GLOBAL JOURNAL
OF HUMAN SOCIAL SCIENCES: F

Political Science

National Security Imperatives

Role of Nigerian Prisons Service

} Highlights {

A Model Proposal for E-Government

Legal- Political Force in the Brazilian

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

Global Journals Inc.

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals Pvt Ltd
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please email us at *local@globaljournals.org*

eContacts

Press Inquiries: *press@globaljournals.org*
Investor Inquiries: *investors@globaljournals.org*
Technical Support: *technology@globaljournals.org*
Media & Releases: *media@globaljournals.org*

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE

Deviant Sexual Practices as a Legal-Political Force in the Brazilian Context

By Gustavo Martinelli T. Gazotto

Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná

Abstract- This research aims to identify how marginal sexual practices influence the legal social sciences. From the analysis of the famous Brazilian case involving the travesty Indianara Siqueira as well as the study of the cases of first impressions R v. Brown and Pay v. UK, both ruled in the United Kingdom, it appears that both the traditions of common and civil law are insufficient to understand conflicts related to sexuality because they are based on the dogma of legal completeness. Finally, the development of a democratic right to sexuality is presented as a thesis for resolving the conflict, guided by the principles of freedom, equality, and dignity of the person. The hypothetical-deductive method was adopted based on a literature review.

Keywords: deviant sexual practices; law and sexuality; theory of law; completeness dogma; PAY v. UK; indianara siqueira.

GJHSS-F Classification: FOR Code: 160609

DEVIANTSEXUALPRACTICESASALEGALPOLITICALFORCEINTHEBRAZILIANCONTEXT

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Deviant Sexual Practices as a Legal-Political Force in the Brazilian Context

Gustavo Martinelli T. Gazotto

Abstract- This research aims to identify how marginal sexual practices influence the legal social sciences. From the analysis of the famous Brazilian case involving the travesty Indianara Siqueira as well as the study of the cases of first impressions R v. Brown and Pay v. UK, both ruled in the United Kingdom, it appears that both the traditions of common and civil law are insufficient to understand conflicts related to sexuality because they are based on the dogma of legal completeness. Finally, the development of a democratic right to sexuality is presented as a thesis for resolving the conflict, guided by the principles of freedom, equality, and dignity of the person. The hypothetical-deductive method was adopted based on a literature review.

Keywords: deviant sexual practices; law and sexuality; theory of law; completeness dogma; PAY v. UK; indianara siqueira.

I. Introduction: Unavoidable Concerns[1][2]

There is an abundant bibliography that deals with Law as a political instrument for the normalization of bodies and sexuality. Like medical literature, the regulation of pleasures through legal structures was a significant cause of the repression that emerged from the 18th century onwards around the world. On the other hand, with the rise of feminist and LGBTQ + social movements, especially since the 1960s, the law became a dispute arena for those who sought greater civil liberties in the reproductive and sexual fields.

Since the first wave of feminist liberation, many theorists have made gender and sexuality their study. They have brought political, historical, cultural, and social questions to what had been insisted on being restricted to the field of biological sciences. The male and female figures in society, the rupture with the sexual organs and the relativization of genders stood out as research problems in the humanities, largely fostered by constructionist currents. Also, these questions would come to support political transformations based on the dispute for rights and the provocation of identity recognition, aiming at the minimum guarantee of equality and diversity in the legal scope.

The legal dimension, thus, is disputed by different interpretations, coming to represent both confinement and space to obtain achievements. As an example, the Brazilian author Roger Raupp Rios (2006), understanding the existing tensions between law and normalization, defends a constitutional reading of sexual rights, structuring them based on the fundamental principles of freedom, equality, and dignity of humanity. As will be seen below, it is not only a reading of sexuality in accordance with constitutional rights, but also an effective expansion of the legal system based on sexual freedom with equal respect and consideration of whomever.

In another space unrelated to the legal sciences, theorists of gender issues, such as Paul B. Preciado, for example, carry out a more decisive criticism in the face of the normalization of bodies, without mediating the struggle for rights as an action that may eventually disrupt the cloistering meanings of normalization. In a courageous position, he says that a society radically averse to the idea of gender knows no limitations to the sexual disposition of bodies. Thus, "contrasexual contracts" could be freely signed in order to guarantee the consensual relationship in the pursuit of pleasure, even if they are subject to the social scrutiny of the so-called "deviant practices."

Considering the above, the following problem question is exposed: "is it possible for minority sexual practices to influence legal production?". Beforehand, raised as a main hypothesis from the selected bibliography, it is believed that practices and theorizations about sexuality and gender studies largely affect the political-legal construction of society. Finally, it is believed that the Law presents itself as an arena for the dispute of meanings and the production/ management of practices; sometimes using the well-known normalization of bodies; other times, using the recognition of minorities and the guarantee of dignity.

II. Deviant Sexual Practices: A Conceptualization

We start from a Foucaultian perspective to conceptualize what is meant by "deviant practices." The utterance that brings together the notion of sexual

Author: Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná, Brazil. Member of the Research Group on Public Policies and Human Development - NUPED. Funded by the CAPES-PROEX scholarships and fees programs. Lawyer. e-mail: martinelli.gustavogazotto@gmail.com

practices with deviant quality touches on two activities: one of the naturalizations of sexual practices and the other of the recognition of those referred to as "deviants", provided by this natural place. The records of medical, biological, and also legal discourses carry out such activities by producing, signaling, and treating a marginalized sexual sphere. More than that, if sexuality and sexual practices are removed from the space of nature, there is a concern to understand how their classifications produce types of subjectivities (normal or deviant) and how sexuality constitutes a criterion for revealing the truth about the subject (FOUCAULT, 1988).

For Michel Foucault, sexuality spirals from words in late antiquity. The Stoics, masters in the denial of carnal pleasure and in austere lives, would have been the first to suppress sexual practice as something absolutely immoral. At that moment, the individual who sought the truth was to withdraw and abdicate all enjoyment. There is, thus, a previous denial of sexuality with the Hellenic. (FOUCAULT, 2004).

Such an interpretation, however, does not displace the importance of Christianity in deepening the ethical-philosophical discussions about sexuality. If in the Roman period there was a dual censorship between pleasure versus rigor, the fall of the empire will make possible a concern with the practices of pleasure. This means that the speech will be aimed not only at sex but at sexual practices and their organization. In a summary exhibition, confessional duty and monasteries are the main mechanisms for teaching and establishing a pastoral society: an obedient society, with a sexual morality directed absolutely towards reproduction, monogamous and reserved within the family. In that sense, it would not be a prohibited sexuality, but the putting into action of a mechanism of power and control, which was at the same time a mechanism for knowing individuals, but also for individuals to know about themselves. (FOUCAULT, 2006)

In modern times, sexual discourse gains new breadth with the alignment of erotic practices with medical knowledge. Here, there was a hyper development of discourse, placing sexuality at the level of theory, science, in short, as knowledge. The birth of a *scientia sexualis* and the desire to discover the truth about sex, however, operated in a very little, if at all, liberating way (FOUCAULT, 1988). With Freud's incursions, it was believed that much of the Western suffering came from the lack of thinking about sexuality and that the discourses won by history were based on irrational, affective and erroneous myths. There were a new affirmation and an intense scientific production on the theme of the erotic, but above all of normality and perversion. (FOUCAULT, 2006)

By founding normal sexual practices, medical discourse ended up fitting a series of dissonant practices within the field of abnormality, perversion, and disease. As an example, it is worth remembering that until the mid-1990s, there was talk of "homosexualism", and gay couples were considered to be sick. In the template of scientia sexualis, scientific knowledge places sex, gender identity, and sexual identity in a coherent axis, as necessary for normality and as a criterion for measuring abnormality whenever this "logical" sequence is broken. In this sense, sexuality could only be expressed through and according to the authorities of such knowledge.

In the political-legal sphere, the policies that faced the sexuality device focused on the transcendental entities of the "family" and the "nation", aiming at sexual relations based on the reproductive interests of the State. Thus, the state projects had as their primary object to control the population and its large statistical numbers: birth rates, sexually transmitted diseases, the vectors of contamination of such diseases and the statistics of abortions committed are illustrative examples of sexual policies born in the 19th century. The most well-known and exhaustively presented effect in countless essays was the constitution of the heterosexual reproductive couple as a biological, moral and legal norm, that is, the normalization of the heterosexual body. (CARRARA, 2015)

If it is true that the history of sexuality was based on the formation of knowledge and the construction of normal bodies, it is equally true that the same discourse produced anomalies. These abject bodies[3] fulfill an absolute centrality in *scientia sexualis*, because as the abnormal is scanned, the normal subsists. Thus, "sound" and rebellious sexuality have close relations with each other, the former depending on the latter for its validity. On the other hand, although there is a pattern of normality, the same unity does not occur with deviant practices. Scattered throughout the social group in the most diverse forms, quantities and qualities, libidinous behaviors are also equally anomalous in the face of legal-scientific discourse, but with a greater or lesser degree of disapproval among themselves.

Regarding this social reading about deviant practices, Gayle Rubin (1989) identifies which sexual uses are most rejected in the West. Thus, she outlines a hierarchical system of sexual valorization, in which married and reproductive heterosexuals would be at the top of an "erotic pyramid"; at the base, the most despised identities: transsexuals, *travestis*, fetishists, sadomasochists, sex workers (prostitutes and pornographic actresses), followed by those whose eroticism cross-generational barriers. At the center of this pyramid, gay and lesbian couples, promiscuous gay

---

[3] Judith Butler, in defending that the production of normality realizes a "constitutive exterior" of abnormality, names such lives excluded from the normal space of "abject bodies" (BUTLER, 2007 and 2011).

men and heterosexual couples with open relationships, depending on the political and social situation of each historical moment. Individuals whose sexual behavior is at the top of this hierarchy will be rewarded daily with respect, mental health, economic mobility, social support and much other material and institutional benefits. However, as erotic practices descend to the Rubin pyramid, individuals who practice them become more prone to mental illness, restrictions on freedom and mobility, loss of institutional support, and the various forms of economic sanctions present in the economic market (RUBIN, 1989).

As seen earlier, the condition of abnormality or sexual valorization is not natural. On the contrary, it was slowly built by the legitimate knowledge of history. If, in antiquity, sexuality was rejected by stoic philosophy and, in the medieval period, by religion, in modernity and in contemporary times, medical discourse reigns. Thus, although the third edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) has removed homosexuality from the list of disorders, voyeurism (DSM-V 302.82), masochism (DSM-V 302.83), sadism (DSM-V 302.84), fetishism (DSM-V 302.81), transsexuality (DSM-V 302.6), transvestism (DSM-V 302.3), and other paraphilic disorders are firmly defended as psychological dysfunctions. Here, the term paraphilia means "any intense and persistent sexual interest other than that aimed at genital stimulation or foreplay with human partners who consent and have a normal phenotype and physical maturity". (AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 2014, p. 452 and 685 – 703)

In other words, academic productivity in the medical sciences regarding the etiology, treatment, and cure of these cases of "pathologies" is still wide. (RUBIN, 1989). From this knowledge of broad legitimacy and social acceptance, one may take as means of a reliable source of what the current hierarchy of sexual practices would be, and, consequently, those indicated by medicine to be considered deviant. To use the expression of BHABHA (2014), deviants would be those "bearers of policed sexualities" (p. 25), as they belong to other voices - outside the dominant system of ideas - unable to reach equal discursive proportions.

Although the above is presented as an unavoidable theoretical accumulation for the following development, it is not intended here to reiterate the denunciations against the normalizing device. On the contrary, after literary productions in the field of gender studies and - it should be stressed - the political engagement of LGBTQ+ groups, it is possible and necessary to investigate sexuality as a legal power. When dealing with this potentiality, sexuality is raised both as an indicator of gaps in the legal systems and as an amplifier of normative statements. It remains, therefore, to understand what the Theory of Law can learn from sexual practices or how, if ignored, they necessarily break out in the face of the legal dogmas of modernity.

III. Legal Practices: The Completeness Dogma in Civil Law and the Gaps in Common Law

In the legal tradition of revolutionary-French origin called civil law, the written law has a centrality. Some scholars of this tradition will define the law as being a set of norms or emphasize that "the legal experience is a normative experience" (BOBBIO, 2010, p. 15). In this typically modern legal construction, inaugurated with the codifications of the Western world, it is believed that the totality of social relations is housed by law and that, in the case of conflict, there will be a rule capable of its solution. The judge constituted in civil law, when facing the dispute, will have to find a rule - mandatory or declarative commands - able to resolve the situation fairly and unequivocally. On the other hand, the absence of a rule is immediately dismissed as a legal impossibility. In fact, the judge cannot avoid the conflict despite silence, obscurity or legislative insufficiency. It is the prohibition of the *non liquet* and the completeness dogma. (BOBBIO, 2010)

The belief still prevails in the current positive law with a doubtful settlement. It cannot be said that the completeness dogma has passed unscathed by criticism from all sides of the Theory of Law. The counterpoints will emphasize that not only would the Law be incomplete in the face of social relations, but the existence of gaps would be insurmountable by the codifications. This is because, as Bobbio (2010) will point out, social changes, which are increasingly volatile, generate a huge gap between reality and what is standardized. At every moment, new ways of hiring, working, defrauding or exercising sexuality appear in public and private lives, despite the legislator's inertia in following social changes. In opting to understand the law in its normative construction, the understanding of it as an inconstant social phenomenon was renounced. In other words, "the claim of orthodox jurists to make the law a product of the state was unfounded and led to various absurdities, such as that of believing in the completeness of codified law". (BOBBIO, 2010, p. 281)

It is not appropriate here to present a history of critics of legal positivism, nor to deconstruct, in such few paragraphs, entire centuries of theoretical construction of law. It should be noted that many criticisms were met with mastery in defense of a law capable of resolving all social conflicts. For these defenders, "completeness was not a myth, but a demand for justice; it was not a useless function, but a useful defense of one of the supreme values that the legal order, certainty, must serve." (BOBBIO, 2010, p. 282). Indeed, Law, as a whole, falters between system stability and social adaptability.

Notwithstanding this, there are several global experiences that escape the normalist system of French tradition. A legal tradition that stands up to civil law and does so with great acceptability even in the West, is common law, with English origins. That is a judge-made law, as the construction of the common law is largely based on judicial precedents, that is, on the linking of past decisions with similar current conflicts. In fact, in this system of binding precedents, the courts act in two dimensions: resolving conflicts already faced, according to past decisions, as well as producing the law when dealing with unprecedented litigation and creating rules for the future. (WAMBIER, 2009).

This double movement makes it possible to build legal predictability and stability due to obedience to previous judgments, while also acting on social adaptability. It is said that, in English law, precedents must govern law, unless there is a serious reason for them to be abandoned. In this sense, the specifications of the cases are of huge importance for the consolidation of the law. Although not all characteristics matter, it is recognized in common law that two cases are never absolutely identical. Thus, when faced with an unprecedented litigation (case of first impression), the decision that ends it will consist of a precedent with future consequences (WAMBIER, 2009). Therefore, the striking characteristics of the tradition in question are extracted: practice, casuistry and concrete facts are and make up the law. (CAVARZANI, 2014).

In exposing the belief in legal completeness introduced by the movement of codification of norms, it was also chosen to present the legal tradition of common law as an antagonist. Such an operation tried to provoke, first, an ambivalent estrangement - in the expectation of breaking the universality of the legal systems and, secondly, an issue facing the legal gaps in each of the traditions. As we have seen, the choice of representation of the standard in both cases aims to resolve the insurmountable legal conflict between security / predictability and adaptability. Notwithstanding this, they will treat non-standard facts in quite different ways. If in civil law there is an axiom of completeness, then gaps are always considered a legal defect, or rather an exception. However, faced with an unavoidable legal gap given the specifics of the case, the judge must resort to other means, generating a new law. On the other hand, such an issue does not present itself with greater consequences in the common law tradition. This is because, focused on the particularities and practices of the case, the judge will have ways to resolve the unprecedented dispute without hurting the hermeneutic foundations of the system.

It seems to us, however, that facing these legal deviations would be promising to Law. Exposing the wounds of the legal system, its contradictions and incapacities would end up improving both the capacity

for dialogue between law and anomalies and the critical reading of the Norm Theory. On the other hand, these transgressions do not occur only in theoretical speculation or in the always absurd hypotheses of law teaching manuals. On the contrary, these fissures are found in the marginalized and misunderstood practices of society. In this sense, it is essential to remove from potential deviant sexual practices a potential questioner of the law itself. When exposing the tensions between marginalized erotic praxis and sedimented (and, at first, totalizing) normative abstractions, there is an impulse that removes the Law from its inertia and coerces new readings. Although the normalizing character of the dominant discourses has been recognized above, the next chapter will attempt to demonstrate how a critical dialogue can, through sexuality, put the legal system in check.

IV. Deviant Practices and the Expansion of the Law: For More Desirable Rights

It was seen that certain knowledge throughout history had been concerned with producing morality and normality in the sexual field. Parallel to this, a brief incursion was made into the two contemporary Western legal traditions, without the intention of consolidating exhaustive knowledge, but in the hope of bringing the interdisciplinary reader the lens for interpreting the dogma of completeness. As seen, even though the law starts from a certainty as to its totalizing regulatory capacity, society is too complex and volatile to be restricted to written law. Diverse practices in all areas constantly appear contrary to previous understandings and, as such, the rules must be revised.

At the intersections between the normalization of sexuality, however, it is possible to say that very little has been revised, especially in Brazil. Only more recently, with the LGBTQ+ movement consolidated, some guidelines and demands began to enter both the Judiciary and the Legislative Powers as well as doctrinal concerns. Slowly the legal ills of dealing with situations that are always present in society began to appear. This was the case, for example, with ADPF 132[4], in which the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court recognized the same-sex union (BRASIL, 2011). Notwithstanding the presence of these guidelines taken actively and necessarily to the legal scope, it is intended here to analyze situations that are not yet well worked out. These are everyday practices that, with lesser notoriety in the face of social movements, produce enormous fissures in legal institutes and desecrate their dogmas.

---

[4] ADPF, standing for Arguição de Descumprimento de Preceito Fundamental, is a judicial action in which the Brazilian Supreme Court rules over the constitutionality of a norm that existed before the constitution itself. That is not unusual, as the current Brazilian Constitution was promulgated in 1988.

In this sense, it is worth mentioning the case of the travesti[5] Indianara Siqueira, a defendant in a criminal case of alleged public outrage at modesty (art. 233 of the Brazilian Penal Code). The lawsuit originated after Indianara removed her shirt in front of a bar on Copacabana beach in Rio de Janeiro. In addition to possible defenses on the content of the misdemeanor, there is an inconsistency in the legal system that reveals the incapacity of the legal system. Being considered legally a man, the act of removing the shirt in public space would be allowed, as in fact it was done by countless bathers at that time; on the other hand, the female breasts that she possessed could not be exposed, as it so happens with other women, having the effect of recognizing the female social identity. This space between two identities, provoked a conflict of recognition for a coherent legal treatment. In this very interesting dilemma, the judge preferred to close the case instead of facing the decision (SANTOS, 2017).

The Indianara case reveals more than the disapproving behavior of society in similar situations. It also explains an incompleteness of the right to understand social practices that question the stable positions of gender identity. A limitation was revealed regarding the intelligibility of the State in the face of its criminal types, which need to be drastically rethought in the face of dissonant experiences. To put it mildly, Indianara's example "thus placed law itself in a dilemma, in which any solution (...) would be able to demonstrate the limitation to restricted terms of gender intelligibility". (SANTOS, 2017, p. 198)

The fissure discussed here is due to a tension between the behavior considered probable by the subjects in the legal system and a more complex reality, in which part of the individuals and their practices remain in an extralegal field. This denunciation of normative incapacity plays a crucial role in the supposed naturalization of everyday practices. After all, before becoming an object of discussion, the norm remains inert, naturalized in the state of affairs. When questioned, however, it exposes the flaw to a series of contesting possibilities that are always uncertain, both in the production of greater sexual equality and freedom, and in defense of a moral setback. The clash here, in addition to being purely legal, faces the political, demonstrating the potential of the deviant body. (SANTOS, 2017)[6]

The logic of transgression of lewd practices also emerges in orders that do not depend so much on a previously written norm. Thus, in the common law tradition, practices will not be limited to the modification of a normative understanding but will reach the constitutive power of law. In some way, these constructions act just like the Constitutional Action listed above, but without the need for constitutional offense, arising more properly from everyday experience. It means, therefore, that any judgments about praxis considered as deviants will have general effectiveness.

In this regard, Bennet (2012) investigated some leading cases ruled in the United Kingdom involving sadomasochistic practices. It is worth mentioning what happened to a British policeman with more than 17 years of patrol, having images of his performances made in sadomasochistic clubs anonymously disclosed to senior officers. Although they understood that such activities do not imply an offense to the law, the officer was formally exonerated. In justification, they reported that such material in the public domain was incompatible with the position of a police officer. Called Pay v. UK, the case reached the European Court of Human Rights because of the protections against unfair dismissal and the prohibition of discrimination. The judges, however, did not accept the appeal, arguing that the police officer had not been dismissed for his sexual practices, but because, when attending such clubs, this fact could come to the public and hinder his effectiveness at work. In other words, the concern is not in erotic preferences, but in their dissemination to an undetermined audience of people. (BENNET, 2012)

It would be to say that the whole issue of discrimination revolves around advertising and that such sexual practices that are marginal to society only deserve protection when carried out in the private space. In any case, the extent of this trial to other public agents involved in the legal administration, such as magistrates or public prosecutors, remains doubtful. Should these characters have their sexual freedom restricted, even if such acts are not in themselves contrary to the law? Following the logic of advertising as the justification, employees of private security companies could suffer the same exclusion, even if there is a clear offense against the prohibition of discrimination. (BENNET, 2012)

The interesting thing is that the legal understanding signed above goes beyond an earlier discussion, also occurred in the United Kingdom, which included sensitive points related to masochism. This is the case of first impression R vs. Brown, tried in 1994, in which five gay men ended up in prison for bodily harm

---

[5] Travesti is a Brazilian gender expression that differs from that assigned to the person at birth, therefore assuming a gender role different from that of the origin of her birth. Related terms used worldwide are crossdresser or drag queen, but there is no exact translation for it.

[6] In this regard, Giorgio Agamben and Judith Butler, although they are not worked on here, contribute in a unique way to this debate of power based on the externality of exclusion. Agamben, with his notion of Inoperosity, calls into question those who deactivate the so-called law and reactivate it in the condition of effectiveness and promise

(performative normativity), (AGAMBEN, 2000). Butler, in a reinterpretation that questions the standard that politics only happens in the space of qualified life, points out precariousness as a political power (BUTLER, 2012).

6

committed during sadistic and masochistic acts. Although the typification of the English bodily injury considers as an offense only that which is practiced without the consent of the victim, the understanding of the judiciary was different for the case. This is because the English tradition provides for very unique circumstances of valid consent, such as surgery, tattoos and the alike, religious circumcision, and violent sports. Sadomasochistic practices were removed from these and any other hypothesis where, supposedly, there would be sufficient social utility to raise punishment. (BENNET, 2012)

If, in the last criminal case, the illegality rested on the sadomasochistic practices themselves and on their insufficient consent, in the study of Pay v. UK, such illegality was not questioned. Despite being situations that apparently deserved the same judicial treatment, since the practices would be the same (sadistic deviations), the specifics of the second one broke the previous understanding. It refers to the phenomenon of distinguishing, a common law flexibility technique due to the singularities of the new case. (WAMBIER, 2009) In this situation, the rule of bodily injury due to lewd conduct remains operative. However, because new questions were raised in the conflict with the security agent, an unprecedented rule must, therefore, be applied.

On the other hand, even though it is understood that the policeman's discussion spanned areas of labor law and the right to non-discrimination, the fact is that the provocative practices were the same in both cases. If the option for exoneration is considered an advance when compared to the material violence of the prison, this does not mean greater legal certainty, nor a universal change. It appears that different behaviors can have different results, especially regarding the subjects involved and the provocation made by third parties. It is seen that the masochistic sexual deviations remain too much for the legal structure and cannot be conditioned by the current state of law.

Maria Filomena Gregori (2016) appreciated the transgression of sadists and masochists against the norm and the necessary consent among practitioners. Indeed, the categories of consensus and vulnerability are fundamental to think responsibly about new escapes of power technologies and, on the contrary, to influence the law through sexual resistance. Today, the researcher points out how consent and vulnerability are today the central terms around which sexual practices and rights are understood. On the other hand, the concepts of pleasure and danger, which previously presented great analytical profitability, were thoroughly studied, taking the current problematizations to other fields. (GREGORI, 2016)

That said, to think about a right constituted from deviant praxis, it is essential to take into account that

practices that involve greater risks need greater guarantee of free consensus. It just so happens that, when we take sensitive examples such as prostitution or SM (sadomasochistic) practices, especially in a society with such unequal social markers, the free expression of will might be flawed. "The concern with safety and with the consent of practitioners [of SM] works as a kind of ideal. None of these terms is easily accessible or guaranteed". (GREGORI, 2016, p. 178)

It is important to highlight the crucial role that such practices play in presenting themselves as the exception to the norm, in an attempt to expand the boundaries of what is accepted and socially legitimized. "In this case, a bet is made on the capacity for the transgression that these unsanctioned sexual practices have in contesting norms of sexuality and gender and in the creation of new collective identities." (GREGORI, 2016, p. 185) If, on the one hand, they enhance the experiences of the body in putting into tension the norms and conventions of sexuality; on the other hand, there are no guarantees that they will be able to avoid abuse and violence, even though their speeches are increasingly permeated by the notion of being "healthy, safe and consensual." It is necessary to understand how the dynamics of these practices put into operation, at the same time, "the search for the legitimation of sexual behaviors and preferences - which tends toward a normative stabilization - and the attempt to create acts and relationships that put the norms in tension". (GREGORI, 2016, p. 182) In the end, new sexual practices and their limits between pleasure and risk will always reallocate their understanding of the limits of the norm and the law to other spaces. What is certain is that sexual practices considered deviant are risky endeavors. This does not mean, however, that they should not be read from the perspective of a right resulting from the democratic State, a right that is always attentive to plurality.

Perhaps who came very close to the analysis of what a right read through the lens of sexual diversity means was Roger Raupp Rios (2006). When formulating the so-called democratic sexual rights hypothesis, it indicates not only how the law should be changed to the possibility of effective sexual freedoms and equality but also how the legal discourse has already been remodeled due to the theoretical productions of sexuality. In these terms, it highlights, for example, the transition from reproductive rights to the right to sexuality. The former, although of notorious importance, appears in an initial moment of sexual liberation, guided mainly by women, especially about contraceptive techniques and abortion. It happens that limiting the understanding exclusively to the rights of reproduction would produce an obstacle in the face of the diversity involved. Still, as the author maintains, "one could run the risk of reducing the operability of these legal

categories, including that about the female universe, in an undesirable and unnecessary weakening". (RIOS, 2006, p. 9)

Thus, for an effective change in the legal scope of sexuality, it was necessary to remove the emphasis on reproduction and make explicit the right to sexuality. With sexual rights, legal protection not only expands for women, but also it becomes no longer restricted to subordinate groups according to gender and sex. On the contrary, the right to sexuality cannot find boundaries in the protection of identities, but rather it must guide itself towards the protection of sexual conducts and practices, even if unconventional, as those already presented.

Practices, therefore, not identities. The mitigation of the subject and the change in emphasis for the conduct objectively performed is essential for the transformation of the discourse on sexuality. This is because the knowledge about the theme, since modernity, sought in the subject the construction of its identity, constituting the dichotomy of normal bodies and deviant bodies. Thus, the homosexual subject, the nymphomaniac, the hysterical, the sadistic, the masochistic, the heterosexual emerges among endless examples according to the desires of each individual. This is a first and shy step toward the construction of a sexual policy of valorization of sexual minorities (those that adopt less valued practices). The practices are emphasized, focusing on the intersubjective relations treated in each case. It should be noted that a democratic sexual morality means evaluating sexual practices by the way their partners treat each other: the level of mutual consideration, the presence or absence of coercion, and the quantity and quality of the pleasures involved. (RUBIN, 1989)

In order to structure a democratic sexual right without falling into mere naive liberalism, Rios clarifies that, in addition to being democratic, it must be a responsible right. The question that follows is pragmatic: how to structure a right to sexuality in these terms? The answer would be to root this right on the basic formulas of the declarations of human rights and classic constitutionalism, namely, the principles of freedom, equality and dignity. In this regard, the right to democratic sexuality "breaks with the subordinate treatment of women, homosexuals, HIV positive people, children or adolescents" (RIOS, 2006, p. 13 - 14), without looking away from the situations of vulnerability. In fact, it is a question of extending those principles in the sexual developments that concern them, adding to these rights sufficient legal content to face the real situations in which sexuality is at stake.

Without further deviations and in an illustrative way, sexual rights develop the fundamental principles of freedom and equality in multiple consequences not so distant from what the constitutionalist movement has already produced. However, there is a hyperbolic enlargement, the result of the tension between the rights already laid down in the legal system and the need for justice in the face of ideological gaps. Thus, we list the "(i) right to sexual freedom; (ii) the right to sexual autonomy, sexual integrity and the security of the sexual body; (iii) the right to sexual privacy; (iv) the right to sexual expression; (v) the right to sexual association."(RIOS, 2006, p. 15)In other words, based on the fundamental rights of the rule of law, an extensive interpretation is proposed, to the point that new guarantees are constituted. As seen, freedom, privacy, security and autonomy are necessary principles for democracy and the constitutional regime. Their interpretative-sexual extensions are mere consequences.

Thinking about the possibility of a right to sexual association, for example, reveals two initial consequences. The first highlights the evident gap due to the simple originality of the concept, not previously worked; the second creates something distinctly new to the legal order, much more porous and volatile than the figure of marriage. Relationships within the framework of Family Law, although they can be metaphorically compared with associations, do not imply an effective right to sexual association, capable of corresponding to plurilateral duties in as many numbers as eventually contracted. It would certainly be quite irresponsible to make such a simple relationship. The expansion proposed by Rios, in all his figures, reveals practical possibilities of intentional interference from erotic practices in the field of the study of law. It imposes necessary thoughts in the face of social complexity and practices on the margins, emerging from the tension between normativity and the untamed sexual.

V. Conclusions: Where We Want to Arrive

It was investigated how deviant sexuality remains affected by the juridical arena. Through examples involving subjects who did not even want the intrusion of law, an attempt was made to clarify the law's absolute incomprehension in the face of said subjects. Although the whole coding legal theory starts from the assumption of the totality of the norm and the absence of systemic gaps, practices such as those that occurred with the travesty Indianara expose its opposite and the need for scientific refinement that accounts for the predictability of the norm, once said system is chosen.

On the other hand, the study of law based on the tradition of common law exposes a need for investigation with the specific case much greater than written legality. In Pay v. UK, the sadomasochistic performances under discussion were themselves constitutive of a right founded at court. Notwithstanding this, a series of questions remained, as if there was no exhaustion of the theorist even when the minutiae are attached to material reality.

The gaps denounced, and the provocations made by so many other scenes demand the construction of a new law, which raises deviant practices to the category of legal powers, producing normative meanings. In this sense, aware that law is a field of discourse dispute, Roger Raupp Rios proposed an alternative. From the pillars of the Constitutional State, especially in the notions of freedom and equality, he distilled several sexual rights. To consider that these are, first, rights and, later, sexual, is not frivolous. The potential construction derived from the enormous tension between hierarchically renounced practices and the contemporary norm is highlighted here. Despite the ignorance of legislators and magistrates of law, there is something that remains uncomfortable within society, something that, at times, skips legal concerns.

References Références Referencias

1. AGAMBEN, Giorgio. *Il tempo che resta.* Um comento ala letteraairomani. Torino: Bollati Boringhieri, 2000.
2. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION. *DSM V – Manual diagnóstico e estatístico de transtornos mentais.* 5ª ed. Porto Alegre: Artmed, 2014.
3. BENNETT, Theodore. A polyvocal (re)modelling of the jurisprudence of sadomasochism. *In: University of Western Australia Law Review,* vol. 36, 2012. Disponívelem: http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/journals/UWALawRw/ 2012/8.html. Acessoem 21 de maio de 2017
4. BHABHA, Homi K. *O local da cultura.* Belo Horizonte, MG: Ed. UFMG, 2001.
5. BOBBIO, Norberto. *Teoria geral do direito.* 3ª ed. São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 2010.
6. BRASIL. Supremo Tribunal Federal. *Arguição de Discumprimento de Preceito Fundamental nº 132.* Diário da Justiça Eletrônico de 05 de maio de 2011. Rel. Ministro Ayres Britto. Julg. 05 de mar. de 2011.
7. BUTLER, Judith. *Bodies That Matter:* on the discursive limits of "sex". London and New York: Routledge, 2011.
8. _____. *Gender Trouble:* feminism and the subversion of identity. London and New York: Routledge, 2007.
9. _____. *Can one lead a good life in a bad life?* In: radical philosophy, 176, (nov/dez 2012), archive 1972-2016.
10. CARRARA, Sérgio. MORALIDADES, RACIONALIDADES E POLÍTICAS SEXUAIS NO BRASIL CONTEMPORÂNEO. *In: Mana,* Rio de Janeiro , v. 21, n. 2, p. 323-345, Aug. 2015 . Disponível em: <http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0104-93132015000200323&lng=en&nrm=iso>. accesson 18 Feb. 2017. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0104-93132015v21n2p323.
11. CAVARZANI, Vinicius. O common law, o civil law e uma análise sobre a tradição jurídica brasileira. *In: Revista de processo,* vol. 231, p. 321 - 345, mai. 2014.
12. Fonseca, A., & Gazotto, G. (2020). Práticas insolentes: Práticas sexuais desviantes e potência jurídico-política. *Revista Direito e Práxis,* 11(1), 64-88.
13. FOUCAULT, Michel. *Sexualidade e Solidão.* In: Ética, sexualidade, Política: Ditos e Escritos V. Rio de Janeiro: Forense Universitária, 2004.
14. _____. Sexualidade e poder. *In: Ditos e escritos V: Ética, sexualidade e política.* 2ª ed. Rio de Janeiro: Forense Universitária, 2006.
15. _____. *História da Sexualidade I:* a vontade de saber. Rio de Janeiro: Edições Graal, 1988.
16. GREGORI, Maria Filomena. *Prazeres perigosos:* Erotismo, gênero e limites da sexualidade. São Paulo: Companhia das Letras, 2016.
17. ORTEGA, Francisco. *Corporeality:* medical Technologies andcontemporaryculture. Oxon: Birkbeck Law Press, 2014.
18. RIOS, Roger Raupp. *Para um direito democrático da sexualidade.* Horiz. antropol., Porto Alegre, v. 12, n. 26, p. 71-100, Dec. 2006. Available from <http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0104-71832006000200004&lng=en&nrm=iso>. access on 21 Feb. 2017. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0104-71832006000200004.
19. RUBIN, Gayle. "Thinking sex: notes for a radical theory of the politics of sexuality". In: VANCE, Carole (ed.). *Pleasure and danger: toward a politics of sexuality.* Boston: Routlegde, 1989.
20. SANTOS, Andressa Regina Bissolotti. *Movimento LGBT e direito: identidades e discursos em (des)construção.* 2017. 234 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em Direitos Humanos e Democracia). Programa de Pós-Graduação em Direito, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba. Defesa em 30/03/2017.
21. WAMBIER, Teresa Arruda Alvim. Estabilidade e adaptabilidade como objetivos do Direito: civil law e common law. *In: Revista de Processo,* vol. 172, p. 121 - 174, jun. 2009.

A Model Proposal for E-Government Implementation in Africa: Adaptation from Delone and Mclean Information System Model

By Malang B.S. Bojang

Kocaeli University

Abstract- e-Government or digital government has emerged as the innovation of the 21st century. Both advanced and emerging countries are modernizing and transforming their administrative systems through the use of internet. The benefits of digital government are enormous and it includes greater accountability of the government, increases efficiency, reduces cost, and improves the standard of living for global citizens. However, e-Government in developing countries is still pose with implementation challenges and these have led to massive e-Government project failures. An adaptation model from DeLone and McLean's Information System (IS) success model is developed and proposed as an alternative for e-Government success in Africa. The results of this study show that political and bureaucratic commitment, economic development, right policies, participation in e-Services, and socio-cultural development are sufficient or necessary factors for e-Government development in Africa. Policy recommendation for e-Government development in Africa is also highlighted.

Keywords: africa, e-government, information system model, e-readiness, e-government implementation.

GJHSS-F Classification: FOR Code: 160699p

AMODELPROPOSALFOREGOVERNMENTIMPLEMENTATIONINAFRICAADAPTATIONFROMDELONEANDMCLEANINFORMATIONSYSTEMMODEL

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

A Model Proposal for E-Government Implementation in Africa: Adaptation from Delone and Mclean Information System Model

Malang B.S. Bojang

Abstract- e-Government or digital government has emerged as the innovation of the 21st century. Both advanced and emerging countries are modernizing and transforming their administrative systems through the use of internet. The benefits of digital government are enormous and it includes greater accountability of the government, increases efficiency, reduces cost, and improves the standard of living for global citizens. However, e-Government in developing countries is still pose with implementation challenges and these have led to massive e-Government project failures. An adaptation model from DeLone and McLean's Information System (IS) success model is developed and proposed as an alternative for e-Government success in Africa. The results of this study show that political and bureaucratic commitment, economic development, right policies, participation in e-Services, and socio-cultural development are sufficient or necessary factors for e-Government development in Africa. Policy recommendation for e-Government development in Africa is also highlighted. Using an exploratory approach, data has been collected for this study from secondary sources.

Keywords: africa, e-government, information system model, e-readiness, e-government implementation.

I. Introduction

Electronic government (shortly e-Government) has been one of the popular terminologies of recent times. Arguably, e-Government is the innovation of the 21st century because numerous nations around the world are improving their administrative system by utilizing Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) to achieve more prominent productivity in the public sector. While e-Government planned for modernizing and transforming public sector organization (for instance, see, Azab et al., 2009; Becker et al., 2004; Al-Khouri, 2011), the assurances would be of extraordinary advantage to world governments. For some researchers, the advantages of technological developments permit in overcoming wastefulness, to accomplish ideal administration results, giving new chances to Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), public and private sector interaction, and administration straightforwardness (Saparniene, 2013), cost saving, more responsible administration, building proficiency, shorter handling time, decreasing corruption among administration representatives, bringing down the regulatory burden and more effective political participation (Finger and Pécoud, 2003), enhancing the managerial effectiveness and increasing productivity (Yildiz, 2007).

Much has been said and expounded on e-Government in changing relations among government establishments, organizations and citizens using ICT. The potential benefits are immense, be that as it may, a lot of these objectives are far reach for some third world nations particularly those in Africa. Many are restricted in scope and are not complete, while others face the issue of finance. As indicated by Heeks (2003), about 85% of e-Government initiatives in developing countries can be categorize as failure be it total or partial-i.e projects abandoned at prime stage or desirable outcomes not met. These are troubling fact especially in countries where e-Government is at infancy stage with few resources at their disposal. Similarly, Rorissa and Demissie (2010) contend the absence of literature on e-Government development and further stressed that present studies on e-Government development is not detail enough and hence called for further research.

Few scholars have discussed e-Government issues in Africa and provide an alternative model for its successful implementation. For instance, Heeks (2002) used design-reality framework to examine success stories and failures of digital government in emerging countries. The study by Nkohkwo and Islam (2013) examined the implementation problems of e-Government in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, none of the previous studies focused on or provide an alternative framework for e-Government success in Africa per se. This study tries to fill part of this void in previous research and hope to contribute to the literature by proposing an alternative model which was adopted from DeLone and McLean's Information System (IS) success model for e-Government success in Africa. It is noteworthy to mention that the significance of this study cannot be over emphasized since the renewed model can be developed into a field research for future empirical testing.

II. Brief Review of the Literature

In this study, e-Government refers to the utilization of ICTs to advance more productive and

Author: Kocaeli University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Political Science and Public Administration Department, Umuttepe Campus, Kocaeli/ Turkey.
e-mail: malangbsbojang@gmail.com

viable government, permit more data access and make government responsive to citizens (Working Group on e-Government in the Developing World 2002: 1). This will not only make government more accountable but also promote an efficient and effective government.

A few scholars have discussed e-Government development in Africa and provide an alternative framework for its successful implementation. For instance, Heeks (2002) used design-reality framework to evaluate success stories and failures of digital government in emerging countries. The study by Nkohkwo and Islam (2013) examined the implementation challenges of e-Government initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa. None of the previous researches focused on providing an alternative e-Government model in Africa per se. This paper proposed an alternative e-Government model for Africa through learning from success stories of other developing nations.

Digital government is often signaled as a way forward for governments around the world to achieve efficiency and better service delivery to both citizens and businesses. This has made e-Government not just a choice but a requirement for countries aiming for good governance. This is due to the outcomes of adopting e-Government which are enormous-efficiency and effective government, greater participation, transparent government, better services delivery, reduction of massive corruption just to name a few. However, despite these promises, e-Government implementation still faces a threat in many developing countries more so in Africa. The prospect and constraint of e-Government initiative is an exciting area of research (Elkadi, 2013).

Scholarly investigations on e-Government have concentrated fundamentally on the effects and results of ICTs for the private sector (Ndou 2004) and the public sector organization has been sidelined in light of the fact that it will in general fall behind in innovation adoption and business reinvention. However, African governments are beginning to acknowledge the significance of ICTs in government and private sector despite the challenges it faced in adoption of e-Services (see, Heeks, 2002; Thomas et al., 2004; InfoDev, 2004).

In spite of the fact that digital government is a global phenomenon, essentially moving ICT arrangements and related hierarchical concepts from advanced economics to emerging economics seems to be wrong. Arguably, e-Government is an imported concept based on imported designs but it is diffusing slowly within Africa due to inadequate e-Readiness for e-Government (Heeks, 2002; Schuppan, 2008). Similarly, inadequate infrastructure, low literacy, poor economic development, and differing of cultural factors are prevalence in Africa (Rorissa and Demissie, 2010). From the extent literature, e-Government initiatives and models that are implemented in developing countries are derived from success stories and experiences from advanced economics (see, Chen et al., 2006; Mutula, 2013). This model transfer will inevitably fail due to several factors including institutional, leadership, political, cultural, social and financial support.

A fundamental challenge developing nations experience is poor coordination among different government establishments with respect to the insufficiency of ICT strategies and ground breaking strategies to manage e-Government initiatives (Gichoya, 2005). Another test that each government face in actualizing effective e-Government venture is the citizens' acknowledgment and usage. In this manner, teaching and preparing citizens on e-Portal administrations must not be disregard to turn away this challenge (Sarrayrih and Sriram, 2015).

Heeks (2001) argues that countries are confronted with various difficulties. The pre-conditions for e-Government and the strategic challenge to close the digital divide gap to minimize failure and to maximize progress. Heeks (2001) lamented on inadequate e-Government research in emerging economics coupled with e-Government initiatives that succeeds at first, then flops following a year or so-i.e sustainability failure.

Evans and Yen (2006), opined that Africa has the stuff to advance e-Government yet at present is enormously influenced by digital division. There is a colossal dissimilarity between rural and urban societies as far as accessing web and different ICTs are concern (Evans and Yen, 2006: 225). Additionally, poor ICT know-how, legal and privacy issues, wide digital gap, not up-to-date website and poor accessibility are pressing implementation challenges to the fruitful usage of e-Government in African nations (Nkohkwo and Islam, 2013). In many developing nations, citizens adoption of e-Service is very low and this led to e-Government initiative failure (Heeks and Santos, 2009). Again, the two actors involve in e-Government adoption-administrators and designers have contrasting interests. Further, e-Government framework failures could also be blamed for poor adoption in African and Arab countries (Al Athmay et al., 2013:89).

Another crucial test confronting the adoption of digital government in developing nations particularly those in Africa is the issue of trust. In their research on digital government usage in administrations, Carter and Bélanger's (2005) results show that convenience of e-Services, similarity and dependability in the frameworks are noteworthy indicators for citizens aim to utilize an e-Government services. Also, Meftah et al. (2015) argued that there is solid proof of a momentous connection between culture, awareness and trust and adoption of e-Government.

Corruption is among the genuine contextual limitations that face e-Government accomplishment in both advanced and emerging countries. Although corruption exists in all nations, however its power contrasts from nation to nation. Unfortunately, it is

generally normal in underdeveloped countries. e-Government could be successful in the battle against corruption (Andersen and Rand, 2006). Poor data management, information system failure spurs the high rate of e-Government failure (Heeks, 2002). Dada (2006) likewise contends that it isn't simply e-Government adoption, but information system equally fails to meet desire expectation in developing nations. A considerable number of failures of e-Government could be due to the model obtaining from developed countries to developing nations without considering obstructing elements, for example, financial, social, infrastructural, political and cultural.

III. Alternative Model for E-Government Success in Africa

e-Government is a worldwide phenomenon that has progressively attract the consideration of countries and public policy strategists among others (Azab et al. 2009). e-Government is a need for global governments that are requesting for good administration and financial return. Despite the fact that e-Government frameworks are many, yet not all are made equal. Many are constrained regarding complete methodology for an effective e-Government program. For some, access to reliable internet, low ICT proficiency, lack of political support, and digital gap are generally imperatives that influences the advancement of e-Government. Digital government still poses a challenge to many African governments and hence too many e-Government projects failed. The lack of literature on African e-Government, inadequate evaluation, more focus on case studies, digital divide, and trust can all be partly blamed for e-Government failures in Africa. Conversely, there are insufficient technical and human infrastructure in many third world nations including those in Africa (Heeks, 2002).

The slow diffusion of e-Government in developing African countries combined with deficient e-Readiness (Heeks, 2002) and different socio-cultural factors could be blamed for the high pace of e-Government failures. Heeks (2002) contends that e-Government ventures failed in Africa due to wide digital gap and to tackle these strategic difficulties, relevant actors must sensitize the public coupled with keeping e-Government activities simple, he noted. To this end, an alternative model for e-Government success in Africa is timely and indeed welcoming.

The alternative model is modified from D&M IS success model. The original model has some shortcomings. One fair criticism label against the model is the lack of empirical testing and the need for further validation is recommended. It was initially designed to measured e-Commerce system success and therefore require further testing on e-Government success. First published in 1992, IS model was theoretical and empirical proven in IS research in the 1970s and 1980s (DeLone and McLean, 2003). The IS model has changed and advanced during the last decade and new technological invention has appeared ever since. Therefore, as technology evolves, we must keep abreast with such changes. Scholarly research on evaluation of IS model effectiveness has developed over the years. Arguably, these demerits of the model are fair enough and thus even acknowledged by DeLone and McLean (2003). Another demerit of the model is that lot of questions were and still raise on its effectiveness. Scholars are in contention to find which constructs best suit the model. Further, "DeLone and McLean asked for the model to be validated and updated and urged further scholarly investigation into the model" (Wang and Liao, 2008:719).

Although IS success model has received little research on updating and validating the original model (For example, see, DeLone and McLean, 2003; Wang and Liao, 2008). This study observed from the literature that e-Government services will fit good on the updated model. The study has argued that e-Government success does not depend on technology per se but on citizens. Therefore, information provided needs to be of top quality that could warrant high IT adoption in developing countries especially those in Africa. Further, the model would also be beneficial since it is built on key construct as citizen trust, political will, readiness and willingness of bureaucrats to adopt new technology etc. These variables are crucial to e-Government success in developing nations.

IV. Proposed Model and its Dimensions

The original model is a multidimensional and interdependent construct and there are relations among various dimensions (DeLone and Mclean, 2003). Our model is important because of high data quality which will lead to high adoption rate for both public and private sector. Further, the proposed model contains variables such political and bureaucratic will, trust, sensitization etc. These variables would help to overcome the problems of embracing e-Government in Africa. Can this model be a success in Africa? Arguably, it can fit good in Africa. This paper has observed in the literature that African e-Government lack information quality and their websites rarely updated. Further, inadequate political and bureaucratic support in Africa also leads to massive insecurity among citizens. The proposed model aims at addressing these issues of data security, trust, and privacy laws. The following variables are examined below:

Information quality: It deals with how accurate, timely, complete, vital, and consistency the information provide is to the public (DeLone and Mclean, 2003). How accurate the information is, how timely, relevance and consistent the information is, all affect user intention to

use. As mentioned earlier, many government websites in Africa provide little input in providing accurate, timely, consistent and relevant information.

System quality: System quality has to do with the individual impact on ICTs. It is about data quality, reliability, functionality, portability, and flexibility. These sub-variables all have bearing on citizens. People may be willing to use portal if the data or information provided is of quality, and the system portable and flexible. For example, Tunisia integrated electronic service delivery of various organizations on the same portal (Mellouli, 2014). The quality of information system coupled with user friendly web portal and ease to use services will improve the acceptance of e-Government.
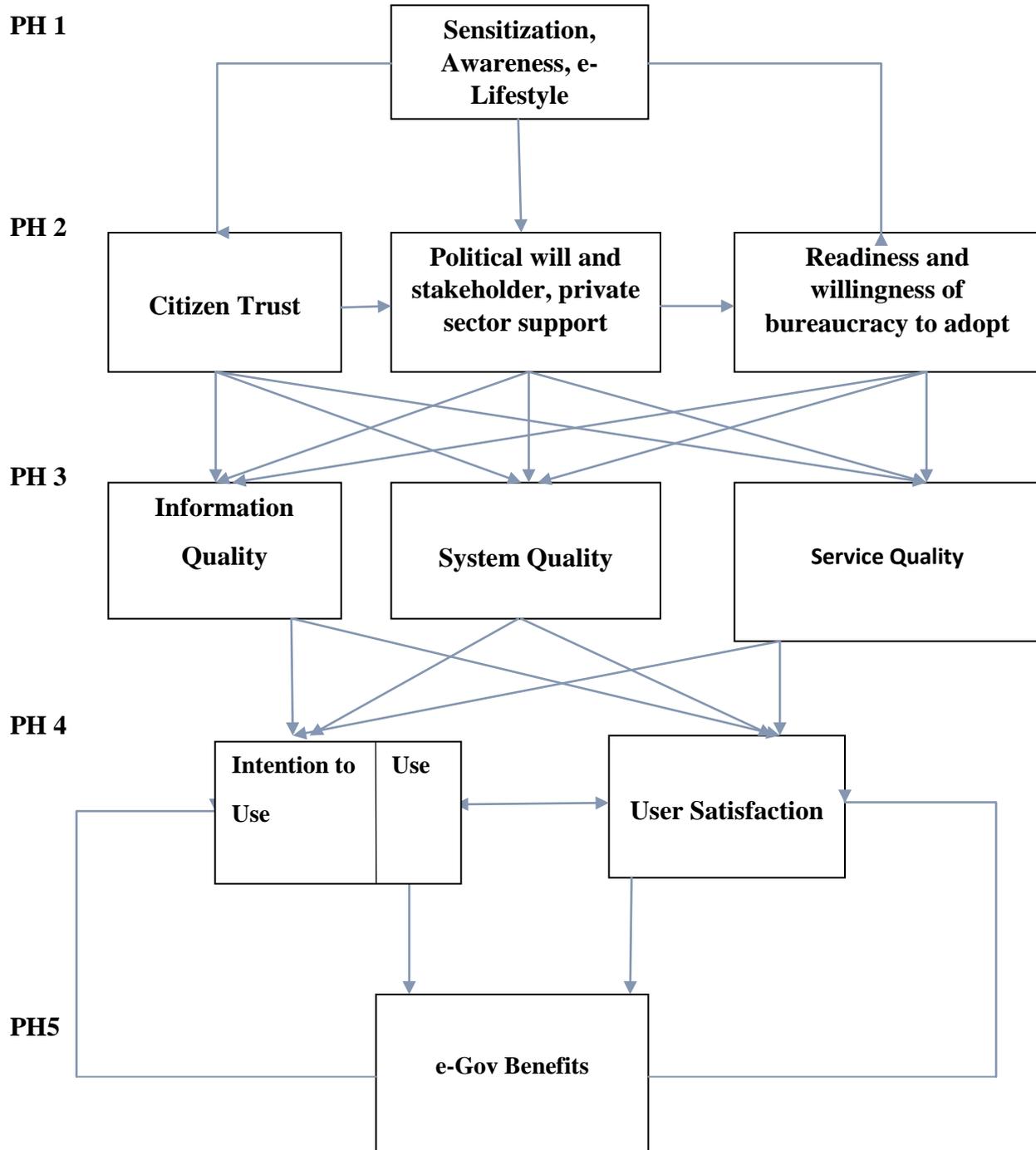
Figure 1: The proposed alternative model for e-Government success adopted from DeLone and McLean (2003)

Service quality: The effectiveness of IS model depends on service quality. Here the focus should be product. It deals with the expectations and perceptions of the citizens, their satisfaction levels in the service provided to them, and priorities for improvements (e-Government working group, 2007). Accordingly, e-Government triumph to a greater degree depends on "service quality" and arguably the most vital variable of the proposed model (DeLone and Mclean, 2003).

Intention to use and use: The "Intention to use" deals with people's attitude, whereas "use" concentrate on behavior. People can only use ICT systems if it is easy to use, accessible and quality. These are influential on user perception to use the IS systems. This also depends on government and stakeholder commitment and support coupled with online provision of service to citizens.

User satisfaction: As in the original D&M model, both use and satisfaction of user are related. If government concentrate on increasing satisfaction level of citizen, this will be a positive impact on use and intention to use e-Government systems. (DeLone and Mclean, 2003). Many a times in developing economics, governments hardly update their webpage and as such discourages the public from using such sites.

Net benefit: The impact of e-Government services is huge. These benefits include competitive advantage, strategic benefits, and informational benefits. The ICTs must be able to improve the user's output per time used. Customer satisfaction and the way management regulates work should be improved. e-Government projects usually come with massive promises including service quality.

Sensitization, awareness, and e-Lifestyle: Indeed e-Government initiatives are across Africa but little is known about it. Therefore, there is dire need of public sensitization in the media outlets. Citizen centric e-Services will triumph hence should be all inclusive. This awareness creation will lead citizen to adopt e-Lifestyle and e-Services (for details, see the phases of the model).

Citizen trust: This study has argued that citizen trust depends on privacy laws, data security, data quality and good and timely service delivery, ease to use the system are all positive means to gain public trust. According to Aida and Majdi (2014), Tunisian national culture is characterized by high uncertainty avoidance-explain the level to which members of society feel threatened by unknown conditions. Tunisian now prefer online transaction instead of traditional way of doing business because of the trust and confidence the citizens have on e-Government services. However, there is still issues of trust in the system and this has impacted on adoption of e-Services.

Political and bureaucratic will and private sector support: Political endorsement, stakeholder and private sector support are all crucial in e-Government success in Africa. If only Africa has quality leadership and stakeholder support coupled with willingly bureaucrats can e-Government succeed.

Readiness and willingness of bureaucrats to adopt new technology: This is of fundamental importance for e-Government to be effective in Africa-the will to adopt 'Open Government'. This is one of the success stories of Tunisia. For instance, the Government of Tunisia realized the potentials of digital government in transforming the economy and the public is more than ever willing to adopt e-Government initiatives. The country's e-Readiness is relatively good coupled with good internet, political will and bureaucratic support (Aida and Majdi, 2014).

V. Phases of the Model

In Figure 1 above, the model is adopted from the famous D&M IS model and further developed to suit the context of e-Government in Africa. Although the original model consists of six dimensions: information quality, system quality, service quality, use, user satisfaction, and perceived net benefit, the proposed alternative model is updated and developed to meet Africa's need by adding five necessary dimensions: e-Government initiatives, sensitization, awareness and e-Lifestyle, citizen trust, political will, stakeholder and private sector support, readiness and willingness of bureaucrats to adopt new technology. e-Government is complex and needs to be approach holistically. Therefore, any successful e-Government project must be simple or KISS (Keep It Short Simple). On this note, the proposed alternative model for Africa would be implemented in a phase manner. This would further enable the easy monitoring of the various phases. The model comprises of five (5) interdependent phases (for instance, see the model in figure 1 for further details and dimensions).

In the literature, it is observed that e-Government has already arrived in Africa and is not necessary to include the initiative stage. Although this study tactically excludes initiative stage, however, it is compelled to highlight its significance. e-Government achievement relies upon citizens. The individuals are the most significant resource in any e-Government venture and should accordingly be given priority. Researchers perceived the issue of low-level of citizens' support and appropriation toward e-Government. Although many African governments have long passed the initiative stage, more concentration should be on citizen-centric e-Government services. African governments and different stakeholders must set out on different e-Government activities and should see internet government as a need as well as a precondition for

good financial return and better administration. e-Government initiatives must provide comprehensive and comparative model for e-Government project. For e-Government advancement, robust strategy and policy for better adoption of e-Government is needed in Africa.

Sensitization, awareness, and e-Lifestyle are situated in the first phase of the model. Awareness of e-Government is about information and acknowledgment human has over e-Government services. Awareness is significant in the accomplishment of e-Government advancement. Behavioral change from the citizens and state officials begins with illumination about e-Government frameworks and its likely advantages. It is about informing and marketing by the government and stakeholders to its citizens and employees. Although e-Government has reached Africa, but it is dismayed to realize that many Africans are still not aware of its presence let alone its potential outcomes. Governments and stakeholders need to sensitized the public about the benefits of e-Government through radio talk shows, TV programs, graphics, billboards, audio clips on government websites for the disables in society. For e-Government to be triumph in Africa, all sectors of the society must be included in the process including the disables. Awareness creation is of great essence to successful e-Government projects in Africa.

Further, citizen ought to be seen as clients and the government and relevant partners should promptly give internet access at a less expensive rate so as to advance e-Lifestyle in Africa. Unless internet is cheap, modest and moderate, digital gap will worsen social orders in societies. The application and acknowledgment of new method of getting things done-an e-Lifestyle, e-Learning, e-Entertainment, e-Communications and e-Transactions are convincing reasons why citizens must be connected (Mahizhnan and Andiappan, 2002).

The second phase in the model are citizen trust, political will, readiness and willingness of bureaucrats to adopt new technology, stakeholder and private sector support. Gharleghi et al. (2015) citing Kim Lean (2008) states that trust comes about if the websites are legal, ethical and trustworthy. This will boost confidence level of the user. Most of e-Government authorities in Africa are facing a major problem in the issue of trust towards digital government and the government themselves because of high level of political corruption. For successful digital government projects in Africa, there must be a high level of trust in government and that of the internet.

Gharleghi et al. (2015) contend that the citizen's confidence in their government also impacted on e-Government development. Confidence in e-Government websites is related to trust in government. This issue of trust must be tackled by governments in Africa for e-Government to be successful. In addition, any successful e-Government projects need political

blessings to succeed. Political support and endorsement are necessary condition for e-Government development in Africa. The political willingness also needs to be complemented with stakeholders and private sector support for Africa to succeed. Similarly, the willingness and readiness of bureaucrats to adopt new technological innovations will not only make e-Government projects succeed but will also make their job easier in a more effective and efficient way.

The third phase of the alternative model includes information quality, system quality, and service quality, which arguably all have impacted on people's intention to use ICT systems. The information quality, system quality, and service quality are all necessary conditions for e-Government development in Africa. System quality is measured in terms of ease-of-use, functionality, reliability, flexibility, data quality, portability, integration, and importance. Quality of information is appraised in terms of how accurate, timely, complete, significant, and consistent information is to the public (DeLone and McLean, 2003). Unless African governments incorporate the above-mentioned variables in their e-Government projects, success would remain far-fetching. People can only use ICTs application if the systems are of quality, information provided are of significant and quality and above all the provided services are easy to use and beneficial to the public. These have direct impact on the fourth phase.

The fourth stage is the intention to use, use, and satisfaction of the user. There will be no e-Government without people, therefore the importance of citizen in e-Government cannot be over emphasized. People tend to use system if the information provided is of quality, ease to use, data quality, accurate and consistent information. These are critical issues that pose challenge in many African e-Government services. On many occasion, African governments websites are not updated or poor data management. This study has observed that only if African governments can improve on quality in data, ICT systems, and e-Service, can the overall e-Government development in Africa triumph. The final phase is e-Government benefits. The benefits are enormous. Arguably, if this model is put in to practice in a phase manner coupled with effective monitoring and evaluation plan, it may lead to potential net benefit of e-Government in Africa. Due to the diverse nature of Africa, this study recommends for a further development and validation of this alternative model.

VI. Conclusion

Digital government is the innovation of the 21st century and its importance in transforming the way government does business cannot be over emphasized. We often blamed government of too bureaucratic, slow and lack of innovation in this ever changing world. It is with hope that e-Government could transformed the

public sector to be more responsive to contemporary demands from the public. The modernization of countries using technology has immense benefits in transforming public administration. These benefits include fast service delivery, accountability and transparency, effective and efficient government, minimize corruption among government employees, and increase business opportunities, just to name a few. However, it is gloomy that these benefits are far fetching for many developing countries especially those in Africa.

An alternative success model for e-Government development in Africa was developed. It was an adaptation from D&M IS model that is further developed to suit the present research objectives. With the alternative model, developing nations especially those in Africa can use it as a guide for future e-Government development initiatives. The results of this study show that political and bureaucratic commitment, economic development, right policies, participation in e-Services, and socio-cultural development are sufficient or necessary factors for e-Government development in Africa. This study recommends its application on the ongoing e-Government initiatives in Africa. e-Government is an interesting and quite new area; therefore, further research is recommended on e-Government adoption, implementation problems and challenges in Africa. Although this research does not choose to measure the various dimensions or variables use in the proposed model, further research is recommended to measure the variables empirically.

References Références Referencias

1. AL-KHOURI, Ali M. (2011), "An Innovative Approach for e-Government Transformation," International Journal of Managing Value and Supply Chains (IJMVSC), Vol: 2, No:1, pp.22-43.
2. AZAB, Nahed Amin et al. (2009), "A Suggested Framework for Assessing Electronic Government Readiness in Egypt," Electronic Journal of e-Government, Vol:7, No:1, pp.11-28, available online at www.ejeg.com
3. BACKUS, Michiel (2001), "E-Governance and Developing Countries," RESEARCH REPORT No. 3.
4. BECKER, Jörg et al. (2004), "eGovernment Success Factors," Conference Paper in Lecture Notes in Computer Science. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-540-30078-6_87 · Source: DBLP
5. DELONE, William. H. and MCLEAN, Ephraim. R. (1992) "Information Systems Success: The Quest for the Dependent Variable", Information Systems Research, Vol.:3, No:1, pp. 60-95.
6. DELONE, William H. and MCLEAN, Ephraim R. (2003), "The DeLone and McLean Model of Information Systems Success: A Ten-Year Update," Journal of Management Information Systems/ Spring, Vol: 19, No: 4, pp. 9–30. M.E. Sharpe, Inc. 0742–1222/2003 $9.50 + 0.00.
7. FINGER, Matthias and PÉCOUD, Gaëlle (2003), "From e-Government to eGovernance? Towards a model of e-Governance," Electronic Journal of eGovernment, Vol:1, No:1, pp.52-62), available online at www.ejeg.com
8. GHARLEGHI, Behrooz et al. (2015), "Adoption of E-Government among Bahraini Citizens," Asian Social Science, Vol:11, No:4, pp.141-149, ISSN 1911-2017 EISSN 1911-2025 Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education.
9. HEEKS, Richard (2002), "Information Systems and Developing Countries: Failure, Success, and Local Improvisations," The Information Society, Vol:18, pp.101– 112, copyright Taylor & Francis 0197-2243/ 02 DOI: 10.1080/01972240290075039
10. HEEKS, Richard and STANFORTH, Carolyne (2007), "Understanding e-government project trajectories from an actor-network perspective," European Journal of Information Systems, Vol:6, No:2, pp. 165-177
11. HEEKS, Richard and BAILUR, Savita (2007) "Analyzing e-Government Research: Perspectives, Philosophies, Theories, Methods, and Practice", Government Information Quarterly, Vol:24, No:2, 243265, which has been published in final form at: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740624X06000943
12. NKOHKWO, Quinta Nven-akeng and ISLAM, Sirajul M. (2013), "Challenges to the Successful Implementation of e-Government Initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Literature Review" Electronic Journal of e-Government, Vol:11, No:2, pp253- 253, available online at www.ejeg.com
13. RORISSA, Abebe and DEMISSIE, Dawit (2010), "An analysis of African eGovernment service websites," Government Information Quarterly Vol:27, pp.161–169. 0740-624X/$, Published by Elsevier Inc. doi:10.1016/j.giq.2009.12.003
14. YILDIZ, Mete (2007), "E-government research: Reviewing the literature, limitations, and ways forward," Government Information Quarterly 24, PP.646–665. DOI: 10.1016/j.giq.2007.01.002
15. CHEN, Y. N. et al. (2006), "E-Government Strategies in Developed and Developing Countries: An Implementation Framework and Case Study," Journal of Global Information Management, Vol:14, No:1, pp.23-46, Copyright, Idea Group Inc.
16. ELKADI, Hatem (2013), "Success and failure factors for e-government projects: A case from Egypt," Egyptian Informatics Journal, Vol:14, pp.165–173. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.eij.2013.06.002

17. GICHOYA, David (2005) "Factors Affecting the Successful Implementation of ICT Projects in Government" The Electronic Journal of e-Government, Vol:3, No:4, pp 175-184, available online at www.ejeg.com

18. MUTULA, Stephen M. (2013), "e-Government Divide: Implications for sub-Saharan Africa, "In Information Ethics for Africa: Cross-cutting Themes. Pretoria: ACEIE, pp.59-69.

19. NDOU, Valentina (2004), "E-Government for Developing Countries: Opportunities and Challenges", The Electronic Journal on Information Systems in Developing Countries, Vol:26, No:1, pp.1-24.

20. AL ATHMAY, Alaa-Aldin Abdul Rahim A. (2013), "e-Governance in Arab Countries: Status and Challenges," Global Journal of Business Research, Vol:7, No:5.

21. EVANS, Donna and YEN, David C. (2006), "E-Government: Evolving relationship of citizens and government, domestic, and international development," Government Information Quarterly Vol:23, pp.207–235. doi:10.1016/j.giq.2005.11.004

22. GICHOYA, David (2005) "Factors Affecting the Successful Implementation of ICT Projects in Government" The Electronic Journal of e-Government, Vol:3, No:4, pp 175-184, available online at www.ejeg.com

23. RORISSA, Abebe and DEMISSIE, Dawit (2010), "An analysis of African eGovernment service websites," Government Information Quarterly Vol:27, pp.161–169. 0740-624X/$, Published by Elsevier Inc. doi:10.1016/j.giq.2009.12.003

24. SARRAYRIH, Mohammad A. and SRIRAM, B. (2015), "Major challenges in developing a successful e-government: A review on the Sultanate of Oman," Journal of King Saud University, Computer and Information Sciences, Vol:27, pp.230–235. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jksuci.2014.04.004

25. WANG, Yi-Shun and LIAO, Yi-Wen (2008), "Assessing eGovernment systems success: A validation of the DeLone and McLean model of information systems success," Government Information Quarterly, Vol:25, pp.717–733. doi:10.1016/j.giq.2007.06.002

26. HEEKS, Richard & SANTOS, Rita (2009), "Understanding Adoption of eGovernment: Principals, Agents and Institutional Dualism," Centre for Development Informatics Institute for Development Policy and Management, SED. University of Manchester. The iGovernment working paper series. Paper No.19.

27. HEEKS, Richard (2002), "eGovernment in Africa: Promise and Practice," Institute for Development Policy and Management University of Manchester. The iGovernment working paper series. Paper No.13.

28. HEEKS, Richard (2001), "Understanding e-Governance for Development," Institute for Development Policy and Management. University of Manchester, iGovernment working paper series. Paper No. 11. View/Download from: http://www.man.ac.uk/idpm/idpm_dp.htm#ig

29. HEEKS, Richard (2003), "Most eGovernment-for-Development Projects Fail: How Can Risks be Reduced?" Institute for Development Policy and Management, University of Manchester. iGovernment Working Paper Series. Paper No.14.

30. SAPARNIENE, Diana (2013), "From e-Government to e-Governance: e-Initiatives in Europe," Access on 24/10/2016 via www.nispa.org/files/conferences/2013/papers/201306191000380

31. Working Group on E-Government in the Developing World (2000), "The 2002 Roadmap for E-Government in the Developing World: 10 Questions EGovernment Leaders Should Ask Themselves," Pacific Council on International Policy, The Western Partner of the Council on Foreign Relations.

32. Open Government in Uruguay: Self-assessment Report September, 2013.

33. PARRA, Diana (?), "Digital Agenda Uruguay: Agency for e-Government and Information Society" www.itu.int/net4/wsis/stocktaking/projects/FileManager/DownloadProjectFile?

34. MAHIZHNAN, Arun and ANDIAPPAN, Narayanan (2002), "e-Government: The Singapore," Tamil Internet, California, USA.

35. GHARLEGHI, Behrooz et al. (2015), "Adoption of E-Government among Bahraini Citizens," Asian Social Science, Vol:11, No:4, pp.141-149, ISSN 1911-2017 EISSN 1911-2025 Published by Canadian Center of Science and Education.

Creating Conducive Atmosphere through Institution of Good Political-Economic Policies for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

By Past. Prof. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel
& Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos

Obong University

Abstract- This study concerns itself with the creation and administering of an enabling investment climate that will guarantee a peaceful operation and stabilization of the private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy. Obtaining a free and cordial business atmosphere will go a long way to bring about poverty eradication. The Nigerian economy must enjoy a peaceful environment to allow the economy and business to strive to put to an end of poverty. The economy needed a robust investment to push the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The 2020 vision of bringing Nigeria to be one of the top 20 most industrialized nations of the world can be achieved in a peaceful environment. Several suggestions were postulated for a way forward if our economy must be sustainable.

Keywords: policies, investment climate, private and public sector, nigerian economy.

GJHSS-F Classification: FOR Code: 349901

CREATINGCONDUCIVEATMOSPHERETHROUGHINSTITUTIONOFGOODPOLITICALECONOMICPOLICIESFORSUSTAINABLEECONOMICDEVELOPMENTINNIGERIA

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Creating Conducive Atmosphere through Institution of Good Political-Economic Policies for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

Past. Prof. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel [α] & Dr. Umana, Emmanuel Amos [σ]

Abstract- This study concerns itself with the creation and administering of an enabling investment climate that will guarantee a peaceful operation and stabilization of the private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy. Obtaining a free and cordial business atmosphere will go a long way to bring about poverty eradication. The Nigerian economy must enjoy a peaceful environment to allow the economy and business to strive to put to an end of poverty. The economy needed a robust investment to push the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The 2020 vision of bringing Nigeria to be one of the top 20 most industrialized nations of the world can be achieved in a peaceful environment. Several suggestions were postulated for a way forward if our economy must be sustainable.

Keywords: policies, investment climate, private and public sector, nigerian economy.

I. Introduction

The Nigerian government has set a robust target of achieving the set 2020 vision of obtaining a stable economy and be one of the top twenty (20) most industrialized nations of the world, which requires a peaceful environment. This achievable through a revolutionary approach to obtain economic growth and development, capable of boasting of the high annual GDP growth rate of 13% average to cause a significant and visible change in the quality of lives, good capita income of citizens of the nation. To achieve this, laudable vision means that massive jobs be created that will eliminate poverty in Nigeria. The economy of Nigeria is measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which maintains an average annual 6% growth rate of 6% in the last ten years. Globally, it is regarded as a very decent performance following the maintenance of the growth rate during the recent global economic crisis that occurs between 2008 – 2009 when the USA., U.K, and Japan went into recession. For Nigeria to achieve the same potential growth level of not less than 6% in our 2020 vision, then the nation had to work harder. To attain our vision and be among the 20 most developed nations (as measured by GDP in 2020, we are to grow twice the rate, that is 11 – 13% per annum for at least ten (10) years. Our experience was the dwindling rate of unemployment, which has worsened in the last ten years from 15% in 2003 to at least 22% in 2013. Also, the Poverty rate had deteriorated from about 60% in 1999 to 70% in 2009, showing that more than 70% of our people live below $1 a day.

The question that readily comes to one's mind is whether anything has gone wrong with our economy? Even though some characteristics of our economy can help explain both the under-performance and lack of impact on the quality of life of the citizens, yet there has been less improvement in terms of unemployment and poverty rate of Nigerians. We find in the literature some reasons adduced for the problem. They are said to be:

i. Over-dependence on crude petroleum and gas as the main source of national income, contributing about 90% of total national income and 93% of foreign exchange earnings (Abomaye-Nimenibo, 2019). The labour in this sector of the economy is skilled employed by overseas firms, and much of the value created is taken out of Nigeria. Therefore, job creation opportunity is limited though the potential is there. The price is usually volatile and usually determined by the international market. There has always been the boom and boast cycle, which disrupts consistent national income flow.

ii. Since the creation of Nigeria, agriculture has remained the main contributor to GDP, which ordinarily should have been good news except that agriculture has remained at the peasant level with cutlasses and hoes as the chief technological tools for the larger percentage of Nigerians. This made agriculture in Nigeria unattractive to both the peasant farmers and potential investors. Young farmers quickly migrate to the urban centres, leaving the old and weak to grapple with it. Leaders and policymakers pay lip service to commercialize this sector of our economy.

Author α: Ph.D, M.Sc., B.Sc. Economics, MBA Management and UD, Personnel Management and Industrial Relations, Director of Postgraduate Studies, School of Postgraduate Studies, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Lga, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria. e-mail: wasanim2006@yahoo.com

Author σ: Ph.D, M.Sc Criminology, M.Sc. Public Order and Information Management, M.Sc. Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution, LLB (Hons); BL. Law, FCIArb, FCTI, CFE (USA), FCILRM, FNIM, CFE (USA). Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, Obong University, Obong Ntak, Etim Ekpo Local Government Area, Akwa Ibom State. Nigeria.

iii. Low industrial capacity has dogged the nation, and even the installed capacity is chronically underutilized, worsened by the increasing uncompetitive of Nigerian manufactured goods in a globalized economy.

iv. Jobs are created as investments grows, and there is no proven preferred master plan for sustainable investments. Nigeria seems to have been receiving a growing level of direct foreign investment, but this is mainly in the upstream sector of the hydrocarbon industry with minimal impact on job creation.

v. Poor development of the SME sector of the Nigerian economy due to poor management skills and difficulty in accessing reasonably priced long-term funding characterized economy.

vi. There has been a systemic corruption in the country which is inimical with development.

vii. The unemployment rate in Nigeria is very high. All the numerous schemes aimed at supporting the economy have all yielded with minimum positive impact.

a) Explanation of Good Political-Economic Policy

The term Political-Economic Policy refers to government or public policy, which, according to Abomaye-Nimenibo and Timothy (2019), is often confused by people who could not understand what it meant. The public policy is said to be the formulation of legislation as a result of government politically prioritized ideas with that broad policy directives statements directed at civil service and civil agencies periodically to enhance adequate socio-economic and market stability aimed at the productivity of output. These policies instituted by governments, political organizations, social organizations, labour groups, educational institutions, labour groups, service organizations, communities, and even religious organizations such as churches affect the lives of individuals and business organizations in their everyday activities.

The pronouncements or policies of these establishments affect man's life in every implication, especially the economic lives of people. The concept of strategy, according to Ikelegbe (2014), is central to the actions of governments, private organizations, and communities. That government commits much time, energy and resources to the development and implementation of these policy statements, which are recurrent features of every government, and these public statements called public policies are offshoots of successive governments with respective priority.

Changes in government showcase itself in public policy, which does not change when there is a change in government, the resultant effect of such an unchanged policy often brings about economic stability. Economic stability is one of the cardinal functions or goals of an economy, be it traditional or modern economy. The steadiness of public policy is vital, as its existence ensures market stability. A stable economy means so much to business magnets that hold every economy and controls the polity of that nation as it is vital in maintaining good relationships with employers and trade unions and or between employees and management of organizations. Employees and management of organizations are, therefore, as dear to an economy of a nation as it is the hob of the economy for producing the goods and services in any economy. It is, therefore, important that public opinion on matters like those of trade union government should be handled with utmost care. The frontier of public policy seems so eclectic that it touches all the facets of human endeavours, be it social, economic, behavioural, financial, etc.

b) Government Role in Public Policies

When we talk of Government, we simply refer to it as the legal entity that can sue and be sued also. That body of persons has the authority or mandate from the people to govern a state or country or local community or a particular ministry in office. It is the system by which a state or municipal is governed. The Government is the body of persons having the action or authority to control or regulate a government or an organized institution of people of a particular geographical enclave. The Government is also referred to as the political entity having the political direction and exercises power over the actions of the members or citizens or inhabitants or societies, or states, or communities within a particular geographical location (Abomaye-Nimenibo, 2013).

The government plays a significant role when it comes to activities, she performs upon which; she exercises public policies that are mixtures of legislation with politically prioritized ideas with which broad policy directive statements are issued, which are directed at civil service and community agencies from time to time for implementation, to enhance adequate socio-economic and market stability, aimed productivity of output. The divergent roles of government the issuance of public statements for implementation in every sphere of the lives of the citizenry. The government has many roles to perform in an economy, by making and spending money, creates and consume goods and services, creates jobs, and employ workforce. The Federal, state, and local governments raise funds directly through taxes, levies, fines, fees, etc. to enable her carry out her functions in the economy. These areas include the maintenance of peace, law and order, defence and security, the regulation of the economy through public policy statements directed at the petroleum oil, mining, agricultural, the industrial and manufacturing sectors, and more especially with the budget, etc. as well as areas of development plans, social distributive justice, progressive taxation, efficient utilization of resources. Participation in crisis resolution during a financial or economic crisis, maintenance of

price stability and ceiling, control of inflation, stoppage of black marketing especially in crude oil or petroleum bunkering, maintenance of law and order during periods of political disorder, crisis, or chaos situations. In the final analysis, the government plays various roles in the state among those roles. Public policies according to Abomaye-Nimenibo, (2019), should be firm, enduring, and enacted in the true spirit of patriotism, for justly developmental to bring about economic development and growth.

II. Creating a Stable Investment Climate

Nigeria has to create a stable investment climate to enhance sustainable socio- economic development by carrying out the following functions in the economy:

a) Ensuring Law and Order in the Country

In our concerted effort to transform Nigeria into a nation where law and order form the decorum, the lopsided constitution of the country need updating to become contemporary and enforceable. The change we clamour for must begin with the government and its agencies obeying all the laws and holding court pronouncements, which have to be sacrosanct and inviolable until reversed by a court of superior jurisdiction. Also, due process must become our nature, and the leaders must follow it and ensure it compliance in all aspects of national spheres. Furthermore, our law courts need to be re-formed to make them bastions of justice, which has to be dispensed impartially with utmost urgency and create an image of an incorruptible institution.

b) Creating a stable policy Environment

Policy instability is one of the greatest discouragements to investment. Investors and business publics do not like surprises, but crave for stability. If Nigerians have a choice to make between decent but unstable policies and bad but stable policies, many will prefer the bad but firm dogma. However, guidelines are not optional for investments because of decent policies, which must go through all angles considered, and all stakeholder's interest taken into consideration. Therefore, investors have choices to make, and the government should not make decisions that will hamper investment profitability.

c) Secure Lives and Properties in the nation

The security of lives and properties is a crucial factor that attracts any sort of investment. Excluding the business of sweet crude, diamond, and gold, which attracts well- sophisticated robbery all the time, other commercial ventures does not. Many investors want to be alive to enjoy the fruit of their labours. The Nigerian environment is currently unsafe for both life and property due to the growing new vocation of kidnapping, duping, or embarrassment of "419" kingpins, armed robbery,

religion, and ethnic clashes are prevalent in the nation which poses countless security risks for our Nation. The state needs to reinvest in our Police force and make it a professional security outfit that is well- trained, well-equipped, and well-moderated. The entire existing Police force should be incarcerated and replaced with incorruptible middle-aged men and women with proven talents for an extremely jaundiced cleaning to rid the police of all the "poisonous wastes" that prevent her from being standing up to its duties and challenges. Therefore, mobilizing a society towards peacebuilding and crime prevention must be consistent and should not be a one-time activity, but, frequently and in an organized and pre-scheduled manner. Also, traditional associations and local groups are to be amalgamated as one structure in community policing strategy since assessing residents are possible with these associations (Umana and Abomaye-Nimenibo, 2020).

d) Abolish Corruption in Nigeria

There is the need for Nigeria to fight corruption with the might she had to redeem its image as a very corrupt nation. Nigerian occupies the lower bottom place on the corruption perception index of Transparency International, which is shameful and reduces the dignity of Nigerians in the eyes of the world, which makes investors run away from investing in Nigeria. To eradicate corruption in Nigeria by taking the following steps.

Steps Towards the creation of Environment with zero or minimum Corruption are:

All contestants to any political office must declare their assets and explain the sources openly.

i. All appointees to any political office must declare their assets and explain the sources of wealth used in acquiring his/her wealth. These declarations must be updated yearly, not just at the end of the tenure of an officer.

ii. The public procurement Act should be vigorously enforced with clear punishments meted openly to offenders.

iii. Government income and expenditure at all levels must be transparent. All the alleged "official" corruption in the Nigerian political system (payment for budget, an inducement for confirmation or bribe to impeach, etc.) and be abolished by the President and the offenders punished accordingly.

iv. The police and our security officers must stop extortions from drivers and travellers whether demanded or freely offered. Our police force must not be seen as one that can be bribed, and offenders go scot-free.

v. The regulatory agencies. including the Customs & Excise and Immigrations Services, must meet and exceed revenue and other targets. They must wash off the taint of being seen as nests of corruption.

vi. The Courts of law and their Judges must refuse to accept inducements from litigants. The Judges should dock any lawyer who offers him gifts in the chambers or at home.

e) Businesses to Remain Competitively Attractive

To remain competitively attractive for investments in the wake of global economic crisis, both the federal Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission, and the Central Bank will need to intensify their fiscal, monetary, and external policies thrusts to make the macro-economic environment even more stable and investment-friendly by creating irresistible incentives. Although the challenges of Nigeria will take some time to resolve, we need to compensate for areas of weakness like poor infrastructure and the poor image of the nation by introducing mouth-watering and irresistible incentives, such as:

i. Tax holdings up to 5 years for investors in critical and strategic areas by compensating them with low corporate tax rates and tax cuts in indirect taxes such as VAT).

ii. The building of industrial estates and industrial clusters at the government provided the land where rudimentary infrastructure is developed and recovery of costs be done over a 5-10-year period.

iii. Complete elimination of double taxation and multiple taxes by the State and Local Governments.

iv. Government adopting the same policy incentives of Dubai and Macedonia to prevent capital flight.

v. Continual sustenance of the Export Expansion Grant (EEG), which has been effective in promoting non-oil export in Nigeria in the last couple of years.

vi. The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) be revamped and strengthened to effectively promote Nigeria as an admirable investment country while new and exciting incentives be granted to boost further investments.

f) Encourage massive Investment in infrastructure in the following areas:

i. *Electric Power*

The Nigerian vision 2020 reports that the installed electricity generation capacity of 6000 megawatts must grow to a minimum of 3,500 MW by the year 2020. The existing PHCN power plants and transmission networks be aggressively rehabilitated. The NIPP projects will have to be fast-tracked with dedication. New independent power producers must be incentivized into the market to expand supply through different sources. The Hydro Plant, Coal-fired plant, and Renewable energy plant (solar, wind, biomass) need to be empowered. Nigeria has to motivate local production of power sector consumables like cables, conductors, insulators and minor transmission and distributing low-tech equipment's. The full implementation of the power sector reform Act of 2005

is a necessary. Therefore, restructuring and re-strengthening of the National Electricity Regulatory Commission (NERC) be pursued vigorously. Also, the full implementation of the multi-year tariff order (MUTO), which promotes full cost recovery for the private investors in the sector, is of prime necessity. The extensive expansion of the gas infrastructure grid network to improve the supply of gas to the NIPP and other gas-fired plants in the nation be given its priority. Freeing up the pricing of the domestic and industrial gas to achieve an uninhibited supply of gas is of utmost concern.

ii. *Transportation*

The shortfall in transport infrastructure in Nigeria is very high; being second to the electric power shortage. Our road net-work to serve a modern economy of Nigeria is very poor and poorly maintained, causing danger to road users. Nigeria once had viable rail system which ran from South-West and South-East to the North providing transportation for passengers, and goods and palm produce to and from seaports in Lagos and Port Harcourt; which has become moribund, according to Ohuabunwa S.I, thus putting all weight of the mercantile traffic on the limited roads, that becomes dilapidated often. Today, rail transport is a mere jingle and political campaign with promised rhetoric jokes.

The state of Nigerian air transportation may be slightly less distressing after the multiple air disasters of 2005-2006 catastrophic secessions.

Nigeria has numerous rivers with expansive oceanic shoreline without full potential use in the traffic of humans and cargo even within the body of coastal waters. Marine transportation was neglected and relegated to the background. The foremost rivers be dredged. The dredging of River Niger has been on the nation's bill for many years and except for some recent lukewarm action. The building of a second River Niger Bridge at Onitsha has also been on the drawing board for so many years.

Nigeria needs to rehabilitate the existing networks, which include:

a. Construction of multi-lane highways to link the North to the South and West, and the East.

b. Development of an expansive multi-modal transportation network for our major cities.

c. Massive construction of link and feeder roads into the national highway.

d. Immediate modernization of airports, and improvement of infrastructures, installation of modern navigational safety equipment.

e. Execution of the initiative of making Nigerian ports more efficient, viable, and competitive.

f. The rebuilding and upgrading of a workable railway system with modern coaches that will run from the North to the South and West as well as from the West to the East.

g. The building of extended light rails linking states and cities that will link into the national rail grid.

h. In all these, human capital developments, maintenance capabilities in the sectors are a necessity.

In all, Nigeria should develop a sound national transportation policy, and draw up a master plan that will cover all state capitals and major cities, just like Port Harcourt Master plan of 1975 where the manufacturing of Port Harcourt is considerably more diversified than that of most other industrial centres in Nigeria. Some 60% of small- scale villagers in and around Port Harcourt, according to the 1975 Master Plan, rely on elementary agriculture for their existence (Abomaye-Nimenibo and Abomaye- Nimenibo, 2020). The Government and the private sector should partner together in achieving these laudable ventures, with a well-articulated government policy and Master plan.

iii. *Investment in other critical and Support Areas*

Nigeria must promote investment in other critical infrastructure to support the creation of an attractive environment if we are to build a viable nation. The availability of Information and communication technology, industrial development, and the provision of potable drinking water are crucial to the extent, which will, in turn, create a suitable investment environment. The recent investment in the telecommunication sector, with the introduction of GSM technology, has proved the attractiveness of the Nigerians economy, brining 'the telecoms revolution.' It is imperious that we diversify our economy and restructure the various sectors to increase their yield, bring about productivity, and create jobs for the teeming population to stimulate demand.

The Land Use Decree should be reviewed so that the agricultural sector can be revamped, and new policies to give some leverages and attractive incentives be provided by the government in terms of commercial agriculture as a public-private partnership (PPP) venture. It is suggested that for agriculture to be commercially viable and profitable, then the followings reforms are necessary:

a. Removal of all bottlenecks to accessing inputs such as tractors and fertilizer.

b. Providing cheaper funds as the capital base for farmers.

c. Government to assist in land clearing and extension services to farmers.

d. Government to erect post-harvest storage and preservation facilities.

e. Provide cheap transportation of harvested produce to the markets.

g) *Manufacturing*

Encouraging of increased production of processed and manufactured goods for domestic and export markets will help Nigeria diversify its economy, expand employment opportunities, and obtain the necessary growth rates required to take Nigeria to 2020. The current situation of exporting low-value primary goods and commodities leaves the country heavily dependent on volatile commodity prices with the kind of exposure on national income, which we saw in the wake of the global economic crisis in 2008 – 2009.

What is to be Done:

The leading nations of the world are called industrialized nations, and Nigeria must attain similar status by focusing on the industrial sector. We recommend that we institute an industrial development policy that will make Nigeria a global competitor by directing on selected specialized products, in which Nigeria has both competitive and comparative advantages. Specific incentives should be introduced to encourage the manufacturing and processing of particular export products in high priority sub-sectors. To accomplish this goal, the following vital strategies be implemented:

i. Establishment of mega industrial plants in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria with specialization in areas of comparative and competitive advantages.

ii. The establishment of industrial clusters by the private sector in many states of the federation with ample support by the state and local government authorities.

iii. The establishment of enterprise zones in state capitals and local government areas; would be a true attempt at getting most of the businesses in the informal sector into the formal division.

iv. The building of incubators in specific centres to promote start-up opportunities for new and inexperienced entrepreneurs.

v. Industries must be encouraged to assess and upgrade their technology to the level of modern and efficient ones. Nigerian manufacturers need to develop the technical competence to innovate and create new products that are globally competitive and endure the effective and efficient use of their resources.

vi. We have to institute a global equality standard for all factory-made and processed goods to eliminate competition from lower quality inputs. All manufactured and processed products should be subject to standard subscribed by the Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) and the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC), where applicable, in addition to global ISO quality standards.

The capacity of existing research and development facilities in the country should be enhanced. A strong alliance with the universities and other research institutes should be forged with industry to support R & D efforts because research and development are crucial in global competition.

The government of Nigeria should pursue aggressive infrastructural development for power and transportation reforms to support the growth of the industrial base of the nation with a good policy. To this end, well-articulated leverage of public-private participation (PPP) is necessary to provide the skills, competencies, and best practice so that high standard services and products will be produced. Therefore, a good government policy statement is to sensitized the following provisions in industry sub-sectors that will give the best growth opportunities, and profitability to the economy:

A. The provisions to be achieved are: -
 i. Availability of potential market size.
 ii. Availability of local raw materials.
 iii. Availability modern technology.
 iv. Availability of skilled workforce.
B. Identified sub-sectors with growth prospects are:
 i. Food, beverages, and tobacco sector.
 ii. Textile, wearing apparel, carpet, leather, and foot-ware.
 iii. Domestic and industrial plastics and rubber.
 iv. Petrochemical and pharmaceuticals.
 v. Non-metallic numeral products sector.
 vi. Base metallic, iron, and steel and fabricated metal sector.
 vii. Pulp, paper products, printing, and publishing.
 viii. Wood and furniture.
 ix. Electrical and electronics.
 x. Motor vehicles parts and miscellaneous assembly.
Consider the following expenditure of the government:

C. Areas to pay more attention to include the
 i. Exploration of solid minerals.
 ii. Encouraging exportation.
 iii. The financial sector.
 iv. Personal income tax.
 v. Value added tax.
 vi. Corporate income tax and
 vii. Levies.

To achieve the 2020 economy, the following issues be addressed:
 i. There must be an attractive investment climate
 ii. The nation's national income has to be optimized.
 iii. The national's expenditure has to be improved upon, and minimized as well.

It is of utmost importance for any business or nation to improve on its economic well- being and financial independence by earning more income have savings for the future rainy days.

For Nigeria to achieve desired economic growth and development, then she has to create a stable economy by creating jobs, come out of poverty, and have a high-quality life.

There has to be frugality in her spending even though the nation is naturally endowed with so much resources that should be used judiciously, saved, and invest. However, it will mean jeopardy if the net income is filtered away, not capitalised to generate additional resources.

Table 1: Total Government Recurrent and Capital Expenditure (N)

Years	Total Recurrent Expenditure N	Total Capital Expenditure N	TOTAL	Percentage of Recurrent (%)
1970	716,100,000	187,800,000	903,900,000	79.22
1971	823,600,000	173,600,000	997,200,000	82.59
1972	1,012,300,000	451,300,000	1,463,600,000	69.17
1973	963,500,000	565,700,000	1,529,200,000	63.01
1974	1,517,100,000	1,223,500,000	2,740,600,000	55.36
1975	2,734,900,000	3,207,700,000	5,942,600,000	46.02
1976	3,815,400,000	4,041,300,000	7,856,700,000	48.56
1977	3,819,200,000	5,004,600,000	8,823,800,000	43.28
1978	2,800,000,000	5,200,000,000	8,000,000,000	35.00
1979	3,187,200,000	4,219,500,000	7,406,700,000	43.03
1980	4,805,200,000	10,163,400,000	14,968,600,000	32.10
1981	4,846,700,000	6,567,000,000	11,413,700,000	42.46
1982	4,885,700,000	6,417,200,000	11,302,900,000	43.23
1983	5,278,800,000	4,885,700,000	10,164,500,000	51.93
1984	5,827,500,000	4,100,100,000	9,927,600,000	58.70

1985	7,576,200,000	5,464,700,000	13,040,900,000	58.10
1986	7,696,900,000	8,526,800,000	16,223,700,000	47.44
1987	15,646,200,000	6,372,500,000	22,018,700,000	71.06
1988	19,409,400,000	8,340,100,000	27,749,500,000	69.95
1989	25,994,200,000	15,034,100,000	41,028,300,000	63.36
1990	36,219,600,000	24,048,600,000	60,268,200,000	60.10
1991	38,243,500,000	28,340,900,000	66,584,400,000	57.44
1992	54,072,200,000	39,763,300,000	93,835,500,000	57.62
1993	82,143,600,000	54,501,800,000	136,645,400,000	60.11
1994	85,918,900,000	70,918,300,000	156,837,200,000	54.78
1995	132,899,700,000	121,138,300,000	254,038,000,000	52.31
1996	124,291,300,000	158,678,300,000	282,969,600,000	43.92
1997	158,563,500,000	269,651,700,000	428,215,200,000	37.03
1998	178,097,800,000	309,015,600,000	487,113,400,000	36.56
1999	449,662,400,000	498,027,600,000	947,690,000,000	47.45
2000	461,608,500,000	239,450,900,000	701,059,400,000	65.84
2001	576,329,100,000	438,696,500,000	1,015,025,600,000	56.78
2002	867,336,500,000	321,378,100,000	1,188,714,600,000	72.96
2003	984,268,100,000	241,688,600,000	1,225,956,700,000	80.29
2004	1,032,741,300,000	351,259,900,000	1,384,001,200,000	74.62
2005	1,223,730,000,000	519,510,000,000	1,743,240,000,000	70.20
2006	1,290,201,900,000	552,385,800,000	1,842,587,700,000	70.02
2007	1,589,300,000,000	759,281,200,000	2,348,581,200,000	67.67
2008	2,117,362,000,000	960,890,100,000	3,078,252,100,000	68.78
2009	2,127,971,500,000	1,152,800,000,000	3,280,771,500,000	64.86
2010	3,109,378,510,000	883,870,000,000	3,993,248,510,000	77.87
2011	3,314,513,330,000	918,500,000,000	4,233,013,330,000	78.30
2012	3,325,178,000,000	874,800,000,000	4,199,978,000,000	79.17
2013	3,689,148,000,000	1,108,377,000,000	4,797,525,000,000	76.90

Source: CBN Statistical Bulletins

The above table revealed that the recurrent expenditure is at all times more than the capital expenditure which made it obvious that Nigeria is busy spending her income more than her investments. A nation with crumbling infrastructure, no good and equipped schools and hospitals, and spending so much on emoluments and overhead, cannot and will not have a better investment with growth. The ration has to change and should not continue to have an economy that is wasteful with the attendant consequence of loss of capacity in creating jobs, having also loss of capacity to absorb external shocks. Nigeria needs to embark more on Capital expenditure which should constitute 60% and above of the annual expenditure and recurrent expenditure should not exceed 40% of total expenditure on an annual basis.

III. Conclusion

When we look deeply at what we are spending our resources on, we find that our priorities were not set at a right angle and needed to be better aligned to deliver critical infrastructure, to provide better social services, and an ordered society. Nigeria always spends too much money on non-essentials with no tangible policies, which attitude needs to be corrected. The present Buhari government should be coherent in its way of spending our golden goose eggs. The followings are few areas of wasteful expenditures:

i. Feeding of Northern School children even in the face of COVID-19 of ₦365billion.
ii. Too many meetings, conferences, summits with so much money spent on confectioneries during these activities.

iii. Too much travels in all government departments, especially in NNPC, just to siphon the money, especially on foreign and local travels that are of no value.

iv. Government probes and all kinds of receptions and conferences for Ministers and their Directors Generals or Permanent Secretaries.

v. Too much spending on irrelevant training programmes just to share national cakes.

vi. Excessive use of consultants who are well connected to top government functionaries with no value derivable is pronounced.

vii. Award of unnecessary contracts for what can be done simply by direct labour in the name of due process.

viii. Inflation of contract figures.

ix. Monetization of everything in ministries and agencies.

x. Always getting new procurement of everything.

xi. Overemployment is leading to so much idle personnel; and special assistants (SAs).

xii. Unaccountable security votes at the disposal of the President and Governors, which they used for everything and merely attributed their spending to security challenges.

xiii. Exorbitant allowances are paid to Politicians and the Lawmakers who arbitrarily fix their salaries and grants with no pity on the economy.

xiv. Duplication of Ministries to create ministerial positions as welfare packages to politicians,

xv. Non-implementation of various four developmental plans evoked in Nigeria.

xvi. Section 3 of the Third Schedule of the 1999 Constitution of The Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) prohibits maintaining or operating a foreign bank account by the President, Vice-President, Governor, Deputy Governor, and Ministers of the Federation, Commissioners in the States, and public officers or persons, as the National Assembly may by law prescribed. Today, we see this law being circumvented blatantly (Abomaye-Nimenibo, 2020b).

xvii. There are systemic corruption and the practice of Abdulistic capitalism in Nigeria (Okowa, 2005), etc. The lists seem endless. According to Abomaye-Nimenibo (2020a), corruption or dishonesty and other vices in all sectors of the economy is prevalent, especially in the public service in Nigeria and elsewhere.

IV. SOME RECOMMENDATION

We have proffered some solutions in our discussions above, and some others are stated under this heading. The government should, at all levels of both political and economic developments, make good and stable policies in the following recommendation areas:

i. Nigeria needs to take a good look at its expenditure pattern and profile with an eagle eye, plucking and mashing off the non-essentials in our spending form, and come up with a pretty and incontestable politico-economic policy that will enhance Nigeria to spend her resources in a qualitative and frugal means.

ii. Nigeria certainly does not get the correct value for money in many of her investments, and so need decent policies to close every drain pipe that siphons the wealth of the nation. Corruption in the government cycle be nabbed at the bud.

iii. It has also been reported that costs of projects in Nigeria are much more than anywhere else in the world for the same spec and scope. To get out of this ineptitude, a better politico-economic policy having stringent penalties superimposed to checkmate Nigerian leaders from devise processing means of circumventing rules to enrich themselves. At the same time, the rest of us must respect and allow the system to work as planned to stop wasting resources and impoverishing the nation.

iv. The government should make definite policies on close monitoring and evaluation performance of every contracted project to ensure that the jobs are executed according to specification within the time frame and cost.

v. The government should see herself as an investor in the electric, power, and transport sector without a match to bring returns and serve as an infrastructure base of the nation to solve the epileptic electric power supply and the deprived internal transportation systems. The development of these sectors will attract foreign investors to Nigeria, considering the enormous natural endowments of hydrocarbon deposits, agricultural potentials, stable geological formations, stunning climate, and large population. Therefore, a well-formulated policy to regulate these areas of development is imperative.

vi. With a well-articulated investment policy, investors will be attracted to Nigeria, more so having legislation against kidnapping, guarantee an ordered society where life and property are secured. The decaying infrastructure has to be rehabilitated to help create the enabling environment for both local and international investments.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W.A.S. (2013), Applied Monetary Economics and Integration, Volume 2, Port Harcourt, Nimehas Publishers.

2. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. (2019), The Divergent Role of Government in Instituting Public Policy in a

ISSN: online 2589-9058, Print 2589-904X, DOI: https://doi.org/10.15520/jro.v5i11.122 Volume 06, Issue No.08, August 2019; pp2409-2426; pp 2409-2426.

3. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. and Timothy, G. M. (2019), The Interface of Public Policy In Nigeria And Its Upshot On The Nigerian Economy, Global Journal of Human –Social Science: E-Economics, Volume 19 Issue 6 Version 1.0 July 2019 Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X; pp.29-39.

4. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. (2020a), Constructive Trust: The Only Potent Weapon to Fight Corruption Among Public Officers in Nigeria, Global Journal of Management and Business Research: B-Economics and Commerce, Volume 20 Issue 1, Version January 2020 Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X; pp.37-46, DOI: 10.17406/ GJMBR.

5. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. (2020b), The Empirical Evaluation of How Public Expenditure Influences Economic Growth in Nigeria, Global Journal of Human–Social Science: E-Economics, GJMBR-B, Volume 20 Issue 2, Version 1.0 January 2020 Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X; DOI: 10.17406/GJMBR, pp.43-58.

6. Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. and Abomaye-Nimenibo, S. K. (2020), The Problems of Rapid Urbanisation in Port Harcourt, Rivers State Nigeria. Global Journal of Human-Social Science: H-Interdisciplinary, GJHSS-H, Vol, 20, Issue 9, Version 1.0, Online ISSN: 2249-4588 & Print ISSN: 0975-587X.

7. Ikelegbe, A, (2014), Public Policy Making and Analysis: Theories and Applications. Benin City, Centre for Population and Environmental Development (CPED) Industrial Training Fund Decree of 1990.

8. Ohuabunwa, I. (2010). Nigeria at 50, Time for the Evolution of a New Nation, Global Print Concept, Ikeja, Lagos.

9. Okowa, W.J. (2005), Oil, "Babylonian" "Matthewnomics" and Nigerian Development. An Inaugural Lecture Series, No. 40, 10 February 2005 Nigerian vision 2020, Blue Print 2009 National Bureau of Statistics quarter 1, 2010.

10. Umana, E. A. and Abomaye-Nimenibo, W. A. S. (2020), The Impediments to Effective Community Policing in Nigeria: A Case Study of Akwa Ibom State. Global Journal of Human-Social Science: World Economic Forum Report, 2008.

11. Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999) as Amended Nigerian Economic Summit Group, C.B.N. Report 2010.

This page is intentionally left blank

National Security Imperatives: Focus on the Role of Nigerian Correctional Service and Management of Violent Extremist Offenders

By Oyekunle Oluseye Oyewo

Abstract- This paper examines Nigeria's national security imperatives with a focus on the role of the country's correctional service in the management of Violent Extremist Offenders(VEOs).It draws its data from primary and secondary sources. Doing this, it adopts the interpretative framework of analysis. Management of violent extremism in Nigeria is shown to be based on the eclectic approach involving religious leaders, the National Orientation Agency, and the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) under the supervision of the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). The study reveals that the de-radicalization programme being handled by the correctional service lacks post-release component, identified in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders as a significant element of inmates' reintegration. Detention and treatment of violent extremist offenders by the Nigerian army also inhibit effective rehabilitation of this category of offenders because such activity is not core to the mandate of the army.

NATIONALSECURITYIMPERATIVESFOCUSONTHEROLEOFNIGERIANCORRECTIONALSERVICEANDMANAGEMENTOFVIOLENTEXTREMISTOFFENDERS

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

National Security Imperatives: Focus on the Role of Nigerian Correctional Service and Management of Violent Extremist Offenders

Oyekunle Oluseye Oyewo

Abstract- This paper examines Nigeria's national security imperatives with a focus on the role of the country's correctional service in the management of Violent Extremist Offenders(VEOs).It draws its data from primary and secondary sources. Doing this, it adopts the interpretative framework of analysis. Management of violent extremism in Nigeria is shown to be based on the eclectic approach involving religious leaders, the National Orientation Agency, and the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS) under the supervision of the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA). The study reveals that the de-radicalization programme being handled by the correctional service lacks post-release component, identified in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Offenders as a significant element of inmates' reintegration. Detention and treatment of violent extremist offenders by the Nigerian army also inhibit effective rehabilitation of this category of offenders because such activity is not core to the mandate of the army. The paper concludes that the quest to ensure Nigeria's national security through de-radicalization programmes in the correctional centers may remain a mirage unless the post-release service is extended to the VEOs. Equally, mitigation of challenges inhibiting the rehabilitative function of the NCS, such as corruption, prison congestion, and inhuman treatment of inmates, are considered by this paper as a preconditions for the achievement of the de-radicalization objective of the correctional service. Adherence to relevant instruments for the treatment of VEOs, improved collaboration with non-governmental organizations, the use of non-custodial sentencing for minor offenses as well as the enthronement of humane treatment in the correctional facilities are some of the recommendations of the research.

Keywords: management of extremism, violence, correctional centers, security, nigeria.

I. Introduction

Prison systems all over the world mirror the dominant socio-economic, and political realities of human societies. Imprisonment as a major method of punishment has undergone a series of changes with the progression of human civilization. Ruche and Kirchheimer (2003) in a book titled: 'Punishment Social Structure' emphasized the relationship between the functions of imprisonment and environmental factors in the trajectory of prisons under the different social, political, and economic epochs in Europe. On the one hand, Foucault (1977) maintains

that prison systems reflect the changing power relations of a given society. The use of imprisonment in Nigeria since the introduction of the modern prisons in 1861 has to a large extent followed the character of the state. It is perhaps, on the basis of this, that Lazarus (2004) opines that there is often an unusually close relationship between a state, and its correctional system.

Colonial regimes in Nigeria, for example, made use of imprisonment to suppress and control the indigenous population who attempted to challenge British right to rule and conduct trading in the early stage of state formation in Nigeria. According to Clifford, "in a country such as Nigeria which in too many of its areas has not yet emerged from barbarism, a strong and within limits, an autocratic government is essential" (cited in Oyediran, 2007:7). Thus, the philosophy behind the establishment of the Nigerian Correctional Service (NCS), formerly known as Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) was mainly that which could support autocratic rule over the indigenous people of Nigeria. It is therefore, not surprising that today's correctional centers in the country, which to a great extent remains a relics of colonial administration is often described as a human cage and worse than a zoo (Nwolise, 2008).

Similarly, the appropriation of the correctional system for violence and oppression in Nigeria by the military regimes reflects how legacies of imperialism are inseparable from how imperial control is crystallized (Young, 1994). Various military administrations in Nigeria made full use of the correctional institutions to consolidate power and satisfy personal wishes. According to Ogundipe (2009), individuals who were opposed to military regimes were "hounded into detention by decrees that had ouster clauses; they could be in prisons for as long as it pleased their jailers", which according to Ake(1996) amounts to 'criminalization of political dissent'. Consequently, several individuals, who challenged the legitimacy of the military regimes such as late Chief MKO, Abiola, Gani Faweyinmi, Chris Anyawu, and Kunle Ajibade, among others were incarcerated as punishment for daring the military authorities. The experience of those released from various correctional centers after the death of General Sani Abacha spoke of grim conditions and the absence of a humane policy for the treatment of inmates (Enuku, 2001).

Author: Department of Public Administration, The Polytechnic, Ibadan.
e-mail: oyewo.oyekunle@polyibadan.edu.ng

Meanwhile, Nigeria's return to civil rule in 1999 came with efforts to humanize the Nigerian correctional system and make use of it as an instrument of reformation and rehabilitation. According to Dambazau (2012), in most of the countries following the concept of libertarianism and related Western democratic ethos, emphasis on the use of penitentiaries has been shifted from punishment to deterrence, protection, and rehabilitation. Therefore, the effort to decongest the correctional centers through jail delivery, the increment of feeding allowance, and overall budgetary allocation to the correctional system were part of the immediate interventions in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. However, the increasing rate of violent extremist attacks and terrorism across the world necessitates a new policy direction in the NCS. According to the Institute for Economics and Peace (Global Terrorism Index, 2015), five countries: Iraq, Nigeria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Syria - accounted for 72 percent of the lives lost due to violent extremism in 2015, while the number of deaths from violent extremism and terrorism increased from 3,329 in 2000 to 32,685 in 2014. Therefore, effective management of VEOs, particularly in the area of preventing the correctional centers from becoming a hotbed for the radicalization of offenders is a very important responsibility of the NCS. It is against this background that the paper examines the roles of the Nigerian Correctional Service in the management of VEOs.

The major concepts that need clarification in this work are those of security, prisons/correctional centers, and violent extremist offenders.

Security: Inspite of the fact that concepts such as security do not lend themselves to clear-cut definitions, there seems to be a convergence about the fact that security connotes a state of being safe. It is a precondition to the existence and development of human beings. Lasswell and Kaplan (1950) see security as a high-value expectancy because to be secured is to have confidence that one's valuables are to be enjoyed. The term security therefore, connotes a guaranteed protection or assurance against danger, harm, or threat of it on lives, property, resources, and other materials of value to human existence. It is perhaps on this basis that Adam Smith, Thomas Hobbes, and other scholars have centuries ago identified it (security) as the primary responsibility of government. Correspondingly, Section 14 (2) b, 1999 Constitution, Federal Republic of Nigeria, categorizes the security, and welfare of the people as the primary purpose of government.

Meanwhile, the shift in focus on militarism as the only essential component of security after the Second World War has translated into multiple factors such as poverty, unemployment justice and equity, protection from danger, happiness etc. being considered as an essential element of security (Nwolise 2009; Alahira2011; Yagboyaju2016). McNamara (in Tsuwa and Okoh, 2016) captures a description of security from a development point of view. For him, "security is not military force though it may involve it, security is not traditional military activity though it encompasses it, and security is not military hardware though it may include it, hence, security is development and without development, there is no security".

In a related development, scholarly writings on security are conventionally divided into internal, and national security. Internal security is concerned with the use of non-military force to ensure freedom from danger to life and property adequate for normal functioning of a social system. In contrast, national security involves the act of using all forms of capabilities in defense of a state from all forms of threats that endangers its peaceful and continuous existence (Imobighe, 1990; Nnoli, 2006; Nwolise, 2007). The importance of security to a nation cannot be underestimated for reasons including some of the under listed:

(a) Without security, all things are meaningless.
(b) It ensures the preservation of life, liberties, and existence.
(c) It is a prerequisite for any meaningful development, sustainable order, peace, and social harmony.
(d) For nations, security is critical for attracting external investment and encouraging internal investors.
(e) It promotes national productivity, national growth, and development as well as national greatness.
(f) It ensures the smooth running of strategic installations such as electricity, military, aviation, and shipping (Nwolise, 2009:363).

Prisons/Corrections: The term 'prison' is regarded as institution of the state in which offenders are legally interred. According to Mc Corkle and Korn (1954), a prison is a physical structure in a geographical location where people live under highly specialized conditions, utilize the resources and adjust to the alternatives presented to them by a unique kind of social environment that is different from the larger society in so many ways. In the same vein, Odekunle (1974) observes that prison is an isolated community-often with a high wall, locked order, and barbed wires-it is anticipated to return its clients who were once the undesirables of the society back as fit into the mainstream of the society. Okunola (1986) defines prison from a functional perspective. For him, a prison is a total institution; carrying out multiple responsibilities. Similarly, Coetzee (1990) prison is the stomach of the state because the institution is expected to serve as the melting point for the activities of the security agencies.

Meanwhile, there is a growing temptation among writers to use prisons and corrections interchangeably or look at corrections as a contemporary term for describing prisons. In this dimension, Nwolise (2010) opines that corrections imply

organization, and administration of prisons as a form of 'social clinic' in which psychologist, medical doctors, social workers, researchers, spiritual workers, and others operate hand in hand with the correctional personnel to achieve the best results of transforming the inmates away from being deviants to being disciplined, productive, useful and patriotic citizens. However, the term correction is more encompassing than prisons. Although correctional/rehabilitation efforts may be subscribed to by the prisons, corrections implies more than the use of physical buildings and infrastructure in the discharge of the functions of the traditional prison systems. It is a network of processes that include both custodial and non-custodial sentences in the management of the offender population and awaiting trial inmates.

Violent Extremist Offenders: The concept: violent extremism lacks precision in terms of its meaning and usage in a global context. Yet, it has never been more important to understand it. According to Berger (2018), extremism develops from a particular "them vs. us" mentality, which gradually develops into violence where there is either a real or imagined victory of 'them' over a particular 'us'. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (2016) sees violent extremism as a diverse phenomenon, without clear definition. It maintains that it is neither new nor exclusive to any region, nationality, or system of belief. Another challenge with attempts to define violent extremism is that issues surrounding extremism are mostly legal matters in which individual states define its contours according to their socio-cultural realities. Nevertheless, the violent extremist offenders are known as individuals who engage in any activity that comes under the description of violent extremism. However, the following are the common characteristics of violent extremist offenders:

a. They are individuals belonging to a group that justifies violence as a means to an end.
b. They are prepared to justify and resort to violent acts.
c. They are individuals who have identified a target on which to unleash violence and are disillusioned with government, mainstream society, and established political systems.
d. They use religious narratives as a justification for overcoming by violent means, perceived evil, oppression, poverty, discrimination in a society etc. (Nigerian Prison service Training Manual 2018).

Similarly, VEOs are individuals whose main motivations to resort to violent extremist acts are based on one or a combination of the following:

1. Ideological violence
(a) Political ideologies such as nationalist, neo-Nazi groups, white supremacy or hate groups that promote the use of violence;(b) Extreme interpretations of religious beliefs that advocate the use of violence; (c) Violent left-wing, anarchist, and right-wing ideologies.

2. Issue-based violence
(a) Violent animal liberation and animal rights movements; (b) Environmental or eco-related violent extremism; (c) anti-government, anti-globalization, or anti-capitalist movements that advocate the use of violence.

3. Ethno-nationalist or separatist violence
(a)Violent political or independence struggles based on race, culture, geography, or ethnicity. (UNODC, 2016)

II. NIGERIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT EXTREMIST OFFENDERS

The need to protect Nigeria's national security in the light of persistent terrorist attacks necessitates the development and adoption of a Preventing and Cantering Violent Extremism (PCVE) programme in 2014. The programme was developed by the Office of the National security Adviser (ONSA) with the technical support of the European Union. The PCVE programme is built on an eclectic approach with three major components;

a) Counter-radicalization by the religious leaders and influential individuals in a society.
b) Strategic communication by the National Orientation Agency (NOA), and related agencies.
c) De-radicalization of the Violent Extremist Offenders to be spearheaded by the Correctional Service.

As an agency of government with the mandate to normalize deviant characters in the country, the de-radicalization component of the PCVE falls in line with the objectives of the NCS. According to the Nigerian Correctional Service Act, 2019, correctional institution in the country, among other responsibilities, are expected to:

i. Identify the causes of anti-social dispositions of inmates
ii. Set in motion mechanisms for their treatment and training for eventual reintegration into society as law-abiding citizens on discharge.
iii. Administer Farms and Industries for this purpose (rehabilitation) and in the process, generate revenue for the government etc.

However, nature of violent extremism necessitates that the NCS rejigs its approach and strategies toward offender management in the country. Extremist violent offenders constitute a unique category of inmates because they possess skills to radicalize other offenders kept in the correctional centers, which constitute a threat to national security. Radicalization of offenders in correctional centers constitute a major threat to national security in the sense that it is a

process of recruiting more individuals into anti-establishment groups and organizations whose chief instrument is violence against lives and properties. According to the Global Counterterrorism Forum (2016), correctional centers are environments where violent extremism has grown over the years.

Nigeria's approach to the subject matter of violent extremist attack and insurgency has previously been dominated by military actions, which to a significant degree, involve the use of punitive measures against suspects or convicted violent offenders. According to the Amnesty International Report, 2017/2018, the military detention facility at Giwa Barracks, Maiduguri, held more than 4,900 suspected VEOs and their accomplices by April 2018. Other military detention facilities that are used to detain VEOs include Sector Alpha (Guantanamo) and "Presidential Lodge" in Damaturu. However, both theoretical and practical realities suggest that 'iron hand' alone cannot be relied upon as an efficient instrument of managing the VEOs. For instance, McGuire (2004) opines that sanctions and punishment are not efficient for sustained behavior change.

Researches have also shown that harsh treatment in detention facilities can play a commanding role in the recruitment of a large number of individuals into violent extremist groups and terrorist organizations. More so, in countries where the ethos of Western democracy are highly cherished, sanctions have progressively moved towards corrections/rehabilitation (Kings, 2001). It is perhaps on the strength of the preceding that the Office of National Security Adviser (ONSA) in 2014 was saddled with the responsibility of developing an ambitious Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) programme. The de-radicalization element of the CVE programme is anchored on the establishment of a de-radicalization programme for sentenced and pre-trial inmates in the correctional centers (Barkindo and Bryans 2016:4). This effectively brought the NCS, the only government agency with coercive and persuasive capabilities, into the calculus of the management of the VEOs in the country.

According to the NCS (2015), efforts to effectively VEOs in Nigerian correctional centers was premised on international collaboration, commencing with the support of the Office of the National Security Adviser in partnership with the European Union, the British Government, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Although, the NCS has suffered series of setbacks through the activities of VEOs in the North-East Nigeria. For example, as at 2015, 45 men of the NCS have lost their lives during attacks by the VEOs, while several correctional centers also got destroyed (NCS, 2015). Yet, the service has continued to play its role in the management of VEOs. Quoting a senior officer of the NCS: "our de-radicalization programme is built on four pillars including 1. Buy-In/Engagement 2. Risk Assessment 3. Needs Assessment and, 4. Intervention. The goal of this approach is to bring about a behavioral and attitudinal changes through rehabilitation programmes tailored towards addressing identified needs and risks".

Management of violent extremist offenders in the Nigerian correctional institution is built on two layers; national and local levels. At the national level, there is a Treatment Management Team charged with the responsibility to develop a de-radicalization assessment tool; identify; appoint; and train Local Treatment Team members; supervise and monitor programme delivery; collate national data on risks and needs, and ensure that the necessary materials, tools, and equipment were available for the programme. The Local Treatment Teams is charged with the responsibility to undertake risk assessments; identify appropriate intervention; maintain case file records; deliver programme interventions, and participate in case conferences.

NCS DE-RADICALIZATION ORGANOGRAM

CGP
↓
DCGP WELFARE & MEDICAL SERVICES
↓
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)
↓
TREATMENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (TMT) ⟶ I/C Station
↓
LOCAL TREATMENT TEAM (LTT)
↓
NCS STAFF
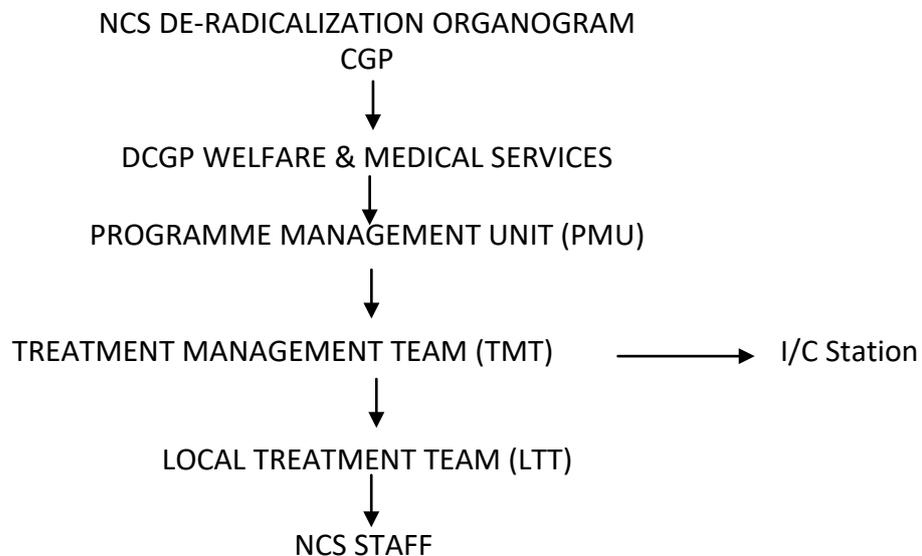
Meanwhile, despite the provisions of Nigeria's Terrorism Prevention Act 2011(amended in 2013), which recognizes kidnapping, bunkering, activities of violent group etc. as acts of terrorism, only members of Boko-Haram insurgents group are currently being handled under NCS's de-radicalization programme. According to a member of the treatment team, the management of VEOs is carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Standard Minimum Rule for the Treatment of Prisoners. According to him: "special cells with basic facilities such as water and mattress are provided for them. We provide these for forestall hardship which may increase the possibility of radicalization". Further, in the area of capacity building, he maintains that members of the Local Treatment Team undergo a refresher's course on a quarterly basis. Similarly, a two-week training course on de-radicalization of violent extremist offenders is part of the curriculum for the training of all categories of recruits since 2016 (Nigerian Prison Training Manual 2018).

Although, the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (2012) maintains that management of VEOs often lacks an accurate description of intervention programmes, the de-radicalization model adopted by the NCS fit into a 'risk-needs-responsivity' model (Andrews, Bonta, and Hoge, 1990), which consists of four stages: engagement, risk assessment, needs assessment, and interventions.

Engagement: The first stage involved the Treatment Team members getting to know the violent extremist offender, establishing a positive professional relationship, developing trust, and entering into a constructive dialogue.

Risk: Once Treatment Team members had engaged the VEO, the next stage was for the Treatment team to undertake a thorough risk assessment to identify the reasons for the inmate becoming a violent extremist offender and the level of risk the inmate currently posed.

Needs: Having identified the underpinning reasons for a violent extremist offender's involvement in violent extremism, Treatment Team members need to identify his risk-related needs. That is, the activity that would help to reduce the risk that the offender would engage in, or advocate, future violent extremist activity.

Response: The fourth stage was to implement the interventions that would meet the violent extremist offender's identified risk-related needs and thereby reduce risk.

III. Challenges of Managing Extremist Violent Offenders in Nigerian Correctional Service

Efforts to strengthen national security through effective management of violent extremist offenders in the Nigerian correctional centers are jaundiced by some of the protracted challenges facing the NCS. For example, the de-radicalization programme of the (NCS) lacks a post-release component. According to the SMR rule 108 (1) "Services and agencies, governmental or otherwise, which assist released offenders in re-establishing themselves in society shall ensure, so far as is possible and necessary, that released offenders are provided with appropriate documents and identification papers, have suitable homes and work to go to, are suitably and adequately clothed having regard to the climate and season and have sufficient means to reach their destination and maintain themselves in the period immediately following their release". It is pertinent to note that lack of compliance with the SMR rule 108 portends a setback for the de-radicalization mandate of the NCS.

Furthermore, the involvement of the Nigerian Army in the treatment of the VEO is a cog to the progress of de-radicalization agenda of the CVE. While it is possible to effect a behavioral change through the use of 'iron hand' attitudinal change which offers a hope of life-long rehabilitation can only be guaranteed with the voluntary participation of the VEO in his own treatment According to Andrews (1995), behavioral interventions that would employ cognitive behavioral and social learning techniques of modelling, graduated practice, role playing, reinforcement, extinction, resource provision, concrete verbal suggestions (symbolic modelling, giving reasons, prompting) and cognitive restructuring have also been found to have positive influence on rehabilitation. These are activities and processes that are better performed by the NCS because it is the agency of the government in Nigeria whose primary mandate is to rehabilitate all categories of offenders. Similarly, some of the perennial problems of the correctional system in the country are capable of affecting the success of the programme. These include:

Corruption: Public service in Nigeria has been described as a cesspool of corruption "and the NCS is no exception" (Ogunsanwo 2015). Corruption impact rehabilitation of all categories of offenders in many ways. The UNDP (2016), for example, notes that corruption erodes the legitimacy of the correctional officials and increases the perception of injustice of violent extremist offenders. It promotes dissatisfaction with the established authorities and justifies the use of violence. Corrupt practices, therefore, tend to encourage radicalization of inmates. Meanwhile, the NCS is challenged with the menace of corruption from all angles. For example, Family visitation, allocation of bed spaces, and feeding programme are riddled with corrupt practices in the NCS. The United State Department of State (USSD) Country Reports (Nigeria) on Human Rights Practices, 2015 reveals that "Guards and correctional officials reportedly extorted inmates or levied fees on them to pay for food, prison maintenance,

and release from prison. Female inmates, in some cases, faced the threat of rape". In another dimension, the report of the panel of inquiry set up by the then Anthony General and Minister of Justice, Chief Bayo Ojo, in 2007 indicated that out of the143 drug convicts for the year 2006, 96 of them were not brought to the correctional centers. Similarly, 101 drug convicts for the year 2005 were also not taken to the correctional centers as expected.

Inhuman and Degrading Treatment in Nigerian Correctional Centers: Reformation of all categories of inmates of the Nigerian correctional centers still conjures punishment (Kalu, 2002). Inhuman treatment is a key driver of radicalization and violent extremism. It spurs inmates to join radical groups to seek protection from inhumane conditions and treatment by correctional authorities (Belgium Federal Public Service–Justice, 2014). According to the USSD Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for (2015), "prison and detention centres' conditions in Nigeria remained harsh and life-threatening. inmates and detainees, the majority of whom were yet to be tried, were reportedly subjected to extrajudicial execution, torture, gross overcrowding, food and water shortages, inadequate medical treatment, deliberate and incidental exposure to heat and sun, and infrastructure deficiencies that led to wholly inadequate sanitary conditions that could result in death".

Congestion in the Nigerian Correctional Service: The problem of overcrowding is one of the perennial challenges of effective management of correctional centers in Nigeria. Most of the correctional facilities in urban centers across the country are overcrowded. For example, the Agodi Correctional Center with a lock-up capacity of 290 incarcerates 1214 as of June 2019 (Oyo State Correctional Command). This condition affects service delivery in the correctional centers and does not allow them to concentrate on the task of rehabilitation. This challenge affects the management of VEOs in the country because it reduces the hope of effective inmate classification and therefore increases the possibility of radicalization in the correctional centers.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance of the correctional institution to the effective management of violent extremist offenders has been recognized by several countries as well as global and regional bodies as imperative of national security. Although Nigeria's response to the danger of violent extremism seems not to be timely enough, the collaborative efforts of the Office of the National Security adviser and NCS, especially through the introduction of de-radicalization programmes in the correctional centers is considered as a necessary intervention towards strengthening Nigeria's national security However, lack

of aftercare service, the involvement of the Nigerian Army in the treatment of VEOs, and some of the perennial problems of the NCS such as corruption, congestion, and the preponderance of awaiting trial inmates, inhuman and degrading treatment are considered adversative to effective management of VEOs. The paper therefore concludes that the success of de-radicalization programme in Nigerian correctional centers depends on how well the factors of aftercare service, professionalism in the treatment of VEOs, corruption, congestion, inhuman treatment etc. are handled.

Adherence to the provisions of relevant instruments in the treatment of violent extremist offenders, especially, as contained in the Standard Minimum Rule for the Treatment of Offenders, Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of VEOs are recommended by the paper. Furthermore, correctional centers in Nigeria should be opened for partnership with the non-governmental agencies to enthrone a regime of accountability, thereby, reducing the spate of corruption in the Nigerian correctional system. Also, Nigeria's penal landscape should embrace non-custodial sentencing, especially for minor offenses to reduce congestion and, by extension, reduce the possibility of radicalization among the often poorly classified inmates. Lastly, the NCS should be encouraged to play a leading role in its statutory responsibility of the management of offenders in the country. The use of military detention facilities, associated with inhuman and degrading treatment, should be discouraged. As the only rule of law institution that combines the corrective with coercive powers of the state, the correctional service remains the only government agency in Nigeria with human and material resources to 'grind rogues honest, and idle men industrious'.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

1. Ake, C. 1996. *Democracy and Development in Africa.* Washington DC: the Brookings Institution.
2. Akinseye-George 2000. *Legal System, Corruption and Governance in Nigeria*. Lagos: New Century Law Publishers. Pp. 90.
3. Alahira, D. N. 2011. Security and National Development: A Study of Kaduna State Internal Security Strategy 2000-2009, in Machi, O and A.A. Sokoto (eds) *Nigerian Defence and Security: policies and Strategies, Kaduna: Medusa Academic Publishers Ltd.*
4. Amnesty International Annual Report*: 2017/2018.* http://www.amnesty.org
5. Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., and Hoge, R. D. 1990. Classification for effective rehabilitation: Rediscovering psychology. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 17, pp. 19-52.

6. Barkindo, A. and Bryans, S. 2016. De-Radicalising Prisoners in Nigeria: developing a basic prison based de-radicalisation programme. *Journal for Deradicalization* Vol. 4 (2), pp. 2363-9849.

7. Bastic, M. 2010. *The role of penal in security sector reform. Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces*. Available at http:/www.dcaf.ch/publications/The-Role-of-Penal-Reform-in-Security-Sector-Reform (retrieved on: 4 April, 2019).

8. Berger, J. M. 2018. *Extremism* (Essential Knowledge Series) MIT Press.

9. Coetzee, J. M. 1990. *The Life and Times of Michael K. Martin*. Warburg: Seekers.

10. Constitution, 1999. Federal Republic of Nigeria.

11. Dambazau, A. B. 2012. *Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.

12. Enuku, U. 2001. "Humanizing the Nigerian Prisons through Literacy Education: Echoes from Afar. *JCE. Volume 52. Issues 1 (March).* Available at http://www.nwlincs.org/correctional_education/Nigerian prison enuku.pdf.

13. Foucault, M. 1977. *Discipline and Punish; the Birth of the Prison*. New York: Random House Inc.

14. Imobighe, T. 1990. Doctrines for and Threats to Internal Security. Ekoko, A. and Vogt, M. (Eds.) *Nigerian Defence Policy: Issues and Problems*. Lagos: Malthhouse Press.

15. Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), 2015: Global Terrorism Index 2015 (available at http://economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Global-Terrorism-Index-2015.pdf).

16. King, S. 2001. *Prison- A New or Renewed Response to Crimes?* paper Presented at the 4th National Outlook Symposium on Crime in Australia, New Crimes or New Responses Convened by the Australian Institute Criminology and held in Canberra, from 21st to 22nd June.

17. Lasswell, H. D. and Kaplan, A. 1950. Power and Society; A framework for Political Enquiry. In *The American Political Science Review*. New Haven: Yale University Press. Pp.295.

18. Lazarus, L. 2004. *Contrasting Prisoners' Rights*. Oxford: Oxford Monographs on Criminal Law and Justice.

19. Mc Corkle, L. and Korn, R. 1954. Resocialization within Walls. *The Annuals of American Academy of Political Science,* 293 (1). Pp. 88-98.

20. McGuire, J. 2004. *Understanding Psychology and Crime: Perspectives on Theory and Action*. New York: Open University Press.

21. Noli, O. 2006. *National Security in Africa: A Radical New Perspective*. Enugu: Pan African Centre for Peace and Research on Conflict Resolution (PACREP).

22. Nwolise, O. B. C. 2010. Bridging the Funding Gap in Corrections: The Urgent Need for Increased Financial Vitamins in African Prisons Service. *Igbinedion Journal of Diplomacy and Strategy*. pp. 239.

23. Nwolise, O. B. C. 2008. Towards Humanisation of Africa's Prisons Currently Worse than Zoos: A Strategic Discourse. In African Notes: *A Journal of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.* Vol. 32 (2). Pp. 67-85.

24. Nwolise, O. B. C. 2009. Peace and Security. I. O. Albert (Ed.) *Praxis of Political Concepts and Cliches in Nigeria's Fourth Republic*. Ibadan: Bookcraft

25. Ogundipe, O.A. 2009. *Delay in Criminal Trials: Consequences on Nascent Democracy.* A Paper Presented at all Nigerian Judges' Conference at the National Judicial Institute. November 23-27, 2009.

26. Ogunsanwo, A. 2015. *Slaying the Supreme Commander: A sine Qua Non for Nigeria's Development and Progress*. Ibadan: Oluben Printers.

27. Okunola. R. 1986. Institutional Treatment and Social Stigma: A Comparative Study of Amanawa Leprosarium and Sokoto Prisons. *F. S. S. A Research Publication, University of Sokoto*.

28. Otite, O. 1986. On the Sociological Study of Corruption. Odekunle, F. (ed.) *Corruption in Development*. Ibadan: University Press.

29. Oyeniran, O. 2007. *Nigerian Constitutional Development*. Ibadan: Daybis Limited.

30. Ruche and Kirchheimer 2003. *Punishment and Social Structure*. London: Transaction Publishers.

31. Standard Rule for the Treatment of Offenders (Mandela Rule) 2014.

32. The Reformer, 2015. A publication of the Nigerian prison service.

33. Training Manual 2018. Nigerian Prison Service (Unpublished).

34. Tsuwa, J. T. and Okoh, J. O. 2016. Nigerian Prisons Service and Internal Security Management in Nigeria. Omotola J. S. and Alumona, I. M. (Eds.). *The State in Contemporary Nigeria: Issues, Perspectives and Challenges.* Ibadan: John Archers Ltd.

35. United Nations Development Programme 2016. Preventing Violent Extremism through Promoting Inclusive Development, Tolerance and Respect for Diversity: A development response to addressing radicalization and violent extremism.

36. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2016. Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons. Criminal Justice Handbook Series.

37. Unites State Department of State 2016. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2015, Nigeria, section 1c, April 2016, http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm#wrapper, accessed on 15 September, 2017.

38. Yagboyaju, D. A. 2016. Peace and Security. Yagboyaju, D. A. (Ed.) *Reflections on Politics, Governance and Economy in Contemporary Nigeria.* Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.
39. Young, C. M. 1994. *The African Colonial State in Comparative Perspective.* New Haven: Yale University Press.

GLOBAL JOURNALS GUIDELINES HANDBOOK 2020

WWW.GLOBALJOURNALS.ORG

Memberships

FELLOWS/ASSOCIATES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

FSSRC/ASSRC MEMBERSHIPS

Introduction
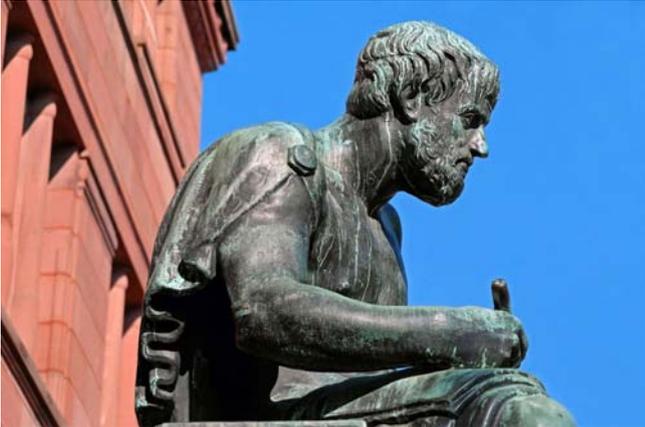
FSSRC/ASSRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

Associates of FSSRC/ASSRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FSSRC

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FSSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career	Credibility	Exclusive	Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career	Credibility	Exclusive	Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The "FSSRC" is an honored title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FSSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FSSRC.

Career	Credibility	Exclusive	Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FSSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career	Credibility	Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career	Financial

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example,
john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career	Credibility	Reputation

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career	Credibility	Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive
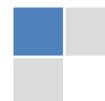
Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

`Exclusive` `Financial`

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

`Financial`

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

`Career` `Credibility` `Exclusive` `Reputation`

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

ASSRC

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

> The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

To the institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The "ASSRC" is an honored title which is accorded to a person's name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

| Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation |

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

| Career | Credibility | Reputation |

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 30%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

| Career | Financial |

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

| Career | Credibility | Reputation |

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

| Financial |

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

| Career | Credibility | Financial |

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

| Exclusive |

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive   Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

## And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

ASSOCIATE	FELLOW	RESEARCH GROUP	BASIC
$4800	$6800	$12500.00	APC
lifetime designation	lifetime designation	organizational	per article
Certificate, LoR and Momento	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos	GJ Community Access
2 discounted publishing/year	**Unlimited** discounted publishing/year	**Unlimited** free publishing/year	
Gradation of Research	**Gradation** of Research	**Gradation** of Research	
10 research contacts/day	**Unlimited** research contacts/day	**Unlimited** research contacts/day	
1 GB Cloud Storage	**5 GB** Cloud Storage	**Unlimited** Cloud Storage	
GJ Community Access	**Online Presense** Assistance	**Online Presense** Assistance	
	GJ Community Access	GJ Community Access	

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author's email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors' institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

AUTHORSHIP POLICIES

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

PREPARING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

FORMAT STRUCTURE

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.
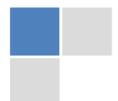
Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.
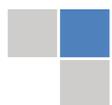
Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- Single section and succinct.
- An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.
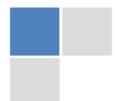
The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

o Explain the value (significance) of the study.
o Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
o Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
o Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

o Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
o Describe the method entirely.
o To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
o Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
o If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

o Resources and methods are not a set of information.
o Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
o Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

o   Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
o   In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
o   Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
o   Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
o   Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

o   Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
o   Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
o   Do not present similar data more than once.
o   A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
o   Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
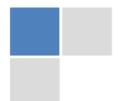
Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- o You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- o Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- o Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- o One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- o Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

INDEX

save our planet

Global Journal of Human Social Science

9   2

70116 58698   6 1 4 2 7 >