

Volume 1  
September, 2022  
ISSN: 0795-0445



CLIFFORD UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL  
JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



# **CLIFFORD UNIVERSITY**

## **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL**

### **OF**

# **DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Published by  
**Clifford University Owerinta,**  
**Abia State, Nigeria**  
[www.clifforduni.edu.ng](http://www.clifforduni.edu.ng)

CLIFFORD UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ◆ ◆ ◆ Volume 1,



# CLIFFORD UNIVERSITY INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (CLUIJODS)

**Volume 1 (September) 2022**  
**ISSN: 0795-0445**

**An Inter-Disciplinary Journal Published by Clifford  
University Owerinta, Abia State, Nigeria  
[www.journal.clifforduni.edu.ng](http://www.journal.clifforduni.edu.ng)**

## EDITORIAL BOARD

### ***Founding Editor***

Prof. Chiemezie A. Omeonu

### ***Editor-in-Chief***

Prof. John U. Ihendinihu

### ***Managing Editor***

Dr. Daniel E. Azunna

### ***Associate Editors***

Prof Tete Adam - Law

Dr. Fineboy I. Joseph - Management Sciences

Dr. Precious E. Omeonu - Basic Medical Sciences

Dr. Maduabughichi D. Nwachukwu - Humanities

Dr. Emmanuel Ejiofor - Science

Dr. K. C. K. Nwangwa - Education

Prof. Iyke Uwazie – Social Sciences/Economics

Dr. C. E. Otuza – Library and Information Sciences

Dr. Demian Ude – Social Sciences/Economics

Dr. Prosper C. Nwachukwu- Biological Sciences

Dr. Ernest Agwamba - Chemistry

Dr. Daniel Babalola - Agriculture/Medical Sciences

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University, Owerinta

Michael Okpara University of  
Agriculture Umudike, Abia State

Clifford University, Owerinta

Michael Okpara University of

Agriculture Umudike, Abia State

Clifford University, Owerinta

Clifford University

Babcock University, Ilishan-  
Remo, Ogun State

### ***Editorial Consultants/Advisers***

Prof. Ishola Rufus Akintoye

- Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria

Prof. Cyril Nwagburuka

- Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria

Prof. O. O. Oyerinde

- Adeleke University, Ede Osun State

Prof. Kabiru Isa Dandago

- Bayero University, Kano, Nigeria

Hon. Justice L. T. C. Eruba, Law

- Clifford University, Owerinta

Prof. Paul Ananba, Law

- Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria

Prof. L. E. Ibanichuka

- University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State Nigeria

Prof. Ibok N. Ibok

- Akwa Ibom State University, Nigeria

Emeritus Prof. Benson Oluikpe

- Clifford University, Abia State, Nigeria

Prof. Christian U. Iroegbu

- Clifford University, Abia State, Nigeria

Prof. Friday Mbon

- Clifford University, Abia State, Nigeria

Prof. Nathaniel Nwaezeaku

- Federal University of Technology, Owerri

Prof. Lawrence Chigbu

- Abia State University, Uturu

Prof. Sunday J. Kayode

- Federal University of Technology, Akure

Prof. Arinze Agbogu

- Clifford University, Owerinta

Prof. Arthur Nwafo

- University of Port Hacourt

Prof. C. E. Orji

- Federal University of Technology, Owerri

Dr. C. Nkere

- National Root Crops Research Institute,  
Umudike, Abia State

## **ABOUT THE JOURNAL**

### **AIM AND SCOPE:**

Clifford University Journal of Development studies (CLUIJODS) is an official journal of Clifford University, Owerri, Abia State, Nigeria. CLUIJODS is an international inter-/multi-disciplinary journal dedicated to publishing original research works, technical reports, and critical reviews on a broad range of topics of general interest in diverse disciplines/areas including all study areas within Social and Management Sciences (such as Accounting, Banking, Finance, Insurance, Marketing, Business Management, Public Administration, Personnel and Industrial Relations, Economics, Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Wealth creation, Governance, Sustainability and Reporting, National Integration and Security); Education and Educational Administration including Education and Curriculum Development, Measurement and Evaluation; Humanities, Library and Information Sciences, Computer and ICT Development, Basic and Applied Sciences (including all areas in chemical sciences, medicinal/pharmaceutical chemistry, inorganic, organic, petroleum, polymer, physical, environmental and material chemistry); Law and Diplomacy, Artificial Intelligence and Industrialization, History, Politics and International Relations, Religion and Society, Linguistics, Literary Arts and Cultural Studies, Nursing Sciences, Pandemics and Contemporary Public Health Issues, Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, Geosciences, Genetics and Biotechnology, etc.

### **THE VISION:**

The vision of CLUIJODS is to be an internationally recognized inter-/ multi-disciplinary journal indexed in many reputable indexing organization with a drive for promoting collaborative research efforts among colleagues in academia, projecting scientific research that contribute to high quality and impactful innovations on government and business policy actions, and for the dissemination of research outputs/outcomes from these efforts to a large community of audience globally.

### **PUBLISHING FREQUENCY, ACCESSIBILITY AND DISSEMINATION:**

The journal is biannual, with June and December (September for maiden edition) as months of publication each year. All papers accepted for publication in CLUIJODS will be available in the print Journal and online. One print copy will be given to the author(s) of the paper with e-Certificates of publications issued to both author and co-authors of published articles. Requests for extra print copies will be honoured by the Editor-in-Chief at extra cost to the author(s).

### **PUBLICATION ETHICS:**

Authors who desire to publish their research works in CLUIJODS are required to adhere to the following publication ethics:

- a) **Authorship:** Each person listed as an author or co-author of any paper submitted for publication should have made a substantial, direct and intellectual contribution to the paper. (e.g. design, and/or analysis and interpretation of data or drafting of the paper). All authors must review and approve the contents of the final version of the manuscript before it is submitted for publication in CLUIJODS. All authors must affirm that they contributed to the paper by signing the relevant sections of the *Copyright Transfer Form*.
- b) **Plagiarism:** CLUIJODS does not tolerate plagiarism and any form of breach in research ethics. Accordingly, the Editorial Board subjects all manuscripts submitted for publication in the Journal to plagiarism checks before accepting for publication and papers whose similarity index exceeds the threshold fixed by the Board (currently at 18%) will not be published. Authors must not submit papers that are under review or consideration in other journals. Authors must endeavour to fully acknowledge all sources of their information, including their methodology, figures, frameworks, etc. Authors are solely responsible and liable to the contents of all manuscripts submitted for publication in CLUIJODS.
- c) **Conflict of Interest:** Authors must declare a conflict of interest (if any) while submitting the final version of the manuscript for publication in CLUIJODS.
- d) **Copyright Policy:** CLUIJODS operates based on open access copyright policy under which any person can copy, reuse or redistribute the published articles for any non-commercial purpose(s) provided that the author and the source of the article are properly cited. By submitting a manuscript for publication in CLUIJODS, and signing the *Copyright Transfer Form*, the authors have agreed on the copyright policy of the journal.
- e) **Acknowledgement:** Authors are required to state contributions received (in the course of carrying out the study) that do not justify authorship. Such contributions such as source of funding, technical or material support etc. need to be recognized by acknowledgement/disclosure.
- f) **Manuscript withdrawal Policy:** The author(s) can, by a formal written request to the Editor-in-Chief of CLUIJODS, request with reasons for the withdrawal of manuscripts before or after publishing a paper. The Editorial Board of CLUIJODS has the right to grant approvals for such withdrawals, and in which case there will be no refunds of any article processing and/or publication charges previously paid prior to the withdrawal request. CLUIJODS reserves the right to retract any published article in the event of suspected plagiarism or any breach in research and publication ethics of the journal.

## **Authors' Guidelines**

Papers for publication in CLUIJODS should be prepared in line with the *structure* and *format* outlined by the Editorial Board viz:

### **A) Structure of Paper**

Paper submitted for review should generally be structured as follows:

Abstract

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Review of Related Literature (Conceptual, Theoretical and Empirical Reviews)

3.0 Methodology (Materials and Methods)

4.0 Results and Discussions

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Acknowledgements (If any)

References

**Note:** The Abstract should be a single paragraph of not more than 200 words. It should be concise and informative; containing briefly the aim and how the work was done, the major results, conclusion and recommendations of the paper. Provide at the end of the Abstract, a maximum of 6 most relevant keywords/terms (separated by a semi-colon) to be used for cross-referencing indexing.

### **B) Format of Paper**

Papers for publication in CLUIJODS should be prepared in the format given below:

#### **1. Length, Line spacing and Margin**

The paper should not be more than 15 A-4 pages (including references and tables) with 1.5 line spacing. A 1" margin should be maintained all round. Title must reflect the content of the manuscript and must not be more than 25 words. The first page of the manuscript should contain the Title of the Article, Name(s) and relevant particulars of the author(s), and an Abstract of the Article, not exceeding 200 words (*italicized*). The Abstract is MANDATORY. The main text should start on page 2 below the Title of the paper. The name(s) of the author(s) should NOT be put on this page or anywhere else in the text to preserve anonymity in the review process.

#### **2. Font Size and Style**

- i. *Paper Title*: Title case, Size 16, Bold, Times New Roman
- ii. *Author Name and Affiliations*: Title case, Size 13, Times New Roman
- iii. *Main headings*: Title case, Size 12, Bold, Times New Roman
- iv. *Sub headings*: Title case, Size 12, Times New Roman
- v. *Document Text (Body of Paper)*: Sentence case, Size 12, justified, Times New Roman
- vi. *Text within Tables*: Sentence case, Size 10, italic, Times New Roman
- vii. *Notes to Tables*: Sentence case, Size 10, italic, Times New Roman
- viii. *Tables & Figures Heading*: Title case, Size 12, Times New Roman
- ix. *Text within figures*: Sentence or Title case, Size 10, Times New Roman

### **3. Acronyms**

The use of acronyms is allowed everywhere in the paper EXCEPT in the Title and Abstract. Acronyms should be defined when first used in the paper.

### **4. Tables**

Tables should be placed in the text as you wish them to appear and in conjunction with the corresponding discussion. Tables must have a title and be numbered with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) and consecutively in the order of their mention in the text; e.g. “Table 1: Description” and so forth. The title must appear on the top outside the table. Titles for tables should be in title case in a Times New Roman Font size 12. Tables must be black and white only. Do not use colour in tables. Define all variables in your table within the table or in the note to the table and in the text of the document.

### **5. Figures**

Place figures in the text as you wish them to appear and in conjunction with the corresponding discussion. Figures must contain brief title shown below them and numbered consecutively in the order of their mention in the text e.g. “Figure 1: Description” and so forth. Use the word “Figure” as the label. Titles for figures should be separate from the figure itself and in title case, in a Times New Roman Font size 12. Use a Times New Roman font size 10 for text within figures.

### **6. Equations**

Equations should be created using the Microsoft Word Equation Tool. Number equations consecutively on the right margin. For example:

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 + \mu \quad (1)$$

### **7. References**

All reference works cited in the paper must appear in a list of references that follow the formatting requirements of CLUIJODS with multi-disciplinary outlook. Accordingly, *In-Text Citations* and the *Reference Lists* at the end of the paper should be in accordance with the American Psychological Association (APA) style, 7th Edition for all manuscripts except manuscripts in Law which will use the Nigerian Association of Law Teachers (NALT) style.

References not cited in the text should not be listed. For *Reference Lists* at the end of the paper, include a single space between each reference. Do not indent references. References should appear in alphabetical order of the surnames of the corresponding authors.

### **8. Peer Review Process**

CLUIJODS adopts a rigorous peer-review process to maintain high quality publication based on a fair, objective, and anonymous assessment by our editors backed by the cogent decisions by the Editorial Board. As a quality control mechanism, all papers submitted to CLUIJODS are subject to double blind peer-review process by a team of experts. The manuscript is first checked by our editors who specialize in the relevant field of the paper. Thereafter, the paper is sent to two independent external reviewers for in-depth constructive evaluation/assessment. The reports/comments of the external reviewers guide the Editorial Board in reaching informed decision on the quality of the paper.

#### ***9. Submission:***

The Journal accepts online submission of original and previously unpublished manuscripts to the Editor-in-Chief, Clifford University International Journal of Development Studies at [cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng](mailto:cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng).

#### ***10. General Statement***

All manuscripts should be written in English. Manuscript submitted to this Journal must neither be published nor submitted for publication elsewhere either in part or whole. The Editorial office of CLUIJODS shall make every effort to ensure that no misleading information or statement appears in the Journal. It is however, the sole responsibility of the author(s) to ensure that all data and information provided in the paper are accurate. The Editorial Board and its agents shall accept no responsibility or liability whatsoever for the consequences of any misleading data and/or information provided by the author(s) and published in CLUIJODS.



## CALL FOR PAPERS

The Editorial Board of the **CLU International Journal of Development Studies (CLUIJODS)**, a bi-annual multi-disciplinary academic publication of Clifford University Owerri, Abia State, Nigeria, is calling for well researched empirical and theoretical papers for publication in the next edition from various researchers across the following area (See *Aim and Scope of CLUIJODS* for more details):

- 1) Social and Management Sciences
- 2) Entrepreneurship, Innovation & Wealth Creation
- 3) Governance, Sustainability and Reporting
- 4) National Integration and Security
- 5) Education
- 6) Humanities
- 7) Library and Information Sciences
- 8) Basic Medical Sciences
- 9) Computer and ICT Development
- 10) Agriculture and Food Security
- 11) Basic and Applied Sciences, and
- 12) Law

### ***Manuscript Submission Information***

❖ The Journal accepts online submission of original and previously unpublished manuscripts to the Editor-in-Chief, Clifford University International Journal of Development Studies at [cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng](mailto:cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng).

❖ Manuscripts must be properly formatted in line with the Journal's **Guideline for Authors** and submitted in soft copy as word document for blind peer review.

### ***Processing and Publication Fees***

A non-refundable processing fee of N5,000 (or \$25) is payable on submission of manuscript with scanned copy of evidence of payment attached, while N20,000 (or \$120) is payable as publication fee on Acceptance of Paper. All payments should be made into:

Account Name	-	Clifford University
Account Number	-	1015050424
Bank	-	Zenith Bank PLC.

### ***Enquiries:***

All enquiry should be forwarded to: [cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng](mailto:cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng) or [editor-in-chief.cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng](mailto:editor-in-chief.cluijods@clifforduni.edu.ng) OR contact:

**Prof. John U. Ihendinihu**  
Editor-in-Chief, CLUIJODS- 08035013011

**Dr. Daniel E. Azunna**  
Managing Editor, CLUIJODS- 07034477131

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

Every University is driven by a tripartite responsibility of teaching, research and community service. Any research successfully conducted will not be of any use if the findings are not made available to the beneficiaries and the general public. This therefore underscores the relevance of journals in the dissemination of information on research findings needed for solving the manifold problems of man and for providing policy frameworks for development.

Clifford University International Journal of Development Studies (CLUIJODS) is an innovative initiative borne out of the enthusiasm to stimulate inter-disciplinary cross-fertilization of ideas among researchers with diver experiences. It is a unique journal which offers multiple opportunities for scholars and researchers to make their works known across the globe.

The selection of the manuscripts presented in this volume followed rigorous processes of peer review and ethical screening. The experience and global focus of the editorial team members and the expertise of a pool of resourceful reviewers are the Journal's inestimable assets for driving quality, standard and value.

The bimodal publication of this journal, through the internet and the hard copy, is a deliberate strategy to enhance its reach and readership in all the nooks and crannies of the world as a leading institutional journal with international standard.

The Journal takes a departure from the traditions in maiden editions of academic Journals by showcasing an extract from a Lead Paper presented by an internationally acclaimed scholar and legal luminary, Hon. Justice L. T. C. Eruba, during the first Diplomatic Week of the Department of History, Clifford University, Owerrinta, on the Theme: MY ROOT, MY IDENTITY. In this special feature article, the intellectual giant lucidly expounds the importance of history as foundational and eternal letters in every academic orientation, and alludes that global economic and political crises that characterize present day economies are the obvious consequences of ignoring the historical dimensions and imperatives of human existence.

He anchored his call for the study of history on the age long and immutable words of Ellen G. White that "... we have nothing to fear for the future, except as we shall forget the way the Lord has led us, and his teaching in our past history." I cannot but concur with this intellectually mobile legal luminary that the eternal letters of history, more than science, interprets universal proclivity clearer and gives meaning and relevance to the desired light for building and growing one united nation. Therefore, in the present day Nigeria, the study of history should enable Nigerians evaluate and predict wars, even now when the nation is at "peace " just by looking back at past events.

This edition further features empirical research and review articles from the sciences, management and social sciences, and the humanities. It is our hope that libraries, graduate and undergraduate students, policy makers, researchers and scholars will find this issue very useful and resourceful.

Our sincere thanks go to Clifford University Administration for sponsoring this initiative. The editorial team and management team of CLUIJODS who laboured to see to the successful production of this issue are worthy of commendation.

Our sincere hope is that the information contained herein will contribute to the socio-economic development of our country and the world at large.

Prof. John U. Ihendinihu  
Editor-in-Chief, CLUIJODS

## **IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY AS FOUNDATIONAL IN EVERY ACADEMIC ORIENTATION: HISTORY AS ETERNAL LETTERS.**

Being the text of lecture delivered by Hon. Justice L.T.C Eruba a Judge of the High Court of Abia State and a Senior Lecturer in Law, Faculty of Law, Clifford University; Ihie Campus. Abia State Nigeria during the opening ceremony of the Maiden History and Diplomatic Day held at the University auditorium, on Wednesday July 13, 2022.

### **INTRODUCTION**

An elementary appreciation of history as a subject will show that it is about the knowledge and study of the past. It is a form of collective memory. It is the story of who we are, where we come from, and can potentially reveal where we are headed. It is in this sense of past present and future attributes of history that I appreciate it as the eternal letters. History being a subject that has predated current and postdated effect must be important to study. The reason being that: it is essential for all of us to understand ourselves and the world around us especially with respect to time lines. Every field and subject has its history beginning from law through medicine to music and art. In this sense, history appears to be ubiquitous and foundational to every academic orientation.

### **IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY TO EVERY ACADEMIC ORIENTATION**

#### **1. Global perspectives**

History gives us a clear picture of how the various aspects of society like technology, economy, governmental systems, religion, culture, as a whole worked in the past. This is the reason history is sometimes referred to as a record of the past. That way we can understand how it came to work the way it is now. This is how by the knowledge of history we can explain the present state of affairs. That is to say history is not just a record of what has happened in the past as if it is consigned to the dustbin of records; it actually provides an explanation of what is happening today. Quite often, by the force of history, we can predict tomorrow. So history in its global coverage is organic.

Given the fact that Clifford University is a faith based Institution, it should have a priority attention to History as a global instructor. The eschatological dream of King Nebuchadnezzar<sup>1</sup> as contained in the Bible book of Daniel Chapter 2, is history's best gift to mankind. It gave the whole world a salvation time table. The crisis in the world today has put a lot of governments, even the mighty powers of the earth that control international politics and diplomacy into a state of perplexity. But a good student of history who has read the interpretation of that dream revealed to Daniel by God will be at peace with himself. Because every Adventist knows how the world will end merely by following the history of the unfolding of world events schematically scheduled in that dream<sup>2</sup>. Every Adventist knows that we are at a stage in the

---

<sup>1</sup> Holy Bible – Daniel Chapter 2.

<sup>2</sup> Ellen G. White – Education, 177: Prophesy traced the rise and fall of the world's great empires – Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome. With each of these, as with nations of less power, history repeated itself. Each had its period of test, each failed, its glory faded, its power departed, and its place was occupied by another.

world history where international cooperation and cohesion even with the best diplomatic maneuvers can never again unite Europe or indeed any other countries in the world just like iron and steel cannot cleave. The point I seek to make here is not the theological imperatives derivable from that dream. The point rather is that it is by the account of that dream recorded and provided by history as the events unfolded<sup>3</sup> that we get the assurance that what is left in that dream will be fulfilled as accurately as the previous events. That is to say, that the efficacy of such theological imperatives like prophecies is history dependent. It can then be said quite frankly that history is the fabric by which faith is sustained. Ellen G. White captured this very important part of history when she said:

...we have nothing to fear for the future, except as we shall forget the way the Lord has led us, and his teaching in our past history<sup>4</sup>.

Simply put, history foretells the future with the records of the past. As prophecy predicted the rise and fall of world empires, history documented the reality and periodicity and provides the rationale for faith in the fulfillment of the remaining parts of the prophecy. Therefore given how critical history is in the interpretation of the eschatological prophecies otherwise referable as salvation timetable, it is my humble view that a faith based Institution like Clifford University, should make the study of history a compulsory subject to assist its students interpret world events in the light of eschatological prophecies and by that knowledge become unique, and veritable ambassadors of Clifford University to a world heedlessly heading to destruction in a vehicle of deceptive and puerile international politics and diplomacy. Can Clifford University in all honesty graduate students who have no sense of history? That will be intellectual dishonesty I dare say.

## **2. Society and People**

Studying history allows us to observe and understand how people and societies behaved. For instance we are able to evaluate and predict war, even when a nation is at peace, by looking back at previous events. A critical study of the history of Nigerian civil war can help the Nigerian Government and the gladiators in power appreciate the gathering storms. A good student of Nigerian History should know that by the now predominant fratricidal cry of self-determination along tribal lines that has become mournful tunes exacerbated by the nepotism recklessly elevated in the administration of President Buhari, we have arrived at the same scenario that played out in 1967 with the indignance of Gowon to the agitations for Biafra. The time bomb is now ticking in single decimals. History provides us with data that is used to make laws or

---

<sup>3</sup>Babylon the head of gold was a world Empire that reigned from 608 – 538 BC; Medo-Persia the chest and arms of silver, was a kingdom of Medes and Persians that conquered Lydia, Babylon and Egypt and came into power in 538 BC; Greece, the belly and thighs of bronze became a world power under Alexander the Great in 331 BC; the Roman Empire, the feet of partly iron and partly clay, was established in 168 BC as the 4<sup>th</sup> world power as the Iron Kingdom. The mass migrations of 351 – 476 AD saw the Roman Empire broken into pieces of 10 smaller European Kingdoms as symbolized by the 10 toes. Characteristically iron and clay cannot cleave. So also will the kingdoms of Europe not be able to ever come together again. You can recall the example of Bri-exit that saw the UK pull out of Europe. The world is currently in this disharmony. What we should be expecting now is the stone cut without hands to strike the image on its feet and the image will be crushed like chaff and the wind will carry same away. Then the stone that crushed the image will become a great mountain that will fill the whole earth. This is the last world Empire where Jesus Christ will reign forever. Amen.

<sup>4</sup> Ellen G. White, - Life Sketches 196 (1902)

theories about various aspects of society. We see law as an instrument of social engineering. You may be surprised to know that law is a fabric of history. It is not possible to produce sound lawyers if they do not have a sound knowledge of history. For instance, it is part of our constitutional history that chapter 4 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which is where we have the fundamental rights enshrined, owes its existence to the historical dynamics that gave rise to documentation of the Rights of Man by Thomas Paine<sup>5</sup>. Imagine for one moment that history did not document the rationales behind the Rights of Man, how colossal would it have been that our jurisprudence would have been bereft of those species of rights classified as fundamental which today include right to life, liberty, religion, the dignity of the human person, freedom of movement to mention but a few. It is history that provided the data with which these laws were made.

Consequent upon this fact, it would be a gross academic miscarriage if any university graduates lawyers who do not have at least rudimentary knowledge of history. Such lawyers may find it difficult to cope with land law that is heavily dependent on historical artifacts. It is history that documents customary law. It is history that documents succession upon intestacy. It is history that documents inheritance rationales and migration waves that determine title to land in most cases. Frankly, the earlier law students begin to take courses in history that can prepare them to process traditional history, by which land titles are anchored, the better equipped they will be. The following instances buttress my point. There are five ways of proving title to land. They are:

- (1) By traditional evidence<sup>6</sup>.
- (2) By production of documents of title duly authenticated and executed.
- (3) By acts of ownership, extending over a sufficient length of time numerous enough as to warrant the inference of true ownership.
- (4) By acts of long possession and enjoyment.
- (5) By proof of possession of connected or adjacent land in circumstances rendering it probable that the owner of such connected or adjacent land would, in addition, be the owner of the land in dispute<sup>7</sup>.

It is not difficult to see that items 1, 3, 4 and 5 above are all dependent on history. Traditional evidence is history of the land subject matter of litigation. Acts of ownership extending over sufficient length of time requires history to provide the data. Long possession implies length of time. That is also history. To prove ownership by possession of adjacent land requires traditional history. When a client comes telling his lawyer that his forbears have been in possession of a

---

<sup>5</sup> Thomas Paine – 1749-1822. An English born American Philosopher.

<sup>6</sup> This simply means the history of ownership from the person who deforested the land, to the current person pleading the title.

<sup>7</sup> *Salami v. Lawal*, (2008) All FWLR (Pt. 438) 200 @ 229 paras. d – e. (SC); *Osidele v. Sokunbi* (2012) All FWLR (Pt. 645) 198 @ 209 f – 210a (SC); *Regstd. Trustees, A.C.C. v. Regstd. Trustees, G.C.C* (2021) All FWLR (Pt. 1106) 689 @ 707g – 708c, (SC). Any of the five ways is enough to prove title. *Owhonda v. Ekpechi* (2003) 9 SCNJ 1 @ 22.<sup>7</sup>

piece of land from time immemorial, what is time immemorial? A lawyer with a good sense of history will begin to guide the thoughts of that client with events in history that will help him provide the time lines that will make the testimony more graphic, comprehensible and compelling. That is how land matters are won.

### 3. Identity

History helps us to have a sense of identity. This is actually one of the main reasons that history is taught in schools around the world. Historians have been able to learn how countries, families, and groups were formed, and how they evolved and developed over time. The entire effort in the book, *Roots*<sup>8</sup> is an attempt to use the workings of history to identify, not only the genealogy of a people, but also their migration waves. In the light of this effort I make bold to ask, who is writing the history of Clifford University? Where can the students of this Institution read the history of when the foundation stone of their school was laid or are we waiting for white men to come and claim to have discovered Clifford University as they discovered river Niger? What will it look like in the next 50 years doing research on Clifford University? In my humble view, it has become imperative for the Department of History to host the **office of the University Chronicler** whose responsibility must include to document every inch of the development of this great and miraculous Institution. So that years later, the society can read it. So that years later, it will constitute part of the source by which the identity of the graduates from this Institution may be verified.

### 4. Contemporary Issues and History

History helps to understand present day issues by asking deeper questions as to why things are the way they are. Why did wars in Europe in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century matter to countries around the world, how did Hitler gain control and maintain power for as long as he did? How has this had effect in shaping our world and our global Political systems today? Coming again to Nigeria, why did we fight the Civil War? Do we feel the signs of the civil war rearing its ugly head again? University is where universal Knowledge is acquired. If I ask this audience about Songhai Empire, how many will know? Yet there is a parallel between the rise and fall of Songhai Empire with the current dynamics of the Nigerian State that can help to predict its nearest future. History has it that Songhai Empire<sup>9</sup> grew from the ashes of Mali. From the exploits of Sonni Ali who conquered Timbuktu, Songhai reached its peak in the defeat and replacement of Mali in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century. But Songhai started its decline with internal political struggles predicated on suppression of viable economic regions as is the current state of affairs in Nigeria. History records that Morocco, which was a territory in Songhai revolted, to gain control of its gold mines and the sub-Saharan gold trade. With all the military might of Songhai Empire, the attack from Moroccan army in 1591 collapsed Songhai as its cities fell into anarchy and that great Empire in African History disappeared.

---

<sup>8</sup> Alex Haley 1976. Wikipedia - This is a historical fiction that tells the story of an American family. It uses the character KuntaKinte, an 18<sup>th</sup> century African, captured as an adolescent, sold into slavery in Africa, and transported to North America; it follows his life and the lives of his descendants in the United States down to Harley.

<sup>9</sup> The Songhai Empire [ps://www.studentsofhistory.com](https://www.studentsofhistory.com)

In the present day Nigeria, we see the suppression of industrious people and economic blocks. Our internal political struggles are beginning to polarize along the line of separatist tendencies arising from protests against unjust exploitation of economic capitals. Good students of history should now have started warning that a Morocco may soon attack! This is how important history can be. It can be used to analyze present day issues with an intention to avert doom or take timely steps to avoid being affected by its imminence. Again I ask, what is the wisdom in a University graduating students who did not study history? How relevant will such students be to the society they are sent into?

## **5. History and the Process of Change**

Factors that bear relevance to change are events that took place in the past. Only through the study of history can one really see and grasp the reasons behind changes, and only through history can we understand what elements of an institution or society continue regardless of a continual change.

## **6. History and Nation Building**

The study of history is a non-negotiable aspect of nation building. Topics in migrational routes of various Nigerian groups, similarities in the languages of Nigerian peoples, virtues of patriotism etc as espoused in history can only build a united and verile Nigeria. This is one of the main reasons it is taught as part of school curricula. People that push for citizenship history<sup>10</sup> just want to promote a strong national identity and even national loyalty through the teaching of lessons of individual and collective success.

## **CONCLUSION**

As it is, a proper knowledge of history can help one care for today and look into the future. I will be surprised if a faith based Institution will question the overriding importance of History when the entire thing called faith is founded on history. Why do we have faith that Jesus will come again<sup>11</sup> except that history provides evidence that the prophesy that he will come the first time<sup>12</sup> was fulfilled. Graduates of faith based Institutions ought to be distinguished by their sound knowledge of history as a force to reckon with in sustaining faith in God. The eternal letters of history, more than science, interprets universal proclivities clearer and gives meaning and relevance to religion which ultimately states the purpose of life and how eternity is impelled.

You shall not be afraid of the future except you have forgotten how God led you in the past and his teaching in our past history. We need therefore to factor history into our academic curriculum if we desire to see the light and grow as a nation. God bless you all.

---

<sup>10</sup> Relationship between a citizen and the State.

<sup>11</sup> Holy bible – John 14:1-4.

<sup>12</sup> Holy Bible – Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:23; John 1:1-2 and 14.



## CONTENTS

Subsurface Investigation of Clifford University Using Geoelectric Method: Implications For Groundwater Potential <b>Azunna, D. E and Ogbonna, F. O.</b>	<b>1</b>
Customer Base Of Commercial Banks In The Pre And Post Cashless Policy Periods In Nigeria: A Comparative Analysis <b>Nmesirionye, N. O., Nmesirionye, J. A. and Eshiet, U. E.</b>	<b>14</b>
Capital Flight: Its Determinants And Impact On Agricultural Growth In Nigeria <b>Oni, O. O., Ajiboye, G. E., and Babatunde, A. S</b>	<b>25</b>
Innovation And Firm Performance Among Small And Medium Scale Enterprises In Umuahia Metropolis, Abia State, Nigeria <b>Ikpeazu, N and Onyemaechi, U</b>	<b>47</b>
Non Cognitive Factors As Predictors Of Senior Secondary School Students' Academic Achievement In Mathematics <b>Ihendinihu, U. E</b>	<b>59</b>
Moderating Effect of Firm Size On The Relationship Between Board Gender Diversity And Profitability of Listed Conglomerates In Nigeria <b>Obi-Okonkwo, H. N. and <sup>2</sup>Ihendinihu, J. U.</b>	<b>70</b>
Firm Characteristics And Financial Performance of Listed Manufacturing Firms In Nigeria <b>Iormbagah, J. A., Alpheaus, O. E and Obi-Okonkwo, H. N</b>	<b>90</b>
Capitalization of Human Resource Cost and Earnings Per Share Of Listed Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria. <b>Nmesirionye, J. A., Nwangwa, D. O., Nmesirionye, N. O. and Eshiet, U. E.</b>	<b>111</b>
Environmental Disclosure and Financial Performance Of Listed Brewery Firms in Nigeria <b>Isito, O. E and Umemezilem, U. P.</b>	<b>124</b>

Entrepreneurship: A Retrospect of The Clusters of The National Development Plan Towards Innovation And Wealth Creation In Nigeria <b>Nwosu, J. C., <sup>2</sup>Chioma, P. N and Ogbonna, E. G.</b>	<b>135</b>
Perspectives And Principles Of Biblical Interpretation <b>Egbe, I. K.</b>	<b>148</b>
The Essence of Culture <b>Etta, E. E and Esowe, D. D.</b>	<b>157</b>
Witchcraft Violence And Gender Politics In The Igbo Cosmos, A Patriarchal Reading of Osifo's <i>Dizzy Angel</i> <b>Nwachukwu, M. D and Chukwu, N.</b>	<b>169</b>
The Power of The Museum: Cultural Knowledge and Development <b>Etta, E. E., Essien, J. P. and Ekanem, S. A.</b>	<b>180</b>
Qualitative Phytochemical Analysis and Selected <i>In Vitro</i> Antioxidant Activities of Partly Processed Seed Of <i>Treculia qfricana</i> <b>Nweje-Anyalowu, P. C, Ihuomah, V. E., Solomon-Nwaejike, D. N., Madukoma, C. N and Ako, A. C.</b>	<b>192</b>