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### KEY=IN - CHAMBERS DESIREE

**The Menace of Fulani Herdsmen Attack and Its Effects on the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria** This article looks into Fulani herdsmen attack and its effects on the socio-economic and national development in Nigeria. The activities of this group has caused loss of lives, properties and created the sense of fear and insecurity among the Nigerian populace. Insecurity exerts a heavy toll on national economies. It is inevitable that the economic impact of the activities of herdsmen would be more felt in unsophisticated mono-cultural low-income economies than they would be felt in highly advanced, diversified industrial economies. Therefore, the continued rise in the attack by Fulani herdsmen in the country, if not quickly checked, may result in greater investor apathy for the country and resulting in low inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and would make institutional investors look for other stable economies to invest their money. On the state of the country, when people feel insecure, their appetite to invest, to buy or rent from the product of investment reduces; and that is why all over the world, any country that radiates an environment of insecurity naturally repels investment initiatives from both the international community and its own local investors. Hence, the activities of herdsmen is a threat to the economic, political and social security of a nation and a major factor associated with underdevelopment; because it discourages both local and foreign investments, reduces the quality of life, destroys human and social capital, damages relationship between citizens and the states, thus undermining democracy, rule of law and the ability of the country to promote development. **Young People and the Challenge of Insecurity Youth and Insecurity in Nigeria's Middle Belt** GRIN Verlag Essay from the year 2018 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: 5, University of Jos (Faculty of Social Sciences), course: Social Work, language: English, abstract: This paper x-rays the over a decade intractable conflicts that have ravaged the socio-economic fabric of Jos Plateau State North Central Nigeria and its implications for youth participation in the democratic process. It further lays bare the barriers to national integration among the multifarious nationalities that make up the Nigerian territory. Insecurity is a problem common among developed and developing nations that constitute significant threat to peaceful co-existence, interaction, stability and development. It charges people with threats, tensions, anxieties and uncertainties. At the receiving end of insecurity are sadly youths who are recruited to either fight for a cause not their own or have their educational pursuits abandoned in the wake of these violent conflicts. As a resultant consequence, the supremacy of the constitution which is the ground norm for conduct is interminably jettisoned. Farmers and herdsmen clashes have given a new definition to the dynamics of insecurity on the Plateau. This is manifested in the horrific manner in which villages are razed to rubbles over such disputes. When the constitution fails to hold accountable, perpetrators of heinous crimes owing to favoritism or selective justice, the sanctity of lives are lost. This is the fundamental precursor to youth's engagement in violent conflicts over the years with the menace of Boko Haram at the zenith of radicalization. As the nature of terrorism assumes an even dangerous dimension owing to significant advancement in technology, the future of our youths leaves a lot to be desired. This is in view of the fact that when youths are not groomed for leadership but rather occupied in destroying the future, the survival of the society beyond this generation becomes bleak and frightening. Arms stockpile and manufactured of IEDs is no longer news as many communities have been devastated by suicide bombings and hundreds of lives lost. One may be tempted to ask whether the government is unaware of these occurrences. When government seemingly tolerates the activities of lawless elements in the society, it inspires other young people to look forward to unleashing mayhem on unsuspecting members of the public with great zeal. **Influence of external forces on Nigeria's economic security** GRIN Verlag Scientific Essay from the year 2008 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, Ahmadu Bello University, language: English, abstract: ABSTRACT After about five decades of political independence, all efforts towards prosperous Nigeria were devastated by corruption, fraud, poverty, insecurity and primitive wealth accumulation. A lot is being said on the actual causes of the Nigeria's socio-political and economic predicaments especially in the wake of the present century. This paper explores and analyses the roles of the so-called 'United Nation Development partners' (the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization) in making Nigeria one of the poorest and corrupt countries on earth. The paper also sheds more light on how the activities of these institutions pushed Nigeria into the "poverty-trap" which makes it difficult for the country to harness the vast human and material resources available for a common goal. **Understanding Rural and Community Development in Nigeria Theory and Practice** Rex Charles & Patrick Limited, Booksmith House, Harmony Place This book is designed to provide an overview of the theory and practice of community development, including an historical review, an examination of contemporary issues, debates and challenges faced by communities in Nigeria and other countries, particularly those in rural areas. It considers how community development has been interpreted differently throughout the history of development. A review of the factors that academics, development practitioners and third world peoples have pinpointed as causes of failed development initiatives. Key concepts to be explored are the important definitions of communities, community development, the characteristics of rural, and urban communities, community development theories and policies: principles, processes and programmes of community development, the issues confronting communities, such as insecurity, poverty, conflict, to name but a few. The book explores various approaches of community development in relation to their goals, processes and outcomes and the challenges of community development in the context of the current socio-economic realities in Nigeria. It has explored community development practices to discover critique and improve upon theoretical perspectives on community development. The objectives of this book are to offer the knowledge and skills you will need to: Understand and think critically about the core elements of substantive issues in community development; Understand and apply the basic elements of a community development process to encourage participation and decision-making informed by multiple perspectives and sources of information; Identify and evaluate available resources related to community development practice and the wide range of topics that may be addressed by those working in areas linking community, environment, and development. This book has been specially designed with didactic twenty chapters. All the chapters have been tailored to capture the interest of general readership as they are written in simple but alluring language. The practical nature of the book makes it novel, couched in practical issues rather abstract concepts and theories. It contains: Chapter 1: Conceptual Explanations of Community and Rural Development Chapter 2: Principles of Community and Rural Development Chapter 3: The History of Rural and Community Development: A Global View-Point and the Evolution of Rural-Community Development Activities in Nigeria Chapter 4: Dynamics of Rural and Community Development Chapter 5: Theories and Approaches of Rural and Community Development Chapter 6: The Processes of Rural and Community Development Chapter 7: Traditional Social Institutions and Mobilization in Rural and Community Development in Nigeria Chapter 8: Development Planning Chapter 9: Community Development Resources Chapter 10: Funding of Rural and Community Development Chapter 11: Leadership in Rural and Community Development Chapter 12: Agents and Agencies in Rural and Community Development 1: The Role of Cooperative Societies in Rural and Community Development Chapter 13: Agents and Agencies in Rural and Community Development 11: The Role of Youths and Women in Rural and Community Development Chapter 14: Agents and Agencies in Rural and Community Development 111: The Role of Traditional Rulers in Rural and Community Development Chapter 15: Conflict and Conflict Resolution at Rural and Community Level Chapter 16: Poverty and Rural Development Chapter 17: Policies/Programmes of Rural and Community Development in Nigeria Chapter 18: Monitoring and Evaluation Chapter 19: Case Studies Chapter 20: Problems and Prospects of Rural and Community Development in Nigeria **Space Technologies for Africa's Socio-economic Development Legal Considerations** "Africa is blessed with vast natural and human resources. However, Africa's socio-economic development remains limited due to various lingering challenges such as agriculture: food scarcity and food security, disaster management, climate change, and insecurity. In addressing these lingering challenges, space programs and space technologies could be excellent tools to enhance Africa's socio-economic development. Thus, this research examines legal considerations for African states to harness space technologies in propelling Africa's socio-economic development, focusing on the domestic legal framework for implementing international programs and commitments in these selected African States - Nigeria, South Africa, and Ethiopia. This research is divided into two aspects - Technical and Legal. The technical aspect lays the background for this research, evaluates how space technologies can solve Africa's socio-economic development challenges, and assesses international programs supporting Africa in leveraging space technologies for Africa's benefit. The assessment of these international programs aims to identify if these programs have indeed helped Africa. If yes, how can they be expanded, and if not, what should be done? The second part of this research examines legal considerations - laws and policies. This section analyzes the domestic space laws and policies of the selected African States in supporting space programs in their region, propelling private space participation, and implementing their international space obligations. Also, this research compares the domestic space framework in India and Indonesia with that of the African States assessed in this work and further analyzes the space policies of the United States of America and Canada to determine any lesson(s) for Africa. In addition to the legal considerations assessed, this research examines the intersection of law and economics in advancing Africa's space sector. Particularly evaluating the role of leaders like the African Union and the African Development Bank in enhancing economic investments in the African space industry. Finally, this research examines the role of law in enhancing Africa's launch capacities, including legal considerations for incentivizing the sale and purchase of satellite data in Africa"-- **Remittances and Socioeconomic Development of Isiakenesi, Nigeria** LAP Lambert Academic Publishing Studies have shown that most people living outside their countries of origin send remittances home. These remittances have been associated with improvement of living standard and socio-economic development of rural dwellers in Nigeria. However, despite the ever increasing size of remittances from international migrants, there has been little effort to analyze the impact of remittances in Nigeria and Isiakenesi in particular. This study therefore examined the socio-economic implications of migrant-remittances for the development of Isiakenesi community and Nigeria at large. Factors that led to increase in remittances include reduction in transfer charges, need to solve economic problems at home, increased investment in social amenities by migrants and encouragement by government through provision of enabling environment, among others. Insecurity, lack of trust in those at home to effectively manage remittances, and immigration status of the migrant at place of destination are major factors that undermine inflow of remittances into Isiakenesi. In sum, remittances contribute significantly to the development of Isiakenesi and in particular the living standard of relevant families. **Security Challenges and Management in Modern Nigeria** Cambridge Scholars Publishing This collection of essays explores the critical and fluid nature of security challenges that have plagued Nigeria since colonial times. Insecurity in diverse forms remains the bane of growth and progressive development in the country, and has the capability to derail a society no matter how sophisticated. What has generated insecurity at the macro- and micro-levels? How has insecurity been tackled? Why have security challenges escalated particularly in the post-independence period? What lessons could be learnt from the way security matters have been (mis)handled in the past? This volume presents chapters on the historical roots and antecedents of security challenges, and considers the nexus between the economy, political leadership and development, and its impacts on security in modern Nigeria. It also explores the effectiveness of the strategies employed to address security challenges, and discusses why some security challenges have lingered. **International Journal of Social Policy Research and Development Research in Public Policy and Environmental Sustainability** GRIN Verlag Research paper from the year 2011 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, , course: Sustainable development, language: English, abstract: International Journal of Social Policy Research and Development was established in February, 2009 by the International Center for Social Policy Research and Development, a research arm of Self-help Agriculture and Education Foundation to strengthen the link between research and development by bridging the gap between development practitioners and the academia in the conceptualization of social policy issues, and to serve as a forum for deliberation on ideas by the international community of scholars and development practitioners. The aim is to promote interdisciplinary research and undertake publications on critical developmental challenges confronting developing and transitional countries. Therefore, manuscripts that provide multidisciplinary approach to social problems or chart a new course in proffering new ways of tackling contemporary development challenges will be favored. The journal is a collaborative work of the Center for Social Policy Research and Development and the Department of Geography and Regional Planning, University of Uyo in partnership with international scholarship in USA and Asia. Goals: · Advance the study of social policy and sustainable development · Explore the relationship between policy, research and practice · Contribute to knowledge and understanding about social policy and policymaking. · Link social policy research with a wide range of research users Disclaimer: Whilst every effort is being made to ensure

that no inaccurate or misleading data, statements or opinion appear in the journal however, the information contained in the journal are the sole responsibility of the contributors. The authors, editors and publisher will not accept any legal responsibility for any errors or omissions that may be made in this publication. The publisher makes no warranty, express or implied, with respect to the material contained herewith. Copyright Information: No part of the publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, and recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher. Where part of the journal is adapted for research purposes, private study or criticism or review, acknowledgment must be given to the author(s) and the original source and the sense of the original source must not in anywhere be distorted. **The Palgrave Handbook of African Political Economy** Springer Nature This handbook constitutes a specialist single compendium that analyses African political economy in its theoretical, historical and policy dimensions. It emphasizes the uniqueness of African political economy within a global capitalist system that is ever changing and complex. Chapters in the book discuss how domestic and international political economic forces have shaped and continue to shape development outcomes on the continent. Contributors also provoke new thinking on theories and policies to better position the continent's economy to be a critical global force. The uniqueness of the handbook lies in linking theory and praxis with the past, future, and various dimensions of the political economy of Africa. **World Social Report 2020 Inequality in a Rapidly Changing World** United Nations This report examines the links between inequality and other major global trends (or megatrends), with a focus on technological change, climate change, urbanization and international migration. The analysis pays particular attention to poverty and labour market trends, as they mediate the distributional impacts of the major trends selected. It also provides policy recommendations to manage these megatrends in an equitable manner and considers the policy implications, so as to reduce inequalities and support their implementation. **Food Insecurity in Selected African Economies: 1940 - 2015** Exceller Books This book looks into selected five largest African economies (Nigeria, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria and Angola) to find out food imports (percentage of merchandise imports) and investigates the inherent food insecurity of the inhabitants in these areas. In answer to this problem, the author proffers recommendations that include priority attention to agricultural sector, promoting domestic production of staple foods through unconventional agricultural production - a community-based agricultural participatory framework, and time-bound food-imports regulation strategies. Supported by facts, statistics and data, this short-book is a compelling read for anyone interested in African economies. **Nigeria's Insurgency and Counterterrorism Strategies Psychology of Terrorism and Terrorism Emergency Preparedness** AuthorHouse With the evolving problems of terrorism in Nigeria and the formation of numerous new terrorist groups, insurgency in Nigeria has escalated, making Nigeria one of the most terrorized countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In this book, Dr. Bowie Sonnie Bowei discusses the evolution of terrorist groups in Nigeria, their mode of operation, and their effects on citizens and the Nigerian economy. Within his comprehensive examination, he describes the operations of counterterrorist agencies as well as the effects of the strategies applied in an attempt to fight terrorism, provides an account of the psychology of terrorism, offers insight into the preparedness of emergency agencies for terrorism incidences in Nigeria, and proffers solutions to most of the dilemmas discussed. Included are disaster response strategies and skills, risk and resilience factors, and plans for urban communities. Nigeria's Insurgency and Counterterrorism Strategies is a well-researched treatise that examines effective strategies for counterterrorism engagement and emergency preparedness while promoting positive social change. **Rethinking Security in Nigeria Conceptual Issues in the Quest for Social Order and National Integration** African Books Collective Rethinking Security in Nigeria adopts an alternate conceptual and methodological framework for rethinking national security in Nigeria by using the humanities' multidisciplinary perspective against the backdrop of the hitherto restrictive analysis of the nature of national security. By expounding the largely unexplored cosmological, conceptual, ethical and aesthetic dimensions as key contributors to national survival and social integration, the volume argues systematically for a basic redefinition of the meanings of security, the value of life, government action and social re-engineering in order to create a new system of social order an integration. The authors attempt to extend the boundaries of previous theorizing on security by identifying alternate ethical and aesthetic approaches to national reconciliation and human development in present-day Nigeria, which faces major security challenges requiring the clarification of the basis for developing a just and harmonious society. The study is a contribution to the quest for defining the vital socio-cultural norms and doctrinal imperatives needed for responsible cooperative human action. It examines the roles of dominant works of philosophy, literature, plays and performances in the creation of a basis for political stability and social reconciliation in the society. It extends the boundaries of previous aesthetic studies and redefines the roles of ethics and aesthetics as crucial contributors to security, human development and world civilisation. **Changing Dimensions Of Human Security And Governance** INTERDISCIPLINARY INSTITUTE OF HUMAN SECURITY & GOVERNANCE This book contains twenty-nine Best Paper Award-winning articles presented in the IHSIG International Conference 2022 on Human Security and Governance organised by Interdisciplinary Institute of Human Security & Governance, Delhi, India in collaboration with Amity Institute of Liberal Arts, Amity University Mumbai; Centre for Conflict Studies, Middlebury Institute of International Studies, Monterey, CA, USA, Security Women, United Kingdom; Department of International Relations; Central University of Jharkhand, India; Department of Defence & Strategic Studies, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India and Department of International Relations, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh. Total 537 human security experts presented paper in this virtual event from every corner of the globe like Italy, Poland, Nigeria, Philippines, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Pakistan, UK, USA, Bangladesh, Canada and so on. Best articles written by them is added in this volume. This book, Different Dimensions of Human Security & Governance tries to address various contemporary human security issues in global arena like - Health and Governance; Human Security, Education and Governance; Human Rights and Governance, Human Security and Sustainable Development; Women in Governance and Human Security; Human Security and Non-state Actors; Child Security and Governance; Human Security and Pandemic; Human Security and Law; Governance, State, Politics and Human Security', Food Security and Governance and Defense, Strategy and Human Security'. I hope that this collection of essays can become a benchmark for the future as well as spur new research agendas and projects that will put the region into a much-needed conversation on the recent trends of human security and the modalities of tackling it by different types of governance. **Youth Development in Nigeria A Means to Poverty Alleviation and the Promotion of Peace**, J LIT Verlag Münster Youth development is as a core aspect of human and national progress in Nigeria. The study suggests the development of young people as the means of poverty reduction. It indicates that amidst cultural, ethnic, and religious diversities, and in the light of threats to human life and property, the development of the youth is the way to promoting peace and unity, justice, and security. The book argues on a two-fold contribution: While the Nigerian Church is to intensify efforts in the active participation of lay Christians in politics, the State is to tackle critical areas to ensure a decent standard of living for all. **Mapping Media Responsibility. Contemporary Aspects of Morals, Ethics and Social Discourse** Anchor Academic Publishing The purpose of this volume is to broadly discuss the media's responsibility to provide discursive contributions to the ethical and moral challenges of our times. At the crossroads of intellectual progress and profit-orientation, concentration tendencies in the academic publishing industry pose a threat to the reputation and integrity of higher education. The actions of whistleblowers like Edward Snowden have radically changed our perception of privacy, stirring debates about the ethical and moral dilemma attached to the disclosures. Islam and religion continue to rank as urgent topics in the news - with the most influential contributions to the public discourse often belonging to ideologically influenced Western voices. One century after the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, Russia is still negotiating how to categorize these events - which have recently been pointed out in a controversial TV show. The example of Nigeria makes clear that insecurity and national development go hand in hand with responsible press coverage, while the low self-perception of the Belarusian film industry is due partly to its depiction in the country's only cinematographic publication. **Democracy and Development in Africa** Brookings Institution Press Despite three decades of preoccupation with development in Africa, the economies of most African nations are still stagnating or regressing. For most Africans, incomes are lower than they were two decades ago, health prospects are poorer, malnourishment is widespread, and infrastructures and social institutions are breaking down. An array of factors have been offered to explain the apparent failure of development in Africa, including the colonial legacy, social pluralism, corruption, poor planning and incompetent management, limited in-flow of foreign capital, and low levels of saving and investment. Alone or in combination, these factors are serious impediments to development, but Claude Ake contends that the problem is not that development has failed, but that it was never really on the agenda. He maintains that political conditions in Africa are the greatest impediment to development. In this book, Ake traces the evolution and failure of development policies, including the IMF stabilization programs that have dominated international efforts. He identifies the root causes of the problem in the authoritarian political structure of the African states derived from the previous colonial entities. Ake sketches the alternatives that are struggling to emerge from calamitous failure--economic development based on traditional agriculture, political development based on the decentralization of power, and reliance on indigenous communities that have been providing some measure of refuge from the coercive power of the central state. Ake's argument may become a new paradigm for development in Africa. **Urbanization and Migration as Factors Affecting Global Economic Development** IGI Global International migration and urbanization are potential solutions for stabilizing the global economy and bolstering local and regional economies. However, if unregulated, they can also put market stability at risk and cause new social problems in both developed and developing countries. Urbanization and Migration as Factors Affecting Global Economic Development takes a close look at the impact of urbanization and international migration on the global economy. Studying the dynamics of these two phenomena in countries across the world, as well as the varying successes of regional regulations, this publication is a valuable resource for academics interested in further research in urbanization, migration, and global economic efficiency, as well as policymakers involved in regulating international migration and urbanization. **Re-thinking Socio-Economic Rights in an Insecure World** Central European University Press From November 28 - 29, 2005, the Center for Human Rights of Central European University (CEU) organized a roundtable around the theme: Re-thinking Socio-Economic Rights in an Insecure World. The roundtable brought together scholars and human rights practitioners from different regions to reflect on the following questions relating to social and economic rights, particularly in the context of the global insecurity: If social rights are human rights, how does the failure to advance these rights undermine security? Are social rights human rights or do the claims they incorporate represent social needs? Are they moral or legal rights? Who has a duty to respect these rights? Is there a hierarchy among those who have such duties? How can these duties be fulfilled? What is an appropriate approach to social and economic concerns in developing countries? Is the argument for socio-economic rights an argument that overcomes the causes and legacy of conflicts? Do socio-economic rights deserve constitutional protection? What are the problems behind constitutional protection of such rights? Is the vagueness of social and economic rights an enough reason not to assign such rights to people? Is the rhetoric of social and economic rights helpful in protecting marginalized and neglected groups? **Handbook of Research on the Global Impact of Media on Migration Issues** IGI Global In today's culture, media outlets have as much influence on the general public as ever. Migration is an issue that has sparked commentary throughout the globe, leading to many dissimilar viewpoints. These news systems have the ability to convey mass messages regarding these disputes, which could lead to a wide range of socio-cultural implications depending on the intent and nature of these reports. The Handbook of Research on the Global Impact of Media on Migration Issues provides emerging research exploring the theoretical and practical aspects of media structures and implications of media institutions tackling migration issues and related problems. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as human trafficking, global peace, and modern slavery, this book is ideally designed for reporters, journalists, policymakers, government officials, communication specialists, industry professionals, students, and scholars seeking current research on the modern development of migration. **Between Resource Plenty and State Failure Connections of Oil Business, Violence & Corruption in Nigeria** GRIN Verlag Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, grade: 2.0, University of Cologne (Institut für Afrikanistik), course: Konflikttherd Nigeria, language: English, abstract: Mineral wealth and concomitant phenomena of violence state weakness and corruption have been widely brought into contact by numerous scholars, as a considerable number of empirical cases seem to give evidence to this. Particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa the examples of Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola - just to mention some of the most striking ones - led to various hypotheses about the influence of resource plenty on governance issues. Due to several specific characteristics, the case of Nigeria is different to many others. First of all, the Federal Republic of Nigeria turned out to be Africa's most populous state with about 140 million citizens. In addition the social situation is rather unique, as Nigeria consists of more than 250 ethnic groups. The more than 500 spoken languages spoken in the country further illustrate the socio-cultural diversity. Nevertheless the three major communities include more than two thirds of the country's total population. On the socio-economic dimension a key feature is the overwhelming importance of oil as almost single export good and major contributor of the country's GDP. The strong dependence on oil has been challenging Nigeria's economy considerably and can be seen as a major reason for socio-economic disparities throughout the country, not to forget that it has been the origin for its '(political) Dutch disease'. Contrarily to other so-called 'crisis-states' the main issues threatening statehood and stability in Nigeria can be rather seen as domestic problems. Transnational issues like the relations with Cameroon do not have the same structuring quality as in other states. Although Nigeria improved in TI's CPI of 2008 the country still faces 'institutionalized' clientelism and rent-seeking at almost each political and social level as poor performance in 'group grievance', 'delegitimization of the state' or 'factionalized elites' may illustrate. Secondly manifold forms of institutional and informal violence are destabilizing the socio-political architecture. Various attempts to counter those phenomena have been ineffective or implemented insufficiently, sometimes not at all. The result is a current situation of disorder, human insecurity, economic inequality fed by a prosperous environment for individual enrichment provided by a state which is rather effective in facilitating illicit political and economic behaviours, be they plundering of public goods, drug or weapon trade or other. **World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020** United Nations This is the United Nations definitive report on the state of the world economy, providing global and regional economic outlook for 2020 and 2021. Produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with contributions from the UN World Tourism Organization and other intergovernmental agencies. **Gender and Rural Development: Advanced**

**studies** *LIT Verlag Münster* The gender irresponsible nature of most textbooks for postgraduate studies in agriculture contributes immensely to the prevalence of gender inequality in the agricultural profession, production, policies, and budgeting, which promotes rural poverty and food insecurity in most developing countries of Africa, including Nigeria. This book is an appropriate resource for gender responsive and advanced agricultural teaching, research, and rural community development services. (Series: Spektrum. Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in Entwicklungsländern/Berlin Series on Society, Economy and Politics in Developing Countries - Vol. 107) **The Evolution of the Nigerian State from the Colonial Era through the Present Democratic Dispensation A Nation In Search Of Nationhood** *GRIN Verlag* Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, , language: English, abstract: This paper explores the evolution of the Nigerian state from the colonial era through the present democratic dispensation and maintains that the only legacy bequeathed to the country by Western imperialism that has assumed independence is conceivably religion and/or ethnicity. It is the position of the paper that religion and ethnicity have more than any phenomenon significantly militated against the evolution of the country into a nation state. This underscores continuous agitation for sub-regional autonomy and secessionist attempts by the Eastern region of the country as witnessed in the Biafra civil war of 1966. The Nigerian state has grappled with threats to nationhood since independence as several irredentist movements have truncated the maturation of the country into a nation state. Similarly, gross failure of leadership aided by corruption of political actors has stifled the transformation of the country beyond the colonial partitioning of 1914. The secularity of the Nigerian constitution has been interminably jettisoned in the pursuit of scarce social goods by political actors as amply demonstrated in the imposition of Sharia law in some northern states of the country. This has heightened religious and ethnic consciousness of citizens thereby constituting significant drag on the country's march to nationhood. The paper advocates the recognition of the country's plurality and diversity as building blocks of unity and national integration. Furthermore the de-politicization of religion and ethnicity are hereby conversed for the development of a robust and virile Nigerian nation. **The Politics of Innovation Why Some Countries Are Better Than Others at Science and Technology** *Oxford University Press* Why are some countries better than others at science and technology (S&T)? Written in an approachable style, The Politics of Innovation provides readers from all backgrounds and levels of expertise a comprehensive introduction to the debates over national S&T competitiveness. It synthesizes over fifty years of theory and research on national innovation rates, bringing together the current political and economic wisdom, and latest findings, about how nations become S&T leaders. Many experts mistakenly believe that domestic institutions and policies determine national innovation rates. However, after decades of research, there is still no agreement on precisely how this happens, exactly which institutions matter, and little aggregate evidence has been produced to support any particular explanation. Yet, despite these problems, a core faith in a relationship between domestic institutions and national innovation rates remains widely held and little challenged. The Politics of Innovation confronts head-on this contradiction between theory, evidence, and the popularity of the institutions-innovation hypothesis. It presents extensive evidence to show that domestic institutions and policies do not determine innovation rates. Instead, it argues that social networks are as important as institutions in determining national innovation rates. The Politics of Innovation also introduces a new theory of "creative insecurity" which explains how institutions, policies, and networks are all subservient to politics. It argues that, ultimately, each country's balance of domestic rivalries vs. external threats, and the ensuing political fights, are what drive S&T competitiveness. In making its case, The Politics of Innovation draws upon statistical analysis and comparative case studies of the United States, Japan, South Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Canada, Turkey, Israel, Russia and a dozen countries across Western Europe. **The Paradox of Economic Growth Without Development in Nigeria** *LAP Lambert Academic Publishing* This academic piece is a humble and diligent contributions aimed at assessing the level of economic development in Nigeria, compared to its rapid and appreciable economic growth. Nigeria is undoubtedly, the Africa's largest economy and one of the fastest growing economies in the world. But the level of rise in the discomfort variables and other misery indices calls to question the much appreciable growth in the economy without development. The work is arranged in 4(four) chapters. Chapter one introduces the work, summarize the statement of the study problem, study objectives, study research questions and study methodology. Chapter two deals with conceptual review of related variables and examination of the paradox of economic growth without development in Nigeria. Chapter three further handles the reasons for the paradox of Nigeria's economic growth and chapter four is dedicated to the way forward with summarized recommendations and conclusion. We therefore believe strongly that this humble contributions to academic literature will be greatly appreciated by students, policy makers and the reading public. I have to end by saying that "Nigeria is too rich to be poor." **Oil, Environment and Resource Conflicts in Nigeria** *LIT Verlag Münster* This book presents a critical analysis of how oil and gas exploitation - with huge negative impacts on environment, development, and human security - has constructed a disturbing terrain of civil agitation, state repression, violent conflicts, and insecurity within Nigeria. Drawing on the nature and content of public policy and corporate social responsibility practices, the book interrogates the conflicts' communal and regional dimensions in terms of causality, dynamics, and interventions. In presenting strategies and mechanisms for resolving the diverse dimensions of the resource conflicts, it charts the way towards sustainable development and conflict transformation - two issues which would remain germane to the resource conflict resolution discourse in the specific case of the Niger Delta and beyond. (Series: Politics and Economics in Africa - Vol. 7) **Maritime Security Imperatives for Economic Development in the Gulf of Guinea** *AuthorHouse* The Gulf of Guinea maritime environment accounts for between 70-90 percent of the revenue of the states in the region. In addition to its rich forestry, fisheries reserves, and massive mineral and hydrocarbon deposits, it also houses the largest volumes of the region's oil and gas, which are still its most valued natural resources. Thus, its economic importance has been of great regional and global interest at all times. Invariably, the economic prosperity, or otherwise, of the states in the region is intrinsically tied to the peace and security of the Gulf. This primary and strategic position of the Gulf in the socio-economic survival and development of the states in the region critically underscores the huge importance of its general security, which in recent years and decades has been blighted by many security challenges. Dele Ezeoba's *Maritime Security: Imperatives for Economic Development in the Gulf of Guinea* extensively engages the dynamics and dialectics of security and economic development in the chosen maritime area, and establishes theoretical and practical mechanisms that should be deployed in combating security threats in the maritime space, and opening up the region to greater development. It offers enterprising vistas of intellectual designs in addressing critical issues of maritime security and economic prosperity. **Nigeria Seizing the Moment in the Niger Delta** "The Technical Committee on the Niger Delta's December 2008 report to the president offers a new opportunity for renewing engagement on resolving the region's long and deepening crisis. The government, regional leaders and the militants need to respond urgently and decisively to arrest the public's growing distrust, end armed violence, create an environment for arresting organised crime and set the stage for sustained, longer term development. If they miss this opportunity, the Delta risks sliding deeper into conflict, insecurity could spread further across the Gulf of Guinea, and Nigeria's oil production and drive for socio-economic advancement will be even more severely disrupted. The urgency is underscored by the grim security situation in the region and the risk that instability may spread to the land or maritime territories of Nigeria's neighbours across the Gulf of Guinea. Late 2008 saw some of the Delta's bloodiest fighting between government forces and Delta militants, and there have already been a number of attacks in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea by groups probably linked to the militants. Piracy incidents throughout 2008, exacerbated by the lack of security in the region, made Nigerian waters second only to Somalia in terms of danger. Since the Yar'Adua administration assumed office in May 2007, its initiatives for ending Delta violence have been ambiguous and at times incoherent. An early attempt to convene a Delta summit was aborted due to local opposition. A May 2008 proposal that militants incorporate as security companies so they could be hired to guard pipelines and other oil installations met with public skepticism and militants' rejection and never got off the ground. Creation of the Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs in September 2008 initially drew mixed reactions, but low funding in the 2009 budget, an uncertain division of responsibilities with the Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) and unclear guiding principles have cost it credibility."--Overview. **E-Planning and Collaboration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications** *IGI Global* As population growth accelerates, researchers and professionals face challenges as they attempt to plan for the future. E-planning is a significant component in addressing the key concerns as the world population moves towards urban environments. *E-Planning and Collaboration: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* contains a compendium of the latest academic material on the emerging interdisciplinary areas of e-planning and collaboration. Including innovative studies on data management, urban development, and crowdsourcing, this multi-volume book is an ideal source for planners, policymakers, researchers, and graduate students interested in how recent technological advancements are enhancing the traditional practices in e-planning. **Competition for Resources in a Changing World New Drive for Rural Development** *Cuvillier Verlag* **Proceedings of the 15th European Conference on eGovernment 2015 ECEG 2015** *Academic Conferences Limited* Complete proceedings of the 15th European Conference on eGovernment Portsmouth UK Published by Academic Conferences and Publishing International Limited **Handbook of Research on the Impact of Culture in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding** *IGI Global* The contemporary conflict scenarios are beyond the reach of standardized approaches to conflict resolution. Given the curious datum that culture is implicated in nearly every conflict in the world, culture can also be an important aspect of efforts to transform destructive conflicts into more constructive social processes. Yet, what culture is and how culture matters in conflict scenarios is contested and regrettably unexplored. The *Handbook of Research on the Impact of Culture in Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding* is a critical publication that examines cultural differences in conflict resolution based on various aspects of culture such as morals, traditions, and laws. Highlighting a wide range of topics such as criminal justice, politics, and technological development, this book is essential for educators, social scientists, sociologists, political leaders, government officials, academicians, conflict resolution practitioners, world peace organizations, researchers, and students. **The Limits of Stabilization Infrastructure, Public Deficits and Growth in Latin America** *World Bank Publications* Over the 1980s and 1990s, most Latin American countries witnessed a retrenchment of the public sector away from infrastructure provision and an opening up of infrastructure activities to the private sector. This book analyzes the consequences of these policy changes from two perspectives. First, it reviews in a comparative framework the major trends in infrastructure provision in Latin America over the last two decades. Second, it evaluates the implication of these trends for economic growth and public deficits in the region. The book shows that in most countries private participation did not fully offset the public sector retreat. The result was a slowdown in infrastructure accumulation, which entailed a significant growth cost and weakened the intended impact of the infrastructure spending cuts on public sector insolvency. **Food Price Policy in an Era of Market Instability A Political Economy Analysis** *Wider Studies in Development E* Food price volatility is one of the major challenges facing current and future global food systems. This book analyses how and why governments responded as they did to the global food crisis of 2007-09 and what their decisions can teach us about policy interventions. **World Economic and Social Survey 2008 Overcoming Economic Insecurity** *United Nations Publications* The "World Economic and Social Survey" provides objective analysis of pressing long-term social and economic development issues, and discusses the positive and negative impact of corresponding policies. The analyses are supported by analytical research and data included in the annex. The "World Economic and Social Survey 2007" analyses the challenges and opportunities associated with ageing populations and aims to facilitate discussions in furthering the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing which focuses on three sets of priorities: older people and development; advancing health and well-being into old age; and enabling and supportive environments for older persons. The Survey underscores the need to fully recognize and better harness the productive and social contributions to societies that older persons can make but are, in many instances, prevented from making. **Political Economy of Resource, Human Security and Environmental Conflicts in Africa** *Springer Nature* "The book *Political Economy of Resource, Human Security and Environmental Conflicts in Africa* is a masterpiece that accounts for the years of Western exploration of African resources as well as the economic and armed crisis that it has generated in the African continent. It is a wonderful learning resource for environmentalists, policy tool for African government and a rich source of knowledge." -- Dr. Emmanuel Mutambara, Graduate School of Business & Leadership, Westville Campus, Durban. University of Kwa Zulu Natal, South Africa. "This book has conceptualized the dynamics as well as complexities of resources, human security and conflicts in the African continent. The rich data collected by the writers in presenting their facts are overwhelming. It is a fantastic learning and intellectual enriching resource for global scholar that are conscious of African studies." -- Prof. Romanus Ejiaga, Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ikwo, Nigeria. This book shows the push and pull effects between resources, human security and conflicts in Africa. It recognizes the need for resources in Africa to be processed into finished goods in order to influence global market and redefine the pattern of trade relations with powerful countries of Asia, America and Europe in shaping the destiny and future of African countries. The achievement of this laudable objective is plagued by the security challenges which are directly or indirectly linked to resource-related conflicts rocking most of the resource endowed countries in the continent, thereby threatening global peace and security. To deal with this menace in the continent, it requires global co-operation and support of foreign governments, international organizations, international non-government organizations, governments of host countries and its citizens. The book presents the cases and experiences of countries that are endowed with resource, as well as have experienced different forms of human insecurity and have witnessed environmental conflicts in its analysis, which make the discourse interesting and quite educating. Dr Kelechi Johnmary Ani is a lecturer in the Department of History and Strategic Studies, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria and Visiting Scholar, Masters in International Relations, University of The Gambia. His areas of research include peace, conflict and African political history. He has served as Guest Editor of the Journal of Nation Building and Policy Studies. He has been a reviewer for the following Web of Science indexed journals: African Security Review, Journal of African Media Studies as well as Journal of African and Asian Studies. He is also in the Editorial Review Board of the Independent Journal of Management and Production. He was an International Doctoral Thesis Examiner for the Graduate School of Business & Leadership, University of KwaZulu- Natal, South Africa. Professor Victor Ojajorotu currently teaches at the North-West University, Mafikeng Campus, South Africa. He has served as editor and reviewer to the following journals: Gender and Behaviour, Journal of Gender Information and Development in Africa, Journal of

Reviews on *Global Economies, African Renaissance, and Ubuntu: Journal of Conflict and Social Transformation* (all Scopus and IBSS Accredited). He has been an external examiner for Masters and Doctoral degrees from 2007- present at the University of Cape Town, University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, University of Zululand, and University of Witwatersrand, all in South Africa. Dr. Kelvin Bribena is a lecturer in the Faculty of Law, Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. His areas of research interest cover environmental, international economics, conflict resolution and human right studies. **The Security-Development Nexus Peace, Conflict and Development** Anthem Press 'The Security-Development Nexus: Peace, Conflict and Development' approaches the subject of the security-development nexus from a variety of different perspectives. Chapters within this study address the nexus specifically, as well as investigate its related issues, particularly those linked to studies of conflict and peace. These expositions are supported by a strong geographical focus, with case studies from Africa, Asia and Europe being included. Overall, the text's collected essays provide a detailed and comprehensive view of conflict, security and development. **Global Food Insecurity Rethinking Agricultural and Rural Development Paradigm and Policy** Springer Science & Business Media Human-kind and ecological systems are currently facing one of the toughest challenges: how to feed more billions of people in the future within the perspective of climate change, energy shortages, economic crises and growing competition for the use of renewable and non renewable resources. This challenge is even more crucial given that we have not yet come close to achieving the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger. Scientists and relevant stakeholders are now voicing a clear message: that multiple challenges the world is facing require innovative, multifaceted, science-based, technological, economic and political approaches in theoretical thinking, decision making and action. With this background central to survival and well-being, the purpose of this volume is to formulate and promote relevant theoretical analysis and policy recommendations. The major perspective of this publication is that paradigm and policy shifts at all levels are needed urgently. This is based on the evidence that agriculture in the 21st century will be undergoing significant demands, arising largely from the need to increase the global food enterprise, while adjusting and contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation. **Global Food Insecurity** aims at providing structure to effect achievement of this critically needed roadmap. **Security, Education and Development in Contemporary Africa** Taylor & Francis This volume delineates the critical link among security, education and development in Africa and provides a multidisciplinary framework of analyses and possible solutions. Africa has had a long history that embodies layers of mass-scale criminality and exploitation not merely from neocolonial and apartheid policies but also from political greed. This has impacted adversely on security, education and development in a way that deprivation of education and underdevelopment, in turn, re-creates security issues. The volume aims firstly to help augment scholarly inquiry into the nexus among in/security, education and development through the multidisciplinary framework of analyses; secondly to provide policymakers and educators with tools and a framework to comprehend the complexity and magnitude of the issues to which they ought to be sensitive and respond; and finally to provide caregivers and childcare agencies of the state a comprehensible framework of underlying, multifaceted sources of trauma experienced by children in extraordinary circumstances. It is organized in four sections: theoretical conceptualization on security and development; country cases on security and development; security and educational development; and country cases on security and education. Serving as a significant compass to understand and respond to the complex interplay and impact of security, education and development in Africa, it is of great use to graduates and scholars interested in Africa Politics, IPE, security studies and development studies.