate Professor and the papers were pending before the UAC. He is happily married to Mrs. Perpetua Ebere Ogbuabor and they are blessed with children.

PROFESSOR ALOYSIUS-MICHAELS OKOLIE

*Department of Political Science,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka*



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including the **National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS)** where he **also doubles as Resource Person**. He was INEC-appointed **Coordinator**, Voter Education for Secondary Schools in the South East Geo-Political Zone. He was **2018 Guest Lecturer at the Merit House for National Laurates**, Abuja. So far our guest lecturer has produced 21 Ph.D candidates and over 74 M.Sc holders.

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Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie

Department of Political Science

University of Nigeria,

Nsukka

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BRIEF CITATION ON DR. ROBERT OBIOHA

A quintessential journalist, a member of the literati, a critical social analyst, ROBERT OBIOHA is the Chairman, Editorial Board, *The Sun* Newspapers, Lagos, Nigeria.

He obtained a Second Class Upper degree in English/Education in 1991 from the University of Maiduguri and M.A. English (Language) from the University of Lagos in 1995 as well as M.A. English (Literature) from the University of Lagos in 2008. He got his PhD in English (Literature) from the University of Lagos in 2018.



Dr Obioha has published some articles in journals in Nigeria and abroad. In moments of great confusion in our sociopolitical experience as a country, Dr Obioha's writings have brought clarity and insights to issues. In moments of fear and great suppression, Dr Obioha has, through his writings, asked the important questions necessary for a reevaluation of the state of the Nigerian union.

Still in touch with his literary training, he specializes in Nigerian and African literature with research interests in gender and feminine studies. He has some important journal articles to his name.

His over two decades of journalism career has taken him to major newsrooms in the country. He writes a weekly column in *The Sun*, Afara Lane. He has had many journalism skills training both locally and abroad including the one on Digital Multimedia Journalism held at the Graduate School of Journalism, City University of New York, USA, in 2015.

Profile of
**CHIEF
MICHEAL OLORUNFEMI**

Mak Mera Nig Ltd, Lagos

There are three words that would necessarily feature in any citation on Chief Michael Olorunfemi. The words are diligence, service and philanthropy. These words are evident, even if we were to contemplate his undergraduate days at Ibadan or his brief stint as a lecturer at the university of Lagos. These words are evident. They were evident during his illustrious career at the NNPC and they have continued to be evident in his private practice and in his role as the Pro-Chancellor of the first indigenous university in Nigeria, the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.



Born in September 29, 1941 in Ilupeju-Ekiti in Oye Local Government Area of Ekiti state, Chief Michael Andrew Olorunfemi is a testament to the fact that with hard work, dedication and unwavering faith in God, the son of a petty trader can become a shining example of success. Again, he is yet another vocal testament that through education and a diligent commitment to self-improvement, the have-nots can climb to the other favourable side of the social divide.

After graduating from the famous University of Ibadan with a second class upper degree in economics in 1966, Chief Olorunfemi proceeded to the prestigious London School of Economics for his Masters degree which he earned in 1970. That already implied passion for self-improvement took him to Geneva for a diploma in energy economics, which he bagged in 1973. An avid reader and bibliophile, Chief Olorunfemi has continued to educate himself through books and other opportunities.

Chief Olorunfemi's illustrious career has seen him occupy various positions, in all of which he acquitted himself very well. He was a lecturer at the University of Lagos from 1970-72. In 1973, he moved to Austria where he served as a senior financial analyst for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and during this period he completed a study on the non-energy uses of hydrocarbons for OPEC secretariat in Vienna, Austria. He returned to Nigeria in 1977 and became Deputy Chief Economist for the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), rising meritoriously to the positions of Manager, General Manager, and then Group

Deputy Managing Director Corporate Services in 1988. During this period (1977-1988), he doubled as Nigeria's national representative at OPEC Economic Commission Board. Chief Olorunfemi moved back to Vienna, Austria, to serve as the Director of the Research Division of OPEC from 1989 to 1993. He has also served as the chairman of NETCO, an engineering subsidiary of NNPC, and also as Group Executive Director, National Petroleum Investment Management Services (NAPIMS) of the NNPC. After retiring in 1995, Chief Olorunfemi set up a consultancy company that services the oil and gas industry, known as MakMera Nigeria Limited.

Ladies and gentlemen, lions and lionesses, as if to recognise and reward his dedication to education, as if to recognise and reward his contribution to scholarship and learning through his philanthropic foundation, the Michael Olorunfemi Foundation, Chief Michael Olorunfemi was appointed Pro-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria in 2017. Since then he has discharged his duties in his characteristic manner as a man of peace and a palpable reference point for decency in leadership.

I cannot end this citation without mentioning the significance of the Michael Olorunfemi Foundation in Chief Olorunfemi's stature as a thoroughgoing philanthropist. Touching lives, propping up falling institutions and giving hope and succour in the midst of the hopelessness that sometimes confronts us as a third world country, the Michael Olorunfemi Foundation is a testimony to the fact that there is always something we can do as individuals to stem the tide of decay and hopelessness that sometimes threatens to overwhelm us. For instance, our university, the University of Nigeria Nsukka, is forever grateful to this foundation for making us the highest beneficiary of its book donation largesse when it donated an impressive 3050 books to the Nnamdi Azikiwe Library on the 11th of July 2017. Other institutions have also benefited greatly from this philanthropic intervention.

And so ladies and gentlemen, lions and lionesses, here is a seasoned technocrat, a teacher, a decent businessman, a true Christian believer, a conscientious administrator, an unassuming philanthropist, a father of four lovely daughters and a real family person, Chief Michael Andrew Olorunfemi.

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN CHUKWUMA OZUMBA
MD MRCOG FRCOG FACOG FACS



Professor Ozumba was appointed the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka in June 2014. Prior to that, he was Provost of the College of Medicine, University of Nigeria (2004 – 2008) and Consultant for over 20 years in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. He studied medicine at the University of Lagos (1973–1979) where he obtained his MD status. Subsequently, he gained his postgraduate qualifications from

the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in the United Kingdom in 1993 and was awarded the fellowship of American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in 2005. He was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences and Dentistry, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, 2002 – 2004. He has over thirty years of professional and administrative experience with considerable knowledge of project planning and management gained both in academia and the wider industrial sector.

He is an established researcher of international repute with numerous publications in Health Policy, and general gynaecology and author of a number of books as well as editorial member of several journals. He has presented seminar papers in international arenas on a wide range of topics including 'Provision of Health Related Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Services in Nigeria' at Abuja (2008), "Malignant Diseases of the Female Genital Tract in Enugu, Nigeria" in Cape Town, South Africa (2007), 'The burden of malaria to the poorest households at Orlando Florida, USA (2007)'. Professor Ozumba has received numerous awards from Local and International organizations. He is determined to position the University of Nigeria, the first land grant university in Nigeria, midwifed by the Michigan State University as a Global University.

As at June, 2019, when he finished his tenure as the vice chancellor of the university, he was bestowed with over 55 awards from international and Nigerian-based corporate bodies, ivy-league institutions and associations for his transformative and innovative academic and administrative excellence. The university is still harvesting the legacies he left behind as its 14th vice chancellor.

Prof. B.C. Ozumba is an exemplary father, husband, mentor and a good shepherd of the people. Today, he and his beautiful, elegant and peaceful wife of twenty five years, a mother par excellence, Pharmacist Lady Chinelo Ozumba, will receive the **Pillars of Peace Award**.



PROF. EDITH OGO NNAYA NWOSU: A CITATION

Edith Ogonnaya Nwosu is a Professor of law, a Fellow, Institute of Corporate Administration and the current Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu Campus (UNEC). Prior to her election as the Deputy Vice Chancellor, she was the Associate Dean, Students Affairs Department UNEC. She is also the Chairman, Board of Governors of the University of Nigeria Staff School Enugu Campus.

She graduated from the University of Nigeria in 1992 with a Second Class Honors (Upper Division). She made a First Class at the Nigerian Law School Bar Examination in 1993 where she obtained 4 academic prizes for excellent performance.

She teaches Company Law and Law of Energy and Natural Resources at the undergraduate level and Company Law at the postgraduate level. She was Head, Department of Commercial & Property at various times. Edith has served on the editorial board of *The Nigerian Juridical Review* since 1999 and is currently the General Editor of the journal. She was a Board member of the Institute of Continuing Legal Education of the Nigerian Bar Association and a past Chairperson of the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Enugu State Branch. She is also an Alumna and Faculty member of the Haggai Institute, Hawaii, USA.

Edith Nwosu over 15 years of experience working on legal reforms and legislative processes. She has provided technical assistance through consultancy to several DFID funded projects including Access to Justice, Nigeria Governance Fund, RoLac among others. She has strong experience working on women's rights. She was a member Peer Review Committee on the compilation and writing of Shadow Report on the Status of the Implementation of CEDAW in Nigeria presented to the 30th Session of the United Nations Committee on CEDAW. Professor Edith Nwosu has been a regular participant at the annual United Nations Committee on the Status of Women since 2005.

She is a lover of God and is the Vision Coordinator of Achsah Growth Initiative which hosts the annual King's Daughters Conference committed to empowering women to fulfill their prophetic agenda. Also, Edith is on the Board of Trustees of Daughters of Abeaham Foundation and Deaf & Dumb Christian Assembly. She was

the first female Chairman of the Chapel Council, Chapel of Redemption, UNEC. Edith Nwosu is a recipient of numerous awards on exceptional service and leadership from, but not limited to the following: Students Union Government (University of Nigeria), National Association of Nigerian Students, Christian Law Students Fellowship of Nigeria (CLASFON), Lionz Watch Media, Agape Women Fellowship International, Youth Friendly Resource Centre (University of Nigeria) and Department of Medical Rehabilitation (University of Nigeria). Edith Nwosu was selected as the Most Popular Female Lecturer in the University of Nigeria in 2016. She served meritoriously as the University Orator from 2011 to 2014.

Edith is married to Victor Emenike Nwosu, and their marriage is blessed with 4 children and 4 grandchildren.

PROFESSOR BENEDICT IMEGWU CHUKWUMAIJOMAH: A CITATION

One of the first set of people to graduate from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Professor Benedict Imegwu Chukwuma Ijomah is famous for many other firsts: He is the first President of the Student Union of our University; one of the first graduates of the 1963 set to earn a Master's degree; one of the first of those Master – degree holders to earn a PhD; the first Vice President of the pan-Nigeria first University students union; the NUNS; the first National President of the UNN Alumni Association, the first to head the Secretariat of the Postgraduate programmes of our University



A leader with a positive purpose, this quality in Professor Ijomah showed relatively early. Principled to the highest degrees, Ijomah is not the type to be afraid of anyone or be afraid of a level of challenge once he is convinced that the cause is right. The agitation that removed the obnoxious Anglo-Nigerian Defence Pact was spearheaded largely by him. The massive mobilisation across the country which followed his efforts finally resulted in the intervention of Prime Minister Abubakar Tafawa Balewa and the revocation of the dead trap of a pact.

Before the Nigeria civil war broke out he set off for the prestigious Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, United States, for his postgraduate studies; an experience that was to come in handy when he was challenged to help organise UNN's own postgraduate programmes after the Biafran war.

After acquiring the highest academic qualifications, and invaluable practical experience in the academia, Dr. B.I.C Ijomah (as he then was) came back to his alma mater at a time just after the end of the war in early 1970s to daunting task of helping to rebuild the ruins from the devastation of the war.

A man of uncommon dexterity and savvy, he combined administrative and academic duties in those immeasurably trying days. In the first efforts to re – mount postgraduate programmes he functioned as what would now be called the Secretary of the School of Postgraduate Studies; but the PG School as much had not yet been established. He was styled Senior Assistant Registrar and his office was of course part of the central Registry, and PG matters were handled by the Senate Postgraduate Studies Committee. He combined those duties with lectureship schedules in this department; the good old Department of Sociology & Anthropology.

After leaving University of Nigeria, it seemed his unspoken resolve to spread his competence to every space in Nigeria's educational and national life where it was needed. In 1977 he was appointed the Registrar, Federal Polytechnic, Jos; shortly after in the same year, he was sent to Federal Polytechnic, Akure, on the same position; in 1982 he moved up to the Federal University of Technology, Akure, as the Director of Administration; and the following year he was recalled to his home state; then known as Bendel State, and made the Commissioner for Education. From there he moved over once more to the teaching side of tertiary education and got promoted to a fully-fledged professor in 1984 in the Bendel State University, later renamed Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma. As Professor of Sociology, he was at various times Head of Department, Dean of Faculty of Arts and Social Science, and Dean Postgraduate School.

After voluntarily retiring from formal university work in 2002, Professor Ijomah went over to Asaba to establish the Centre for Policy Studies and Research, and one of the best pre – university institutions of its type in the locality: the Madonna International College.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present to you a man who embodies the core of great academic scholarship, an inspiring leader, a fine administrator and a beloved alumni of our great citadel of learning, Professor Benedict Imegwu Chukwuma Ijomah.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**CITATION ON REV. FR. DR. RAYMOND
CHUKWUNYELUGWU ARAZU, C.S.Sp.**

Rev. Father Raymond Chukwunyelugwu Arazu is a Holy Ghost Priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Born 80 years ago, this great priest at age 17 in class four at Holy Ghost Juniorate, Ihiala was drafted by the European Rev. Father as Interpreter during masses. Why? The official interpreter, the school headmaster, could not understand what the expatriate priest was saying. “Nsukka” and “Soccer” confused the interpreter and he said things that caused uproar in the church.

Father Arazu studied under the Jesuits at the Gregorian University, Rome where he obtained his STL (Masters) Degree in Theology. He has a Doctorate Degree in Moral Science from the Lateran University Rome. He is also a recipient of a Graduate Diploma in Education from the University of Southampton, England; Best student of the year 1973 award in the Faculty of Education, University of Southampton, England and a Diploma in French, Italian and German.



Fr. Arazu is a born composer. The Abu-Oma Nke Bible Vols. I, II, III are his master piece. The book is a translation of the Psalms of the Bible into Igbo Lyrics and music. These Lyrics have become so popular and have given birth to the Abu-Oma Society spread all over the Igbo speaking States of Nigeria. The Abu-Oma has been put into staff and solfa notation by the Music Department of University of Nigeria and is in CDs prepared by the Music Department of University of Nigeria, Nsukka. He is an expert on the thumb piano (Ubo-aka).

Fr. Arazu was recognized by the Vatican as “a religious musician for the millennium 2000 celebrations”.

He is a seasoned Traditional Medicine Practitioner with clinics in many parts of Anambra and Enugu States. He is the Chairman of Traditional Medicine Board, Anambra State and Patron, National Association of Nigerian Traditional Medicine Practitioners.

Fr. Arazu is the Chairman of the Association for Scientific Identification, Conservation and Utilization of Medicinal Plants of Nigeria (ASICUMPON).

He retired as the Director of Youths in the Anambra States' Ministry where he worked for 23 years.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

He founded the Holy Ghost Vocation Movement which finances the Holy Ghost Congregation to the tune of over N30million Naira annually.

He has given and continued to give scholarships to brilliant students of whichever religious colouration.

Over and above all, Fr. Arazu's interest and emphasis in spirituality has been the most transforming and creative aspect of his life and of those around him. He is the founder of the Spiritan Centre for self realization where talks and practical guides are given on self realization.

Father Arazu lectured at the Spiritan International School of Theology (SIST), Attakwu, Enugu State and used to be a guest lecturer at Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

Father Arazu is an avid reader and writer. He has published site engaging books, namely: *Our Religion Past and Present, Covenant Broken and Reconciliation (Sin in Salvation History), The Synoptic Gospels, Man know Thyself, You have one father who is in Heaven, My Life's Journey* (an Autobiography).

Rev. Father Raymond Chukwunyelugwu Arazu hails from Ihembosi in Ekwusigo Local Government Area of Anambra State and has been a Holy Ghost Priest for 52 years.



HRH, IGWE F. C. ASADU
Okpeudo 1 of Ihe n' Owerre

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**



**A BRIEF PROFILE OF CHIEF SIR DR.
G.U.OKEKE
AND LADY DR. PAT OBAGELI
OKEKE**

Sir Godwin Ubaka, popularly called G.U.O. Sir Okeke who recently celebrated his 70th birthday was born in June 6, 1949 at Iyi-Enu Hospital, Ogidi, Onitsha City. His father Chief Joseph Ikeokwu Okeke a textile merchant at Onitsha hails from Adazi Ani Anaocha L.G.A, Anambra State.

Sir Okeke is a quintessential gentleman, a man of integrity endowed with uncommon entrepreneurial spirit, a consummate philanthropist, a faithful Christian of Anglican Communion, **a born leader, a security nightmare to hoodlums, an ocean of native wisdom and a man for all seasons!**

He is the chairman of **G.U.O Okeke and Sons Ltd, ANAMMCO Ltd, VARAMAN Industries Ltd, chairman board of trustees Godwin & Patricia Okeke Foundation, Director BOHJONS Ltd.**

It is pertinent to point out that Sir G.U.Okeke is a long time member of **Anambra State Security Advisory Council** based on merit as a result of personal contributions towards keeping Anambra State crime free.

The couple runs **“Ministry of Social Justice Activism”** through which they sort out varied financial, social, economic and family problems for mostly the less privileged masses.

Lady Dr. Pat Okeke is a worthy lioness and **Goodwill Ambassador of UNAA Onitsha Branch**, a mother of 6 six boys and 2 girls, (all graduates and married) a teacher, a care giver, a woman leader, a prayer warrior, a philanthropist, business woman and expert in early child education, and the immediate past President of United Nations Organization body called 'L' Organization Mondale Pour Education Prescolaire (OMEP), (World organization for early Childhood Education 2011-2017).

She was born into Ozoh family of Adazi Ani in March 29, 1954 in Asaba, Delta State. She attended St. Theresa's College. Ugheli, (1967): Christ the King College Oraukwu, and Queen of Rosary College, Onitsha for her Secondary education, in 1974, she gained admission into Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri and obtained NCE in 1977. She bagged her Bachelor of Arts Education with Honours of University of Nigeria, in 1990. She proceeded to Columbia International University, in South Carolina, USA, for Post Doctorate Diploma in Literature for Children's instruction. 2013.

She retired as a Principal Ado Girls Secondary School Onitsha. She is currently the proprietress of Supreme Knowledge Comprehensive Schools, Onitsha and Nkpor.

Award includes:

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Millennium Ladies Awards, Women's General, (Home and Abroad). St. Jude Anglican Church, Adazi Ani, Education Service Award from Inner Wheel Club Awka and from Rotary Club District. She is a member, Strategic Planning Advisory Committee. UBEC, Abuja: Member, Anambra State Health Management Board.

The couple has magnificence big heart, courage and lively sense of humor in the face of daunting challenges.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**CONTROLLING CRIMES AND VIOLENCE IN FICTIVE WORLDS: AN EVALUATION
OF THE CUSTOMARY ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIONS VERSUS THE
ENGLISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART***

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ABSTRACT

It is without doubt that Chinua Achebe's seminal novel, *Things Fall Apart*, published in 1958 was the first literary text that launched Modern African Literature into the prestigious pedestal of World Literature. With this singular novel, the voice of Africa, from an African, and about Africa, was heard all over the world, as the novelist wrote back at the empire. It boldly rebutted the Western writers' representation of Africa as a dark and primitive continent inhabited by cannibalistic sub-humans. For more than six decades after its publication, *Things Fall Apart* has tenaciously occupied the exclusive list of canonical novels read in schools all over the world, and it is one of the few books to be found in every bookshelf of library in the four corners of the earth. Besides, the novel has received endless reviews from almost every field of human knowledge as it has been subjected to a plethora of critical discourses by writers, researchers, scholars, students and even the lay men. Literary critics, particularly, have used different literary theories to analyze it and to arrive at different conclusions about the novel. The present research, however, does not continue with that trajectory, but appropriates library and internet research methodology with the principles and provisions of alternative dispute resolutions to examine the control of crime and violence in the fictive world of the novel. The study precisely x-rays the two methods of control of crime and violence – customary alternative dispute resolutions versus the English judicial system – as presented in the novel. Again, the literary language that foregrounds the two systems of violence and crime control will be examined. After the evaluation, the finding unveils the system that is superior in the control of violence and crime in the fictive settings of *Things Fall Apart*.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT ENCOURAGE ILLEGAL YOUTH MIGRATION
IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE**

By

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ABSTRACT

Revealed statistics show that illegal youth migration in Nigeria has continued to rise despite the inherent negative consequences associated with it. Millions of Nigerian youths have been reported trapped, deported, imprisoned or incarcerated in different developed countries owing to irregular migration related offences. Also, large number of illegal Nigerian migrant youths has perished in different illegal migration routes such as the Sahara desert and Mediterranean Sea. This study tried to explore the socio-economic factors that encourage illegal migration among Nigerian youths. The study adopted qualitative research design and data was collected using Focused Group Discussions (FGD) from three groups comprising of 6 males and 4 females drawn from 3 clusters of Nsukka Local Government Area in Enugu State. Result from the FGD was analyzed in themes. Findings revealed that respondents mostly indicated their interest to travel out of the country largely for educational and economic reasons. Accolades bestowed on successful returned migrants irrespective of their means of travel also influenced young people's attitudes and perceptions toward irregular migration. Thus, the study suggested remedies to be an all-inclusive development targeted at infrastructural development, and youth empowerment, as well as engaging social workers for social care and protection reasons.

Keywords: Migration, Illegal migration, Socioeconomic, Qualitative

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**A DISCOURSE ON NEWSPAPER FRAMING OF
HATE SPEECHES IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Manifestation of hate continues to permeate the nation evidenced by a number of atrocities. This was quite alien to the Nigerian nation but continued interactivity, population explosion and government's lack of political will to instil discipline and address the root cause of issues tend to aggravate issues(s). The most recent and comprehensive being the declaration in June 2017 by the Arewa Youth Consultative Forum (AYCF) as announced by the national president – Alh. Yerima Shettima at a well-attended press conference in Kaduna instructing Southerners in 3 months to vacate the north with 1st October 2017 as ultimatum. The resultant responses from the South; claims and counter claims suggest a nation tending towards a failed status. Three national dailies were studied; using content analysis and critical discourse analysis with agenda setting theory to establish dominant models. Paucity of topical editorial output, multiplicity of issues as well as mention only once and by a daily only were the revelations that attained the study. The need for consistent opinion polls to ascertain issues of interest to the citizenry, inter-media advertisement of media content as attention gaining disposition and intentionality in the interface by the nation to ensure synergy and not just in the editorials [which was our emphasis] were suggested.

Key Words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Framing, Hate, Models, Newspapers, Pragmatics.

**YOUNG NIGERIANS' PERCEPTION OF CHEMSEX AND ITS EFFECTS
ON THEIR HEALTH**

By

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian society has, in recent times, been flooded by pharmaceutical and street-hawked sex-facilitating and enhancing drugs which are highly patronized by young Nigerians. Although these drugs enhance sex performance and improve users' quality of sex life, they have also led to several health problems such as hypertension, liver and kidney damages, cardiovascular disorders, cerebrovascular accidents, stroke, and in severe cases, sudden death. The aim of this study was to explore young people's perception of sex-facilitating and enhancing drugs. The study employed cross-sectional design and interviewed 15 young adults. Data obtained was thematically analysed with the assistance of Nvivo. The results showed that many young people use sexual pharmacy-bought performance-enhancing drugs such as tramadol, and also use sexual enhancing herbs of which 'burantashi' stands out as the most popular. It was also revealed that males are the major users of these drugs; that many young people perceive 'the need to impress the opposite sex' as the main reason young males subscribe to the use of such drugs; and that young people are largely ignorant about the adverse effects of these sex-facilitating and enhancing drugs on their health and wellbeing. From the results, recommendations for improving public awareness through enlightenment programmes and policy implementations were made.

Keywords: Sexual enhancement, Chemsex, Health, Libido.

LITERATURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF TANURE OJAIDE'S *THE ACTIVIST*

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Throughout human history, literature has been a means through which human experiences are expressed. This is important, as there are world's unheard stories that only literature can bring to light. Many literatures termed “activist books” are geared towards exposing cases of gross human rights violations. From the criteria of what constitutes human rights violations in the work, the subject matter is explored from the humanistic thought of literature. In this work, several aspects of human rights violations as expressed in Tanure Ojaide's *The Activist* were examined. It reveals that there is gross environmental degradation, minority deprivation, and injustice meted out to the Niger Delta Community in Nigeria by these oil companies in collusion with the federal military government. The study shows how the minority group fought for their rights and liberation through every means, radically and intellectually. In the end, they succeeded in gaining a major control of their once hopeless situation. We thus conclude that Tanure ojaide's *The Activist* is a veritable tool in exposing human right violations, the ills of society, and the effects of human rights violations on a people and how they are counteracted. This helps readers anywhere in the world to understand the hidden truths in Niger Delta crises and surely moves the reader to action.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND REPRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE AND CRIMINALITY

BY

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ABSTRACT

Plato and Aristotle still come to mind whenever the need arises to discuss literature as language of representation. However, it is Aristotle's concept of mimesis that has come to stay in literary criticism as representation, which implies that literary criticism will be vacuous and trite if it does not consider the writing and reading environment. Yet this does not mean turning literary criticism into social studies or political discourse but advancing Northrop Frye's view that criticism begins where reading ends because the critic is no longer imaginatively subjected to a literary work but tries to make sense out of it, not by going to some historical contexts or by commenting on the immediate experience of reading, but by seeing its structure within literature and literature within culture. Here, we bear in mind that culture is dynamic and has language as its vehicle. Literary criticism is both centripetal and centrifugal, that is, moving inwardly towards the structure of a text and outwardly toward the society and the outer world. Centripetal criticism relies on syntax and lexical choice to delineate characters and establish mood while the centrifugal relies on the elements of history and visual aesthetics. In this paper we shall apply this concept to explore the representation of violence and criminality in some literary works, one of which is Adamu Kyuka Usman's novel, *Hope in Anarchy* (2007) and see how they incorporate and build on the basic form patterns of language to create art from these global phenomena.

Key Words: Language, Literature, Representation, Violence, Criminality

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

PROSECUTING ECO-TERRORISM AS A WATER POLLUTION CRIME

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ABSTRACT

The African continent especially Nigeria has experienced increasing acts of terrorism in significant levels in recent times. Terrorism has extended beyond the economy to include targeting social, political or economic resources for an environmental objective termed “eco-terrorism”. Eco-terrorism refers to the unlawful use of force against people or property with the intent of saving the environment from further human encroachment and destruction. The professed aim of eco-terrorists is to slow or halt the exploitation of natural resources and to bring public attention to environmental issues though such acts as equipment vandalism, arson of buildings, pipeline sabotage, bombing of equipment and pipelines, etc. These growing terrorist sabotage and vandalism of state infrastructures like pipelines have led to the discharge of oil, its effluents and other harmful noxious substances unto land and into water bodies causing cases of deteriorating health, reduced economic growth in fishing areas and in extreme cases death when such polluted water is consumed. The current trend of prosecution of eco-terrorists in Nigeria reveals that this follows the rate at which the economic stability of the country is undermined. Hence, prosecution of eco-terrorists is largely based on economy and not on the effects of their actions on the environment and the lives of citizens; whereas such activities gravely impair the environment and hurt the eco-system as much as it hurts the economy. To this end, this paper advocates the prosecution of eco-terrorism not just as an economic crime but as an environmental crime under water pollution laws.

**THE DIALECTIC OF VIOLENCE: RETHINKING
ARMED ROBBERY IN FEMI OSOFISAN'S *ONCE UPON FOUR ROBBERS***

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ABSTRACT

Every society provides a melting point for the inevitable interaction of forces which determine its socio-economic reality. However, the constant dialectic of the forces of demand and supply portrays lopsidedness in the distribution of wealth in favour of a category of some citizens to the exclusion or disadvantage of another set of citizens. Through this kind of pervasive polarity, violence is enunciated within the underclass who feels alienated, deprived, and exploited. In response, the under class reciprocates violence with brutal violence by plundering social spaces, partaking in the collective patrimony through banditry and brigandage. This paper argues that, to a good degree, armed robbery, banditry, and sundry acts of violence are caused, maintained, and sustained by contemporary social forces subliminally upheld by the government of the day. Femi Osofisan's play, *Once Upon Four Robbers* dramatizes the activities of four armed robbers who, in reaction to neglect by the subsisting power apparatus, unleash mayhem on society. The play provides a suitable platform for a critical exegesis of the socio-economic interplay that gives rise to violence which subsumes multiple vices. The attention of the public and the government is called to their remote complicities in the enthronement of violence. In this way, contact is made, awareness is created and the realignment of the general perception of violence is achieved.

Key Words: Dialectics, Violence, armed robbery.

**TRAFFICKING AND HUMAN DIGNITY: A CRITICAL APPRAISAL OF
AKACHIADIMORA-EZEIGBO'S *TRAFFICKED***

By

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ABSTRACT

Human trafficking for commercial sex exploitation is a heinous crime against humanity. This modern-day slavery is particularly targeted against women and children and constitutes a greater percentage of the fastest growing criminal industry in the world today. The trafficked victims are often seen as mere chattels and are therefore objectified and treated as merchandise. They are deceived, drugged, coerced or even kidnapped before being trafficked. This study, however, critically analyzes AkachiAdimora-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked* and examines the ingrained social injustice in Nigeria and how the writer projects the image of the dehumanized women. Using feminist and post-colonial literary theory, it gives an understanding of how systems of social inequality are created and sustained. It argues that the new wave of migration and the growing commodification of the female body sustain the increase in trafficking for sexual exploitation. Findings from this research further reveal that poverty, social inequality, exclusion, gender discrimination and power imbalance culminate in the increased vulnerability of these victims. The research identifies the causes of human trafficking and categorically states that it is an affront to human values and contrary to the principles of freedom and human dignity. It equally reinstates that the protection of humans particularly children and women from trafficking and other forms of exploitation must be placed in the broader context of the promotion and protection of human rights. And in order to combat and eradicate this epidemic and social injustice, the researchers conclude that state legislation with stiff penalties that criminalizes this nefarious and barbaric act must be institutionalized.

Keywords: Trafficking, slavery, exploitation, commodification, human dignity

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**PERCEPTION OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS ON THE EARLY REPORTING OF
RAPE RELATED CASES: A TOOL FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

Rape is a worldwide phenomenon that often times leaves the victims victimized if they choose to speak up especially in third-world countries. Consequently, the fear of victimization and stigmatization often makes most rape cases go unreported. These rape victims only live through life with the trauma. This study adopted a qualitative design by means of 50 In-depth interviews (IDIs) conducted with male and female postgraduate students of the University of Nigeria Nsukka. The IDIs were tape-recorded, transcribed word for word and analyzed using a thematic style. The aim of this study therefore was to examine and identify the perceptions of postgraduate students on the early reporting of rape related cases as a tool for social justice. Results from the study showed that the study participants perceived that most victims had no trust in the justice systems thus; they prefer to remain silent and save themselves from any form of blame or embarrassment. Majority of the participants also mentioned that whatever time a victim chooses to report a case should not matter justice should be served if anyone is found guilty of rape. The study concludes that even though rape is a criminal offence that needs to be punished, victims should also shun all forms of fear and seek justice for themselves and the generation unborn.

Keywords: Rape, perception, victims, early-reporting, social justice, Nigeria

YOUTH CRIME AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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ABSTRACT:

This article looks at the increasing rate of youth crime and national development in Nigeria and finds that while there is alarming rate of youth crime, there are no meaningful empowerment programmes for the youth in Nigeria despite the fact that provisions exist within Nigeria's legal framework. The article also shows that over many years of political and social turmoil, the accumulation of youth crimes has transformed Nigeria into an established transit point on drug routes headed for Europe and North America. The article makes use of secondary data such as articles and newspaper publications, and is discussed based on the institutional anomie theory. The article recommends the need to strengthen the legal framework of youth development programmes and calls for empowering youths for the future through improved access to education and training.

KEYWORDS: Development programmes, Education, Empowerment, National development, Youth crime.

**PERCEIVED JOB INSECURITY AND TENDENCY TO COMMIT CRIME AMONG
BANK EMPLOYEES: THE MODERATING ROLE OF MATURE RELIGIOSITY**

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&
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ABSTRACT

The present study examined the moderating role of mature religiosity in the relationship between job insecurity (i.e., cognitive job insecurity and affective job insecurity) and tendency to commit crime. The data for the study were gathered based on cross-sectional design. Participants were 517 bank employees who were conveniently selected. They completed self-report measures of the variables of interest. After controlling for gender, age, marital status, educational qualification, employment condition, job tenure, and job position, the results of the moderated hierarchical regression showed that cognitive job insecurity was not a significant predictor of tendency to commit crime whereas affective job insecurity significantly and positively predicted tendency to commit crime and accounted for 11.7% of the variance in tendency to commit crime. Mature religiosity was a significant negative predictor of tendency to commit crime and accounted for 10.9% variance in tendency to commit crime. More so, mature religiosity did not moderate the relation between cognitive job insecurity and tendency to commit crime. Mature religiosity however moderated the relation between affective job insecurity and tendency to commit crime such that those with low mature religiosity had higher tendency to commit crime compared with those with high mature religiosity. Implications of the findings and recommendations for future research were discussed in accordance with the Nigeria banking sector.

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**THE AWAKENING WOMAN AS A MODEL OF RESISTANCE IN *NERVOUS
CONDITIONS* BY TSITSI DANGAREMBGA**

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ABSTRACT

African writers have utilized fiction as a mirror to reflect prevalent cultures in our society that enforce the indignities meted out on women, denying them agency of their body and how women resist such oppression. This study focuses on Tsitsi Dangarembga's illustration of gender relations, gender violence and the awakening of women in *Nervous Condition*. In particular, the study considers how literary representations of gender violence reveal that this is related to the gendered ordering of our society regardless of the female characters position on the socio-economic ladder. This paper uses feminist theory to enrich the literary analysis of the selected texts, drawing on the tenets of ending undue discrimination and victimization of women in cultures underpinned by patriarchal ideologies. Consequently, the study suggests that the brutal instances of gender violence and the reaction of women to it are merely extreme manifestations of discursive and structural gender oppression that shapes every aspect of the female characters lives.

KEYWORDS: Nervous Conditions, Gender violence, Feminism, Feminist Consciousness.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

RELIGION, FANATICISM AND INSECURITY IN NATION BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

The culture of violence is a steadily growing social phenomenon in the entire world today. It is so bad that violence has metamorphosed into various shapes, forms and definitions. The expansion of the forms and methods of incubating, hatching, and generating violence across the global community has transformed it into criminality. From this stand point religious violence has assumed new forms and dimensions. Violence from the pulpit has been discovered to be so injurious to faith adherents but remained subtle and very damaging. The subtle nature of violence issuing out from the pulpit cannot be divorced from the naivety of religious worshippers. Men and women of God capitalized on this religious ambivalence and opportunity to unleash subtle violence on the psyche of unsuspecting worshippers. Over time, this privileged position of servants of God in various religions has become means of fulfilling self's interests especially, power, intimidation, wickedness and material acquisition. Religious fanaticism or fundamentalism achieves its strength from the esoteric nature of religion to unleash any aspect of religious violence on the society. Religious fanaticism continues to grow and expand because of self interest and uncontrolled ambition of leaders of religious sects. The security of lives and property should be high in the policies and programmes of any government in power. It then stands to reason that religious fanaticism is criminal, distasteful and retards national progress. This work is of the opinion that government of the day and recognized bodies like Christian association of Nigeria, Catholic Bishops conference of Nigeria and Pentecostal fellowship of Nigeria should check the excesses of its clergy in parishes and formation houses while delivering ministerial, national and social duties.

Key words: religious fanaticism, violence, pulpit subtle, and worshiper, nation building.

**CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY: APPRAISING THE ROLE
OF THE JUDICIARY**

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ABSTRACT

The rise of crime in this 21st century is quite alarming, there are also diverse forms of violent acts perpetuated by sects or better termed as terrorists, Militancy, insurgency, banditry, kidnapping, Thuggery, and even electoral and domestic violence. These crimes and loudable violent practices in the communities have resulted to unending security threats to human lives and property. At this point, the judiciary is seen as the last hope of the masses in their bid to enforce the laws meant to deter people from committing crimes and punishing those found guilty of crime. This work thus appraises the judiciary, criminality and violence in this 21st century. It is however recommended that the judiciary (members of the Bar and Bench) should play our respective roles diligently in order to ensure there is a fall in or reduction of crimes and violence in this 21st Century and thus make the society a safer place to live in. Also, the Law Enforcement Agencies especially the Police should also brace up in combating this violent acts against lives and properties of people in this 21st century.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM AND VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS
FOR INTEGRATION AND NATIONHOOD**

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ABSTRACT

Violent religious extremism has been witnessed in much of Nigeria's history. A country of three major religions, Nigeria now occupies the unenviable position of being one of the most religiously divided nations on the earth and seems to have become a hotbed of religious extremism. Being a country of over 250 ethnic nationalities, these violent religious outbursts have mixed with ethnic nationalism to frustrate the drive for unity and national integration. Successive governments in Nigeria have floated various programmes to foster peace and national cooperation but repeatedly these efforts have been frustrated by religious intolerance. This has far-reaching implications for the badly needed national cohesion. It has put Nigerians in a bellicose situation, and replaced cooperation and understanding with suspicion and reservation. Fundamentalism and extreme religious views have continued to define and to shape inter-personal and inter-ethnic relations in Nigeria. Using the cause-effects theory, this paper concludes that the Nigerian state is the ultimate casualty of the ugly religious situation as it impedes national integration and the emergence of true nationhood.

Key Words: Religion, Fundamentalism, Violence, Nigeria, Integration

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN NIGERIA LITERARY LANDSCAPE: ACHEBE'S
THINGS FALL APART AND ADICHIE'S *PURPLE HIBISCUS*.**

BY

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores instances of human rights violation in the novels of two great Nigerian literary artists: Chinua Achebe and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. The two represent two distinct generations in the Nigerian literary landscape yet they have a common denominator in their portrayals of human rights violation. The study adopts a library research methodology anchored on human rights theoretical framework. Instances of human rights violations are purposively selected and analysed in line with the purview of the adopted framework. The paper finds out that some aspects of human rights as contained in chapter four of the 1999 constitution and the United Nations Human Rights declaration of 1948 are actually violated in the novels. The paper concludes that the authors are deliberate in their expositions of the evils of the articulated violations as a means of entrenching the social relevance of literature. Based on this conclusion, the paper recommends that writers and critics should not gloss over such fundamental issues of life but should rather expose them for the good of present and future Nigerians.

Keywords: human, rights, violation, Nigeria, literary and landscape

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY NIGERIAN LITERATURE AND THE (EN) GENDERING
OF VIOLENCE DISCOURSE**
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ABSTRACT

Very often in the discourse of violence in Nigeria, domestic violence is usually overwhelmed by other forms of violence in a way that either undermines it as a category of violence in the Nigerian experience or shows the usual practice of sacrificing genuine gender concerns on the altar of so-called burning national issues. This paper examines how some literary works in the twenty-first century appear to be instigating or tilting attention towards this category of violence, projecting the experiences of victims of domestic violence as not only valid but deserving of serious attention. The work also examines how some of the works in question reveal how domestic violence can proliferate itself if unchecked by decisive laws and when the female victim reaches her point zero limit. Whether it is Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* or Zainabu Jallo's *Onions Make us Cry* or Dike Chukwumerije's 'Touch me in the Heart', the aim appears to be similar, argues this paper: they are all attempts to 'gender' violence, to engender attention towards domestic violence in a society where it is marginalised in the larger national discourse on violence and criminality.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE: A BREACH OF HUMAN RIGHTS

BY

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on gender-based violence as a breach of human rights. Gender-based violence comes in all forms and girls and women are the hardest hit. Violence against women violates fundamental human rights and is an affront to women's inherent human dignity. Therefore, in order to cast light on the state of violation of human/women rights via gender-based violence in most countries of the World, the paper adopts a descriptive research design; and relies heavily on secondary data sourced from journals, textbooks among others. The content/theoretical analysis of the collected data reveals that the most pervasive form of human rights abuse is violence against women - domestic violence, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological & emotional abuse, economic violence, and harmful traditional practices. Based on this, the paper recommends intervention measures like community based challenge attitudes, norms and behaviours of men and women; empowerment of women and girls; promotion of Self-Led Change; making of long-term commitment to communities to gain support of traditional and religious leadership; increasing awareness and understanding of the issue among government officials; supporting women's access to comprehensive services; and the provision and enforcement of human right laws prohibiting gender based violence. In conclusion, countries of the World cum international institutions and organizations need to take effective measures via the enactment and enforcement of laws, and implementation of policies to combat and eliminate all forms of gender based violence against women (and girl children); promote and protect the full and equal enjoyment by women of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Key Words: Gender, Gender Equality, Violence, and Human Rights

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

CRIME AND THE NIGERIAN SOCIETY: A HISTORICAL REVIEW, 1970-2015.

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ABSTRACT

In May 1973, Dr. George Obinwa was murdered in cold blood in his house in Enugu. Renaissance Newspaper commenting on his death in its publication titled 'Chicago-type Execution', had this to say: 'The enemies of our society have reached their zenith'. Little did the writer Mr. Gonze know that the enemies of the society, men of blood and violence had not commenced their ascension of the crime ladder let alone reaching the zenith. From the year 1970 could be described as hectic years for crimes of violence in Nigeria. In that year, desperate, trigger-happy, men of blood and violence emerged who robbed and killed on roads, as well as in public and private dwellings. The East Central State Government of the period was forced to on account of the high level of insecurity to embark on public execution of armed robbers as a deterrent. Between May and August 1970, 18 armed robbers were publicly executed in the State. With their execution, these criminals became more and more dogged and brutal. Life in the country became more and more dangerous and risky. The Federal military Government of the time responded by promulgating Decree No. 47 of 1970. By this open war was declared against violent crimes in the country. Today, we have a legion of violent crimes rocking the nation. This work tends to survey historically the nation's experiences and wars waged against crimes of violence for four and a half decades. The findings are that the wars against crimes in the country have been wholly fruitless. The State and the cabals in the system create the crimes and the people commit it.

**THE ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME
CONTROL IN NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the administration of community policing and its impacts on crime control in Nigeria. The paper also studies the traditional security apparatus and makes recommendations for the improvement of security of lives and property in Nigeria and beyond. The paper goes further to highlights possible areas of deficiency of the traditional security measures already in place. The 21st Century globalized community in general and Nigeria in particular has been overwhelmed by the increasing rate of terrorism, reckless killing, banditry, assassinations, kidnapping and there seems to be no stopping. The rate of killing is very high and the interval is very close. Terrorism and criminality have become very sophisticated, computerized and complicated beating security indicators and even escapes being arrested and prosecuted. For there to be a remarkable success in the fight against terrorism and violence in the global community and Nigeria, this paper argues for the establishment of community policing in Nigeria and in the international community. Community policing promotes collective effort and brings all the stockholders into the dialogue box with shared views and ideas, its means that every community will now have a watch dog. Given the frequency at which these crimes occur and the obscurity surrounding their detection this paper conclude with the recommendation for the establishment of community policing for the effective crime control and national stability in Nigeria.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**LESSONS FROM AMERICA'S FAILED COUNTERINSURGENCY WARS:
RESTRATEGIZING TACTICS TO COMBAT BOKO HARAM IN NIGERIA**

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EUGENIA ADAOMA;
and
DIEKE, IKENNA**

ABSTRACT

One of the gains of the American Revolution is the bequeathal of the consciousness of liberty and democracy not just to the United States of America but also to the world at large. The U.S. became obsessive about liberty and democracy that it considers it its duty to protect any group of people whose fundamental human rights are being denied and also its duty to protect its interest in any country of the world where American has economic interest. This, somehow positioned America as world police, eager to intervene militarily, sometimes uninvited, in issues related to liberty, freedom, democracy and human rights. This obsession has been the rationale behind some of the wars that America had fought in history. Hence the U.S. has enormous distinction in interventionist endeavors and it has drawn the U.S. to war with different countries at different periods in history. The interventionist position of the U.S. doubled after 1945 following its (the U.S.) emergence as a world military force after it destroyed Germany, Japan and their allies in the six years long World War II. Unlike the Second War, the U.S. (from 1954) had fought other wars against insurgency, rebellion and state/factional secession in the bid to protect America's economic interest in some countries. The U.S. has fought five of such counterinsurgency wars from 1945; these wars include:

1. The Vietnam War
2. The Korean War
3. The Gulf War
4. The Iraqi War
5. The Afghanistan War

Out of these five wars fought by the U.S. from 1945, it is only the Gulf War that can be considered a major success; the rest cannot be described as success. The grand irony of this situation is that when the U.S. rose to a status of world military force after the WW II was when it started losing wars. This paper intends to draw specific lessons from the American situation in history and apply the appropriate strategy as well as avoid the American mistakes in the Nigerian military attempts to combat Boko Haram, a clear and present danger, which has tormented Nigeria and its government since 2009.

**ENHANCING CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY USING ADVANCED WEB
TECHNOLOGIES IN 21ST CENTURY**

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is gradually replacing normal standalone computing. Almost all data processing today are done online with the assistance of cloud computing. Cloud computing offers numerous advantages to organizations such as cost savings, flexibility in capacity, time savings and effective use of computing resources, yet these focal points are most likely going to be undermined by the failure to ensure appropriate data security. There is urgent need to enhance data security since information kept online are prone to hacking especially in this digital age that cybercrime is constantly on the increase. This research work is aimed at enhancing cloud computing security using advanced web technologies. To achieve this, existing cloud computing security mechanism and technologies will be adopted. A model called CloudX was developed in this research work to handle web security. CloudX is a cloud-based security system that encrypts file paths, locks files and directories. Quick response code (QR) which is a form of authentication will be used to grant access to the cloud to curtail the breaches by unauthorized users. A user does not only need username and password before accessing his/her files. Identity management and authentication is a critical step towards securing the securing sensitive data in the cloud. Two different encryption algorithms; Attribute-based encryption (ABE), and advanced encryption standard (AES) will be utilized to build up the model to enhance these security flaws in the cloud. Each encryption algorithm has its pros and cons over the other in the role of data security. Several web development technologies were employed in the development of this software. They include: HTML5, CSS, PHP, JavaScript, AJAX and MySQL. Security and privacy being the two major factor that inhibits the growth of cloud computing were able to be enhanced through CloudX.

Key words: cloudX, encryption, data, authentication

DIGITAL FOOTPRINTS: WHAT IS THE VALUE OF YOUR DATA?

NNUBIA OGBUEFI

ABSTRACT

The world is evolving with newer and complicated technologies. Free information online especially personal data and privacy are no longer permissible. Everyone is a potential target as every data is of premium value to an attacker. Protection of personal data and privacy is the key to preventing online attacks and frauds. Facebook and Cambridge Analytica brought the value of data into the limelight following the leak which left millions of Facebook users at risk. It is iterated in the subsequent General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018 and the Nigerian Data Protection Regulation (NDPR) 2019 that personal information is paramount. As such, technologists, tech companies, and startups should adhere to the protection of these data including destroying it within a limited time to avoid a data breach. There are penalties for running against the laws stipulated. While the European Union (EU) strives to ensure the applicability of the GDPR as seen with recent fines against Google and Facebook, much cannot be said for Nigeria. It is expected that with time, there will be foot soldiers empowered to see to the implementation of the NDPR and other related laws. Till then, sensitization of the public is the best alternative pending the empowerment and implementation. So, as the world moves from Carbon footprints to Digital footprints, this paper shall take a cursory look into personal data, Laws on Data and Privacy, the conceptions and misconceptions of uploading our daily lives online, including means of leaving snippets of our personal information online for cyberattackers.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**PERCEPTION OF STUDENTS ON FEMALE OFFENDERS AND THE MOTIVATION
FOR FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

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ABSTRACT

Female criminality is not a recent phenomenon, though it has not received equal reckoning like their male counterparts. Within the last few decades females who committed crimes received immense attention because of the upsurge in female criminality, yet not much has been uncovered as to why females engage in criminal activities probably because not much either has changed on social perception towards female offenders in the 21st century. The early perception of the public on female gender as regard to crime is gender imbalance and so criminal justice system and criminologists too have been gender biased. The study adopted a qualitative method of data collection. The researchers sampled responses from students in the University of Nigeria Nsukka. Results from this study showed people's perception of female crime, their attitudes towards females' offenders and reasons for the increase in female criminality. Consequently, the study recommend that female offenders should be given equal reckoning as male offenders, however the government and the criminal justice system should provide special care to female criminals as regard to their vulnerability.

Keywords: crime, criminality, women, female, perception.

SOCIAL POLICY, CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE 21st CENTURY

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and

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ABSTRACT

Crimes and violence are two intertwining phenomena that bring the economic life of societies to a halt. Investors and other entrepreneurs dread them so much that none would want to invest his money in a clime of crime and violence. In real perspective, crimes and violence are reactions to societal neglects and inequality when some of the led of a society tend to catch up with the flamboyant exemplary life styles of their leaders. The quest is for the Have-nots to grab from the Haves of the society in line with the capitalist principle of "survival of the fittest." This paper adopts the frustration-aggression theory to examine the development of criminality in human societies, and how it degenerates to a violent fight of defense and grab by force. The paper looks at the frustrating situation of the deprived and hopeless Have-nots as the catalyst of his aggressive reactions that often result to violent acts in a quest for immediate riches that could change his wretched situations. The paper is qualitative and thematic in its approaches. It argues that if proper social policies could be articulated and religiously implemented, crime waves and violence would be drastically curtailed in the 21st Century world.

Key words: Criminality, Violence, the Have-nots, Societal neglects, Social policy

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS, IDENTITY CRISES AND POLITICS IN NORTH-CENTRAL NIGERIA: REFLECTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS IN RICHARD ALI'S *CITY OF MEMORIES*

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ABSTRACT

The North-Central part of Nigeria especially the city of Jos was once a bastion of peace and a settler's haven because of its azure weather, fertile vegetation and infectious cordial and hospitable inter-human relationship among its inhabitants who were mostly drawn from almost all parts of Nigeria. As Nigeria's 'melting pot' Jos has a significant place in Nigeria's politico-economic and social history such that whatever happens there has a ripple effect all over Nigeria. In recent times, Jos has witnessed and keeps witnessing some political and social upheavals. Political squabbles, indigene-settler conflict and ethno-religious crises have continued to rock the city thus unsettling the once peaceful city. As literature is a reflection and representation of the society, the focus of this study is to ascertain the extent to which the social and political events in North-eastern Nigeria especially Jos can be said to characterize the basic ingredient with which Richard Ali concocts the events in his novel *City of Memories*. It seeks to identify elements in the novel which are symmetric, asymmetric, symptomatic and symbolic of certain occurrences in the city. Applying the theory of New Historicism, it evaluates the literary dimensions of farmer-herdsmen crisis and ethno-religious violence which are taking frightening dimensions in Nigeria and identifies possible suggestions made in respect to their causes, consequences and possible ways of management and control. With this, it attempts to assess the reactions of contemporary Nigerian novelists to emerging social and political challenges.

Key words: Ethno-Religious; Identity; Politics; Herdsmen/Farmers; Conflict; New Historicism

**THE PRAGMATIC SURVEY OF PROVERBS IN THE DOMAINS OF KNOWLEDGE
CONSTRUCTIONS IN IGBO**

By

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the pragmatic analysis of proverbs in the domains of knowledge construction (KC). Knowledge construction is the process of creating of new ideas and understanding that are new to the discourse rather than the semantic implications. It is imperative that proverbs be surveyed to deduce these implications. The study used as its methodology, six respondents in the Faculty of Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka who were given the proverbs for analysis and they were requested to apply their own discretion in the interpretation of those data. In all, the work seeks to answer the question of 'how can knowledge construction (KC) be used in analysing of Igbo proverbs using pragmatic framework' and the objective of the study is to find out how KC could assist in bringing out the pragmatic nuances of the Igbo proverbs. The analysis will be carried out using some/all of the following four processes: interpretation, analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

**POST-COLONIAL GRATIFICATION AND CRIMINALITY:
A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF ACHEBE'S A MAN OF THE PEOPLE AND GIMBA'S
WITNESSES TO TEARS**

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ABSTRACT

Post-colonialism is born at the very first moment of colonial contact. It is the speech of resistance which colonialism brings into being. The postcolonial literature shows the upshot of Colonialism. It reveals the nostalgic self of the colonized. A colonized is bound to put up with the different disconcerting situations. He has to have high resistance and fortitude against lots of uncalled-for and inevitable conflicts. The postcolonial writers bring into light the suppression of a vast wealth of indigenous cultures beneath the weight of imperial control. As Ashcroft, Griffiths and Tiffin pertinently assert, "All post-colonial societies are still subject in one way or another to overt or subtle forms of neo-colonial domination, and independence has not solved his problem". The primary concern of Chinua Achebe was his society, more precisely, the destiny of his people. Achebe, perhaps the most authentic literary voice from Africa, wrote not only to record the African, especially Nigerian, life but to analyse the reality experienced by the native people in different times and situations. In his view, the writer must be accountable to his society. To him it was absurd to think of art as a pure and autonomous entity coming into existence by itself in an aesthetic void. Accordingly, his aim was to make his fiction an instrument of awareness seeking to eliminate hydra-headed criminality and injustice. In this regard, the study is an attempt to show Achebe's endeavour to expose the rampant corruption and criminality in Nigeria to exert a decisive and positive influence on his people. For Gimba, the intrigues and contestation over power, especially within the civil service, assume a metaphoric significance in unraveling social contradictions in society. Gimba thus, evaluates the various dimensions of power and how it is used to subjugate or tyrannize people. In most of his works, Gimba denounces the repressive nature of power and the conflicts it engenders are graphically illustrated. In his articulation of this disabling environment, Gimba evokes a consciousness, concerned with Manichaeism and alienation. Gimba is sensitive to his characters as they adjust to the uncertainties of a postcolonial society with all the indices of underdevelopment, greed, corruption, bureaucratic, self-aggrandizement, tardiness, indiscipline, political instability etc. These characteristics of contemporary Nigeria form the background from which Gimba's characters are drawn. The study adopts the content assessment approach in order to unravel the constructive semantics and understanding of the post-colonial works.

Keywords: Post-Colonial, Literature, Criminality, Corruption, Nigeria, Metaphoric Significance.

**PROVERBIAL METAPHOR AS A STYLISTIC CRAFT: A CRITICAL EVALUATION
OF OKOYE'S *MEN WITHOUT EARS***

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ABSTRACT

The metaphorical nature of proverbs introduces the society to abstract thought as well as moral stances in a highly naturalistic style. Specifically, the use of proverbial metaphor in writing simultaneously socialize the society into the ways of the culture, emphasizing the appropriate role of behavior, values, ethics, social relations, rules of etiquettes and the pragmatics of language. This study investigates the socio-linguistic role of metaphor in criticizing the ills and the social vices in Nigerian society evaluating Okoye's Men Without Ears. Admissibly, Okoye's Men Without Ears demonstrates that the main functions of proverbs are criticism, advice and warning. In addition, the study offers an explanation of how proverb and figurative expressions establish a holistic understanding of a literary work. Criminality is one of the hydra-headed practices ravaging Nigeria in wild and varying degrees. The basic concern of this scholarly work is to evaluate the depiction of criminality as seen in Okoye's Men Without Ears. It evaluates how Okoye has used specific style of linguistics approach to convey her message and achieve particular effect on her readers. In the novel, she criticises the ills in the Nigerian society as opposed to what obtains in other societies like Tanzania. She uses the proverbial metaphorical statement in the title of the novel to describe the obstinacy of those Nigerians who are bent on promoting corrupt practices and criminality through their continuous unlawful transactions. This would be her contribution to correcting the anomalies in the society as she has, through stylistics craft, exposed the foulest among government officials, the security agencies and others. And she could gain the sympathy or attention of her readers who may directly or indirectly be connected with or involved in such practices. This work therefore, intends to institute the use of proverbial metaphor and figurative expressions as stylistics craft used by Okoye in revealing the ostentatious protagonist character the text title centers on. With this study, it is revealed that the choice of language style could be used as an effective device for managing societal glitch in Nigeria.

Keywords: Nigeria, Metaphor, Proverbs, Socio-Linguistics, Stylistics, Figurative Expressions and Societal Correction.

**RISING CRIMINALITY AND CHALLENGES OF CRIME
REPORTING IN NIGERIA**

By

ROBERT OBIOHA, PhD

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the upsurge in crimes in Nigeria as well as the challenges of crime reporting in major Nigerian newspapers. It establishes that the worship of money and the erosion of ethical, moral and cultural values have, to a large extent, contributed to the rising criminality in the country. The paper also finds out that organization's news slants, ethnic and gender prejudices have, in some instances, coloured efforts by some of the newspapers to achieve objectivity in their crime reports. It calls for ethical, moral and cultural reorientation of Nigerians, especially the youths, to curb the rising criminality in the country. The paper concludes that initiating more training programmes for crime reporters and some media managers will enhance their objectivity in crime reporting.

Keywords: Rising Criminality, Challenges, Crime Reporting, Nigeria

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**CONCEPTUALIZING STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE, POLICING AND CRIMINALITY
IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A RE-READING OF CHINUA ACHEBE'S TEXTS.**

By

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ABSTRACT

The 21st Century is a global age in which nation states are replete with leadership and authoritarian illegality. Hence, issues of policing, violence and criminality are everyday occurrences in the present day society, experienced by different categories of individuals. Policing inter alia is for law enforcements and protection of the citizens. In this contemporary time policing has become the agent of violence for the state authority. Violence in many nation states has therefore become structural, subsumed into the system and perpetuated by government. Individuals are violated, vulnerable and helpless. Criminality of different shades and magnitude increases by the day. Police assaults, shootings, killings, bribery, illegal arrests, intimidations of the citizens and violations of rights are rife. Some of these issues are captured in the political and satirical novels of Chinua Achebe's, *Anthills of the Savannah* and *A Man of the People*. The texts' narratives present political corruption, police criminality and structural violence against the people. These are examined on the standpoints of Max Weber's theory of "State Monopoly on Violence" and Johan Gaultang's concept of "Structural Violence". This paper divulges the corroboration and culpability of the state in perpetuating violence and crime through the apparatus and agencies of state. It specifically makes a literary analysis of the instances of state induced crime and violence through policing. The essay makes a case for a review of state structures inimical to the rights of the people in this 21st century.

**AFRICAN RELIGION AND CULTURE AS FUNDAMENTALS FOR CRIME AND
VIOLENCE CONTROL IN
THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a heterogeneous society is faced with numerous crime and violence. Criminal offenses no doubt, challenge Nigerian social setting. Crimes and violence peculiar to Nigeria include: murder, terrorism, kidnapping, extra-judicial killings, cyber crime, insurgency, militancy, electoral malpractices, stealing by tricks – 419, robbery, examination malpractices, etc. A lot of measures have been put in place to control criminality and violence in Nigeria, but the more the crime and violence fighters are inaugurated, the more the crimes and violence are proliferating. Therefore, the problem this research has indentified is the weaknesses and inability of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria to control crimes and violence to the barest minimum. The paper in reaction to this problem aims at introducing pragmatic attention to African religion and culture as a formidable measure for the control of criminality and violence in the country. When it is done, there will be respect and regard for human life, economic development and growth, sustainable peace, unity etc. The study employs historical and phenomenological research method. Method of data analysis is descriptive. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources. It is also recommended that Nigerians should pay serious attention to traditional values, and culture, commit criminals to the ordeal of African religio-spiritual battles, collaborate the law enforcement hierarchy with major state-holders in African traditional religious practices among other things.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**MENACE OF HATE SPEECH, TYPOLOGY AND CURBING STRATEGIES:
EXPERIENCE IN THE UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOL OF SA'ADATU RIMI COLLEGE
OF EDUCATION KUMBOTSO, KANO**

BY

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the menace of hate speech, typology and strategies to curb it. Using the school of undergraduate students of Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education Kumbotso, Kano as a driving reference. The design for the study is a descriptive survey. The population was 345 Level 4 students. Occassions' sampling technique was employed to select the sample size of 190, which comprised of 117 male and 73 female. The questionnaire was validated with Cronbach reliability coefficient of 0.73 for data collection. Three research questions were raised and analysed through descriptive statistics. Results of the analysis revealed that the respondents have identified religious and political hate speeches as very often heard within the college campus. The sources that the respondents often heard the hate speech are the Internet, conversation with friends outside the college, during political party rallies, from non-academic staff of the college, the students' cafeteria, and in mosques outside the college premises. The perceived accepted strategies for curbing hate speeches among the students are hate speech counselling, campaign against hate speech, educating public on the consequences of hate speech, and penalising hate speech speakers. It is, therefore, recommended among others that the government should develop and implement a national policy to limit and counteract hate speech. Similarly, the government, non-governmental organisations, and community-based organisations should be involved in educating the general public as well as specialist groups such as students, teachers and other school personnel on the issues of hate speeches.

Keywords: Hate speech, religious hate speech, political hate speech, students, undergraduate students

HERDSMEN AND NIGERIA'S INSECURITY CHALLENGES SINCE 2015

BY

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ABSTRACT

The history of Nigeria since 2015 is replete with myriad cases of insecurity of varying degrees. Before the country got her independence in 1960, the insecurity problem was not punctuated with the nature and character it began to assume after the country's return to democracy in 1999. It was the anticipation of Nigerians that with the return to democratic culture in 1999, the country would become more pacific, united, secured and egalitarian, but the reverse becomes the case as Nigerians, since Muhammed Buhari became President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 2015, keep witnessing vistas of crimes perpetrated by Nigerians in Nigeria which shake and threaten the corporate peace, unity and tranquility of the country. This paper advances and uses Charles Darwin's theory of 'Survivor of the fittest' to explain the occurrences and reoccurrence decimal of herdsmanism as against farmers, villages, towns and communities across Nigeria. This has continued to generate threats, conflicts, fears, ethnic cleansing, socio-cultural, political and economic disarticulations of Nigeria nation. Indisputably, with the coming of Muhammed Buhari into power as the Nigeria's president in 2015, the country continues to witness an unprecedented and grossly escalated menace of herdsman attack across the country. This paper has discussed, analyzed and x-rayed the canker worm of herdsmanism and its consequences in the nation's economy and polity. Some useful recommendations have been offered in the paper as a way to end this strife. The paper uses qualitative methodology of document analysis in discussing this issue.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**EXAMINING THE NUANCES OF VIOLENCE AND CRIME IN CONTEMPORARY
NIGERIAN POPULAR MUSIC**

By:

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ABSTRACT

Violence and music are both human acts that are as old as their actors in every society. From the foregoing and by implication, violence and music, at every moment, take the shape, status and state of the human actors that produce them. This article seeks to examine and expose how violence and Nigerian popular music interface and interact to shape and influence the Nigerian society and its young/middle-age population in multiple ways since the 21st century—a phenomenon which has often been downplayed in Nigerian intellectual discourses. Through written interviews and opinion polls conducted through a social media outlet (Facebook), generally related literature, specific writings on Nigerian popular music published on blogs and mainstream media, eight Nigerian pop songs by Olamide, Teniola, Naira Marley and a few others produced since the year 2001 are selected in all based on their consistencies with crime/violence-related themes for examination and analysis. The possible findings show overt and covert promotion and endorsement of crime and violence in their lyrical contents and sonic elements. This, in turn, opens up further inquiry into the mental and psychological backgrounds and formations of some Nigerian artistes as well as their youthful/middle-aged Nigerian audiences.

**TRENDS OF VIOLENCE INDUCED INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT IN NIGERIA
AND FUTURE PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Conflict and violence induced displacements have been recorded as the most prevalent forms of displacement. In 2017 alone, about 8.5 million persons were internally displaced due to violence and conflict globally; this doubles the 4.9 million recorded in 2016. Nigeria recorded an estimated figure of 279,000 new conflict induced displacements in 2017. These displacements have posed considerable challenges for the government, the victims of displacement and the settlement communities. This paper was aimed at exploring the dynamics of violence induced internal displacement in Nigeria with inference for future preventive measures. Data was collected through electronic literature sources such as e-journals, government and non-governmental publications. Collected data was analyzed using secondary data content analysis. Our findings show that communal and political violence was among the earliest causes of violence induced displacement while insurgency and herdsmen/farmers crises are the chief and most recent contributors to this issue. In line with the findings, precautionary recommendations such as institutional changes to improve citizens' lives and the use of education to foster national unity were made.

Keywords: Violence, Conflicts, Displacement, Preventive measures.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**MAPPING THE FRONTIERS OF CRIMINALITY: AN EXPOSITION OF BRIBERY AND
CORRUPTION IN ACHEBE'S *NO LONGER AT EASE***

By

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ABSTRACT

Literature is a mirror of the society. In same manner, writers are seen as spokesmen of their people. The events happening across the globe are usually captured in the literature produced in the affected areas. Consequently, the undercurrent in the culture of impunity in the unhealthy acquisition of wealth, which appears to be the bane of criminality in the Nigerian nation, since after independence, has been captured by some Nigerian writers, notably, Chinua Achebe. It is tempting to dismiss this historical eclecticism in mapping the trajectory of bribery and corruption in the nation. This is reflective of the Postcolonial Nigeria, showing a growing fascination with wealth and the frenzied celebration of looters of public treasury who succeeded without the long arm of the law catching up with them. Most often than not, their kit and kin in their local communities receive these public officers who looted, with pomp and pageantry, while those who served honestly are jettisoned. Achebe captures this trend eloquently in his literary masterpiece, (which some scholars and critics have adjudged his best) *No Longer at Ease*. The novel is an “evocation of an emerging postcolonial culture and the crisis of a young African trying to find a bearing in the chasm between a dying colonialism and stillborn independence” (Gikandi, 2008). This critical inquiry hinges its argumentative thrust on Postcolonial theory.

Key Words: Achebe, Criminality, Bribery, Law, Corruption

EFFECT OF POLITICAL GODFATHERISM ON NIGERIA POLITICS: A CASE OF

KARU LGA OF NASARAWA STATE

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the emergence of political godfatherism and its effects on dividend of democracy. Political godfatherism is part of Nigeria political history. In Hausa society is a common place to hear people referring to them as 'maigidi'; baba isale in Hausa land and the Igbo people call godfather as 'Nnam-Ukwu'. These are palpable testament to the fact that political godfatherism is part of cultural fabric of Nigeria politics. This work is anchored on expectancy theory of Victor Vroom which is used to explain the action of political god fathers. Individuals are motivated to perform certain actions to achieve certain goals if they know that such actions will help them attain the desired goals. Seen in this light, it means that a political godfather will be ready to place his material and political resources at the behest of a neophyte seeking public office in so far as he expects or believes that such 'benevolence' will yield economic dividends if the latter wins in an election. The researchers adopted quantitative method to carry out this study. The study demonstrated that the phenomenon of political godfatherism is a progeny of corruption, poverty, lack of voters' education and military influence. This is so as 30 % of the respondents revealed. The study recommends that the outrageous and intimidating amount of money that are charged on nomination of interest forms by political parties should be reduced to such a paltry amount that an average citizen can afford. In this case the temptation to build alliance with political godfathers who will finance them and dictate the affairs of an entire political system throughout their stay in office will not arise.

Key Words: Political, Godfather, Effect, Nigeria, Politics

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**NEW ROUND OF SOCIAL TENSIONS, AND REMEMBRANCE OF WOLE
SOYINKA'S SEASON OF ANOMY**

By

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ABSTRACT

Thinking the present social tensions in Nigeria, there is a sense of a new chapter. There were earlier chapters, like the tensions over Sharia Law in the 1980s and the regional and ethnic rivalries that culminated in civil war in the 1960s. Newness here is as in mythopoiesis where the surface properties of a component of an old or received myth are substituted, without affecting the total significance of the myth. The result is that there is underlying sameness in the novelty. This is what occasions for this paper remembrance of Wole Soyink'a's Season of Anomy in the functionality of a proverb. Season of Anomy is a work in which a converging pattern of actions, some in pursuit of profit motive, some in the way of exercise of power and domination, still others in selfless community-building efforts culminate in a vast and lethal explosion. This is anomy, but it is coming in season. The time of the reign of this particular chaos will pass – till the cycle turns full circle. This paper will draw from Northrop Frye's archetypes of literature and Michel Foucault's theory of similitudeto elucidate the capacity of a literary work to function as a proverb.

CULTURE AND MAGIC REALISM IN CLARK'S OZIDI

By

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ABSTRACT

There are many attributes that engage critical attention in any attempt to study J.P. Clark's Ozidi. These are character and characterization, traumatic experiences left by certain actions, plot, suspense, etc. But none of these ever called for more scrupulous attention than the cultural practice steeped in thaumaturgy foundation in order to dislodge inhibition imposed through violence. However, success in a society where such culture thrived was measured on the amount of magical force the individual had at his disposal. Incidentally, heroism and bravery lost their traces to mental and physical construct. Rather they were associated with supernatural forces. A brave man was the one who gained asses to the world of the spirit by magic to subdue nature and effect change in his environment. Unknown to such man, his act created yet another condition where not only the subject of his attack–his fellow citizen suffered his malevolence, but equally innocent denizens as they became potential items for rituals. By adopting the gains of Marxist critical theory, this study will engage the immanent conflicts in the play. Of interest to this study is to what extent aspects of conflict are resolved by individual characters by the adoption of magic. The focus, therefore, is to evaluate Clark's unique artistic use of magic realism, while underscoring how African societies might have valued magic and its import for human survival.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL VITALITY: AN EXAMINATION OF 'ALEKWU' IN CRIME
CONTROL AMONG OROKAM PEOPLE OF BENUE STATE**

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ABSTRACT

Language is an indispensable tool for societal development; it goes a long way to give human beings a sense of identity and belonging. Language is a vehicle through which cultural identity is transmitted; hence, language and culture are inseparable. Crime is a devaluation of societal norms and traditions. As people and cultures differ, so also are the divergences in criminality associated with the different cultures. Crime is an integral part of a society. Crime permeates every sector of a nation. Orokam - an autonomous communities in the present-day Ogbadibo Local Government Area of Benue State is not an exception. Orokam as an Idoma speaking community is culturally endowed and highly upholds 'Alekwu' spirit which is believed to be an ancestral deity used to checkmate crime among the people. Alekwu, being the assemblage of the spirits of the ancestors or progenitors in Orokam is highly revered in ensuring peace, justice and fairness. However, Alekwu is dreadful and used to control criminal activities among the indigenous people of Orokam. Therefore, this paper is set to identify the activities of Alekwu in crime control. It will also examine when, where and how Alekwu operates; who are the victims of Alekwu and why they are victims.

Key words: language, culture, crime, Alekwu

**LANGUAGE AND IDEOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS: A THEME-RHEME
ANALYSIS OF CRIME DISCOURSE IN ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART* AND
ORABUEZE'S *MEN BEHIND THE MASKS***

By

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ABSTRACT

Language and ideology are like two sides of a coin. So related are the duo that they have become like siamese twins. As ideologies are incubated in language, and relayed in literary texts, it becomes apposite to underpin the language structures that embed these ideologies. In Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, and Orabueze's *Men Behind the Masks*, there is a murder case, respectively, and this paper stanced to unveil the ideological representations in the two cases. It argues that ideology or belief system of a people plays a primordial role in facilitating or abating social malaises, such as violence, crimes and criminalities as depicted in the two novels. It also attempts to find out the relationship between ideology and globalization. The paper, therefore, utilizes Halliday's (2004) Theme Rheme model of Textual Metafunction in Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) to compare and contrast the theme and the rheme structures of some purposively selected crime discourse in the two contrastive novels. This analysis is apt, especially at a time when Nigeria is on her way to anarchy. The findings hope to reveal that the dearth of societal values in the world of the novels is the bane of social vices in the globalized world of Orabueze's text.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**REPORTAGE OF THE FARMERS/HERDERS CONFLICT IN THREE SELECTED
NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS**

BY

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ABSTRACT

The farmers/herders conflict has remained a major security issue in Nigeria, leaving a trail of blood across several communities in Nigeria in addition to the attendant social dislocations including the destruction of property, businesses and the displacement of individuals and families. The mass media as social sentinels and agenda-setters that perform both beware and instrumental surveillance function for the society have a responsibility to cover the security crisis. This paper examined newspaper reportage of the farmers/herders conflict. A total of three national newspapers (*Punch*, *Leadership* and *The Sun*) were content analysed from August 1, 2017 to July 31, 2018 when the conflict spiraled. The online editions of the newspapers were analysed. It was found that the issue was well reported in the papers. A total of 603 stories on the farmers/herders conflict were analysed with 290 stories from *Punch*; 196 from *The Sun* and 117 from *Leadership*. It was found that straight news was the dominant story treatment; the reportage was episodic and the issue was largely framed as a conflict not just between farmers and herders but between farmers and the Fulani.

Keywords: Newspaper, reportage, farmers, herders, conflict

SPEECH ACTS OF APOLOGY AND REQUEST IN ... A DARKLING PLAIN

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ABSTRACT

In pragmatic discourse, the illocutionary and perlocutionary forces deriving from the function of the speaker's words and the reactions to the spoken words are subjected to some conditions and principles by which they are proved suitable or unsuitable in many textual analyses. The interests here are more on the use of language, grammar, politeness principles, characters, styles and reactions. The paper examines speech acts of apology and request as they appear in the literary text ... *a Darkling Plain* by Krisagbedo. The objectives of the study are to highlight instances of apologies and requests as exhibited by some characters (Deborah, Mmeso, Adolph, Eme and Joe) in the novel; determine the extent to which sexual demands reflect speech acts of apology; ascertain the extent to which the utterance acts of characters yield to the cooperative principle in discourse analysis, and examine the implications of violating the maxims. The study adopts Gricean's cooperative principle based on the maxims of quality, quantity, relation and manner as its theoretical framework. The findings of the paper suggest that a good number of characters exhibit the speech acts of apology and request; in the situation of erotic love, sexual demands take cunning speech act of request coupled with the language of bodily expressions; some of the speech acts conform to Gricean's cooperative principle; violation of these maxims results to erroneous judgment cases and crises in different human communication systems.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech acts, apology, and request

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

WOMEN CRIMINALITY: INFORMATION FOR CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

By

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ABSTRACT

Crime is any act, default or conduct prejudicial to the community or society the commission of which by law is punishable. The commission or omission of an act by a person which results into an action punishable by law is a crime irrespective of who does the act. Criminal act is therefore perpetrated by men or women. From time past and evidenced by data, the commission of criminal acts is less among women than in men. In Nigeria, as at July, 2019, there are 1,501 (2%) female prison inmates against 72,694 (98%) males. The causes of the crimes include lack of education, hormone processes in women, type of food taken, alcohol intake and hard drugs like marijuana, cocaine, heroine, depressants among others especially among teenagers. The effects of criminality among women include public disgrace, avoidance and rejection of marriage of the woman even her offspring. Countries with high female criminality are likely to experience high domestic violence and insecurity. The paper posits that adequate education and information, parental guidance and awareness of the implication of crime, criminality is likely to reduce the incidence of women criminality. Town hall meetings, women interest groups, non-governmental organisations and public library awareness services are deemed measures of fostering education and information to combat, control and manage incidences of women criminality.

Key words: Crime, women criminality, information, control, management

SECURITY IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

NNAEMEKA OBIORA

General Manager (Sonafem Agencies Limited)

One of the objectives of the origin of our today's government at different level is to ensure the security of lives and properties. The picture over the years shows that we need more than government's effort if the goal must be achieved. The security agencies of the government are overstretched and it seems like the government is failing as security challenge is on the increase. This has encouraged the use of Private Security Arrangement by public and private entities to combat insecurity in the country. Sonafem Agencies Limited is one among other private security agencies established to assist the government achieve its goal in the area of security. We have survived 44 years in the business of providing quality security services to both private and public entities and we can say that today, the name Sonafem Agencies Limited has become a household name. Our services cut across blue chip companies, financial institutions, educational institutions, telecommunication industry, departmental stores, etc. We have team of professionals certified by the Association of International Institute of Professional Security, with a private security license number NSCDC/PG/105/000717 and we work with both NSCDC and Nigerian Police in the discharge of our security function. Our services are in line with global trend and our products include man guard, CCTV Manning, Installation and Maintenance, Biometric Capture, Consulting, Training and Re-training of Security Guards, etc. The scope of deployment of our products/services includes estates, mall, private homes, schools, banks, hotels, factories, plazas, warehouse, etc.

As a reputable company, we are in compliance with all statutory regulations in Nigeria's business space and we engage in Corporate Social Responsibilities. Beyond our success story in the industry, we are keen to partnering with the government and other private institutions to reduce insecurity to its barest minimum and as well ensure it is sustained.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

LANGUAGE, HERDSMEN MIGRATION AND INTERNAL VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The paper investigates the impact of language and migration of Fulani herdsmen in Nigeria. The study relies on primary and secondary sources of data which gives evidence for the implications of language and migration of herdsmen in Nigeria. The objective of the study is to examine critical review of migration and language implications and draw a comparative analysis of socio-cultural impacts. The paper emphasizes the roles of government institutions, cultural and social actions involved in streamlining Fulani herdsmen migration and language situations where security challenges and conflicts occur in the local communities. The theoretical framework of the study is focused on language of international migration. The conceptual analysis of the study examines the concept of language, migration with particular reference to the Fulani herdsmen and internal violence in Nigeria. The result of the study will contribute to available literature on internal migration, language development and communication of migration policies. The paper will finally make recommendations for resolving the thrown up causes, repercussions and resolutions for societal security.

**THE MENACE OF SEA MILITANCY ON THE NIGER DELTA WATERWAYS: A
JUSTIFIED POLITICAL PROTEST OR SHEER HUMAN BRUTALITY**

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ABSTRACT

Nothing depicts the irony of a blessing turned curse than the unfortunate reality of the Niger Delta. The Niger Delta region, one of the world's largest wetlands, and Africa's largest delta, is home to numerous human and natural resources, including crude oil that accounts for about 80 percent of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings and which could easily make the region one of the richest regions in Africa. It is therefore surprising that the region presents an example of extreme poverty, environmental degradation, unavailability of basic social infrastructure and a teeming population of unemployed youths. This situation has facilitated a militancy struggle for the development of the region but over time, this has subliminally degenerated to severe cases of social vices, including the cases of sea piracy on the waterways, thereby leading to insecurity, loss of lives and property and a general state of panic for the area residents who become the inevitable victims of this menace. This study seeks to examine, firstly, the link between the socio-political and economic state of the region and the militancy on the sea, secondly, the increasing rate at which innocent individuals are victims of the fallout from the militancy struggle and thirdly, if the government's amnesty initiative commissioned in June 2009 has been effective as an intervention to quell the upsurge of violence from the fallout of militancy, on individuals from that region.

Keywords: Niger Delta, Sea Militancy, Environment, Politics, Violence.

**A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE USE IN BENUE CRISIS IN
SELECTED NIGERIAN NEWSPAPERS**

By

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ABSTRACT

The language of newspaper explores the ways in which the journalist portrays current events. From the ideological bias of the press, to the role of headlines in newspapers articles, this research is therefore, a critical discourse analysis of the language of Benue state crisis in selected Nigerian newspapers. This paper argues that the newspaper writers use different ideological patterns to communicate to their audience and also, to interpret the meaning importance of these ideological patterns in these newspapers. The data for this study consists of news reports which were purposively selected for this research. The data are analyzed using descriptive method. The result of the study shows that the journalists use over lexicalization, grammar; sentence links, passive voice, marked theme, typographical features and metaphor. This study concludes that the use of these ideologically charged features help to convey a meaningful message to the intended audience and also, readers should be observant of what they read so as to understand how the language of newspaper actually works.

KEYWORDS: Critical Discourse Analysis, Benue Crisis, typographical features, metaphor, the use of lexis and grammar

**“30 BILLION FOR YOUR ACCOUNT” THE LANGUAGE OF CRIMINALITY
AND VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA CONTEMPORARY MUSIC**

By

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ABSTRACT

This study visits the trend in the language of contemporary Nigerian Music and their promotion of criminality and violence in society. It employs a socio-cultural approach to study the shift in value orientation from the so called “old school” music to modern music using some selected Nigerian lyrics as case studies. Through a qualitative textual methodology the authors analysed the lyrics of these songs and classifies them into those promoting sexuality, wealth, criminality and violence. Through a survey methodology which employed questionnaires as instrument, the researchers were able to collect and analyse the effects of these music in the promotion of criminality and violence in Nigerian society. The result of the study reveals that the lyrics of the 21st century musicians in Nigeria are heavily based on sexuality, wealth, criminality and violent rhetoric. It also depicts the fact that they have, in a great measure, contributed to criminality and violence among the youth. The authors, therefore, makes a clarion-call for a re-orientation in the lyrics of Nigerian contemporary musicians for more positive, philosophical driven lyrics for the promotion of peace and harmony in society.

**PACIFICATION FOLKTALES IN THE REPRESENTATION OF VIOLENCE
AND CRIMINALITY**

By

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ABSTRACT

Folktales are literary genre that cannot be easily divorced from language and the contemporary society. Folktales are therefore seen as culturally and socially organized factious stories that are used by Igbo people of all ages to teach morals, satirize and entertain people. The study sets out to examine and analyze pacification folktales and how they could be used as models for addressing violence and criminality in 21st century. The study investigates Igbo Folktales and their function in conflict situations. The study was purely analytical and qualitative in approach. The data for the study were collected from Omalinze; an Igbo anthology of tales. The specific objective of the study is to look at pacification folktales that could be used in conflict resolution. The findings of the study reveals that pacification folktales are problem solving oriented. They also maintain some striking qualities of introducing conflict, violence and criminality at first instance. At last, they proffer solution to those conflicts, violence and criminality. The study also reveals some features in Igbo folktales that could serve as conflict resolution models. The study goes on to show that the songs which are usually contained in Igbo folktales serve to modify or enhance the understanding the messages in the folktales. This observation shows that a good analysis of Igbo folktales goes with listening attentively to the songs contained in the tales. It is noticed that songs in folktales could have some teachings behind them. Such teachings enhance the appreciation of folktales and messages in them for conflict resolution. The study equally reveals that in Igbo pacification folktales, representation of violence and criminality can be effective in two ways using folktales: Representation of violence and criminality by force and representation of violence by peace. In conclusion, we posit that folktales are not only significant tools for the re-enactment of violence and criminality in the society but tools capable of proffering conflict resolution models for the contemporary society.

Keywords: Language, literature, violence, criminality, folktales and pacification.

**VIOLENCE AND THE DOMESTIC SPACE: READING CHIMAMANDA
ADICHIE'S *PURPLE HIBISCUS* AND NIKE ADESUYI'S "NO
SWEETNESS HERE."**

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ABSTRACT

Violence though a commonly used term can have diverse definitions, colorations and interpretations. More generally however, this universal concept refers to forms of behavior that tend to involve force with the intention to hurt, maim, damage or kill someone or something. At other times, with regard to human emotions, violence would depict an intensity of emotion that may simultaneously be vehement and destructive in nature. An obvious import of this is that violence in its mildest form would have negative effects and reactions. Another implication is that violence considering its offensiveness ought not to subsist in the domestic sphere of human relations. This study seeks to portray however, that contrary to this expectation, violence does exist in the domestic arena to the utter detriment of individuals involved. Several works by African writers consequently continue to interrogate issues of violence in their variegated forms. They attempt to represent manifestations of violence as involving trajectories of behavior that rebuff acceptable codes of normal behavior. Attention in this study therefore focuses on Chimamanda Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* and Nike Adesuyi's "No Sweetness Here." Both narratives present characters male (Adichie) and female (Adesuyi), who unleash untold violence against close family members, thus revealing that violence may be attributed to every gender. Against the background of the psychosocial explanations of violence, as well as the theories of violence, this study aims to discover the basis cum justification if any of violence perpetrated within the domestic space.

**MIGRANT WOMEN IN ADIMORA-EZEIGBO'S AND CHIKA UNIGWE'S SELECT
NOVELS: A POST COLONIAL STUDY**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Migration has continued to attract the interest of scholars and critics of Nigerian Literature, especially as Nigerian migrants are constantly victims of xenophobia. The migrants, particularly the women, are grossly objectified and insufferably abused, both nationally and internationally. There have been spates of incarcerations, killings and deportation of migrant women in different parts of the world: Italy, Malaysia, Libya and others. There have also been records of deaths and harrowing experiences of female migrants in the Mediterranean Seas and the Sahara Desert. It is within this context that this study adopts Post-colonial Feminism to analyse the motivations and experiences of the female migrant characters as post-colonial subjects in the Diaspora. Female characters from Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* and Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked* are studied in order to ascertain the extent to which the cultural environment, legacies of colonialism and neo-colonialism interplay to influence the decisions taken by these women. This study also examines the ways by which women empowerment and sustainable developmental policy implementation can help to curtail the psycho-emotional realities that are capable of misleading young Nigerian women.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**VIOLENCE IN GENDER RELATIONSHIP IN AFRICAN CULTURE: A STUDY OF
ZULU SOLA'S *WEDLOCK OF GODS***

by

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ABSTRACT

The study entitled violence in gender relationship in African culture, examines violence in gender relationship in African culture cantering on marriage in Zulu Sola's *Wedlock of the God's*. The aim is to show that the violation of right of the female child to choose a spouse causes violence. It further shows that such violation can not only affect the immediate party but the wider society as could be seen in the tragedy that befall Ogwoma, Ogwoma's mother in-law and Uloko (Ugwoma ex-lover). The study is a content analysis procedure which uses incidence from the novel as its data. In order to achieve the aim of the study, the paper adopts African feminism to the analysis of circumstances surrounding the marriage of Ogwoma. A finding from the study shows that marriage without the consent of the female child is a violation on the right of the female child and a recipe for violence. This account for the catastrophes' that follows the forceful marriage of Ogwomo who while mourning Adedwu, her late husband, becomes impregnated by her ex-lover, Uloko. This development is as a result of the violation of Ogwoma's right to marry whom she desires.

Key words: Violence, gender, culture, violation, marriage, right, tragedy, consent

**AFRICAN RELIGION AND CULTURE AS FUNDAMENTALS FOR CRIME AND
VIOLENCE CONTROL IN
THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria as a heterogeneous society is faced with numerous crime and violence. Criminal offenses no doubt, challenge Nigerian social setting. Crimes and violence peculiar to Nigeria include: murder, terrorism, kidnapping, extra-judicial killings, cyber crime, insurgency, militancy, electoral malpractices, stealing by tricks – 419, robbery, examination malpractices, etc. A lot of measures have been put in place to control criminality and violence in Nigeria, but the more the crime and violence fighters are inaugurated, the more the crimes and violence are proliferating. Therefore, the problem this research has indentified is the weaknesses and inability of law enforcement agencies in Nigeria to control crimes and violence to the barest minimum. The paper in reaction to this problem aims at introducing pragmatic attention to African religion and culture as a formidable measure for the control of criminality and violence in the country. When it is done, there will be respect and regard for human life, economic development and growth, sustainable peace, unity etc. The study employs historical and phenomenological research method. Method of data analysis is descriptive. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources. It is also recommended that Nigerians should pay serious attention to traditional values, and culture, commit criminals to the ordeal of African religio-spiritual battles, collaborate the law enforcement hierarchy with major state-holders in African traditional religious practices among other things.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**RETHINKING THE DYNAMICS OF VIOLENCE AS AN INTERNAL NECESSITY: A
DECONSTRUCTIONIST READING OF *PURPLE HIBISCUS***

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Department of English and Literary Studies

Supervisor: Prof. F.O Orabueze.

ABSTRACT

The bulk of critical works that *Purple Hibiscus* has drawn so far comprise unavoidable attempts to explain away, endorse or simply discard the novel as a feminist propagandist tool, attempts often validated using the author's personal ideals or interests which she has championed at one time or another and extreme projections of who she is or how she supposedly writes. This kind of criticism has been perpetuated by mirroring its main female characters Kambili and Beatrice in the light of sufferers and Eugene as a violator. This paper examines the creative appropriation and transformation of an otherwise brute force (violence) as a necessary legitimizing tool of order and a form which effectively weaves and sustains the plot of Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus*, the absence of which causes everything to collapse into chaos. Through criticism, Adichie's works have had to suffer the kind of academic injury that has often been inflicted on Wole Soyinka's works namely Reductionism. The view taken in this paper is that a work of art has integrity and demands attention as a complete object with focused awareness which should reflect inwardly on the work. Thus, through Paul Ricoeur's close reading, a deconstructionist interpretation of *Purple Hibiscus* is attempted and close attention paid to violence as an internal necessity which keeps the plot alive with the aid of its male character Eugene Achike (Papa)-upon whose death the novel collapses completely. It is argued that the movements or unravelling events in *Purple Hibiscus* derive from this presence and ordering which also accounts for its complete coherence.

Keywords: violence, dynamics, deconstruction, close reading, internal necessity, form, order, appropriation.

**UNDERSTANDING LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT: A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS
OF THE LANGUAGE OF ADVERTISING**

By

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This study looked at the use of English in selected newspaper advertisements in Nigeria (mainly in Gusau, Zamfara State, Nsukka, Enugu State and Bonny Island, Rivers State). Advertising language is a powerful tool which promoters use to market products. The purposive sampling was used to analyze 60 advertisement samples drawn from four major Nigerian dailies, in addition to questionnaires distributed in the aforementioned towns. Consequently, this research was guided by the Inferential Pragmatic Approach (Sperber and Wilson, 2002). It revealed that the language of advertising, using sweet language, functions delicately at the level of cognition and perception to coax, persuade and entice people to purchase needs/wants. It further shows in fine details that presuppositions, conversational implicature and other illocutionary forces are potent in newspaper advertisements.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**VIOLENCE AND THE DOMESTIC SPACE: READING CHIMAMANDA ADICHIE'S
PURPLE HIBISCUS AND NIKE ADESUYI'S "NO SWEETNESS HERE."**

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ABSTRACT

Violence though a commonly used term can have diverse definitions, colorations and interpretations. More generally however, this universal concept refers to forms of behavior that tend to involve force with the intention to hurt, maim, damage or kill someone or something. At other times, with regard to human emotions, violence would depict an intensity of emotion that may simultaneously be vehement and destructive in nature. An obvious import of this is that violence in its mildest form would have negative effects and reactions. Another implication is that violence considering its offensiveness ought not to subsist in the domestic sphere of human relations. This study seeks to portray however, that contrary to this expectation, violence does exist in the domestic arena to the utter detriment of individuals involved. Several works by African writers consequently continue to interrogate issues of violence in their variegated forms. They attempt to represent manifestations of violence as involving trajectories of behavior that rebuff acceptable codes of normal behavior. Attention in this study therefore focuses on Chimamanda Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* and Nike Adesuyi's "No Sweetness Here." Both narratives present characters male (Adichie) and female (Adesuyi), who unleash untold violence against close family members, thus revealing that violence may be attributed to every gender. Against the background of the psychosocial explanations of violence, as well as the theories of violence, this study aims to discover the basis cum justification if any of violence perpetrated within the domestic space.

**INFLUENCE OF CRIMINAL AND VIOLENT MINDED INTEREST ON
NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS: THE QUESTION
OF MORALITY IN A POPULOUS RELIGIOUS SOCIETY**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Criminality and violence appear to be a globalized world issues in the 21st century. In the distinct past, very little or nothing was heard about crimes and violence. In the Nigeria context, occurrence of crimes and violence has risen to an alarming degree. Some people in this contemporary Nigeria society have perceived crime and violence as a culture. The young and old in various functional capacities in Nigeria, have become embodiments of crime and violence. This paper discovers that this unbecoming rate of criminal and violent indulgence in the people's minds is a deadly cancer-worm now devouring on the tissues of Nigerian traditional institutions, irrespective of the existence of religious organizations and bodies scattered in every nook and cranny of the country. There is also the problem of absence of morality in a populous religious society like Nigeria. The kinship, family and marriage institutions, title taking, taboos, etc have been negatively influenced by ill-minded criminals. This research aims at echoing the negative effects of allowing criminal and violent minded interest to pollute Nigerian traditional institutions, and addressing the issue of outburst of immorality in a morally structured civil and religious environment. The paper, recommends that traditional institutions should be protected against criminals and terror, among other things. Materials for this study were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Historical method of research was adopted. Data collected were analyzed with phenomenological and descriptive style of data analysis.

Keywords: Criminality, violence, traditional institutions, and morality

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN MULTILINGUAL NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines indigenous languages and conflict resolution in multilingual Nigeria. The main purposes of the study are to discuss indigenous language as a root cause of conflict in multilingual nations and to examine the place of indigenous language in conflict resolution in multilingual Nigeria. The study sourced its data from textbooks, journals and internet sources. This study is descriptive. From the description, the study argues that the existence of a functional national language in a multilingual nation paves way for peaceful co-existence of diverse ethno linguistic groups. It also concludes that the absence of a unifying language in a multilingual nation is sine qua non to conflicts as it paves way for ethnicity, nepotism, partiality, tribalism and the likes which are threats to peace especially in multilingual Nigeria.

**THE ROLE OF IGBO FOLKSONGS IN THE CHARACTER FORMATION OF THE
NIGERIAN CHILD**

BY

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ABSTRACT

Folksong is an aspect of the indigenous music of a people. Music generally, is central to the cultural life of the African. Every event or activity in Africa has music as an imperious motivator. Hence indigenous music is an essential part of the growth and development of a child in the African society. Currently in the Nigerian society, there is an escalation of criminal and violent behaviours especially among the youths. This study aims to identify the role of folksongs in the character formation of a child in the Nigerian society. The paper examines the educational materials in Igbo folksongs which could have positive impact on the growth and development of the Nigerian child especially in the face of the recent prevalent criminal behaviours seen among the youths. Some folksongs were analysed in order to decipher their moral values. Content analysis was applied to the selected folksongs. The paper argues, among other things, that the educational materials in Igbo folksongs have the capability of imbibing positive cultural values in a child. The study therefore holds that the prevalent violence in Nigeria will reduce drastically if this aspect of music – folksongs – be made available to the Nigerian child early in life as this will help him/her grow into a responsible adult.

**MUSIC COMPOSITION BASED ON NIGERIAN/AFRICAN TRADITIONAL
MUSICAL IDIOMS: AESTHETICS AND VALUES**

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ABSTRACT

Music composition – whether folk, art or popular – has inestimably enhanced knowledge and immensely contributed positively to society building throughout the ages in scores of ways. It extends history from generation to generation and has been a unifying element, a means of disseminating information and a medium of correcting bad conduct in the society. Ruminations over the conflict situation in Nigeria reveal the necessity of the continuum of music composition (and performance) as a medium of talking to a wide audience to enhance correction of mistakes and oversights in the nation. Composers such as Akin Euba, Christian Onyeji, Daniel Agu, Joshua Uzoigwe, MekiNzewi, and the like have established compositional styles and genres (e.g. African volcanism, African pianism, drumstick piano, native-air, etc.) that project the continuum of African/Nigerian musical traditions. In the same vein, the researcher, through historical and descriptive approaches, seeks to discuss the strength and importance of music composition that draws from Nigerian/African traditional musical idioms.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**CYBER CRIME IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA : CONSEQUENCES
AND PREVENTIONS**

BY

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ABSTRACT

In tertiary institutions in Nigeria today, numerous internet assisted crimes are committed daily in various forms such as identity theft, desktop counterfeiting, internet chat room (popularly known as online dating), cyber harassment, fraudulent electronic mails, Automated Teller Machine spoofing, nude videos, piracy, hacking, phishing and spamming. Usually these crimes are committed in forms like sending of fraudulent and bogus financial proposals from cyber criminals to innocent internet users. The study relied on the differentiation theory as its theoretical framework. The data for this study were gathered through documentary and survey methods. The study relied on the content analysis as its method of data analysis. The study discovered that the high quest of wealth by the youth have made them to be involved in this illicit act. Therefore, the study recommended that, the innocent internet users should inculcate the habit of continuously updating their knowledge about the ever changing nature of ICTs, through this, they can not only be well informed about the current trends in cyber crimes, but they will also have the knowledge about different forms of the said crimes and how the cyber criminals carry out their heinous activities. Thus, they should not be revealing some personal bank details and information to people especially on the social media.

KEYWORDS: Cybercrime, Information Communications Technology (ICT), Cyber, Security, Exploitation

**STATE, INSURGENCY AND TERRORISM- EVOLVING THE RIGHT STRATEGIES
IN COMBATING INSURGENCY AND TERRORISM**

By
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and
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ABSTRACT

Any given State ought to live in peace and harmony. It is the primary objective of the State to ensure security for effective preservation of lives and properties. But this objectives is threatened by insurgency and terrorism; causing violence and putting the State in a chaotic situation. This paper adopted Library research method in its approach to the problem. It finds that insurgency and terrorism has led to economic recession, political instability and several killing in Nigeria. This made Nigeria to be included in the top 10 dangerous country in the world. Several tactics has been adopted to reduce the issue to insignificant yet to no avail. If this problem is not solved, Nigeria may turn to be the worst State in the world characterized of massive killing and religious violence. To conquer insurgency and terrorism in Nigeria, the following recommendations were made by the researcher: Rise against religious fundamentalism, Obedience to social contract theory and none involvement of thuggery in politics.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS OF ENUGU STATE:
A STUDY OF THREE SELECTED INSTITUTIONS.**

By

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the issue of gender-based violence which is a violation of women's human rights in three tertiary institutions of Enugu State. This study was carried out by formulation of research questions and the main objective of the study was to examine the issue of gender-based violence in our tertiary institutions as it affects the rights of the women in 21st Century Globalized world. The study was conducted in Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, and University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. It was a survey study. 360 respondents were sampled purposively. Questionnaire was used. 360 copies of questionnaire were distributed. The data were analyzed using frequency table and simple percentage. Results indicated that physical violence, sexual violence and Harassment, psychological violence and discrimination were the main forms of violence against women in the schools. Extent of the violence was high. The causes of gender-based violence in the institutions included patriarchy, Administrative unconcerned attitude to the crime, female provocative attires and females' unserious-ness to their duties while the effects included fear of being victimized and lack of freedom of movement, poor academic performance and work output, females' involvement in crimes and female student dropouts. The solutions to the problem were formation of anti-gender-based violence clubs, organize workshop, conferences and seminars on the issue among others. Recommendations were that NUC should make courses in gender studies compulsory, patriarchy should be seriously deemphasized in our society among others.

Key words: Female-Gender, Gender, Gender-Based, Tertiary Institutions, Violence.

**INSECURITY AND ACADEMIC VIOLENCE IN RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE
PRODUCTION IN POSTCOLONIAL UNIVERSITIES IN AFRICA**

By

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ABSTRACT

This essay addresses the insecurity and academic violence that trail research and knowledge production in postcolonial universities in Africa. This is done through a general critical reflection on the research ecology in postcolonial universities in Africa. Consequently, the paper focuses on specific instances of insecurity and academic violence attendant on research and knowledge production in Africa. The concerns in this essay, then, are about issues of voice, authority, power of place, inclusion and exclusion, and legitimation. In other words, the paper will be examining the structures that prevent researchers in postcolonial Africa from having their own voices, the risks inherent in this, and the academic violence that results therefrom. The paper will adopt a deconstructive reading technique arising from a postcolonial standpoint. In the process, the paper will suggest ways through which the postcolonial researcher in Africa can overwhelm the risks, the epistemic injustices, and the academic violence contingently arising from doing research in a postcolonial context.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

Violence, an Albatross to Peaceful Co-Existence: an Appraisal of *A Man of the People* and *The Crucible*

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ABSTRACT

More than ever, violence and criminality double as a global problem and re-occurring social issues eliciting serious attention from the people, governments, and researchers. Its nature, manifestations, perpetrators and effects differ with respect to contexts, hence there is a growing consensus that the phenomena stand out as albatross to peace, progress and prosperity in societies. This paper therefore, aims at exploring and exposing the mundane tendencies of man that contribute to chaotic situations. The texts under study have been critiqued from different angles but none from the comparative perspective, judging that the texts under study are from different genres, cultural background and literary periods, thereby creating a gap in scholarship which this paper tends to bridge. Relying on psychoanalytic theory, this paper examines the different aspects of violence that characterize the protagonists of these texts. Findings reveal that emotional, physical and psychological violence are prevalent in the literary texts under study. This paper submits that the esteemed institution such as the court of law should always follow the rule of law through proper scrutiny of cases and eschew using superstition as its basis for judgement and also those in places of authority should shun deceit and all forms of violence as well as lead the people aright. All those gear towards eliminating criminality and violence in the 21st century globalized world.

Key words: albatross, violence, criminality, co-existence, peaceful, Psychoanalysis

THE YOUTH, CRIME AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

BY

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ABSTRACT

Crime is a social phenomenon that is persistently harassing various countries across the globe in varying degrees; it affects policies and development. Any nation striving towards development must reduce the frequency of crime to the barest minimum. In recent years in Nigeria, there has been an upsurge in the frequency of crime committed. This has led to civil and social unrest, and palpable fear among the populace as security of lives and properties can no longer be guaranteed. The phenomenon of crime has impacted negatively on the economic, social and political life of the nation over time. The youth population of any nation represents the driving force for development; the youth constitute 20% of Nigeria population. However, for the youths to become useful resources, they must be gainfully employed. The youths are also the most volatile when their energies are misdirected into wrong endeavours. The nexus of crime among youth is unemployment, the available data show that youth unemployment is very rampant in Nigeria and this has contributed immensely to their involvement in criminal activities. This paper is of the view that criminal activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, cybercrime, political thuggery, militancy and other social vices found among the unemployed and jobless youths have contributed greatly to the slow pace of development in Nigeria. The paper investigated other causes of crime in Nigeria and its implication to the country's development. It proffers that addressing youths' unemployment will stem the tide of crime and foster rapid development in Nigeria.

SYMBOLIC VIOLENCE IN SOYINKA'S *THE STRONG BREED* AND *DEATH AND THE KING'S HORSEMAN*

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ABSTRACT

Apprehending the world projected in a literary work as a *social space*, this essay explores the vision of violence in the selected plays of Soyinka. The idea of symbolic violence as enunciated by the French sociologists, Pierre Bourdieu and Jean-Claude Passeron informs an understanding that violence, despite itself, is the mechanism by which societies are built. Symbolic violence on the one hand creates meaning and subsequently, subjects and order which constitute society and on the other hand undermines human potentials and legitimizes structural and direct violence.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**THE AUTHORITY OF LAW IN A CONTRACTARIAN SOCIETY: IMPLICATIONS AND
CHALLENGES**

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ABSTRACT

This work simply demonstrates the supremacy/authority of law in a contractarian society with its implications and challenges. Contractarian society exists where individual citizens or parties have reached agreement, or deemed to have reached agreement, directly or indirectly, to live together. The law recognizes rights and obligations arising from such agreement. Today, we all have made one choice or the other with each other, directly or indirectly; in selecting our leaders and the kind of society we wish to live in, and which thereafter overrides our individual choices, making us subjects, and obliged to obey the dictates of that general collective end emanating therefrom. It is law therefore, that must be used to regulate this kind of social relation among us. Law serves as an ordering system of co-ordination and settling of disputes, and within which the common good is realized. In this paper, we shall derive our logic from the social contract traditions of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. We shall insist by method of analysis that, though we experience war, threats and crimes in a contractarian society, there is much that law can do in ensuring and sustaining a peaceful and crime-free world where the fundamental rights of individuals—life, equality, liberty, dignity and freedom—are absolutely respected. The authority of law absolutely claims that political society exists in order that humans may experience good life. By its nature then, law remains the instrument with which the state arrives at this desired goal. It is, therefore, an order of purposeful activity and relation between people; where happy and flourishing life of the people are guaranteed.

Key words: Authority, Contract, Law

**VIOLENCE AND CRIMINALITY IN CHIMAMANDA NGOZIADICHIE'S
HALF OF A YELLOW SUN**

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ABSTRACT

Twenty first century is often characterized by violence and criminality. This phenomenon to a great extent has aroused the concern of Adichie, who deemed it apt to represent this violent tendency in her work, *Half of a Yellow Sun*. this violence and criminality is partly rooted in religious bigotry and racial intolerance. These are the converging tendencies that engulf the characters in the novel. These forms of violence give rise to various forms of criminality such as: killing, rape, arson, abuse of women and children, and looting. This paper therefore explores the nature and the various degrees of violence and criminality in the novel.

Keywords: violence, criminality, abuse, intolerance, killing, rape

**LITERATURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: AN ANALYSIS OF
TANURE OJAIDE'S *THE ACTIVIST***

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Throughout human history, literature has been a means through which human experiences are expressed. This is important, as there are world's unheard stories that only literature can bring to light. Many literatures termed “activist books” are geared towards exposing cases of gross human rights violations. From the criteria of what constitutes human rights violations in the work, the subject matter is explored from the humanistic thought of literature. In this work, several aspects of human rights violations as expressed in Tanure Ojaide's *The Activist* were examined. It reveals that there is gross environmental degradation, minority deprivation, and injustice meted out to the Niger Delta Community in Nigeria by these oil companies in collusion with the federal military government. The study shows how the minority group fought for their rights and liberation through every means, radically and intellectually. In the end, they succeeded in gaining a major control of their once hopeless situation. We thus conclude that Tanure ojaide's *The Activist* is a veritable tool in exposing human right violations, the ills of society, and the effects of human rights violations on a people and how they are counteracted. This helps readers anywhere in the world to understand the hidden truths in Niger Delta crises and surely moves the reader to action.

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

PLENARY SCHEDULE

30 JULY 2019

Morning Session: 9:00 am

PANEL A: CRIMINALITY, VIOLENCE AND THE FEMALE BEING

CHAIR: Prof. Ikenna Dieke

VENUE: HOD'S Office, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Perception of Students on Female Offenders and the Motivation for Female Criminality in The 21st Century - *Nwafor, Nneka Francisca & Nwatu, Uche Louisa*
2. Gender Based Violence: A Breach of Human Rights - *Nwambuko, Temple C & Okoh, Joel Ogechukwu*
3. The Awakening Woman as a Model of Resistance in Tsitsi Dangarembga's *Nervous Condition* - *Lydia Chinasa Ume*
4. Twenty-First Century Nigerian Literature and the (En)gendering of Violence Discourse - *Onyemuche Anele Ejesu*
5. Women Criminality: Information for Control and Management - *Francis O. Anaeme & Chisom Karen Anaeme*

PANEL B: THE NEXUS OF RELIGION, VIOLENCE AND CRIMINALITY

CHAIR: Prof. Tagbo Ugwu

VENUE: Interactive Learning Centre, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Perceived Job Insecurity and Tendency to Commit Crime among Bank Employees: The Moderating Role of Mature Religiosity - *Nnaedozie E. Chibueze, Leonard I. Ugwu, Ibeawuchi K. Enwereuzor, & Dorothy I. Ugwu*
2. Religion, Fanaticism and Insecurity in Nation Building - *Iheanacho Ambrose Onyeka Justice*
3. Ethno-Religious Conflicts, Identity Crises and Politics in North-Central Nigeria: Reflections and Representations in Richard Ali's *City of Memories* - *Nwosu, Onyebuchi*
4. Religious Fundamentalism and Violence in Nigeria: Implications for Integration and Nationhood - *Ikechukwu O. Onuoha & Francis C. Odeke*
5. African Religion and Culture as Fundamentals for Crime and Violence Control in the 21st Century Nigeria - *Emmanuel Ikenna Okafor*
6. "30 Billion For Your Account" The Lanugauge Of Crimaniltiy And Violence In Nigeria Contemporary Music - *Virginia Obioma Eze, Diane Chidimma Ezeh-Aruah, Mosunmola, & O. Adejo.*

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

**PANEL C: HATE SPEECH AND THE MASS COMMUNICATION OF VIOLENCE &
CRIMINALITY**

CHAIR: Prof. L. C. Ogenyi

VENUE: Room 314, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Discourse on Newspaper Framing of Hate Speeches in Nigeria - *Kemi Abodunrin, Usman Disa & Benjamin Samson*
2. Rising Criminality and the Challenges of Crime Reporting in Nigeria - Robert Obioha
3. Menace of Hate Speech, Typology and Strategies: Experience in the Undergraduate School of Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education, Kumbotso, Kano - *Sunusi Muhammad Kani*
4. Reportage of the Farmers/Herders Conflict in Three Nigerian Newspapers - *Chidiebere A. Nwachukwu & Ngene Andrew Hyacinth*
5. A Critical Discourse Analysis of Language Use in Benue in Selected Nigerian Newspapers - *Chika Kate Ojukwu*

PANEL D: HISTORICIZING VIOLENCE, CRIMINALITY AND CRIME CONTROL

CHAIR: Prof. Paul Obi-Ani

VENUE: Room 312, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Crime and the Nigerian Society: A Historical Review, 1970-2015 - *Jonas O. Eze*
2. Lessons from America's Failed Counterinsurgency Wars: Restrategizing Tactics to Combat Boko Haram in Nigeria - *Odoh, Onyeka; Igwedibia, Eugenia Adaoma; and Dieke, Ikenna*
3. The Administration of Community Policing and Crime Control in Nigeria - *Joseph Paul Essien*
4. Social Policy, Criminality and Violence in the 21st Century - *Francis C. Odeke & Ikechukwu O. Onuoha*
5. Herdsmen and Nigeria's Insecurity Challenges Since 2015 - *Ozioko Peter Egbuniwe & Victor Akalonu Oluchukwu*

PANEL E: MIXED VOICES

CHAIR: Prof Damian Opata

VENUE: Room 310, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Digital Footprints: What Is the Value of Your Data? - *Nnubia Ogbuefi*
2. Prosecuting Eco-Terrorism as a Water Pollution Crime - *Helen Uchenna Agu*
3. The Pragmatic Survey of Proverbs in the Domains of Knowledge Constructions in Igbo - *Matthew Onyebuchi Ndiribe*
4. Enhancing Cloud Computing Security Using Advanced Web Technologies in 21st Century - *Dr. Modesta E. Ezema & Nwafor Christian I.*

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

5. Criminality and Violence in the 21st Century: Appraising the Role of the Judiciary - *Omezue-Nnali, Eberechukwu Ekemma*
6. Effect of Political Godfatherism on Nigeria Politics: A Case of Karu LGA of Nasarawa State - *Andrew Alapa Abechi, Miriam Nkeiruka Egbuche & Stephen Amaha*
7. Culture and Magic Realism in Clark's *Ozidi* - *Ikechukwu Vine Nwaisu*
8. Security is Everybody's Business - *Nnaemeka Obiora*

Afternoon Session: 1:00 pm

**PANEL F: THE REPRESENTATION OF CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE IN
LITERATURE I**

CHAIR: Prof. A. N. Akwanya

VENUE: HOD'S Office, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Language, Literature and Representation of Violence and Criminality - *Benjamin Nwabuisi Abia*
2. The Dialectic of Violence: Rethinking Armed Robbery in Femi Osofisan's *Once Upon Four Robbers* - *Promise Adiele*
3. Controlling Crimes and Violence in Fictive Worlds: An Evaluation of the Customary Alternative Dispute Resolutions Versus the English Judicial System in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* - *Florence Onyebuchi Orabueze*
4. Human Rights Violation in Nigeria Literary Landscape: Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* and Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus* - *Innocent E. Agu & Evengelista C. Agu*
5. Conceptualizing Structural Violence, Policing and Criminality in the 21st Century: A Re-Reading of Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* - *Ngozi Dora Ulogu*
6. New Round of Social Tensions, and Remembrance of Wole Soyinka's *Season of Anomy* - *Amechi Nicholas Akwanya*

PANEL G: CRIMINALITY, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL PRESSURES/NUANCES

CHAIR: Dr Abada

VENUE: Interactive Learning Centre, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. The Menace of Sea Militancy on the Niger Delta Waterways: A Justified Political Protest or Sheer Human Brutality - *Christiana Ihuoma Pepple*
2. Examining the Nuances of Violence and Criminality in Contemporary Nigerian Popular Music - *Chijioke Ngobili*
3. Socio-Economic Factors that Encourage Illegal Youth Migration in Nigeria: Implications for Social Work Practice - *Casmir Obinna Odo, Prof. Uzoma Okoye, Prince Chiagozie Ekoh*

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
IN THE 21ST CENTURY GLOBALIZED WORLD**

and Ezulike Chigozie Donatus

4. Trends of Violence Induced Internal Displacement in Nigeria and Future Preventive Measures - Prince Chiagozie Ekoh, Patricia U. Agbawodikeizu, Uzoma O. Okoye, Jacinta Ene, Chukwuemeka Ejimkaraonye & T. J. Okolie

PANEL H: THE REPRESENTATION OF CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE IN LITERATURE II

CHAIR: Dr. S. U. N. Okoye-Ugwu

VENUE: Room 314, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Trafficking and Human Dignity: A Critical Appraisal of Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked* - Emmanuela Uzoma & Victor Chinedu Asadu
2. Post-Colonial Gratification and Criminality: A Critical Assessment of Achebe's *A Man of the People* and Gimba's *Witnesses To Tears* - Oluchi Chris Okeugo, Ejike Nwabueze Ekene & Mercy Okoye
3. Proverbial Metaphor as a Stylistic Craft: A Critical Evaluation of Okoye's *Men Without Ears* - Oluchi Chris Okeugo
4. Mapping the Frontiers of Criminality: An Exposition of Bribery and Corruption in Achebe's *No Longer at Ease* - Stella Okoye-Ugwu
5. Literature and Human Rights Violations: An Analysis of Tanure Ojaide's *The Activist* - Esther N. Nwakaire & Florence O. Orabueze

PANEL I: LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

CHAIR: Prof. Sam Onuigbo

VENUE: Room 312, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Language and Cultural Vitality: An Examination of 'Alekwu' in Crime Control Among Orokam People of Benue State - Akogwu James Abah, Godwin Segun Lamidi & Lamana Mathew Gbaaikyo
2. Speech Acts of Apology and Request in ...A Darkling Plain - Chioma Juliet Ikechukwu-Ibe
3. Language and Ideological Representations: A Theme-Rheme Analysis of Crime Discourse in Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* and Orabueze's *Men behind the Masks* - Ifeyinwa David-Ojukwu, Blessing Ugo Ijem and Nkiru Ezech
4. Language, Herdsmen Migration and Internal Violence in Nigeria - Diala Edwin Lionel

PANEL J: YOUTH IN CRIME AND VIOLENCE

CHAIR: Dr. Mrs. Modesta Ezema

VENUE: Room 310, Department of English and Literary Studies, Faculty of Arts Block B

1. Young Nigerians' Perception of Chemsex and Its Effects on Their Health - Elizabeth Onyedikachi George, Prince Chiagozie Ekoh & Chukwuemeka Ejimkaraonye
2. Perception of postgraduate students on the early reporting of rape related cases: a tool for

**CONFERENCE ON: CRIMINALITY AND VIOLENCE AS GROWING PHENOMENA
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social justice in Nigeria - *Gobo, Blessing Ngowari & Eyang, Brian Obue*

3. Youth Crime and National Development in Nigeria - *Nwoke Chidiebere Obinna & Bonaventure E. Nwokeoma*

Prof. Emeka P. Nwabueze - Institute of African Studies

Seminar Room

Hansberry Building

1.00pm

Prof. Chinyere L. Ngonevu

Room 131

School of General Studies Building

1.00pm