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FROM EDITORIAL DESK

Ideal International Journal is one of the brain children of Igbo Scholars Forum born out of the zeal to get the young Igbo scholars together so as to start thinking like Igbo sons and daughters through paper publications, meetings and symposia. As a matter of fact, Igbo Scholars Forum was founded by Dr. Onukwube Alexander Alfred Anedo and born at the launching of a festschrift in honour of their life patron, Prof. Obed Muojekwu Anizoba (Ozonwa) on the 15th day of December, 2012. In his kind gesture, Prof O. M. Anizoba therefore established a website <http://www.igboscholarsforum.com.ng> for them to use in telling the world who the Igbo people are, about their life, what they believe in and their relationship with people and other cultures of the world outside theirs. Other journal outlets through which this Forum wants to let Igbo people and their culture out to the world are Igboscholars International Journal and Ekwe International Journal which is solely written only in Igbo language.

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The Effects of Bad Governance/Corruption on the Economic Development of Nigeria

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Abstract

In Nigeria today every one, parents, teachers, school children etc have become worried on the escalating level of bad governance and its corruptive effects that has eaten deep into the root of Nigerian economy. Thus, this forms the basis for engaging in this study. This paper thus aimed at examining the effect of bad governance and its corruption which it breeds on the economic development of Nigeria such as its effect on employment, standard of living, educational growth, and investment. The study employed the political elite theory as the main theoretical framework upon which the study is anchored. The study also examined what good governance is that needs to be embraced by every democratic government. Various cases of corruptive practices of our political leaders were highlighted, starting from the first republic to the present. The study also showed how bad governance and corruptive practices affect economic development. It also proffered the way out or how bad governance and corruptive practice could be arrested. These included among other things, that there is the need for the independence of Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent Corruption Practice Commission (ICPC) and other related Offences (ICPC) to prevent government inference from their operations, and that government should found ways of inculcating good moral values into our youths since they are the future leaders of this great nation Nigeria.

Introduction

Nigeria as a country in the continent of Africa is a victim of poor and bad governance, and this poses a challenge to the effective economic development, inhibiting security and peace of the nation. Nigeria as a nation, has suffered greatly from poor leadership and bad governance, and this withholds the country from moving forward. Economic development seems stagnated and as though she will never get there to measure among some developed countries of the world. Each day the people of Nigeria look forward to a better Nation but, corruption and bad political practices have eaten deeply the root that holds Nigeria strong and united. A country that is known for peace and unity, now is been terrorized in every state and city by way of killing, kidnapping, stealing, fighting, as well as other innumerable corrupt practices that are going on, because of one or more selfish political gains.

The nation is gradually falling, as the leadership and political responsibilities of our leaders do not play a key role in promoting economic development or dealing with issues that affect the wellbeing of the general population. Therefore, everyone lives in fear as though all hope is lost. Everyday there is a struggle in the life of every man to make ends meet by engaging in one activity or the other but at the end, it seems all resources are limited. Businesses are limited, scarcity of necessary resources such as fuel, high rise in prices of goods and services. Some of these make life difficult for the common man. At the end of struggle and survival of the fittest, many families and homes tarnish in poverty and lack of food and social amenities causing men, women, and children to end in the grave because they cannot afford the standard of living in the country called Nigeria. All hands then point to the government and leaders who bear rule in Nigeria, because a measure of responsibility has been laid on them to provide a measurable standard of living for the people of Nigeria, to accommodate the poor, but reverse is the case.

Importantly, Academic scholars from the West believed that African underdevelopment is caused by the mode of production imposed externally (Zambakari, 2012). Some scholars such as Amin (1972) and Rodney (1972) are of the view that African system of

penetrating into the world economy is responsible for its underdevelopment. Other academic scholars blamed the condition imposed by the Breton Wood Institutions i.e the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Africa for its underdevelopment (Amin, 2010; Easterly, 2001; Goldstein & Montiel, 2007). On the other hand, Amin (1990) and Arrighi, (2007) assert that “the problem of underdevelopment in Africa lies with the system of production and the capitalist system. Hence, new research by African scholars has put the blame of the continent underdevelopment on the doorstep of African leaders”. They argued on this hypothesis that “corruption in Africa leads to the continent's underdevelopment”. This assumption is based on the fact that funds that would have been used to develop the continent are stolen by African leaders and splashed in foreign accounts overseas. The proponents of this theory are Nageri et al 2013; Agbiboa 2012; Maunro, 2007; Obayelu, 2007; Sachs, 2005; and Smith 2007).

The bad governance thus breeds corruption and this has permeated every section of the Nigerian economy and has thus crippled the economic growth and development of the country.

Theoretical Framework

The Theoretical framework for this study is the Elite theory.

Political Elite Theory

Elite theory is a theory of the state that describes the power relationships in a contemporary society. The theory asserts that a small clique (minority group) composing of members of the political class and the policy making network holds the most power in a state and they exert substantial power over policy decisions. Vergara (2013) posits that the “elite is a small powerful group that controls large amount of power”. Pareto (1963) emphasizes the psychological and knowledgeable power that the political elite has obtained, and he considers them to be the governing elite. The political elite is a cabinet of people that control the reign of government (Vergara, 2013). In the Nigerian context, the political elite is a group of people one sees in government institutions such as the Presidency, National Assembly and the Federal Executive

Council that control government machinery. At the state level, they control government apparatus. They include governors and members of the State Houses of Assembly. Renowned constitutional lawyer, Professor Itse Sagay has berated the political elite in Nigeria for the country's underdevelopment. He accused members of the National Assembly for consuming large amount of the country's wealth as salaries at the expense of Nigeria's development. The former Central Bank of Nigeria, Governor Sanusi Lamido corroborated this fact when he said in 2010 that "the National Assembly members that are less than one percent of the population consumed 25 percent of the nation's budget". Billions of dollars have been mismanaged by the ruling class since independence which have dragged the country's development into crisis. The former EFCC chairman Nuhu Ribadu and the former World Bank Vice President for Africa Oby Ezekwesili have estimated that over 400 billion dollars have been stolen from the Nigerian coffer by public office holders since independence. Corruption breeds poverty and that is why there is the prevalence of poverty in Nigeria. In a similar manner, poverty breeds insecurity. The security challenges befalling Nigeria has been blamed for the high-level poverty in the country (Awojobi, 2014).

Meaning of Bad Governance

Bad governance is a complete opposite of good governance, which involves the abuse of human rights, corruption, lack of transparency, lack of responsiveness, and lack of accountability. It is in fact the inability of public institution to manage affairs and public resources, and failure of a government to meet the needs of society while making the best use of all resources at their disposal (Kan, 2014). Bad government thus supports exploitation and abuse of its power, and it is thus characterized by corruption, crime, and no freedom of expression by the public. Generally, bad governance has the following characteristics: corruption, abuse of human rights, no freedom of expression, high level of centralization, absence of transparency and accountability (World Bank 1997). Thus (Heywood 2014) stated that "governance is bad if things fall apart, especially the economy and the relations between members of governing bodies".

Meaning of Corruption

Salisu (2000) encapsulates corruption to mean “the mismanagement of public funds for private gain”. Oludayi (2015) states that “corruption occurs if funds that are supposed to be used for development purpose in Nigeria are pocketed by politicians at the detriment of the nation’s development”. Ateihe and Agada (2014) State that “corruption among politicians occurs in a democratic setting. It occurs when politicians and political decision makers who are the custodian of law for the benefits of all are corrupt”. Corruption among politicians are unlawful, immoral and unofficial exploitation of one’s political position for personal gain (Nager et al 2013). Corruption may be conceived as a form of dishonesty undertaken by a person entrusted with a position of authority offers to acquire benefits.

Corruption may include many activities such as bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are illegal in many countries. The general view is that whenever corruption is mentioned, attention goes to public office holders only, but even the common man is not left out in corruption practices. No doubt, the monsters of corruption has grown so long and strong that it has permeated all aspects of our lives. Broadly speaking, corruption is of the three types, namely,

- Grand corruption: This involves acts committed at a high level of government that distort policies or the central functioning of the state enabling the leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good.
- Petty corruption: This involves everyday abuse of entrusted power by low – and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens.
- Political corruption: It involves manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers who abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth.

Corruption therefore is the intentional mis-performance or neglect of a recognized duty, or the unwarranted exercise of power, with the motive of gaining some advantage more or less directly

personal. Tanzi (1995) states that “corruption is the intentional non-compliance with the arm's-length principle aimed at deriving some advantages for oneself or for related individuals from this behaviour.” Corruption is thus the act which deviates from rules of conduct governing the actions of someone in a position of public authority or private-regarding-motive such as wealth, power or status. Gray and Kaufmann (1998) define acts of corruption to include “bribery and extortion, which necessarily involve at least two parties and other malfeasances that a public official can carry out alone including fraud and embezzlement”. For them, it manifests in governmental activities through the appropriation of public assets for private use and embezzlement of public funds by politicians and high-level officials. Lipset and Lenz (2000) define corruption as “an effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means-private gain at public expense”. Corruption is “the abuse of public office for private gain.” In other words, the use of this definition excludes the possibility of corruption in the private sector, and it focuses exclusively on corruption in the public sector. This definition is consistent with the beliefs of Gary Becker that “if we abolish the State, we abolish corruption”. Alatas (1990) defines corruption as ‘a situation where two people can act to increase their own pay-off at the expense of a third person’. This does not mean that an individual cannot perpetrate the act. It is important to note that transparency International (2003) has chosen a clear and focused definition of Corruption; it is operationally defined as ‘the misuse of entrusted power for private gain’. Transparency International further differentiates between “according to rule” corruption and “against the rule” corruption. Facilitation payments, where a bribe is paid to receive preferential treatment for something that the bribe receiver is required to do by law, constitute the former. The latter, on the other hand, is a bribe paid to obtain services the bribe receiver is prohibited from providing.

Various cases of Bad Governance /Corruption in Nigeria

Bad governance/political corruption in Nigeria started even from the First republican government in Nigeria. By definition the First republic in Nigeria came into being when Nigeria became free from foreign rule and that was after independence in 1960 and it started in 1963 but regrettably lasted only 3 years (1963 – 1966).

The abrupt collapse of the First republican government in Nigeria was due to the military intervention in the governance of the country (Akanade and Akanade, 2011). This was more because the First republic was noted for ethnicity, nepotism and unprecedented level of corruption. Hence Ogbeidi (2012) states thus “the First republic under the leadership of Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the Prime Minister and Nnamdi Azikwe, the President was characterized by widespread corruption”. According to him, “that government looted public funds with impunity”. Also, Federal government representatives and Ministers were at this period not free from corruptive practices as they flouted their wealth with reckless abandon.

The Military government then toppled the government in power due to the wide level of corruption and other reasons best known to them. The Second republic which came into being in 1979 lasted for only four years (1979 – 1983) as the military government accused the civilian government politicians of high level of corruption. This led to jailing of many prominent politicians for financial corruption by the military Junta.

However, one cannot give any account of reasonable corruption during the third republic. This is because the period did not last as it was derailed and truncated by Ibrahim Babangida administration during the Third republic which was marked by a return to a democratically elected civilian government on May 29, 1999 and this was characterized with resurgence of financial corruption by politicians that had undermined national development sixteen years of uninterrupted democracy. The worrisome trend as regard the magnitude of financial corruption by the politicians moved the Obasanjo administration to introduce two anti – corruption agencies, namely, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices & Commission and other Related offences (ICPC). Ogbeidi and Ogundoya (2012), Ayobulu (2006) & Sachs (2005) argue that “corruption is the bane to Nigerian development and that it had retarded economic growth and had remained an insurmountable problem”.

Subscribing to the above fact, Achebe (1983) states that “the trouble with the country called Nigeria is that political leaders use the instrument of power to commit and maintain corruption”. It is thus on the basis of the above cases of corruption prevalent in Nigeria that had prompted this paper to investigate the effect of bad governance/corruption on economic development of Nigeria. Suffice it to say that the Fourth republic has not been exempted from widespread corruption despite the two anti – corruption agencies created by the Obasanjo’s government.

Hence this paper also exposes financial corruption in Nigeria during the Fourth Republic. During the period of Obsanajo’s administration (1999-2004) the Presidency was involved in corruption Scandal (Oludayi 2014). According to him, for example, the vice president was indicted by the senate committee to investigate the vice – President role in the activities of the Petroleum Technology Development Fund (PTDF). The president, Obasanjo was not free of corruption as he used his influence to acquire shares in transcript. He also used his political power to persuade the economic elite of the country to build a presidential library for him at Abeokuta. Worse still, even the 16 billion dollars that was budgeted for power generation in the 8 – years of his regime was not accounted for since there was still erratic power supply in Nigeria during the era and even now.

President Yar’ Adua started on a good foot step but was accused of bowing to the whims and caprices of the politicians that made his election to come true to remove the EFCC chairman Nuhu Ribadu. In the same way, President Goodluck Jonathan was accused of conspiracy silence in the corruption allegation leveled against the Minister of petroleum as well as for granting presidential pardons to convicted political criminals. Some of the federal Ministries that have been accused of corruption included Sunday Afolabi, Fabian Osuji, Hussani Zannuwa Akwanga, Alice Osomo and Stella Oduah, etc. (Urien 2014).

Regrettably, the National Assembly in Nigeria is not free from corruption that results from bad governance. This is because the National assembly which is the watchdog of the executive arm

of government as being bestowed the role of checkmating the financial excesses of the executive has used this power to involve in corruption scandal. For instance, some members of the National Assembly that have been involved in financial corruption include late Chuba Okadigbo Adolphus Nwagbara, Dimeji Bankole and his deputy, Farouk Lawal, Boniface Emanalo, Ndu Elumelu and Herman Hemba (Urien 2014). However, Dimeji Bankole and his deputy and Ndu Elumelu have been exonerated by the anti court, of corruption charges (Oladayo2014). Similarly, the state is not free of financial corruption as a sign of bad governance. Recently the Minister of finance required the Nigerians to ask their various governors what they have been doing with their federal allocation that they usually receive from the federation account since these allocation did not show the presence of physical development in their states. This is to say that most state governors are corrupt which results from their bad governance as they use the allocation for their personal gain. This, thus, prompted the former EFCC chairman Nuhu Ribadu to state that 31 state governors have corrupt cases to answer and his immediate successor Farida Waziri lamented to Nigerians that the case files of the 31 governors were missing.

According to Urine (2012), the regime of General Babangida, actually is seen as the body that legalized corruption, as his administration refused to give account of the Gulf War windfall, which is estimated to be \$12.4 billion. He annulled the only successful election in the history of Nigeria in June 12 1993, and he lives in a very exquisite mansion in his home State (Niger-state) in the Northern part of the country. The death of the General Sani Abacha revealed the global nature of graft. French investigations of bribes paid to government officials to ease the award of a gas plant construction in Nigeria revealed the global level of official graft in the country. The investigations led to the freezing of accounts containing about \$100 million United States dollars.

Meaning of Economic Development

In the past people conceive economic growth to mean economic development. Accordingly they saw economic growth as an increase in the real gross national product and this has been used

as a proxy for measuring economic development. Struten (1995) identifies that “though economic growth remains unarguably an important aspect of economic development, there is now a realization that economic growth is not always tantamount with economic development”. A major breakthrough in the thinking about economic development came with the work of Mahbub UL Hug (1995) and Amarlya Sen (1999) which led to a redefinition of the economic development process from one that focuses on economic growth to one in which the fruits of economic growth benefits the population, higher literacy rates and education level, better health (low mortality rate) and good nutrition and more equality. Simply put, while economic growth deals mainly with increase in the gross national product or real physical output of goods and services of a country over a time economic development goes beyond that to making sure that these goods and services are evenly distributed to the entire population with major objective of reducing unemployment, inequality, absolute poverty, mortality and illiteracy rates (Okeke 2005). Below are the major distinctions between economic growth and economic development.

It is intestinally to have the knowledge that economic development is just one aspect of development in any nation because development in any nation is measured in terms of a pattern of interaction among social, economic and political factors. Hence Todaro (1997) defines development as “a multi-dimensional process involving major structural process in social, attitude, and national instructions, as well as acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty”. Simply put, development refers to the process of improving the quality of life of all human beings specifically for the purpose of this study the author concentrates on economic development as one aspect of development.

Distinction between Economic Growth and Economic Development

There is an important distinction between the terms economic growth and economic development - a distinction not always made clear in the literature on the world's materially poor countries.

Economic development can be defined as “an upward movement of social, economic and political system of a country”. (Okeke, 2003) It thus refers to a quantitative and qualitative increase in the economic system of a country. It involves an increase in productive employment which implies an increase in the share of the poor sections of the society, of the national product and equitable distribution of income in the economy.

Economic growth on the other hand refers to physical growth in output of goods and services. That is, the quantitative increase in the supply of goods and services in a given economy. It refers to an increase overtime in a country's real output per capita which is measured by gross national product (GNP). Moreover, it is usual to measure economic growth in terms of GNP per capita, but economic development has no single parameter for its measurement, although in the words of Zuvekas (1985) “one might say that development occurs if overtime a progressively high percentage of the population share the fruit of economic growth”.

Economic growth does not necessarily imply development while development invariably embodies growth. This is because in the words of Wilber (2013) “economic growth is analyzed in terms of changes in the value of economic parameter in given institutional conditions, while economic development refers to a situation in which changes in the value of economic parameter are accompanied by institutional changes” Mydral (1983). Economic development is thus concerned with long term increases in the production of goods and service in a country and how these goods are distributed among the population with a view to reducing inequality in the sharing. But unlike economic development, growth is not concerned with distribution but, indeed quantitative expression over-time (Jhingan 2008). The implication of this is that output may be growing and yet the majority of the people may be growing poorer. Secondly, economic growth unlike economic development is not primarily concerned with consumption of the output. This implies that as far as economic growth is concerned output may be growing but consumption may be declining, perhaps, through much saving.

Meaning of Good Governance

Before a discussion on how bad governance and corruption affect economic development in Nigeria it is first and foremost very important to briefly explain what good governance stands for.

Good governance is an indeterminate term used in the international development interactive to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. From the above definition, governance refers to the process of decision making and the process by which decision are implemented or not implemented.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), “governance refers to the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country affairs at all levels or it comprises mechanisms, processes and institutions enough which articulate decision making through which citizens and groups articulates their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations of development resources”.

Accordingly, good governance involves among other things participatory, transparent and accountable, effective and equitable, and it promotes the rule of law. It also ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over the allocation of development resources. In other words, the characteristics of good governance include participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, conscious orientation where by good governance mediates different interests to reach a broad conservative group and where possible on political and procedures. Other characteristics include effectiveness and efficiency, accountability and strategic vision. By strategic vision it means that leaders and public have broad and long term perspective on good development along with a sense of what is made for such development the historical, cultural and social complexities.

The major distinctive feature of UNDP definition of good governance is that it encompasses not just the state but the private sector and civil society as well. This is because all the three are

viewed as crucial for sustainable human development. Specifically, the role of the state is viewed as that of creating a stable political and legal environment conducive to sustained development while civil society institutions and organizations are viewed as means of facilitating political and social interaction and mobilizing groups to participate in economic, social and political activities.

The World Bank sees the term ‘good governance’ as “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country’s economic and social resources for development”. On this premise, the concept of governance is concerned directly with the management of the development process, involving both the public and the private sectors. It thus encompasses the functioning and capability of the public sector as well as the rules and institutions that create the framework for the conduct of both public and private business including accountability for economic and financial performance and regulatory frameworks relating to companies, corporations and partnerships. Broadly speaking, good governance is concerned with the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies/officials. In summary therefore, the key dimensions of good governance identified by the World Bank are:

- The public sector management
- Accountability
- Legal framework for development
- Transparency and information.

However, according to United Nations High Commission for Human Rights, the true test of good governance is the degree to which it encourages on the promise of human rights civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. Hence the commission’s key question is: are the institutions of governance effectively guaranteeing the right to good health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justices and personal security?

Effect of Bad Governance and Corruption on Economic Development of Nigeria

Generally, it is a well known fact that corruption resulting from bad governance leads to lower income per capital, lower educational levels, high income inequality, low investment. Specially, corruption is associated with an increase in barriers to do business. This is because big companies are able to access public goods by leveraging their balance sheets. These include electricity and water pipes among others. Smaller companies cannot afford these and rely on the government for provision but corruption weakens public fund management and public goods provision. Hence, corruption makes it more difficult for small and medium scale business to compete. It is important to note that corruption affects the indices of development such as employment, literacy rate, poverty and standard of living and even productivity.

In terms of employment, the rate of unemployment among Nigerian youths is alarming. This is because of corruption. Due to corruption vacancies that would have been filled up in many institutions are either filled up with already retired personnel or left unfilled while at the same time the managers of those institutions continue to receive their salaries and divert them to their personal pockets. Thus the percentage of unemployed graduates continue to skyrocket. More so, many people are poor today in Nigeria due to the high level of corruption resulting from bad governance. This is because most of the resources that were mapped out for capital project that can generate goods for the benefit of the masses are diverted to the personal pockets of our political leaders. The same corruption affects the educational level on the country thereby increasing the illiteracy rate. This is because the funds being mapped for educational growth are either half spent or wholly diverted to the personal pockets of our leaders. This thus leads to poor infrastructural facilities, employment of low quality teachers, and poor academic environment that adversely affect effective teaching and learning.

The economic development of Nigeria is also affected as the revenue meant for different categories of development are always diverted to the personal pockets of our political leaders. Hence Negaria (2013), Agbigboa, (2012), Obayelu (2007), Sachs

(2005), and Smith (2007) posit that “the causes of economic woe of the African continent are the African leaders”. They assert that “Africa is rich in natural resources endowment and the money that is accrued from the sale of the mineral resources to other countries that are supposed to be used to increase the quality of life for Africans are misappropriated by African leaders”. This is in fact applicable to Nigerian leaders. Suffice it to say that the accumulation of the nation’s economic resources for personal benefits had variously contributed to the leakage of capital from Nigeria for illegal deposits abroad. This no doubt has affected capital formation in Nigeria. A case in point is Abacha’s loot with large sums of millions of dollars deposited in Swiss banks. This had in fact affected the growth and development of Nigerian economy.

As already stated above, Urien (2014) asserts that “corruption deepens poverty and makes it difficult for the ordinary man in the street to survive as far as his income is concerned”. The instinct for survival makes it difficult to resist the demands of corrupt officials. Thus corruption endangers political instability, breakdown of law and order, brain drain, inefficiency of public service; and all these affect economic development of the nation in different dimensions. Regrettably, corruption negatively affects the socio-cultural values of the Nigerian society as people no longer value good morals, instead they appreciate any short cut for achieving wealth irrespective of whether it demands corrupt practice or not.

Mohammed (2013) gave a summary of how bad governance/corruption affects economic development adversely in the new democratic dispensation in Nigeria to include:

- Low social welfare.
- Loss of public trust and legitimacy by the government.
- Increased insecurity.
- Increased poverty, unemployment and low investment

The Way Out From Corruption

Callaghy (1994) asserts that “because of the wide spread of (petty) and “grand” corruption the international business community regards the whole of Africa as a sinkhole that swallows their money with little or no return”. Gray (1996) noted that “one of the reasons

why the measures against corruption have not been fruitful in Nigeria is that they have operated at a level of more symbolism". This is more because those political leaders that wage corruption in Nigeria are corrupt in themselves. To arrest the problem of corruption in Nigeria a number of policies have been experimented such as Judicial Commission of inquiry, Mass Mobilization for Social Justice and Economic recovery (MAMSER), the Code of Conduct Bureau, National Open Apprenticeship, War Against Indiscipline Council (WAIC), Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). Thus, in spite of the above good measures to eradicate corruption in Nigeria, corruption resulting from bad governance is the bane of the Nigerian society as it has been rooted in every aspects of the society, since the police officers, Senators, President and all categories of public servants are not free from the act.

However, to arrest and eradicate corruption in Nigeria, there is the need to re-orientate the Nigerian youths who are our future leaders to start appreciating good moral and social values and debunk any form of short cut way of acquiring wealth. The Nigeria government should also provide jobs for the teeming unemployed graduates so that they can positively feel the impact of the government. This would in fact help in shaping their mind towards achieving a better Nigeria free from corrupt practices. In this direction therefore, the Nigerian police officers of any category should be upgraded in status and be well trained, well equipped and well paid and if possible, make police an elite profession that would be open only to those with good moral standing or character. Importantly, our mass media should also be in the fore front of fighting corruption by exposing corrupt political leaders and rogues in the country and to achieve this there is the need to stress more on the freedom of the press.

Robert S. McNaamara, former Presidents of the World Bank and Ford Motor Company, has argued that for any campaign against corruption to be successful in Sub-Saharan Africa certain characteristics should be common in the plans against corruption. His suggestions on how to control corruption in the region include:

1. Require direct, clear and forceful support of the highest political authority, the president or prime minister;

2. Introduce transparency and accountability in government functions, particularly in all financial transactions;
3. Encourage a free press and electronic media to forcefully report to the public on corrupt practices in the society;
4. Organize civil society to address the problems of corruption brought to the process of transparency and the activity of the media.
5. Introduce into government watch-dog agencies, anti-corruption bureaus, inspectors general and Auditors general who will identify corruption practices and bring them to public attention.
6. Minimize and simplify government regulations, particularly those involving the issuance of licenses, permits and preferential positions, thereby restricting opportunities for rent seeking by corrupt means.
7. Insert anti-bribery clauses into all major procurement contracts and with the assistance of both international financial institutions, bidding on African procurement contracts, accept such clauses and the penalties associated with their violation.
8. Introduce similar anti-bribery clauses into contracts relating to privatization of government enterprises, and the development of natural resources.
9. Ensure that enforcement is predictable and forceful
10. To criminalize the acts of bribery; prohibit the deduction of bribes for tax purposes; and erect barriers to transfer to Western financial institutions of financial gains derived from corrupt practices,
11. Declaration of Assets: The state should require that all high-level Nigerian officials (Presidents, Ministers, Legislative officers, Central bank governors, Police and Customs Chiefs, Military Generals) sign a statement granting permission to bank (both local and foreign), real estate or investment house to disclose any personal assets they may hold.
12. Withholding of Aid: International donors (the IMF and World Bank) can be helpful by cutting off completely distribution of assistance to any country marked for high level corruption.

13. Scrutiny for sources of income: As was pointed out above, scrutinizing individual depositors of huge sum of money by financial institutions, for sources would go a long way to curbing looting of national treasury by civil servants (Boeninger, 1998).
- 14.

Conclusion

From the above exposure, it will be observed that corruption resulting from bad governance is a byproduct of underdevelopment in most of the developing nations of the world especially in Nigeria which is the focus of this paper. This is because most of the funds meant for development are usually diverted to the personal pockets of our political leaders which adversely affected many projects in the country; some of them either abandoned or poorly completed. It could also be observed in specific terms that political corruption resulting from bad governance breeds poor social welfare, loss of public trust, increased insecurity, increased poverty, unemployment and worse still, low investment. Hence if the above recommendations are employed they will go a long way to reducing bad governance and its deadly consequences of corruption.

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Indigenous Music: A Catalyst for National Development

By

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Abstract

Throughout history, music has been one of the most common means by which one expresses his emotions, feelings and sentiments. The primordial man used music to express fear, pain and danger. In seventeenth century Europe, music was used to express the state of the souls. In current day Nigeria, music is a tool for self-expression. This paper however, appraised indigenous music as an essential part of the Nigerian culture and its implications for national development. It discussed music as an important part of culture and its roles towards achieving vision 20:2020, aimed at positive development of the country.

Key words: Indigenous music, national development, culture, vision 20:2020.

Introduction

Music is generally defined as an organized sound that has its concept varying from one society to another. Everybody in every culture recognizes music when he hears one or needs it. Furthermore, music is culture bound, meaning that every culture decides on what is music. It is the entire culture that determines what is acceptable as music to its people. Music can be referred to as an expression or art that is most accessible to human beings in any situation and in their lives, crisis or calm, recreation or reflection (Okafor, 2005). It is used as a medium of communication to express

ideas, emotions and melancholic. Music is used to move, mobilize people and rally them to solidarity. To Plato (400 B.C), “music is the appropriate means of social and political education”. Music originally, is one of the nine arts over which the daughter of Zeus presided in classical Greek mythology.

Generally, music is a phenomenon that cuts across racial, culture, social, educational and economic barriers, which enhances cultural appreciation and awareness. It also makes it possible to experience process from beginning to end, develop both independence, collaboration, and thereby, provide immediate feedback and opportunities for reflection. It makes it possible for one to make use of one’s personal strength in meaningful ways and to bring in to understanding, sometimes difficult abstractions through these strengths.

Indigenous music can be seen as a music emanating from a particular place or country rather than arriving from another place. It is a term for the music of an original ethnic group that inhabits any geographical area. It can also be the expression or art that is most accessible to human beings in any situation in their lives. Indigenous music is used to influence the lives of an African and everything we do; even in our traditional occupations like farming, weaving, blacksmith, carpentry, dyeing, hunting, etc. Africans craftily form danceable rhythmical patterns with the tools and often complement the beats evolving through deliberate manipulation of the tools, with indigenous tune.

The Geography of Nigeria

Nigeria is a land of more than 500 languages and hundreds of ethnic groups, the Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba being the largest. Nigeria is referred to as the giant of Africa due to her large population and distinct economic achievements in comparison to countries that surround her. Nigeria is found in West Africa and borders Benin, Chad, Cameroun and Niger. It is a fascinating country made up of 36 states comprising over 500 ethnic groups and over 500 languages. There are about eight largest ethnic groups in Nigeria which include,

- **The Hausas:** They are the biggest ethnic groups in Nigeria with estimate of 67 million population making up to 25% of the Nigerian population. Their culture is homogenized. They are known for raising cattle, and other stock; growing crops and trading. Their religion is majorly Islam.

The Yoruba: They make up approximately 21% of the population of Nigeria, making them the second biggest ethnic group in the country. They are usually Christians and Muslims, though a lot of them still uphold their traditional practices and beliefs. This ethnic group sticks to many cultural traditions including music and cultural festivals.

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The Igbo: The Igbo have long been opposed to sharia law in Nigeria; hence a lot of them are Christians. The Igbos are not reliant on a centralized society, unlike the Hausas and the Yorubas. They are mostly dominated by men and women with business dispositions.

The Ijaw: They live in the Niger Delta area of Nigeria and contribute around 10% of the population of the country; their land is rich in oil.

The Kanuri: They are found in the North Eastern part of Nigeria. Their population is believed to be around 4% of Nigeria's population. They are predominantly Muslims. They are believed to be subjected to violence and Sharia law.

The Fulani: The Fulanis have been intertwined with the Hausa of Nigeria. This is due to intermarriage between them. Both ethnic groups make up approximately 29% of the Nigerian population. Their religion is mostly Islam. They have been the dominant figures in the politics of Nigeria since independence in 1960.

The Ibibio: They are mostly found in the south eastern Nigeria. They make up to about 4.5 million which is equivalent to 3.5% of the population of Nigeria. They are mostly Christians with amazing artistic culture, mostly known for creating intricate wooden masks and carvings.

- **The Tiv:** They are mostly known for their rich agricultural produce and the trading of their produce. They make up about 3.5% of Nigerian population. They are mostly Christians with few Muslims and traditionalists. The other ethnic groups include: Ebona, Edo, Gwari, Jukun and Igala, to mention a few. They are majorly found in the Middle Belt region of Nigeria.

Nigeria's Vision 20:2020

The vision 20:2020 is a dream statement that Nigeria will become one of the first 20 economies in the world by the year 2020. This statement came as a result of the assessment of its abundant human and material resources and on the assumption that the country's resources would be properly managed and channeled to set economic goals. The then President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, branded the dream as vision 2020 (Onyekakeyah, 2008). It involves the leadership and direction to galvanize the nation. The process involves a bottom-up strategic planning to ensure ownership by all stakeholders.

In the analysis of the federal government blueprint, (Akpan, 2009) stated that the vision 20:2020 has seven objectives thus:

- To make Nigeria one of the 20-largest economies in the world;
- To make Nigeria an international finance centre;
- To evaluate Nigeria potentials using development;
- To make Nigeria to be Africa's financial hub where most of the international financial transactions in Africa would be connected with Nigeria;
- To help other African Nations move out of financial doldrums;
- To move Nigeria out of third world country states to an industrialized status;
- Generate 60,000 megawatts (mw) of electricity in the year 2020.

Indigenous Music and National Development

Dejo (2003) stated that "The study of indigenous music would on a wider view allow for cultural alignment and continuity

in individual". Usually, when mention is made of indigenous music, people tend to look at it from the local entailment that music provides or perhaps is adding color to the events. However, if the roles and functions of indigenous music are to be critically examined, especially to the development of nation, it is clear that the roles of music have gone beyond the narrow perception of the less informed. Indigenous music is fully part of manifestation of cultural heritage of a given society, which provides not only an outlet for creativity but that of self-expression of noble thoughts and feelings. Looking critically at the prevailing circumstances in Nigeria, one can see closely the connection between indigenous music and education as they play an important role on National Development.

Furthermore, Nigerian indigenous music has a lot of economic capabilities. This is evident by the increasing record sales which seem to add tone to Nigeria's unstable economy. For instance, statistics has it that in 1981, 4.5 million records were sold in Nigeria (Gronov and Saunio, 2008). The World Bank estimate of music sales around the world stood at 6 billion dollars per year. A quarter of this estimate (1.5 billion dollar) is said to be derived from African music, especially the indigenous music.

Also, indigenous music and its prospects is a big channel not only for national development but for providing job and wealth creation to several individual ranging from song writer, music publishers, composers, printing companies, cassette, CD,VCD, DVD manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of musical recordings, dealers on musical instruments, studio and stage sound engineers, musicians, singers, dancers, promoters, talent scouts, entertainment writers, stage designers, lighting crew, structural engineers, advertising practitioners media houses and many more professionals. A lot of income accruing to government coffers through various taxes across professional lines cannot be over-emphasized (Emelu, 2008).

Culture, however, is a very important heritage of Africa. According to Ologe (2009), "The need to integrate cultural activities and values in all spheres of life has been very loudly

pronounced in the post-independence development of Nigeria". On the political sphere, many politicians and political parties have found it expedient to use indigenous music as the medium for carrying their slogan and through the medium of indigenous music, communicate to the entire region; the lyrics carry the particular message of the common Nigeria as well. Indigenous music is, therefore, paramount in reaching both those in rural and urban areas.

Bottlenecks to National Development

There is a great challenge in maintaining or achieving developmental balance in Nigeria. This is due to a lot of factors, which need to be properly harnessed before they yield good results. They include various schemes and projects that can help to better the lives of people. They include social services, culture, and education.

Social Services: If a citizen of a nation grows, certainly it means the nation itself is growing. Therefore it becomes obvious that any nation which bears the growth of her citizens at heart, her utmost target would include fair distribution of social services and amenities. No nation's development is complete if the welfare of the inhabitants is neglected. Therefore, music is one of the basic social services that need adequate consideration. No nation's social life is worth living without music. It sensitizes, criticizes, moulds character, entertains, communicates and heals. Indigenous music is an ardent social mobilize, which awakens the society on the events in the country. Indigenous music, however, alerts the society on the essential social services around their environment and also sends signal to the government on the lack of basic amenities for quick intervention.

Culture: Culture is another factor of the wheel of development of any Nation. A society is distinguished from another as a result of culture. Culture consists of the totality of customs, rituals, norms and values that regulate the people's pattern of life. Okafor and Emeka (2005) define culture as "all the knowledge, beliefs, customs, values and skills available in a society and by which the society can

be compared to or differentiated from other”. It could also be added that culture can only be felt through societal expression of it and that is what portrays the Nation’s identity.

Any nation that respects her culture, normally preserves, promotes and keeps it alive through social activities. This view automatically underscores the importance of indigenous music as a culture promoter. Music performed by every society carries the social cultural nuances and messages of the society. It is also said that development is a function of culture because people cannot be developed outside their experiences and cultural ethos. Through cultural exhibitions which indigenous music is a part of, the Nation achieves economic and social growths. This encourages tourism, inter-ethnic relationship, and provides avenue for foreign exchange. Any nation that turns her back from or looks down on indigenous music and dances of her people, is jeopardizing her economy.

Education: It is regarded as the key to nation building. It ranked second out of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGS), which aim to achieve primary education with the special target that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. In Nigeria as it stands today, education is not receiving the expected attention, most especially in the areas of performing and creative arts which music is among. Music is the life wire of the nation’s education policy. Emenyonu (2004) unequivocally stated that “education is the biggest industry in Nigeria today, but it is also the most underfunded and the most under nourished industry” The government schools around the country have suffered lack of infrastructure, instructional aids and adequate teaching staff. And indigenous music has been a useful avenue through which these ills are made known to the appropriate authorities and the public at large.

Conclusion

It is quite obvious that indigenous music is indispensable in nation building. It, therefore, becomes imperative that it should be made an integral part of the school curriculum and offered by every

child in the Nursery, Primary and Secondary schools. Indigenous music and its practices in each ethnic group in Nigeria should be properly included in the curriculum content. It is not too late to start because not starting at all is worse. National development requires great effort from various angles and indigenous music has proven to be a very viable one at that. Hence, the government and all individuals should explore the various opportunities made bare through this study to help increase the economy of this Nation.

Recommendations

1. The federal Government should reinstate its commitment towards achieving vision 20:2020 by putting the appropriate mechanism in place.
2. Cultural week should be part of academic calendar in our various institutions of learning; this will help cement our rich cultural heritage to the new generations.
3. Indigenous music should be incorporated as a major part of the basic Education curriculum due to undeniable role in Nation building.
4. Nigerian language should be used in teaching indigenous music especially in our primary and secondary level of education.

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THE CHILD'S RIGHT ACT AND THE RIGHT OF NIGERIAN CHILDREN

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Abstract

This paper examined the Child's Right Act and the Right of Nigerian children. Specifically, the work sought to find out the extent of commitment by the Nigerian government on the implementation of the act, the effects of the non-adherence to the provisions of the Act on the Nigerian child and the impact of government commitment on the implementation of the Child's Right Act. The study was anchored on human need theory. The study revealed that, the Nigerian government is not seriously committed to the implementation of the Child's Right Act; poor implementation of the Act has also affected Nigerian children adversely. Based on these findings, the study recommended amongst others that the government should embark on an aggressive campaign to sensitize the public on the existence and provisions of the child's Right Act; Government should work towards the establishment of Juvenile courts where young offenders can be tried and made to serve punishment commensurate with their age; Government should establish a public child welfare agency which can sue on behalf of a child who is a victim of abuse.

KEY WORDS: Child's Right Act, Charter, Conventions, Welfare, Child-abuse

INTRODUCTION

The need for the Child's Right Act was identified by the Children and Young People's Act (CYPA) before 2003, a law relating primarily to juvenile justice (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2004). Originally passed by the British colonial government in

1943, the CYPA was later revised and incorporated into Nigeria's Federal Laws in 1958 (Alemika and Chukwuma, 2004).

However, Save the children Italy (2003) opined that apart from the CYPA, Nigeria acceded to several historical international conventions relevant to the rights and welfare of children ahead of independence in 1960; some of these laws were the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights of 1948, the convention for the suppression of Traffic in person's and of the Exploitation of the prostitution of others 1949, and its 1956 amendment. These conventions and CYPA, were at the root of several articles adopted by the country to safeguard the rights of its citizens. Some of these articles were the Northern Nigerian Penal Code (Northern States), Federal Provisions Act, 1960 (the Penal Code), and the Southern Nigeria Criminal Code Act, chapter 77, laws of the Federation of Nigeria, 1960 (the Criminal Code). It is worthy to note that these two laws still exist and are enforced in the country (Save the Children Italy, 2003).

In the penal code in Northern Nigeria, trafficking is specifically referred to in section 279 and punished by 14 years imprisonment, while the anti-trafficking related crimes of kidnapping and abduction of children (section 271 - 272) and slavery in general (section 279) may be punished with 10 - 14 years imprisonment. Exploitation for sexual purposes appears to be covered by the offences of procuring a woman or girl for an immoral purpose, which is punished by up to 7 years imprisonment (section 281), becoming 10 years where the girl is under 18 years of age (section 275). Boys are implicitly included in section 278, which punishes who buys, sells, hires or obtains or disposes of possession of anyone under 18 years for employment in prostitution or other unlawful or immoral purposes, though it is not clear what the actual punishment is (save the children Italy, 2003).

The criminal code, on the other hand, has less severe punishment, though it does allow for the extra-territoriality of some offences and punishment; slavery-related offences with 14 years imprisonment; penalties for procuring girls (under 18 years) for prostitution in or outside Nigeria range from imprisonment for two years (sections 222A and 223) to three years where fraud is involved (section 227), and one extra year where intimidation is used to subject victims (section 366) (save the children Italy, 2003).

With regards to these laws including the CYPA, Alemika and Chukwu (2004) argued that their "legal provisions fell short of the rights afforded by the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and the United Nations minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice". These international instruments, particularly the CRC which was ratified in 1989 and came into force in 1990 and the ACRWC adopted in 1990, sought to lay down a new child protective system which would allow opportunities for the participation of children in matters that concern their rights and welfare (Representing children worldwide, 2005). In order to achieve this, participating countries were therefore required, in line with the provisions of the international conventions, to promulgate a law that will address the peculiar needs of children by ensuring their survival, development, protection and participation. In fact, UNICEF (2007) summarizes the kind of laws that participating countries were mandated by the International instruments to promulgate as those which "reflect children as human beings and as subjects of their own rights". Nigeria signed both international instruments, that is, the convention on the Rights of the child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) in 1990 and 2001 respectively (Anaba, 2003).

However, while Nigeria is a signatory without reservation to CRC and the ACRWC, the conventions had not been incorporated into domestic law thus had no legal force in Nigeria. As a result, in 1992, the Nigerian chapter of the African Network for the prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect (a conglomerate of over 60 different NGOs committed to child development) organized three conferences with the ministries of Justice, Health and social welfare in conjunction with UNICEF to produce new draft laws on protecting children in Nigeria in line with the principles enshrined in the convention on the Rights of the child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (Ajayi, 2006).

But it was only after about ten years with several Heads of Government and heated debated by the parliamentarians that the draft Bill was eventually passed into law by the National Assembly in July 2003. It was assented to by the President of the Federal

Republic of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in September 2003, and promulgated as the Child's Right Act 2003 (UNICEF, 2007).

Despite the existence of this law, the rights of the child in Nigeria are far from being respected as many of them are still denied sound education, adequate nutrition, health care, etc or exploited as child labourers, sexually abused and ravaged beyond their years by hard living and drug on the streets. Therefore, this paper seeks to examine the child's Right Act and its impact on the right of Nigerian children. The study will also find out the extent to which the Nigerian government is committed to the implementation of these rights.

Conceptual Framework

Who is a Child?

A child is defined as "a young human being who is not yet an adult". This definition is a biological one in the sense that it views a child as anyone in the developmental stage of childhood, between infancy and adulthood, or "between birth and puberty". At that stage of life a child is either classified as a boy or a girl against an adult who is classified into man or woman (Wikipedia, 2008).

There is also a social definition which describes the term "child" in terms of relationship with a parent or authority figure or in relation to group membership in a clan, tribe or religion (Wikipedia, 2008). According to the social definition, "a person can be called a child by his or her parents or any authority figure he/she is under, by virtue of his membership to a group, clan, tribe, or religion, no matter how old he or she is" (Simple English Wikipedia, 2008). Although the biology and social definitions are possible attempts at explaining who a child is, both definitions are inadequate when trying to determine who a child is under the law for the purpose of formulating and implementing policies that apply to children. The reason for this inadequacy is that in most countries,

Children go to school. Also, smaller children may enjoy going to play-time groups and also playing with small toys and using their imaginations to make their days more fun. But in other countries, children work in factories or in the fields with their parents or guardians. (Simple English Wikipedia, 2008).

The point being stressed here is that there are many places where children are made to take on the responsibilities of adults. In such places, children are given out in marriage when they are still young and psychologically handicapped to understand and challenge the complex nature of family life, children engage in one kind of economic activity or the other to earn a living or provide for the respective families and children are also held responsible for their actions and, are therefore, made to face the same sanction as adults (UNICEF, 2007). It is as a result of this deficiency in capturing who a child is from a much specific sense for the purpose of formulating and implementing policies that apply to him/her that a legal definition became imperative. However, research has revealed that the legal definition of a child just like the social and biological definition, still poses a problem in determining policies that should apply to children. The reason for this is obvious: different countries operate different laws which are in a larger sense a reflection of their values, norms and customs. As a result of the discrepancy associated with the legal definition, Bagpai (2007) argued that "the trouble with child rights begins with the very definition of a child in law".

However, the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) in 1989 tried to provide a way forward in this direction by adopting in its article I, a working definition of a child as "every human being below the age of 18 years, unless, under the law applicable to child, majority is attained earlier". By using the age limit criterion and granting individual countries the discretion to determine by law whatever age is appropriate in determining who a child is, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child (ratified at the time of its formulation by 192 of 194 countries), sets the pace for other countries to follow.

In India, for instance, a child attains majority at the age of 18 even though there are several grey areas such as the Indian child labour regulations which classifies a child as "a person under 14 years of age" (Bagpia, 2004). In Bangladesh, the women and children oppression prevention Act of 2000 deems a child to be a person under the age of 14 (Rahman, 2005).

In the United States of America, there are numerous laws that prohibit certain categories of children from indulging in certain activities which are considered inimical to their growth and

development. These laws are as many as there are states in the United States as every state formulates its own set of laws. However, the federal law recognizes a child as any person who is under the age of 18 (Guggenheim, 2005). In Nigeria, the child's Right Act which was passed into law in 2003 defines a child as one who is below the age of eighteen years (UNICEF, 2007). With respect to the use of age limits in determining who a child is Bagpai (2007) opines that:

Age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children capacities and responsibilities. Almost everywhere age limits formally regulate children's activities. When they leave school, when they can vote, when they can be treated as adults by the criminal justice system; when they can join the armed forces; and when they can work. But age limits differ from activity to activity, and from country to country.

But we must note at this juncture, that notwithstanding the differences that exist in the use of age limits in determining when childhood ceases, nearly all countries and cultures share the view that children are the most vulnerable members of the society because they are physically and psychologically less able to define themselves (Bagpai, 2007).

Theoretical Framework

The study takes its bearing from the tenets of the Human Needs Theory. The position of human needs theory is similar to that of frustration, aggression and relative deprivation theory. Its main assumption is that all human beings have basic human needs which they seek to fulfill, and that the denial and frustration of these needs by other groups or individual could affect them immediately or later thereby leading to conflict. Basic human needs, in this sense comprise physical, psychological, social and spiritual needs. In essence, to provide access to one (e.g. food) and deny or hinder access to another (e.g. freedom of worship) will amount to denial and could make people to resort to violence in an effort to protect these needs (Obikeze, 2009).

Therefore, it is the duty of the society to train the child, provide their basic needs and also protect the child from harm and

deprivation since the children are considered to be an integral part of the society and are needed for the continued growth and development of the society. It is the contention of this study that the children should be taken care of both physically, morally and mentally, because they are the ones that would later run the society with all the experiences they acquired as they are growing up. To further show how important the children population is to the society as a whole, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (1995) contended that "Without National program that enable children grow up to realize their full potentials in health, peace and dignity, true national development is impossible". In the same vein, Ajayi (2006) argued that "the protection and promotion of the rights of the child as well as the nation at large, and the way right of a child is handled in a country shows what the future holds for such a child and the nation. The increase in the number of poor beggarly children in Nigerian cities, the number of children without basic education, and the number of children in one form of servitude or the other indicate a nation's level of development. In a nutshell, securing the future of a child is securing the future of a nation.

Forms of Child Abuse

The Human Resources office of the Diocese of Wilmington (2008) provided a list of the different forms in which child abuse is perpetrated in different parts of the world.

- i. Engaging in sexual activity with a child.
 - ii. Denial of proper or necessary subsistence education, medical care, or other care necessary for the child's health.
 - iii. Use of restraint procedures on a child that cause injury or pain.
 - iv. Administration of prescriptive drugs or medication without the ongoing supervision of a licensed physician.
 - v. Providing alcoholic beverages or controlled substances.
 - vi. Commission of any act, other than by accidental means, that threatens or results in any injury or death to the child.
- These types of child abuse are grouped under three (3) different forms/kinds of child abuse the highlight of which concludes:

- i. **Physical Abuse:** Which has been described as any non-accidental physical injury to a child caused by an adult, which results in or threatens serious injury. Often adults who physically abuse children do not intent to seriously injure the children, but get carried away by anger and frustration in their own lives. Neglect is also another form of physical abuse. It is the failure of a parent or guardian to provide a child with adequate food, clothing with adequate care, education or supervision. Neglect is a chronic problem often resulting not from poverty, but from lack of knowledge as to the proper care required by children.
- ii. **Sexual Abuse:** This is any physical contact with a child by an adult or older child in a position of power over the child for the sexual gratification of the adult or older child. Other terms for sexual abuse include child molestation, incest (if the abuser is a member of the child's family) or child pornography. Usually, child sexual abuse is not violent, and the child knows the abuser.
- iii. **Emotional Abuse:** This is an important factor in all forms of child abuse. To be hurt so much by someone who should care and protect is very damaging to the emotional development of a child. Adults who do not physically harm a child may cause emotional harm by using words which threaten harshly, criticize, ridicule or harass (Human Resources Office, Diocese of Wilmington 2008).

Virtually all countries, both developing and developed have recorded numerous cases of child abuse. In the last decade, for instance, an estimated two million children were killed in armed conflict, many of them by some of the 100 million landmines thought to be concealed in 62 countries, and more than half of this number are located in Sub-Sahara Africa. And a total of, perhaps, four to five million more have been disabled as a result of their experience in war, particularly in war-front parts of Africa (Liberia, Sierra - Leone, Sudan, etc) and more than 12 million made homeless (Abereijo, 2005).

The condition of children in Africa should be a source of concern to many considering the fact that about 300 million children under the age of fifteen live in Africa and this number is almost half of the continents population (Salami, 2003). However, it is not only in Africa that we find conditions that constitute great threats to the growth and development of children. These conditions also abound

in most develop parts of Asia, the Americas and Europe. For instance, it is estimated that the number of children under 18 involved in prostitution exceeds two million, one million of whom are in Asia, and 300,000 in the United State (Abereijo, 2005).

Furthermore, Children Rights (2008) noted that child abuse and neglect is far too common in the United States. In 2004, there were:

- i. 3 million reports of child abuse and neglect,
- ii. 872,000 children confirmed victims of abuse and neglect,
- iii. 65% experienced neglect,
- iv. 18% experienced physical abuse,
- v. 10% experienced sexual abuse,
- vi. 7% experienced emotional maltreatment,
- vii. Almost 1,500 deaths due to child abuse and neglect,
- viii. About 350 deaths of children already known to the public child - welfare system.

In Nigeria, the case is no less different as Ajayi (2006) argued that “many children are still victims of obnoxious cultural practices like early marriages in the northern parts of the country and female circumcision (the victim in this case is the girl child)”. There has also been a tremendous increase in the number of children destitute on Nigerian streets who survive by doing menial jobs and begging for alms. Many children in Nigeria lack the basic and necessary subsistence education, food, shelter, medical care, etc. According to Defence for children international (DCI) - a non-governmental international organization concerned with the welfare of children, the condition of children in Nigeria should attract the sympathy of the world because:

- i. Over 70% of Nigerian children live in abject poverty,
- ii. Over 80% lack access to medical care,
- iii. Over 89% are malnourished,
- iv. Over 90% lack access to sound education,
- vi Six out of every ten Nigeria children die before their tenth birthdays as a result of preventable diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and diarrhea,

- vi. The percentage of children who are orphaned as a result of child abandonment is on the increase,
- vii. Over 60% of Nigeria children under the age of 18 have been subjected to one form of abuse or the other particularly sexual abuse,
- viii. Nigerian children, particularly those living in the Niger Delta Region of the country have experienced one form of brutality or the other either from law enforcement agents or from the militants who have taken over the area,
- ix. Over 60% of Nigerian children live apart from their parents as maids in other people's homes,
- x. Children in the Niger Delta suffer from the environmental degradation such as gas flaring inflicted on them by the multinational oil corporations in the area (Defence for Children International, 2008).
- xi. Trafficking in Nigerian children is on the increase both within and across the nation's boundary (Defence for children International, 2008).

The plight of Nigerian children generates a greater source of worry and concern when we consider the fact that they constitute nearly half of the country's 140 million people (Defence for children International, 2008). In response to the global distress of children, the United Nations in November 1989 ratified and adopted the convention on the rights of the children which came into force on 2 September 1990, in accordance with article 49 of the convention. According to the United Nations Department of Public information (1995), the initiative for the convention came from the government of Poland, which submitted a draft convention to the commission on Human Rights in 1978, prior to the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of the child during the international year of the child in 1979. (The UN Dept. of Public Information 1995).

According to the United Nations Department of Public Information (1995), this effort by the Polish government led to a decade of collaboration between a small group of NonGovernmental Organizations, including Radda Barnen of Sweden, the International Child Catholic Bureau, and Defence for Children International, and United Nations Human Rights experts. And after a lengthy period of careful negotiations, the convention on the Rights of the child was

adopted in November 1989 by a vote of the General Assembly (The UN Dept. of Public Information).

In recognition of the fact that in all countries in the exceptionally difficult conditions, and that, such children need special attention and consideration, the convention has mandated number of states to "understand all appropriate legislation and administration and offer measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present convention. With regards to economic, social and cultural rights, states, parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and where needed, within the framework of international co-operation" (The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).

In July 1990, the then OAU Assembly for Heads of States and Governments followed suit by adopting the African Union Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (CRWC) (UNICEF, 2007). Nigeria is a signatory to both international instruments (i.e. the convention on the Rights of the child since 1991 and the African charter on the Rights and welfare of the child since 2001). Also in 2001 the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Nigeria is also a part, took a proactive step towards developing regular action plans and promoting regional co-operation on trafficking issues, including a peer review on the situation of children. These action plans were assented to by all ECOWAS Heads of State and Government and proclaimed as the Declaration on the Defense of a Culture of Rights of the Child in West Africa (2001-2010).

These international instruments alongside with the activities of some Non-Governmental Human Rights Organizations like Save the Child Italy, Representing Children Worldwide, etc (the activities of NGOs will be subject of subsequent chapters), have been largely responsible for some landmark legislations on child's rights such as the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act 2003, which provided for the creation of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Offences (NAPTIP), the labour Act, the Child' Rights Act 2003 (UNICEF, 2007).

However, the focus of our study is on the Child's Rights Act, how it has fared since it was introduced since 2003.

The Implementation of the Act by the Nigerian Government

The child shall enjoy special protection and shall be given opportunities and facilities of law and other means to enable him to develop physically, mentally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and on condition of freedom and dignity. In enactment of laws for this purpose, the best interest of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

Nigerian government to an extent is making some effort towards the implementation of the child's Right Act. Some states have started implementing the Act while about 15 states are yet to pass the child's Right Act 2003, and the failure to pass the Act in those states has made children victims of various crimes such as physical and sexual abuse, early marriage, child labour and trafficking, and preventing children from going to school. Children are vulnerable. Many adults take advantage of the non-passage of the CRA and the innocence and ignorance of children, to trample on their rights. Therefore, the Nigerian government in order to ameliorate this problem to an extent democratized educational opportunities through free education policy like Universal Basic Education (UBE). This policy granted free and compulsory education for children starting from primary to junior secondary school. This helps to reduce the issue of children being involved in child labour and other offences.

Government has also promulgated laws banning child abuse and trafficking. Some punishments were also spelt out for the culprits. The non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also help the government for the sensitization of the public on the child's rights and these offences.

A drastic effort is being made by the government to reduce child mortality through improved healthcare, for example, intensive immunization programmes because both education and health are basic human rights in themselves and an indispensable means of the realization of other human rights. Implementing children's health rights by the government of Nigeria implies ensuring reduction in infant and child mortality rate through provision of necessary medical assistance and healthcare to all children and the provision of adequate nutrition and safe water. Others include combating diseases, appropriate care for expectant and nursing mothers and

integrating basic healthcare programmes into national development plans.

The government also is making drastic efforts to reduce population growth through free family planning programme for the citizens. Large family size is known to affect children adversely, especially those from low socio-economic background. However, in spite of the efforts being made towards implementing the child's right act, the Nigerian government is not seriously committed towards the implementation of the Act, This is as a result of the following reasons: Poverty: The issue of poverty is at alarming stage and has eaten deep into the fabrics of the society. Poor families are unlikely to care for their children and as a result of this they give out their children for child labour, hawking among others.

Secondly, children in Nigeria are still being abused and trafficked into different countries to work or for sexual exploitations and other nefarious acts because of no serious effort by the government to enforce relevant laws prohibiting such offences in Nigeria. Also, the health care facilities available in the country are not adequate. The right to health of the Nigeria child is thereby hardly realizable not because the resources are not available, but because the state has not been diligent in the implementation of these rights. Primary Health care should be given adequate attention through a special funding arrangement of direct charge on the consolidated revenue. Children in Nigeria, lack access to sound medical attentions resulting in the death of many children. One of the major diseases ravaging the Nigerian child is the Vesico Vaginal Fistula (VVF) - a common disease among under-aged girls who are allowed to marry in both the Northern and Southern parts of the country. Reports indicate that aged men still take young girls below the age of 15 as wives, for instance, Senator Yerima's marriage with a minor; thereby denying them education and exposing them to many risk associated with child delivery at a premature age, one of which is the VVF (Anaba, 2003).

Another preventable disease that has accounted for the death of many children is malaria. According to a report by UNICEF in 2001, malaria remains by far the most common cause of infant mortality in Nigeria. Malaria accounted for over 30 percent of diseases and deaths among Nigerian children (According to report entitled "Children and Women Rights in Nigeria: A wake Up Call,

Situation Assessment and Analysis 2001). Other common diseases that lead to the death among children in the country and their degree of severity are vaccine preventable diseases (VCP). 22 percent, Diarrhea - 19 percent Acute Respiratory Tract infection (ART), 16 percent, Typhoid - 3 percent and others-8 percent (Okumephuna, 2003). Government is not making serious effort towards eradicating these healthcare problems.

Apart from children who die through these diseases there are many others who get physically or mentally scarred for life. And many of such children who are from poor homes also end up being denied education. Observers believe that the future of this generation of children really looks bleak since they are denied the basic necessities of life. It is also feared that in years to come, the over six million children who are out of school (2.5 million of this number are situated in Lagos states) would have become prostitutes, robbers, area boys or unable to earn a decent living. And when a country has a large number of people who are social deviants, it may become very difficult for the society to exercise control over them. (Vanguard, 2005).

Effects of the Non-Adherence to the Provisions of the Act.

In Nigeria's philosophy of education, it is recognized that "every Nigeria child should have a right to equal educational opportunities irrespective of any real or imagined disabilities each according to his or her ability (NPE, 2004). Already as a result of inadequate provision, there is now an increase in children's level of involvement in crime. Media reports indicate that most of the violent crimes committed in Nigeria today are carried out by either young adults or teenagers. One media source citing the police reported that three out of every 10 criminals arrested in the big cities of Lagos, Ibadan, Kano and Onitsha are under the age of 18 (Anaba, 2003).

These young criminals often use powerful firearms including machine guns and tend to be ruthless in their operations, terrorizing communities, hijacking vehicles at gun point and often shooting to kill in the course of conducting robbery attacks or hijacks. A reflection of this state of urban quasi-anarchy is the prevalence of such groups as the area boys in Lagos, the Yandaba boys in Kaduna, as well as, their other counter parts in other cities,

as well as, the touts who operate virtually in all-places of public activities from motor parks to consulates. Given this kind of situation, therefore, many observers and those in government believe that the only way the society's future can be protected from this type of unfolding anarchy is by formulating a comprehensive set of laws that will cater for the needs of the child. Hence the child's rights Act of 2003 (Anaba, 2003). Also non-adherence to the provisions of the Act will lead to conflict in homes and schools. There will be increase in dropout rate with the result that the country becomes educationally disadvantaged

Constraints on the Effective Implementation of the Act.

The drafted child's Right Bill was passed into law by the National Assembly in July, 2003. It was assented to by the then President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo in September 2003, and promulgated as the child's Right Act 2003. (UNICEF, 2007). Since the passage of the child's Right Act in Abuja, the law appears to have differing levels of acceptance and implementation among Nigerian states: Abuja territory, Abia, Anambra, Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Ekiti, Imo, Jigawa, Kwara, Lagos, Nassarawa, Ogun, Ondo, Plateau, Rivers and Taraba States are areas where the law has been adopted as a state law. However, there are reports that the law has had little true effect on child's rights across Nigeria due to effective implementation strategies and lack of public awareness and non recognition by some states particularly the Muslim states of the North-West (Representing Children Worldwide, 2005).

The issue of bad or poor economy is another constraint to the implementation of the child's Rights Act. The economy is so bad that government cannot have enough money to provide the needs of the child. Corruption is another hindrance or obstacle towards implementation of the Act. Even when government provides the money for necessary facilities, they are embezzled.

More so, lack of commitment is another impediment towards the implementation of the Act. The various agencies (national and international) responsible for the implementation of the Act are not leaving up to expectations. The government is not making serious effort towards punishment of offenders. Because there has not been any severe punishment for culprit as a result, the

society denies the children their rights. Finally, ignorance among the citizens is another obstacle. Because people are ignorant of the existence of the Act, and as a result, do not know when their rights are being infringed upon.

Impact of Government on the Implementation of the Child's Right Act.

To enhance effective implementation of the Act, the dignity of the child shall be respected at all times. The impact of government commitment should include the following:

- i. Provisions of freedom from discrimination on the grounds of belonging to a particular community or ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion, the circumstances of birth, disability, deprivation or political opinions should be respected.
- ii. No Nigerian child should be subjected to physical, mental or emotional injury, abuse or neglect, maltreatment, torture, inhuman or degrading punishment, attacks on his/her honour or reputation.
- iii. Every Nigerian child should be entitled to rest, leisure and enjoyment of the best attainable state of physical, mental and spiritual health.
- iv. Every government in Nigeria should strive to reduce infant mortality rate, provide medical and health care, adequate nutrition and safe drinking water, hygienic and sanitized environments, combat diseases, and development of primary health care for children,
- v. Provisions for children in need of special protection measures (mentally physically challenged, or street children). They should be protected in a manner that would enable them achieve their fullest, possible social integration, and moral development.
- vi. Expectant and nursing mothers should be catered for, and every parent or guardian having legal custody of child under the age of two years should ensure his/her immunization against diseases, or face judicial penalties.
- vii. Betrothal and marriage of children should be prohibited
- viii. Child abduction and forced exploitative labour (which is not a right nature), or in an industrial undertaking should also be offences. The exceptions to these provisions are where the child is employed by family members in a work that is of an agricultural or horticultural or domestic in nature, and such a child should not be required to

carry or move anything heavy that is likely to adversely affect his/her moral, mental, physical, spiritual or social development.

- ix. Buying, selling, hiring or otherwise dealing in children for the purpose of begging, hawking prostitution or for unlawful immoral purposes should be made punishable by long term of imprisonment. Other offences to be considered grave should include sexual abuse, general exploitation, which is prejudicial to the welfare of the child, recruitment into the armed forces and the importation or exposure of children to harmful publications. Government should further preserves the continued application of all criminal law provisions securing the child whether born or unborn.

Findings

The findings in this study are summarized as follows:

1. The Nigerian government is not seriously committed to the implementation of the Child's Right Act.
2. The non adherence to the Child's Right Act by the Nigerian government has affected the Nigerian child adversely.
3. Lack of fund, corruption, poor economy, lack of commitment and awareness etc are serious obstacles towards the implementation of the child's Right Act in Nigeria.
4. The rights of the child are still being abused with impunity
5. The school curriculum is bereft of issues on the rights of the child.
6. There is no provision for destitute children.

Conclusion

The child's Rights Act 2003 was enacted to address the problem of child abuse in Nigeria. This move was made in compliance to other international instruments for the welfare and rights of the child to which Nigeria was a signatory. But after seven years since it was enacted, the rights of the child in Nigeria remain ever bleak. Children are still seen on major streets in Nigeria hawking; many children are still out of school and even those who are in school lack qualitative education. Children are still seen begging for alms, and many children are victims of sexual and physical abuse.

The factors militating against the effective implementation of the Act have been identified as the lack of public awareness of the existence of the Act, poor economy, corruption and inadequate implementation strategies.

The government and other human rights organizations must therefore ensure that all necessary steps and measures are taken to protect rights of children by enlightening the public on the provisions of the Act. They should also work towards establishing agencies that would be ever ready to accept petitions with respect to the child.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings in this study the following recommendations are made:-

1. The government should be seriously committed to the implementation of the Act. It should embark on an aggressive campaign to sensitize the public on the existence and provisions of the Child's Right Act.
2. Government should work towards the establishment of Juvenile courts where young offenders can be tried and made to serve punishment commensurate with their age.
3. Government should establish a public child welfare agency which can sue on behalf of a child who is a victim of abuse.
4. Human Rights Organizations are to assist the government in this task.
5. The curriculum should be revised to include issues on the rights of the child.
6. Government should endeavor to send periodically, a team of assessors to various schools. Their job would be to assess the quality of teaching and learning in the school system and make recommendations for improvement.
7. Government should establish a home for destitute children.

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Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria: A Review of Government Policy Measures

BY

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Abstract

This paper examined the role of Foreign direct Investment in Nigeria and policy measures that can be put in place to allow smooth attraction of the foreign investment in Nigeria such as creating enabling macro-economic environment and friendly monetary and fiscal policy measures. The paper also examined the major initial argument for and against foreign direct investment in Nigeria and other developing countries of the world such as encouraging local industries to benefit from the expertise labour employed in the foreign based firm (argument for) and destroying the local industries through stifling competitors (argument against). The paper as well examined the inhibiting factors that would negatively affect and debar foreign direct investors from investing in Nigerian economic environment. It also reviewed some of the policy measures already put in place by the government to attract foreign investment. The paper finally made some recommendations on how to deal with some of the inhibiting factors so as to encourage foreign direct investors to invest in Nigeria. These include among others: that the Nigeria government should reach agreement with the creditor nations in the issue of rescheduling her debt and that a good enabling macro-economic environment should be created to favour not only the local or domestic industries but also the foreign based industries.

Introduction

In the past, the increased interest on the issue of investment liberalization and desirability or otherwise of an international framework on investment policy and rules has been sparked off by the proposal of the developed countries to introduce a legally binding international regime on foreign investment. The need for external capital flows either by donor countries or direct foreign investment occurs when investment exceed the actual savings and also as a result of investment with long gestation of period that generate non-monetary returns, growing government expenditure that are non-tax financed as well as when real savings are lower than the potential savings due to repressed financial markets and capital flights (Essien & Onwiodukie, 1999).

By definition, foreign direct investment refers to the package of foreign resources, capital reinvested earnings or net borrowing of subsidiaries of foreign companies from their parents companies or affiliates (Njoku, 2015). No doubt the flow of such investment into the developing countries economies always involved the transfer of scarce resources in the form of capital (fund), technology, management and marketers expertise with the sole aim of acquiring a controlling interest in the management of that enterprise without having majority shareholding. It is of interest to note that foreign direct investment (FDI) differs from portfolio investment. This is because in the case of direct investment by the foreign investors, the investors assume management of such enterprises. Portfolio investment is system of foreign investment whereby final manager or capital owner purchases a basket of securities in such a nation as to reduce the risk of investment and ensure maximum return. That portfolio investment involves a foreign investors.

Generally foreign direct investment may not wholly benefit the host country and that is the reason why host countries should adopt a strategy that strikes a reasonable balance between using foreign direct investment on the one hand and other forms of capital flow on the other hand for achieving economic growth and development. The central reason for striking such a balance is due to obvious reason that enterprises financed by foreign investors are usually foreign controlled and such practice is usually to make the

enterprise operations to deviate from the economic and development goals of the host economy.

Thus a foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment in the form of a controlling ownership of a business in one country by an entity based in another country. It is thus distinguished from a foreign portfolio investment by a notion of direct control. The origin of the investment does not impact the definition, as an FDI: the investment may be made either "inorganically" by buying a company in the target country or "organically" by expanding the operations of an existing business in that country.

Broadly, foreign direct investment includes "mergers and acquisitions, building new facilities, reinvesting profits earned from overseas operations, and intra company loans". In a narrow sense, foreign direct investment refers just to building new facility, and a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. FDI is the sum of equity capital, long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. FDI usually involves participation in management, joint-venture, transfer of technology and expertise. Stock of FDI is the net (i.e. outward FDI minus inward FDI) cumulative FDI for any given period. Direct investment excludes investment through purchase of shares.

FDI, a subset of international factor movements, is characterized by controlling ownership of a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country. Foreign direct investment is distinguished from foreign portfolio investment, a passive investment in the securities of another country such as public stocks and bonds, by the element of "control". According to the Financial Times, "Standard definitions of control use the internationally agreed 10 percent threshold of voting shares, but this is a grey area as often a smaller block of shares will give control in widely held companies. Moreover, control of technology, management, even crucial inputs can confer de facto control".

The Trend of Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria

Generally, the real foreign direct investment in Nigeria over the years has been unstable. For instance, it rose from \$534.8 million in 1970 to \$841.9 million in 1973. It later fell down by 40.4 percent in 1974 (\$501.9) million. It later rose by 48.5 percent

(\$745.1 million) in 1975. However a decline of 21.7 percent was recorded in 1995. In 1977 it increased to 21.6 percent (\$709.2). By 1980 Nigeria recorded a negative foreign direct investment of \$67.5 million which represented 7.9 percent decrease from 1979 and the decline continued throughout 1984. The foreign direct investment increased in the oil industry since it accounted for a greater percentage of foreign direct investment (Essien & Onwuduokit, 1999). Interestingly, foreign direct investment has been on the increase following the adoption of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986 and subsequent liberalization of certain aspects of the Nigeria economy.

This increase did not include the year 1990 when a decline of 68.6 percent was recorded.

Ekpo (1996) stated that “empirical studies have identified the major causes of decline in Nigeria foreign direct investment at that period to economic crisis, decline productivity, reduced capacity utilization and other measures especially policy reversal that sent signals of uncertainty to potential investors”. Since the year 2000 to present period there was a sharp decline in the foreign direct investment in Nigeria and even portfolio investment as a result of insecurity conditions prevalent in the country resulting from the Boko Haram activities and other militant groups that signal the foreign investors that Nigeria environment is no longer conducive for their investment. For instance, the activities of the militants in the south-south and Boko-Haram in the North East have in no small measure affected both foreign direct and portfolio investment in Nigeria as the investors usually entertain the fear of either being kidnapped or have their businesses destroyed. This no doubt has negatively affected the economic growth and development of Nigeria.

However, the total value of foreign direct investment into Nigeria in the first quarter of 2016 increased by 24.54 percent according to a recent report. Foreign Direct Investment recorded a quarterly increase of \$123.16 to \$ 174.46 million during the period (National Bureau of Statistics).

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored on the Hymer's theory of foreign Direct Investment. Hymer developed a framework that went beyond the existing theories, explaining why this phenomenon occurred, since he considered that the previously mentioned theories could not explain foreign investment and its motivations. Facing the challenges of his predecessors, Hymer focused his theory on filling the gaps regarding international investment. The theory proposed by the author approaches international investment from a different and more firm-specific point of view. As opposed to traditional macroeconomic-based theories of investment, Hymer stated that there is a difference between mere capital investment, otherwise known as portfolio investment, and direct investment. The difference between the two, which will become the cornerstone of his whole theoretical framework, is the issue of control, meaning that with direct investment firms are able to obtain a greater level of control than with portfolio investment. Furthermore, Hymer proceeds to criticize the neoclassical theories, stating that the theory of capital movements cannot explain international production. Moreover, he clarifies that FDI is not necessarily a movement of funds from a home country to a host country, and that it is concentrated on particular industries within many countries. In contrast, if interest rates were the main motive for international investment, FDI would include many industries within fewer countries.

Another observation made by Hymer went against what was maintained by the neoclassical theories: foreign direct investment is not limited to investment of excess profits abroad. In fact, foreign direct investment can be financed through loans obtained in the host country, payments in exchange for equity (patents, technology, machinery etc.), and other methods. The main determinants of FDI is side as well as growth prospectus of the economy of the country when FDI is made. Hymer proposed some more determinants of FDI due to criticisms, along with assuming market and imperfections. These are as follows:

1. **Firm-specific advantages:** Once domestic investment was exhausted, a firm could exploit its advantages linked to market imperfections, which could provide the firm with

market power and competitive advantage. Further studies attempted to explain how firms could monetize these advantages in the form of licenses.

2. **Removal of conflicts:** conflict arises if a firm is already operating in foreign market or looking to expand its operations within the same market. He proposes that the solution for this hurdle arose in the form of collusion, sharing the market with rivals or attempting to acquire a direct control of production. However, it must be taken into account that a reduction in conflict through acquisition of control of operations will increase the market imperfections.
3. **Propensity to formulate an internationalization strategy to mitigate risk:** According to his position, firms are characterized with 3 levels of decision making: the day-to-day supervision, management decision coordination and long term strategy planning and decision making. The extent to which a company can mitigate risk depends on how well a firm can formulate an internationalization strategy taking these levels of decision into account.

Hymer's importance in the field of International Business and Foreign Direct Investment stems from him being the first to theorize about the existence of Multinational Enterprises (MNE) and the reasons behind Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) beyond macroeconomic principles, his influence on later scholars and theories in International Business, such as the OLI (Ownership, Location and Internationalization) theory by John Dunning and Christos Pitelis which focuses more on transaction costs. Moreover, "the efficiency-value creation component of FDI and MNE activity was further strengthened by two other major scholarly developments in the 1990s: the resource-based (RBV) and evolutionary theories" (Dunning & Pitelis, 2008) In addition, some of his predictions later materialized, for example, the power of supranational bodies such as IMF or the World Bank that increases inequalities (Dunning & Pitelis, 2008).

Types of FDI

1. **Horizontal FDI** arises when a firm duplicates its home country-based activities at the same value chain stage in a host country through FDI.
2. **Platform FDI** Foreign direct investment from a source country into a destination country for the purpose of exporting to a third country.
3. **Vertical FDI** takes place when a firm through FDI moves upstream or downstream in different value chains, i.e., when firms perform value-adding activities stage by stage in a vertical fashion in a host country.

Methods

The foreign direct investor may acquire voting power of an enterprise in an economy through any of the following methods:

- by incorporating a wholly owned subsidiary or company anywhere,
- by acquiring shares in an associated enterprise,
- through a merger or an acquisition of an unrelated enterprise,
- participating in an equity joint venture with another investor or enterprise.

Forms of FDI incentives

Foreign direct investment incentives may take the following forms:

- low corporate tax and individual income tax rates; tax holidays; other types of tax concessions; preferential tariffs; special economic zones; EPZ – Export Processing Zones; Bonded warehouses; Maquiladoras; investment financial subsidies; free land or land subsidies; relocation & expatriation; infrastructure subsidies; R&D support; Energy; derogation from regulations (usually for very large projects)

Governmental Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) use various marketing strategies inspired by the private sector to try and attract inward FDI, including diaspora marketing.

- By excluding the internal investment to get a profited downstream.

Classifications of Foreign Direct Investment

Anyanwu (1993) and Udu (2015) at different periods classified direct foreign investment as to include the following:

- Export – oriented foreign investment
- Market – developing foreign investment
- Government – initiated foreign investment

Export- oriented foreign investment arises in a situation where the foreign investors usually seek for new sources of inputs like component parts, raw materials and even the finished goods. Thus they look for diversified sources of raw materials which can be sold in markets where their investments are. This form of export-oriented foreign investment in Nigeria can be found in the areas of petroleum industry where the American Multinational Corporations contract crude oil that can be sold to their parent companies in the United States.

The Market – Oriented direct foreign investment is based on the production of goods wholly for the host country's market. This type of direct foreign investment depends on the host country's ability to manage the economy and its future prospect. Based on this, therefore, economic policies such as tariffs, taxes, subsidies and general degree of openness of the economy (liberalization) are required for such investment to thrive efficiently and profitably. A clear look at the majority of foreign direct investment will suggest that they are of this form – market oriented.

Government imitated foreign investment arises in a situation where the host country is the prime mover or the imitator by providing incentives that will attract such investment such as providing subsidies to foreign investors. No doubt, these incentives make the investment to be attractive and such incentives include prohibitive import restriction, preferred access to foreign exchange, tax concessions, subsidized interest rates, income tax relief, tax relief, tax holidays and pioneer industries scheme.

Roles of Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria

Foreign direct investment which involves the process of acquiring ownership of assets for the purpose of controlling the

production, distribution and other activities of a firm in another country plays a very important role in Nigeria and even in other developing countries of the world. These roles of foreign direct investment in Nigeria include:

Employment Generation: Foreign direct investment offers employment opportunities to two categories of people. First are the people directly employed in the foreign direct investment companies. Second are those people working in the servicing companies. Thus it offers employment directly and indirectly to the people of host countries like Nigeria. The involvement of the citizens of the host country – Nigeria, for example, in the management of positions leads to improvement in the quality of labour.

Labour Compensation: Multinational corporations or companies usually use higher pay to attract highly-skilled local workers and enhanced quality productivity. Better incentives may also be used to reduce staff turnover and thus reduce the risk of their productivity advantage spilling over to competing firms.

Reduction of Environmental Problem: Foreign direct investment can help to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria (host countries) by reducing certain environmental problems. This results from the ability of the Multi-national companies accessibility to modern and environmental friendly technology. More so, the immediate community can benefit from the corporate social responsibility activities of the Multinational Corporations or companies.

Backward Linkage Advantage: Local or domestic firms in the host country – Nigeria can benefit from the inflow of foreign direct investment. The benefit may be through engagement in sub-contracting arrangement with foreign owned firms and of skill transfer, especially when employed workers who have acquired experiences from the foreign based as Batra and Tan (2000) stated.

Increases Government Revenue: The tax revenue obtained or charged on the foreign direct investment can as well increase the

federal government revenue with which it can use to improve the social economic development of the country. This benefit can only be actualized by making the tax system in Nigeria – the host country to be attractive and ensuring that the revenue generated from such is channeled towards poverty alleviation in the country.

In summary some of the roles of foreign direct investment include thus:

- it increases some of the fruits of modern scheme and technology in form of technological transfer from the investing countries to Nigeria – the host country.
- It encourages the foreign entrepreneurs to invest in less developed countries.
- The remittance of profit brings less pressure on balance of payment as compared with portfolio investment.
- It encourages the less developed countries like Nigeria to invest in ancillary industries servicing industries.

Inhibiting Factors for Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria

Nigeria has an extensive market for manufactured products and the allied services produced by foreign investors through her large population size. In the same way she is well endowed with many rich natural resources comprising solid minerals and petroleum products. Though these factors enhance Nigeria's prospect of attracting foreign direct investment, there are a number of inhibiting factors that may debar foreign investors from investing in Nigeria's environment. These include as follows:

Current external debt burden

^Increase in the external debt burden Nigeria generates huge amount of external debt servicing which lead to strain on foreign exchange. This might in fact affect foreign direct investment in the country. Hence, higher external servicing burden of Nigeria has the tendency of scaring investors away. This is more because the situation might involve the Nigerian government to impose restriction on profits or dividends or engage in one form of policy that may restrict their activities. Hence, Gussinger and Squire (2016) stated that "through debt rescheduling with debtor nations the debt servicing may be postponed and thus allows foreign direct investment to thrive".

Infrastructural Development

Okun (2015) maintained “that the inadequate infrastructural development such as inadequate network of communications, bad roads and interrupted electricity supply are factors that may debar foreign firms from investing in Nigerian environment”. Another aspect of infrastructure that may affect foreign direct firm investment is the financial infrastructure. The financial system in the country should be well developed so as to attract foreign direct investments.

Socio-economic Factors

Nigerian government needs to reduce the adverse effect of socio-economic factors in order to better attract foreign direct investments since they are the factors that affect labour productivity directly or indirectly. These socio-economic factors include education, healthcare, safety of private property and individuals, discipline among the populace, democratization, transparency and probity, cost effectiveness and incidence of drug abuse as Oresotu (2014) Stated.

Political Instability

A country like Nigeria where there are changes in government may not be found favourable by foreign investors and this may affect the country’s effort to attract foreign investors. This is because one political party may make policies that may be favourable to foreign investors but only to discover that such policies may be scraped off by incoming another political party. A case in point is the policies of All Progressive Congress (APC) and Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) as regard to foreign investment in Nigeria.

Thus, the point to make here is that a country that is having a system of government that is adjudged to be politically unstable has low prospect of attracting foreign direct investments.

Arguments in Support of Foreign Direct Investment

Anyanwu (1993) enumerated the following as some of the arguments that necessitate the rational for foreign direct investment in Nigeria and even in other developing nations of the world. These include:

- The need to filling the resource gap between desired investment and locally mobilized saving;
- The filling of the foreign exchange gap (difference between foreign exchange requirements and foreign earnings);
- The filling of the budgetary gap between target revenue and locally raised revenue (e.g. taxes).
- The contribution to inadequate managerial personnel;
- The transfer of technology to Nigeria or the poor LDCs badly in need of it. The ability of the MNCs to establish contacts with overseas banks, market outlets, sources of supply and other institutions, which would otherwise be unknown to the indigenous firms.
- Their ability to create more jobs and thus ameliorating the unemployment problems.
- It may contribute to a more efficient market structure or reduce type of monopoly profits that are enjoyed in the form of inefficiency;
- To fill the gap in entrepreneurship.

Argument against Foreign Direct Investment

The argument against foreign direct investment in Nigeria include, though MNCs provide capital, they might diminish domestic savings and investment rates by stifling competition, failing to reinvest much of their profit, generating internal incomes for those groups with lower savings propensities, impeding the expansion of indigenous firms who may otherwise supply them with intermediate goods by their practice of importing these products from overseas affiliates, and imposing high interest costs on capital borrowed by host government (Hipper 2012).

- a. The MNC investment might reduce the long-run foreign exchange earnings on both current and capital accounts despite the initial impact of improving the recipient's foreign exchange position. The capital account might deteriorate due to the overseas repatriation of profits, interest, royalties, management fees etc. The current account might worsen due to substantial importation of intermediate or capital goods.
- b. While the MNCs do contribute to public revenue in the form of corporate taxes they can also diminish the revenue due to liberal tax concessions, disguised public subsidies, tariff protection, and investment allowances provided by the host government.

- c. The technology, management entrepreneurial skills and overseas contact provided by MNCs rather than developing local sources of these scarce skills and resources might inhibit their development by stifling the growth of indigenous entrepreneurship – due to the MNCs’ dominance of local markets.

Review of Policy Measures Adopted By Nigerian Government in Attracting Foreign Direct Investment

Nigeria Openness to and Restriction on Foreign Investment

In 1995 the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission Act dismantled years of controls and limits on foreign direct investment (FDI), opening nearly all sectors to foreign direct investment, allowing for 100 percent foreign ownership in all sectors (with the exception of the petroleum sector, where FDI is limited to joint ventures or production sharing contracts), and creating the Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) with a mandate to encourage and assist investment in Nigeria (Udu, 2015). The Government of Nigeria has continued to promote import substitution policy for various reasons. In the face of dwindling foreign exchange reserve because of lower oil prices, the government helps to reduce demand for foreign exchange. The government believes that trade restrictions and local content requirements will attract investment that would develop domestic capacity to produce and manufacture products and services that would otherwise be imported.

The import bans and high tariffs used to advance Nigeria’s import substitution goals have been undermined by smuggling of targeted products (most notable rice and poultry) through the country’s porous borders, and by corruption in the import quota systems developed by the government to insensitize domestic investment. Despite the government stated goal to attract investment, investors generally find Nigeria a difficult place to do business.

Law/Regulations on Foreign Direct Investment

The NIPC Act of 1995 allows 100 percent foreign ownership of firms, except in the oil and gas sector where

investment is limited to joint ventures of production –sharing agreements. The Law restricts industries to domestic investors if they are considered crucial to national security, such as firearms, ammunition, and military and paramilitary apparel. Foreign investors must register with the NIPC after incorporation under the Companies and Allied Matters Decree of 1990. The Act prohibits the Nationalization or expropriation of foreign enterprises except in cases of national interest. Lack of transparency in government and corruption are endemic but the Embassy is unaware of specific instances of interference by the government.

Nigerian laws apply equally to domestic and foreign investors. These laws include the Nigerian Oil and Gas Content Development Act 2010, Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act of 2007, Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI) Act of 2007, Central bank of Nigeria Act of 2007, Electric Power Sector Reform Act of 2005, Money Laundering Act of 2003, Investment and Securities Act of 2007, Foreign Exchange Act of 1995, Banking and Other Financial Institutions Act of 1991, and National Office of Technology Acquisition and Promotion Act of 1979.

Business Registration

Nigeria does not have an on-line single window business registration website, as noted by Global Enterprise registration (WWW GER. Co). The Nigerian Corporate Affairs Commission maintains an information portal. On average, it takes 12 procedures and 44 days to establish a foreign-owned limited liability company (LLC) in Nigeria (Abuja), slightly faster than the regional average for Sub-Sahara Africa. Time required is likely to vary in different parts of the country. Only a local counsel, chartered accountant and chartered secretaries accredited by the Corporate Affairs Commission can incorporate companies in Nigeria. According to the Nigerian Foreign Exchange (Monitoring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, foreign capital invested in the LLC must be imported through an authorized dealer, which will issue a Certificate of Capital Importation. This certificate entitled the foreign investor to open a bank account in foreign currency. Finally, a company engaging in international trade must get an import-export license from the Nigeria customs service.

Industrial Strategy

Nigeria's trade regime remains highly protectionist and distorting with the aim of in sensitising growth in Nigeria's domestic industrial and agricultural capacity. Nigeria bans the import of poultry, Pork, beef, eggs, cement, textiles, glass bottles and numerous other items in order to protect or encourage domestic production. In addition, the country imposes a combined and valorem import duty (tariff plus levy) of 70 percent or higher on more than 40 tariff product lines including tobacco products, rice, wheat flour, sugar, salt and new passenger vehicles, high tariffs on agricultural commodities and import bans aim to spur domestic agricultural sector growth by actively promoting import substitution of staples, including rice, cassava, palm oil, cocoa and cotton.

In October 2013 the government announced the National Automotive Industry Development Plan (NAIDP) as an effort to restart the country's domestic automotive manufacturing sector, create skilled jobs, develop local supply chains, and reduce automobile imports. The central feature of the NAIDP is a 36% levy assessed on automobile imports, over and above 35% tariff already levied, for an effective total ad valorem duty of 70%. As an additional incentive to promote investment in Nigeria's auto sector, the NAIDP allows companies that are manufacturing or assembling cars in Nigeria to continue to import two vehicles under the former 35% tariff for every one vehicle produced in Nigeria.

Privatization Program

The Privatization and Commercialization Act of 1999 established the national Council on Privatization - the policy-making body overseeing the privatization of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) - the implementing agency for designated privatizations. The BPE has focused on the privatization of key sectors, including telecommunications and power, and calls for core investors to acquire controlling shares in formerly state-owned enterprises.

Since 1999, the BPE has privatized and concessioned more than 140 enterprises, including an aluminum complex, steel complex, cement manufacturing firms, hotels, petrochemical plant, aviation cargo handling companies, and vehicle assembly plant, electricity generation and electricity distribution companies. The

transmission company remains state-owned, but operated by an international operations and management contractor. Foreign investors can and do participate in the BPE's privatization process.

Tax concessions

1. **Tax relief for research and development (R&D):** Here, a company which undertakes R & D activities in a year is entitled to a tax-deductible allowance equal to 120 percent of the amount expended if the research is on raw materials. Also, the fruits of such research could be patented and protected in accordance with internationally-accepted industrial property rights. The aim is to promote the development of locally-sourced inputs and hence create linkage in the production process.
2. **Pioneer Status:** Companies granted 'pioneer status' are entitled to tax holidays on corporate income for 3 years in the first instance, and an extension of 2 years thereafter. To benefit from this incentive, the relevant company (or the product) has to be declared a pioneer industry (or pioneer product) on application to the government. The aim is to encourage the setting up of some industries which the government considers beneficial to the country.
3. **Corporate income tax:** Incentives under corporate income tax provisions are usually specified during the annual fiscal budget, which in recent years have been meant to reduce the tax burden on corporate bodies. Thus, the rate of companies income tax rate was reduced from 45 percent to 40 percent on dividends, interest royalties and rents were reduced. There is also the introduction of small business tax relief under which a lower tax rate of 20 percent will be paid by small establishments in the manufacturing, agricultural and solid mineral processing sectors. An additional 10 percent initial capital allowance is granted in respect of new expenditure on plant and machinery used in manufacturing construction, and agricultural production as well as public transportation. However, the introduction of preoperational levy and minimum tax payable by companies (whether profits are payable or not) in 1990 appears to negate these initial

incentives, though they do not apply to companies in their first four years of operation.

4. **Tax-free dividends:** From 1987 any individual or company deriving dividends from any company is entitled to tax-free dividends for a period of 3 years if:
 - a. The company paying the dividend is incorporated in Nigeria;
 - b. The equity participation was imported in the country between January 1, 1987 and December 31, 1992; and
 - c. The recipient's equity in the company constitutes at least 10 percent of share capital of the company.

In addition to (a) – (c) above, if the company paying the dividend is engaged in agricultural production within Nigeria or the production of petrochemicals or Liquefied Natural Gas, the tax free period shall be 5 years.

5. **Investment in economically – disadvantaged areas:** To promote the even development of Nigeria, some areas have been designated as economically disadvantaged. Thus, the following policy measures consisting of special income tax and other concessions are designed to encourage investors to locate their activities in these areas:
 - a. Seven years income tax concession under the pioneer status scheme;
 - b. Special fiscal concessions by the relevant state governments; and
 - c. Additional 5 percent (later 10 percent) on the initial capital, depreciation allowance under the companies income tax (Accelerated capital depreciation).

Government Foreign Policy

The extent to which foreign investment in Nigerian's economic environment thrive solely depends on Nigeria's foreign policy regarding to trade with other countries of the world as well as her extent of globalization. Globalization is the growth in international exchange of goods, services, and capital and the increasing level of integration that characterize economic activity (Reyes, 2011 & Ibrahim, 2015). Foreign policy refers to laws regarding to the relations between one country and the other in terms of their economic, social development and other matters.

No doubt the co-operation between two or more independent states is formalized by way of treaties or other agreements. These formal inter-state relations or supranational or international structures are determined by the domestic policies or national interest pursued by these countries. To attract foreign direct investment that will meet the need of Nigerians, there should be a limit on her trade liberalization of certain economic activities to avoid stifling her domestic industries. This is because trade liberalization which is the cardinal investment of globalization ensures that industrialized nations have access to world markets that enhance further industrialization of industrialized countries while incapacitating the industrialized process of the underdeveloped economics (Thornhill, 2016).

The way forward

To ensure effective attraction of foreign direct investment in Nigeria, apart from the policies already put in place, the following issues must be addressed properly.

- i. The first is the macro-economic environment which is substantially deregulated but remains vulnerable to instability due to high government fiscal deficit. Hence deviation from such authorities reduces investor's confidence, intensifies uncertainty and conveys false signals as to the possibility of reversing policies to regulation and control. To this, for instance, the recourse to stringent control measures in 1994 has been acknowledged to have had adverse effects. Hence the way forward here is to be credible, resolute, predictable of policy direction in order to ensure confidence on economic agents. The second is the external debt. The government should through the Bretton Wood Agreements arrange with debtor nations on debt rescheduling that should be conducive and policies such as Exchange Control Act to allow inflow of foreign direct investment into the country.
- ii. Security of life and property. Government should as well create an atmosphere capable of ensuring the safety of lives and properties. The activities of the Boko Haram in the North and Militants group in the South-South should be fought to the last or at least reduced to barest minimum. Government should try to look at the needs of these groups

- and if possible provide those that are reasonable for their wellbeing and not to the detriment of the economy and people.
- iii. Government should relax some of her policy measures.
 - iv. There should be liberalization of certain laws and policies to create an enabling environment to attract foreign direct investments.
 - v. Finally, government should make laws that safe guard security of lives and properties as this would give an assurance to the foreign investors that their investment will be protected and be operated in a peaceful economic environment.

Conclusion

The paper has attempted to examine the policy measures that have been put in place for attracting foreign investors. The study indicated that Nigerian government should relax some of her policy measures so as to attract foreign investments since no nation can achieve adequate economic growth and development in the absence of foreign investments.

The study concluded that there is the need for liberalization of certain laws and policies that would create an enabling environment for attracting foreign investments and that the government should endeavor to deal with those inhibiting factors already stated therein so as to ensure adequate policy measures to attract direct foreign investments.

Recommendations

Since the relevance of macro-economic conditions that reflect opportunities for investment, risk market conditions and rates of return imposes a great challenge to policy makers, the paper, thus recommends that the acquired autonomy of the Central Bank of Nigeria should help in the pursuance of a purposeful monetary and fiscal policies that would make these macro-economic conditions very conducive and adequate for the inflow of foreign direct investment in Nigeria.

The paper also recommends that in addition to the mere quantitative macro-economic impact, Nigeria needs to evaluate

other development conditions of the type of foreign direct investment it is attracting.

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The Role of Music in Education and Politics

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Abstract

Music exists everywhere and in daily activities. People listen to music when driving, studying or relaxing as well as in commercial circles. Music has the ability to move people in many mysterious ways. It is one of the greatest industries in the world. According to International Federation of the Phonography Industry, the music industry sales was \$5.8 billion and performance rights revenue is growing the fastest to \$ 943 million (up from \$862 million in 2011). In the emerging world, people are exploring different kinds of music to fit their taste. This study discussed the undeniable role of music in education and education as well as in politics.

Key Words: Music and Mind, Music and Education, Music and Politics

Introduction

Music is the way in which people express and share themselves with others. When people are able to share their opinions with others, Africa musicians can encourage people to try harder and overcome daily life challenges and reach for higher goals. Music can also draw attention to African countries and show citizens in developed countries that Africa is a growing continent not just sad stories for the world to listen to. In addition to the increasing use of the internet, it is easier to spread and create a new movement in music. Apart from record sales, music can draw other kinds of revenue such as concerts, tourist and sales of bund merchandise. The growth in these sectors will create more jobs in

the local job market and in Africa as a whole. Besides, the monetary effect of music on the economy, music can also have an effect on people's mindset (Phong, 2014). Music plays an important role in our psyche and composure. Good music balances our mind and helps build a sensitive and open mind. Bad music on the other hand, drives the psyche into a state of overexcitement; this state of mind is like a closed loop in that it prevents us from accessing our centre, the infinite in us.

A mind that is regularly bombarded with modern music cannot be reached by educational wisdom because it knows no silence, and there is no inner space of rest and quiet contemplation. This in turn leads to shallow thought and lacking understanding of life and the world; such a mind stays at the periphery of things and events.

Music and the Mind

The effect of music on the child's mind can be assessed under two angles: active and passive. We all suffer music passively at certain places: in the café, in the cinema, in the supermarket, in department stores, and nowadays also, in air ports, post offices, public halls and subway stations; without even talking about nightclubs and discos where loud aggressive music is considered to be a stimulant.

Walter (2015) opined that "most people never bother about how such music affects their psyche". He also explained how sensitive he was since his childhood days to the impact of music on his mind and body. The outcomes of his findings were that music causes the following symptoms on organism: restlessness, incapacity to form clear thoughts, strong sweating of hands and feet, anxiety, anger or even rage, sudden claustrophobia, to mention a few.

Research on sound healing by Goldman (2002) has shown that music directly affects our emotions, our mind and our thoughts. Also, scientific research on sound and memory by Manly (2003) has shown that when two different sound stimuli impact upon our psyche, our subconscious mind will register the underlying stimulus or music, not the dominant one.

Georgi Lozanov (2013), a psychiatrist from Bulgaria, has positively used this specific characteristic of our brain to design a

revolutionary method for learning foreign language, originally called “suggestopedia”, and today sold under the brand name “super learning”.

Music and Education

Actively, music plays a role in education, in teaching musical structure, and the notion of time, and how time transforms emotional space. This was even a topic dear to traditional education, at a time when score of reading and playing a musical instrument was still considered good and useful for the education of children from well-to-do families. But, unfortunately, in most countries today, this positive and important tradition has been almost entirely lost, except in costly private institutions for the education of upper-class children.

The reason for this change is probably because of the fact that children today only in rare cases have musical instruments like piano, violin, etc at their own disposal, and most parents find acoustic musical instruments bulky, noisy or too expensive. Most parents do not see the value of sending their children to musical classes. In addition, television has become a replacement for parental care and instruction. The situation now is clearly a major cultural deterioration that shall have consequences on the general education level, and the level of sensitiveness of our whole population.

In the learning sphere, students are put in a relaxed state of mind, seated in comfortable arm chairs, while baroque string music are played over the musical carpet which is the dominant sound,. The teacher recites in the foreign language, as an underlying sound, while the students are told not to listen to the speech, but concentrate on the music, and breathe in the rhythm of the music. With this revolutionary method, people learn difficult languages such Arabic, French, Spanish, Russian or Chinese without any accent in two or three months. Lozano (2003) used the technique originally for teaching, reading and writing to school children and found that, in the regular case, a child would learn to perfectly read and write in about six months only.

The key to fast learning is our subconscious mind, and also our access during self-hypnosis, to the universal library of the collective unconscious where all grammars are stored and a lot more

knowledge. Music is instrumental not just in learning foreign language, but in learning of grammar, pronunciation, syntax and all that is needed to speak and understand that language. However, there are music that should be used for educational purposes and those that should not. A loving and caring educator is always alert to protect children from things or activities that are really harmful, while being permissive regarding others. It is the wisdom and experience of a good educator to know where the limits are, and how to distinguish harmful from harmless activities, and to assess potential danger. Any extreme taken when doing such an assessment leads to either accidents that could have been avoided or it renders the child anxious and withdrawn because of overprotection.

Doing a sane education in an insane society is truly a challenge. It requires all our commitment, and it requires constant learning. We can do it only if we have a real passion for education and the wellbeing of children, for if we do not derive an intrinsic pleasure from it, we will not be ready to cash in all the frustrations that inevitably go along with such a professional choice. The profession of the educator is not a place in the sun, and how much less in a society that works counter to sane education, and to sane educators (Harvey, 2008). It is a struggle, but the struggle has a deep meaning for it connects us with the children. For a child, growing up is in most cases not a nice experience, as many people wrongly believe. This is even much truer in the case of gifted children, and it is about those children that this paper is all about for ordinary children have very little interest to invest time and energy over years for learning and mastering a musical instrument.

Experience has also taught me that if children are not really musically gifted, it is a torture for them to learn playing an instrument, for as we know, musical performance requires much sacrifice, consistency, and a basic mastering of stage fright and negative emotion in the form of recurring frustration. It is only when children experience a genuine enjoyment with music that they build the endurance to master a musical instrument with all that this entails over long period of time. When the child is talented, the child does not need to be much encouraged, as genius has a built-in ability for realizing himself. Another essential benefit of studying music is that children learn musical logic which is pure cosmic logic

comparable to mathematical logic, and the child's mind will gain in clarity and clear communication ability.

In my long years of experience with musical performance and composition, and having met many musicians in my life, I can affirm that among all possible people from all possible cultures I met in my life, musicians are by far the clearest, intelligent and most wistful people, and also the most harmonious people. Their emotional life is balanced. There is another benefit for children who learn a musical instrument: they become more humble, because they learn that all great mastery is to be paid with sweat and tears. While genius certainly is inborn, it needs to be developed through mastery and self-expression, and a lot of persistence. This explains why children who perform early in life are more disciplined, more mature and more sensitive than the average children. They also tend to be more responsible in their daily dealings with others and they understand others better than ordinary children.

In contrast, a child who only plays all daylong and was never exposed to any musical training or instrument, a sport, a computer, or anything else of value, will never attain the brilliance and elegance of children who are on their way to genius. In most cases, these masses of children remain mediocre consumers who regard life as a residual concept, or a set of standard behaviors, without penetrating into the depth of life and soul, and without participating in the cosmic drama of living. That is why learning a musical instrument and getting involved in musical performance as a long-term endeavor is one of the greatest and most intelligent ways of achieving to become a complete human.

Albert Einstein is a vivid example that comes to mind, as it shows that somebody who loves music and is a brilliant violinist does not need to make a musical career. But, the genius, Einstein is unthinkable being a genial musician as a physicist, and a genial freak in the music. That is the secret of genius, it is not one-sided, but a cosmic inner setup that somehow embraces the whole of creation in one flash of insight that lasts a lifetime.

Music and Politics

The connection between music and politics, particularly political expression in songs, has been seen in many cultures. Although music influences political movements and rituals, it is not

clear how or to what extent general audience relate to music on a political level (Abraham, 2004). Music can express anti-establishment or protest themes, including anti-war songs, but pro-establishment ideas are also represented, for example, in National Anthems, patriotic songs, and political campaigns. Many of these types of songs could be described as topical songs. Songs can be used to portray a specific political message. However, there may be barriers to the transmission of such message; even overtly political songs are often shaped by referencing their contemporary political context, making an understanding of the history and events that inspired the music necessary in order to fully comprehend the message.

The nature of that message can also be ambiguous because the label, “political music”, can be applied either to songs that merely observe political subjects, songs which offer a partisan opinion, or songs which go further and advocate for specific political action. Thus, a distinction has been made, for example, between the use of music as a tool for raising awareness, and music as advocacy. Furthermore, some forms of music may be deemed political by cultural association, irrespective of political content, as ‘The Beatles’ were censored by the state in the Eastern Bloc in the 1960s and 1970s, while being embraced by younger people as symbol of social change (Damon, 2009).

Pedelty and Keefe (2016) argue that “it is not clear to what extent the political message in and around music, motivate fans, because it is a catalyst for discussion or function aesthetically”. Popular music can help bring people together to form effective political communities. Recent research by Robin (2009) has suggested that in many schools, including in modern democratic nations, music education has sometimes been used for the ideological purpose of instilling patriotism in children; and that particularly during wartime, patriotic singing can escalate to inspire destructive jingoism (Burchill, 2010).

Plato, a great philosopher, once opined that musical innovation is full of danger to the whole state, and ought to be prohibited. When modes of music change, the fundamental laws of the state always change with them. This was written as a warning that music is much more than just melodies and harmonies but a much more important movement in the life of all human beings.

Conclusion

This paper has carefully elaborated the various ways through which music has enhanced the educational and political horizons of individuals. However, there are lots of untapped potentials from music, of which, this paper has passed the message so as to enlighten the masses on them. It is noteworthy that music not only plays the role of entertainment, but also features in medicine and psychology for the mind, body and soul. Music plays an invaluable role in education and politics. It plays a vital role in education, as children who are exposed to musical instruments and environments are seen to be more brilliant and better composed than their counterparts who are trained outside musical environments. Also, in politics, music plays an informative and advocacy role, as the masses relay their message to the government and other relevant authorities, in most cases, through music and vice versa.

Suggestions

It is quite visible to the blind and laudable to the deaf that the roles music plays in education and politics are invaluable. Nigeria in particular has experienced a lot of calm in its political spheres for years now due to the sanity brought about by peaceful voices of concerned musicians, through songs. Therefore, the following suggestions if implemented wholly will help boost the educational and political sphere of the country via music:

1. The school authorities should make music a compulsory subject in the 9-3-4 system of education in Nigeria. This will help the students and pupils to harness the viable roles of music properly.
2. The government should help censor the music that are been released in the country so as to ban those that are anti-productive. This will help reduce the political tension which music sometimes has subjected everyone to. It will also reduce the negative effects of immoral songs on the Youth.
3. Every parent should endeavor to get at least one musical instrument for every child, as this has been observed to be effective in developing the psyche of children, even adults.

Music is really a food for the soul and everyone needs it daily, for emotional and mental sanity.

4. Musicians should desist from using music to arouse tension in the environment, as music should be informative, educative and a source of soothing relief to the soul of the listener. Let the purpose of music be the message they are relaying and not otherwise.

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