

Urbanization and insecurity in Nigeria: issues, challenges and prospects for national development

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Abstract

Urbanization as an overall development outlook change is presently moving through creating nations out of control. The size and speed at which urbanization has assaulted various nations are disturbing and incapable to adapt to its challenges. Consequently, essential foundations and administrations are hardly furnished as urban development continues indiscriminately with serious dangers to the prosperity of the individuals and society. Nigeria is one of the rising nations at present wrestling with the challenges of urbanization particularly in the region of security of lives and properties. The current work has been irritated by the current inadequacy in urban approach usage according to security. This examination, consequently, depends on the broad-writing survey and chronicled recovery of recorded archives. The paper distinguished some notable highlights of the urbanization procedure in Nigeria. These incorporate quick populace development and changing segment structure; neediness and joblessness; challenges in getting to lodge conveyance information sources; and absence of sufficient limit with respect to the administration. The paper additionally inspected the ramifications of these challenges comparable to the issue of insecurity in urban zones. It, hence, kept up that urban approaches in creating urban communities if appropriately executed and oversee ought to realize a decrease of the waiting and tenacious insecurity challenges and promote economic and social development.

Male spouse abuse, marital instability and implications for policymaking

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Abstract

The prominent purpose of this research work is to vet the impact of male spouse abuse on marital instability in Nigeria. The study will adopt both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection to investigate the influence of male spousal abuse on unhealthy marital lives. This article will conduct field work on how male spouse abuse can dreadfully contributes to the unhealthy and unstable marriages and relationships with samples of 2000 respondents randomly selected from 4 local but sparsely populated towns in two (2) local governments in Lagos State, Nigeria. Apart from adopting system theory, the article also builds on review of government publications, books, magazines, papers and other secondary data. This article therefore adopts chi-square level of significance at 0.05 (5%) on 1-5 Likert's scale to conclude that relationships exist between the abuse on men by women and the growing cases of broken and unhealthy marriages. It will consequently proffer some recommendations that help mitigate the incidences of male spouse and marital instability.

Livelihoods Support Strategies and Internally Displaced Persons' Social Wellbeing in Bakassi and Odukpani Local Government Areas, Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Internal displacement represents heterogeneous populations facing transitions underpinned with human rights challenges, economic hardship, deprived good health status, literacy status and various levels of incapacitation. The conflict in Bakassi and Odukpani local government areas of Cross River State, Nigeria has created hundreds of internally displaced persons who are in extremely challenging situations requiring interventions. This study assessed the functionality of livelihoods support strategies for internally displaced persons and wellbeing. The objectives were to determine the association between vocational life skills promotion and internally displaced persons social wellbeing; examine association between established access to supportive formal and non-formal education and internally displaced persons social wellbeing; investigate the association between establish access to income generating activities and internally displaced persons social wellbeing. Relevant/related literature was reviewed while the sustainable livelihood approach was used, a multi- sectoral approach constituted the theoretical framework. The qualitative approach of survey research design was adopted. The study area was Cross River State specifically the internally displaced persons in rural communities of Odukpani and Bakassi. Purposive sampling was adopted to select 97 respondents. The instrument of data collection was the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) guide. Data obtained were thematically analyzed based on the objectives of the study. Findings revealed that livelihoods support services are associated with wellbeing where factors like community support, provision of basic services, material/relief support and psycho-social interventions are taken into account. Conclusion: Internal displacement affects the wellbeing of the people, thus, making livelihoods support strategies important.

Media Coverage and Audience Awareness of Prison Reform Campaigns in South-East Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the extent to which the media have set the agenda for the reformation of prison, which has since August 2019 been renamed “correctional services”, in Nigeria and the corresponding level of awareness among media audience in South-East Nigeria. Survey and content analysis were the research methods adopted. For the survey, 240 subjects were purposively chosen from a cluster of two groups while 56 randomly chosen programme schedules of broadcast media and 28 issues of select newspapers for February 2017 and February 2018 were content-analysed. Interviews were also conducted. The study revealed a poor media coverage of the reforms and low level of awareness among respondents. It recommended, among others, that the World Prisons’ Awareness Day held annually on February 11 should be popularised to ensure increased awareness by both the media and their audience.

Information retrieval skills as a correlate of undergraduates use of library information resources in a Nigerian university of education

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Abstract

The study examined the correlation between information retrieval skills possessed by undergraduates and use of library information resources in a Nigerian University of Education. Correlational survey research design was adopted. The population of the study consists of the entire undergraduate students in Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State. The first University of Education in Nigeria was used for the study. A sample size of 800 undergraduates was drawn using stratified sampling technique across the five colleges in the university. A total of 765 questionnaires were returned. Frequency distribution table, mean, standard deviation and percentage was used to analyze the data. The null hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significant using Pearson Correlation Coefficient with the help of SPSS (version 22). The findings revealed among other things that the undergraduates possess extremely poor skills in the use of internet search engine for information retrieval. They however, possess average skills in the use of abstract and library catalogue. Also, The students possess poor skills in the use of Indexes and finally, they possess good skills in the use of bibliographies as an information retrieval tools. The study shows that there is a significant relationship between the information retrieval skills possess and the frequency of use of library information resources by undergraduates. the study recommended that, The university library should subscribe to electronic information resources for the students to use. Internet search engine skills and search strategies should be included in the course contents of "Use of Library" so that undergraduates will acquire such skills of using advance search, alert services, Boolean operators, Truncation among others.

An Appraisal of Deteriorating Status of Geography Education and Research in India

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Abstract

The inauguration of the first geography department at the Aligarh Muslim University during 1924 laid the foundation for the promotion of geography as a university discipline in India. Between 1924 to 1940, only three university departments served to satisfy the demands for geographical education in India. At the time of independence, India had 19 universities with geography departments at Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, and Varanasi. The growth of geography as a university discipline stimulated after independence and there were 51 geography departments in the country till the 1970s. This work was a critical evaluation of the contemporary status of geographical education and research in India. Data was obtained from the websites of the concerned universities to perform the analysis. Besides, many professional geographers engaged in teaching and research work at the college and university level was also interviewed. The outcome of the efforts reveals a condition of partial treatment as most of the geographers emphasize human geographical analysis and physical geography despite being the very base of the discipline remained a marginalized branch. A review exercised to highlight the pathetic conditions of geographic research and relevance in contemporary times. Besides, some suggestions are also discussed to improve the state of geographical education and research in India.