



**The Grace Uzoma Okonkwo Foundation**

**In conjunction with**

**Institute of African Studies &  
Department of English and Literary Studies  
University of Nigeria**



## **2ND International Conference**

ON

# **MIGRATION AND NEO-SLAVERY AS SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY**

**PROGRAMME OF EVENTS**

**CONFERENCE SESSIONS**

**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

■ ..... **DATE: 27TH - 30TH APRIL 2021** ..... ■

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**NATIONAL ANTHEM**

Arise oh compatriots!  
 Nigeria's call obey  
 To serve our fatherland  
 With love and strength and faith  
 The labours of our heroes past  
 Shall never be in vain  
 To serve with heart and might  
 One nation bound in freedom, peace and unity.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA ANTHEM**

Solo: Hail Varsity of Nigeria, My Alma mater;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for the sake of truth.  
 Solo: Where young men and women do seek for knowledge;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for the sake of knowledge.  
 Solo: Where the Nation's potentials do brood in the nest;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for her noble ideal;  
 Solo: Hail Varsity *par excellence* our dreams come true.  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for the giant awakes.

**TUTTI (All)**

My Alma mater, My Alma mater,  
 Noble are thy goals and thy ideals.  
 And great art thou in Science and in Arts,  
 In other realms of learning,  
 Thou art all sublime.

Solo: Hail Varsity of Nigeria, My Alma mater;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for her lofty plans.  
 Solo: The Varsity that is sited on soft green hills;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for her beauty's sake.  
 Solo: Hail Varsity of our glory, the pride of our land;  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for her light will shine.  
 Solo: Hail Varsity *par excellence* our dreams come true.  
 Refrain: Hail her and rejoice for the giant awakes.

*This anthem was composed by Samuel Nehemiah Bumname Ojukwu while he was a pioneer student of Music in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka (1961-65)*



**HIS EXCELLENCY, MUHAMMADU BUHARI, GCFR**  
President  
Federal Republic of Nigeria



**HON. JUSTICE CENTUS CHIMA NWEZE,**  
Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



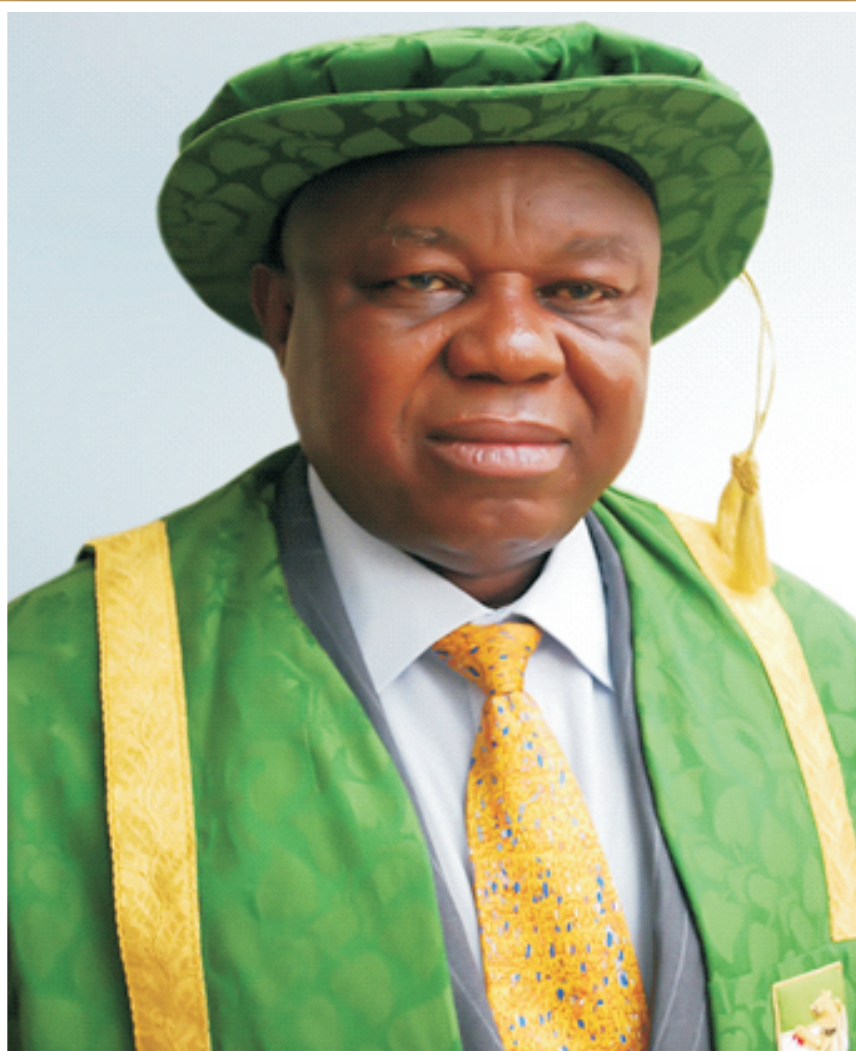


**DAN-MALLAM MOHAMMED**

Deputy Inspector General of Police,  
Department of Training and Development, NPF

**SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR**





**PROFESSOR CHARLES A. IGWE**

Vice - Chancellor  
University of Nigeria

**CHIEF HOST**



**PROFESSOR FLORENCE O. ORABUEZE**  
BOT Chairperson, The Grace Uzoma Okonkwo Foundation &  
Director, Institute of African Studies

**HOST**



**PROFESSOR SAM ONUIGBO**

Head, Department of English and Literary Studies,  
University of Nigeria

**CO-HOST**





**HON. JUSTICE C. A. OGBUABOR**  
Judge of the Enugu State High Court

**CHAIRMAN OF THE OCCASSION**



**HON. ABIKE DABIRI-EREWA**  
Chairman/CEO  
Nigerian's in Diaspora Commission

**SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR**





**HON. ENGR. CHRIS AZUBOGU**  
Member, Federal House of Representatives

**GUEST SPEAKER**



**HON. BENJAMIN OKEZIE KALU**  
**Chairman, Media and Public Affairs**  
**Committee Federal House of Representatives**

**GUEST SPEAKER**



**DR. LADY PAT OKEKE**

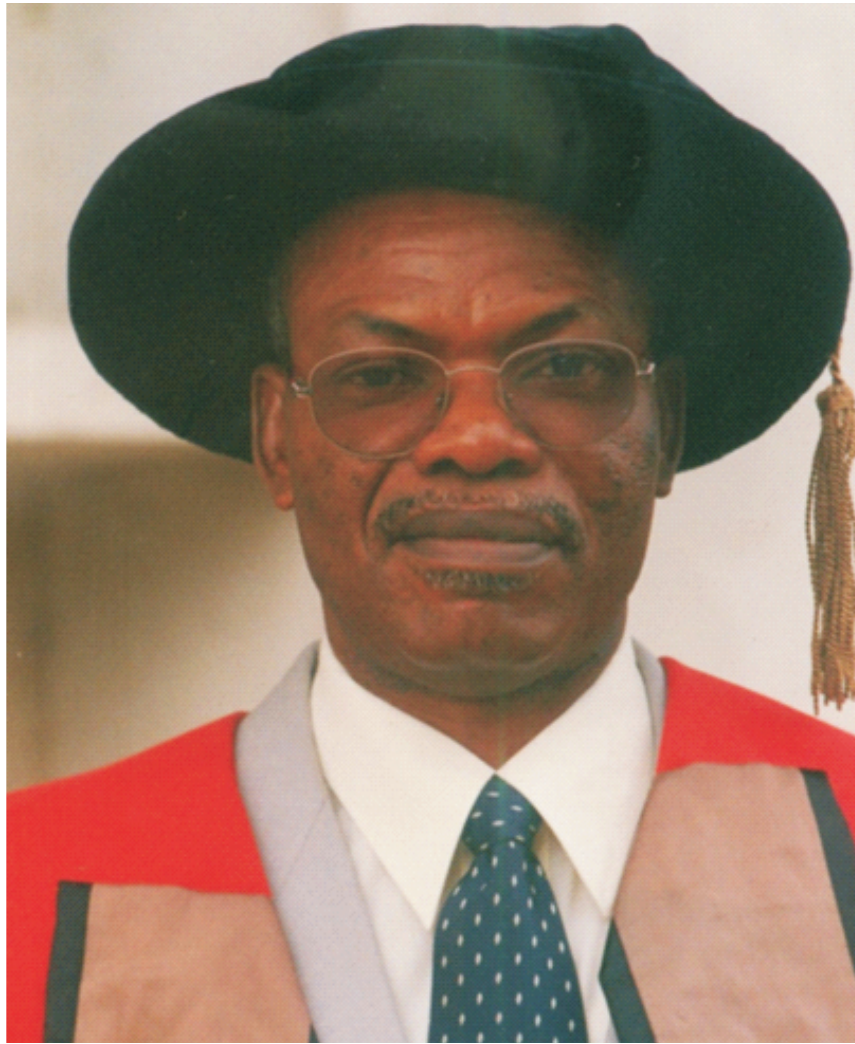
Principal and Proprietress, Supreme Knowledge  
Comprehensive Schools, Nkpor/Onitsha

**LEAD PAPER PRESENTER**



**PROFESSOR IKE ODIMEGWU**  
Director, Centre for Migration Studies,  
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

**LEAD PAPER PRESENTER**



**PROF. AMECHI NICHOLAS AKWANYA**  
Professor of English and Literary Studies,  
University of Nigeria

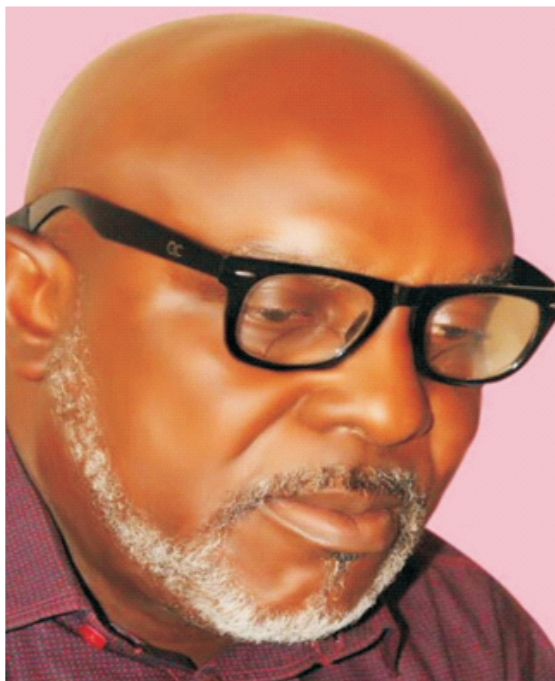
**AWARDEE**





**MRS KINIKA-NSIRIM ACCESS UCHECHI**  
Member, Governing Council,  
University of Nigeria

**AWARDEE**



**PROFESSOR VICTOR UKAOGO**  
LOC Chairman



**ONYEMUCHE ANELE EJESU**  
Secretary, LOC

## PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

**Wed, April 28, 2021, 10:00 am**

1. Courtesy Call on the Vice Chancellor, University of Nigeria.
2. Musical Opening by Chorus of Angels Choir
3. Arrival of Chief Host, Guests of Honour, and other dignitaries
4. Introduction and Recognition of Guests by the Masters of Ceremony
5. Opening Prayer by Bishop Hero Obasuyi
6. National Anthem
7. University of Nigeria Anthem
8. Presentation of Kolanuts
9. Breaking of Kolanuts by the Royal Father of the day
10. Opening address by the Chairman, Hon. Justice Chukwunweike Ogbuabor, Judge of Enugu State High Court
11. Welcome Address by the Convener, Prof. Florence Onyebuchi Orabueze
12. Address by the Chief Host, Professor Charles A. Igwe, Vice Chancellor, University of Nigeria
13. Citation on Keynote Speaker, Hon. Justice Centus Chima Nweze, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria
14. Keynote presentation by Hon. Justice Centus Chima Nweze
15. Remark by DIG Dan-Mallam Mohammed
16. Citation on the lead paper presenter, Dr. Lady Pat O. Okeke
17. Lead Paper Presentation by Dr. Lady Pat O. Okeke
18. Citations/Presentation of Awards
19. Refreshments
20. Citation on the lead paper presenter, Professor Ike Odimegwu
21. Lead Paper Presentation by Professor Ike Odimegwu
22. Music Interlude
23. Citations/Presentation of Awards
24. Citation and Speech by Guest Speaker, Hon. Engr. Chris Azubogu
25. Citation and Speech by Guest Speaker, Hon. Benjamin Okezie Kalu
26. Closing Remarks by the Chairman
27. Vote of thanks by Professor Victor Ukaogo
28. Closing Prayer by Dr. Abdul Muminu Isah
29. National Anthem and University of Nigeria Anthem
30. Break

Participants Return to their Hotels.

**April 29, 2021**

Plenary Sessions (See venue in Conference Sessions Schedule)

# Citations

**CITATION ON HON. JUSTICE CHIMA CENTUS NWEZE, Ph. D.; LL. M; LL. B (Hons); B. L.;  
Life Bencher; FCI Arb; Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria**

He attended St John Cross Seminary, Nsukka, from 1972 -1977, emerging with a Distinction in the West African School Certificate Examination, [WASCE]. Between 1979 – 1983, he was a student at the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus. In 1983, he represented the Faculty of Law, and indeed, all Nigerian Law Faculties, at the Phillip Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition in Washington DC, as the Chief Oralist. Upon his graduation in 1983, [LL. B. (Hons) (Nig.)], he proceeded to the Nigeria Law School, from 1983 -1984, where he obtained the qualifying Certificate, [BL]. He did his NYSC between 1984 – 1985 in Bauchi. Subsequently, he returned to the University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, between 1993 – 1995, where he studied for, and obtained, the Master of Laws Certificate, [LL. M]. Between 1997 – 2001, he studied for, and achieved, the Doctorate Degree [Ph. D.] of the same university, the University of Nigeria.

Having practised at the private Bar from 1985 – 1995, he was elevated to the High Court Bench of Enugu State in November, 1995. While on the High Court Bench, he served as Chairman, Second Robbery and Firearms Tribunal, Enugu State, 1996 -1998; Chairman, Robbery and Firearms Tribunal, Nsukka, 1998-1999; Member, Ondo State Local Government Election Petition Tribunal, 1999; Chairman, Ogun State Governorship and Legislative Houses Election Petition Tribunal, 1999; Administrative Judge, Nsukka Judicial Division, Enugu State, 2001.

He was appointed a Justice of the Court of Appeal of Nigeria, February 15, 2008; and served thereat until October, 2014, when he was, finally, elevated to Nigeria's apex court as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, October 29, 2014. He has been on the Bench of the Supreme Court from October, 2014 – Date.

Hon Justice Chima Centus Nweze has served in various capacities in extra-judicial vocational activities. These include: Member, DFID Access to Justice Programme, Enugu State, 2003; Member, National Working Group on the Reform of Criminal Justice Administration, 2004 [the Administration of Criminal Justice Act, ACJA, is the brainchild of this group]; Team Member, Enugu State Sector Strategic Plan, 2004; PATHS-DFID Hon Consultant, District Health System Law/Regulations, 2004; Member, OSIWARD C Expert Consultative Forum on Federal Budget Act and Facilitator, Enugu State Justice Sector Reform Team.

A former Convenor/Co-ordinator, LL. M (International Human Rights Programme), and Visiting Human Rights Scholar, Faculty of Law, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, 2000 -2008; Justice Nweze, who was a Distinguished Scholar, Pro Bono, Faculty of Law, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, ESUT, Enugu, was formerly, a Visiting Associate Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, Ebonyi State University and Member, International Advisory Board, Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law (Golden Gate University School of Law, San Francisco, USA).

His Lordship is extensively published both internationally and nationally with at twelve books, twenty-two international and national journal publications, eleven book chapters, and more than twenty international conference paper presentations across the globe spanning the USA, UK, Portugal, South Africa, Poland, Gambia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, France, Ghana, Canada, and Australia. His Lordship is a Professor of Law at the Enugu State University of Science and Technology.

He is the recipient of several awards including the Nancy Pelosi Congressional Award, 2015; Distinguished Scholarship Awardee, Golden Gate University, San Francisco, California, USA; Justice of the Year Award, 1997; Rotary International District 1940 Award, Rotract Club, UNEC: Award for Professional Service, 1998; Dignity of Man Award, UNN Alumni Association, 2001; Award for Excellence, Law Students' Association, Namdi Azikiwe University, Awka; Pan-African Distinguished Leadership Hall of Fame Certificate of the African Students' Union Parliament, 2016; Fellow, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Nigeria, 2015. Justice C. C. Nweze Moot Court Hall, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu [named after him in 2019]. He is currently, Chairman, Governing Council, Enugu State Multi-Door Court House.

Hon Justice Chima Centus Nweze is from Obollo, Udenu Local Government Area of Enugu State. A practising Christian of the Roman Catholic Denomination, he is married to Hon Justice Ugonne Jacinta Nweze of the Enugu State Judiciary. Their union is blessed with five children and three grandchildren.



## **CITATION ON REV. FR PROFESSOR AMECHI NICHOLAS AKWANYA**

Amechi Nicholas Akwanya, a priest of Catholic Archdiocese of Onitsha and a professor of English and Literary Studies, hails from Awkuzu in Oyi LGA, Anambra State. He has served the University of Nigeria in various capacities for thirty years.

He obtained a Bachelor of Divinity from Urban University, Rome and BA, MA and PhD in English from National University of Ireland and rose to the rank of a professor in 1999. He was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church in 1980.

As a priest, Akwanya has served as the Parish Priest of St William, Nkwelle Ezunaka and Our Lady's Church, Amichi both in Anambra State. He is the Episcopal Vicar for Onitsha Archdiocesan Priest Civil Servants and chairs many Archdiocesan committees including Further Studies, University Project and Strategic Planning committees.

As an administrator, he has chaired over 5 national accreditation panels under NUC and over 10 committees in the University of Nigeria. He has officially acted and represented the Vice Chancellor on several occasions. He was the Dean of the Post-graduate Studies, two-time Head of Department of English, Head of Department of History and International Studies and Coordinator of the Dramatic sub-department of English. As the Coordinator he made the case for and managed the establishment of the Department of Theatre and Film Studies. As the Head of English in 2011, he fully crafted the current academic programme of the department.

As an academic, Akwanya has authored 13 books, 24 edited volumes, 24 book chapters and 56 journal articles. He has presented over 30 invited lectures and lead papers. He has successfully produced 12 PhD graduates two of whom have become professors. He was a three-time searched candidate for the post of Vice Chancellor for two federal universities in Nigeria. He sits on the editorial board of about 10 local and international academic journals.

He has been recognised as a Fellow of Nigerian Academy of Letters, Fellow, Institute of Industrial Administration, Honorary Fellow, Institute of Certified Managers of Nigeria, the National President, Institute of Leadership and Policy Implementation. He was listed in the Nigerian book of great people in 2007, and received the Academic Noble International Award.

Prof Akwanya is seasoned administrator, researcher and teacher whose door is always open to all. Permanently pasting his official mobile number on his office door spotlights his accessibility. He is a humane and unassuming scholar whose impacts remain indelible. He, therefore, deserves all worthy recognition.

## CITATION ON PROFESSOR IKE ODIMEGWU

Ike Odimegwu is a Professor of Philosophy at the Department of Philosophy, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. He obtained his degrees from Pontifical Urban University, Rome; and University of Nigeria, Nsukka specializing in African Metaphysical Anthropology; Dialogics and Social and Political Philosophy. His research interests include Human Personhood, Human Identity, African Social Existence; Dialogics, and Migration. In addition to over 50 published journal articles and book chapters, his published books include Integrative Personhood; Perspectives on African Communalism, Philosophic Foundations of Politics, Philosophy in Africa, Philosophy and Nigerian Democracy, and the Thoughts and Feelings series. He is also a versatile literary artist, creative poet and musical composer with lots of poems, operettas, liturgical hymns and anthems and short stories to his credit.

He has been Editor of a number of academic journals including UJAH, Nnamdi Azikiwe Journal of Philosophy and Ogirisi: a new journal of African Studies. He is editorial Adviser and reviewer to numerous academic journals and publishing houses in Africa, USA and Canada. He has delivered academic papers, lead papers and keynote speeches in over one hundred conferences across the world. He has been Visiting Professor to Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; University of Cape Coast, Ghana; and Center for Research in Values and Philosophy, Catholic University of America, Washington DC.

Ike Odimegwu is an academic leader as a scholar, researcher, mentor and academic administrator. He has been active in a number of academic professional associations. He is a member of the Nigerian Philosophy Association and has served as Secretary, Society for the Development of African Philosophy, Science and Technology (SODAPSAT); Vice President (Africa) of African Studies Research Forum (ASRF), and currently, President of African Philosophy Society (APS). At different times, he has served as Academic Adviser; Head, Department of Philosophy, Sub-Dean and Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies, and Chairman of Senate Committees at Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Ike Odimegwu is a multidimensional personality. Beyond being an avid scholar, he is a social critic, human rights crusader and a unionist. He spearheaded the revival of ASUU at Nnamdi Azikiwe University and has served as Chairman, ASUU-NAU; Zonal Coordinator, ASUU Owerri Zone; Convener of many ASUU NEC Committees and currently Resource Person to ASUU National Executive Council.

In the field of migration, Ike Odimegwu is a leading voice in the projection of the academia in Nigerian migration management and governance. He pioneered the establishment of the first centre for migration studies in the Nigerian university system, the Centre for Migration Studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University (CMS-NAU). As the pioneer Director of that Centre, he has championed the inclusion of the academia among the implementing agencies for the Nigerian migration policies. He is also spearheading the partnership of CMS-NAU with the International Organization for Migration (IOM); *the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ); the Embassy of Switzerland and the Swiss Federal Commission for Migration. He is a Member of the National Technical Working Group on Migration Governance in Nigeria.

The philosophy of Ike Odimegwu is built on dialogics. His life is built on collaboration. He invests on networking and building bridges across peoples, organizations and institutions. Currently, he heads the Nigerian Team of the Global Research Network on the Resilience of African Immigrant Families; Coordinator, of the Nigerian Team, Pan African Collaboration for Excellence (PACE); He is currently collaborating with the United States Consulate General, Lagos to establish an American Space at Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Presently, Professor Ike Odimegwu is a triple Director: Director, Centre for Migration Studies, Director, Awka Window on America, and Director of Academic Planning, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

## CITATION ON RT. HON CHRIS EMEKA AZUBOGU

Rt. Hon. Chris Emeka Azubogu hails from Umudim, Nnewi in Nnewi North LGA of Anambra State.

He attended Umunnealam Primary School, Umudim, Nnewi Anambra State, where he obtained his FSLC in 1980. He proceeded to Okongwu Memorial Grammar School Nnewi, Anambra State, where he completed his secondary education in 1985 and passed his WASC in flying colours. He gained admission into University of Nigeria, Nsukka, where he obtained a Bachelor's Degree in Engineering in 1990. He proceeded for the National Youth Service Corp (NYSC) between 1990 – 1991.

Before delving into politics, Hon. Chris ventured into Private Business and Public Service Consultancy that spanned 1991 –2011 where he garnered a lot of experience transforming him into a successful Entrepreneur, a Communication/ICT and a Good Governance Process/Procedure Consultant.

Between 2011 and date, he attended various business, leadership and developmental trainings some of which are; "Certificate on Infrastructure in Market Economy" at Harvard Kennedy School of Government 2019, "Certificate on Legislative Drafting" from Tulane Law Center; Tulane University, New Orleans, USA in the year 2014.

Azubogu joined politics fully in 2011 as a Member of the All Progressive Grand Alliance (APGA) under which platform he contested to represent Nnewi North, Nnewi South and Ekwusigo Federal Constituency in 2011 and won. While in the 7th Assembly, he held various positions including the Deputy Chairman House Committee on Capital Market and Institutions, Member House Committees on Power, Aids, Loans and Debt Management, ICT, Interior and Agriculture. He is a very committed man of keen industry who has demonstrated his fortitude in hard work and dedication to duty in various outstanding capacities.

Rt. Hon. Chris Emeka Azubogu has continued as an Entrepreneur, Politician and Leader of his group wherever he finds himself. He is still being trailed by stories of success in the service of his people as he leaves no stone un-turned in the discharge of his duties through the believe that Leadership is a call to service and a responsibility where honesty and integrity cannot be eschewed.

As a strong believer in leadership through service, Hon Azubogu took the bar of service to the people higher between 2011 and 2015, this not only made for him a host of friends both within and outside the three LGAs he represented but also earned him a ticket in People's Democratic Party (PDP) where he contested and won another term in the House of Representatives in 2015. He served as the Deputy Chairman; House Committee on Appropriation and also a member of the Committees on Science and Technology, Industries, Commerce, Telecommunication, Urban Development and Regional Planning, IDPs, and Human Right. In the 2019 general election, he won overwhelmingly to represent his constituency for the third time 2019 -2023. He is now serving as member House Committee on Appropriation and Deputy Chairman House Committee on Aids, Loans & Debt Management amongst other Committees. As a legislator, Rt. Hon. Chris Azubogu has a deeprooted interest in Youth and Women Empowerment, infrastructural development, rural economic reengineering and poverty reduction. A man of great character and wonderful temperament who enjoys splendid reputation for integrity, honesty and loyalty. He has demonstrated great energy, enthusiasm, resourcefulness and skill in service to his constituency and Nigeria as a whole. To attest to this, he has worked assiduously to the actualization of a lot of projects that has major impact to his constituency, chief amongst them being the Nnewi Automotive Industrial Park (NAIP), Nnewi Independent Power Plant and the reactivation of the Nnewi Federal Housing Scheme (Social Housing) that has been abandoned since 1983.

Hon. Chris Emeka Azubogu was born in Bamenda, Cameroun on the 24th day of December 1968. He is happily married with children.

## A CITATION ON DR. LADY PAT OKEKE

Dr. Lady Patricia Obiageli Okeke (Nee Ozoh) was born on the 29th of March 1954 in Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria. She is a devout Christian and is happily married to Chief Dr. Sir Godwin Ubaka Okeke, a renowned philanthropist, a business mogul and a transporter of repute. This union is blessed with six children. Lady Pat who is a native of Adazi-Ani in Aniocha Local Government Area of Anambra state, Nigeria had her formal education in several educational institutions both within and outside Nigeria. They include: St. Theresa's college, Ughelli 1967; Christ The King College Oraukwu, 1968 -1969; Queen of the Rosary college Onitsha, 1970-1972; Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri 1974 - 1977; University Of Nigeria Nsukka, 1986 - 1989; Columbia International University South Carolina U.S.A, 2003; Anointed University Johannesburg South-Africa, 2014.

In her formative years, Lady Pat bagged the following Academic Qualifications: West African School Certificate (WASC), 1972; Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE) in English/Health and Physical Education (HPE), 1977; Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) Adult Education, 1990; Diploma in Children's Literature for Instruction in 2003; Master of Science 2002 and a Doctor of Philosophy PhD in 2014. After one year of National service at the Queen of Rosary College (QRC) Onitsha in 1977 - 1978 service year, She taught literature in English\Health Education at Ado Girls Secondary School Onitsha between 1978-1993. In the course of her stay in this college, she astronomically rose to the rank of 1st vice principal academics 1978; Principal grade II-1978-1993. She also had a brief stint at Army Day Secondary School, Onitsha where she was elevated to the status of Head, Department of English.

Dr. Pat, driven by the passion to continually contribute to the educational needs of the down trodden and her uncommon love for children, established Supreme knowledge Comprehensive School Nkpor/Onitsha, a co-educational privately owned school founded and rooted in the fear of God and an exceptional service to humanity, since 1991. This rare Amazon and renowned Educationist is a member of the National Union of Teachers, Organisation Mondiale pour L' Education Prescolaire (OMEP), Association of Christian Schools in Nigeria and National Association of Proprietors of Private Schools in Nigeria (NAPPS).

Due to her dedication, diligence and hard work, she rose to the zenith of most of these organisations. She was the Chairperson Anambra state government approved schools association Ogidi zone-1999-2003, President, Association of Christian Schools, Nigeria, an affiliate of Association of Christian School International, USA; President, Organisation Mondale Pour L' Education Prescolaire (OMEP) a world organisation for early childhood education, Anambra state chapter 2000-2004, 1st vice president OMEP Nigeria-2004-2010, President OMEP Nigeria, Director/Secretary Transport Company of Anambra State (TRACAS), Member, Knight of St Christopher, Adazi Ani town Union Scholarship Board 2002, Patron, Anambra State Blinds Association, Strategic Planning Advisory Committee UBE Abuja-2008, Member Anambra State Health Management Board, 2007.

Dr. Lady Okeke obtained many honours and awards in appreciation for her matchless philanthropy. Among these retinue of awards are: Millennium Ladies Award of Women in College of Education COE, Nsugbe, fellow of the College Honorary Award, Trinity Theological College Umuahia, Educational Service Award Inner Wheel Club, Awka; Nnediebube Women's General Meeting (home and abroad), St. Judes Anglican Church, Adazi-Ani; Mother of Faith, St. Pauls Anglican Church, Awka, Educational Service Award by Rotary Club District 914.

A consummate, detached, contemplative and tutoring intellectual who is always eager to reach out to scholars and non-scholars alike, the very rich and the poor, with equal respect and utmost humility. She consistently employs a curious blend of natural intelligence, intellectual endowment and the sagacity of managerial erudition to wend her way through several situations. This of course, is testament to the meteoric height she attained in the recent years.

## **CITATION ON MRS KINIKA-NSIRIM ACCESS UCHECHI**

Born in Port Harcourt City Local Government Area of Rivers State, Mrs Kinika-Nsirim Access Uchechi attended her primary school at St. Andrew State School 1 Diobu Port Harcourt and Holy Rosery Secondary School Port Harcourt respectively. She further proceeded to the University of Port Harcourt studied and obtained her B. Ed in English Studies, faculty of Educational Foundation in 2013/2014. She satisfactorily completed her one-year mandatory youth service Corps in Rivers State in 2015/2016

In a quest to hold her master degree, (M. Ed), Mrs Kinika Nsirim, was admitted in the faculty of Educational Management Science in the Rivers State University in 2016 and has successfully completed the programme.

She is a serving member of the governing council of the University of Nigeria that is about winding up. While in the council, she functioned in various communities and boards including the University of Nigeria bookshop.

Mrs Kinika - Nsirim Access Uchechi is happily married to her heart - rob, Barr. Raphael Kinika-Nsirim and the marriage is blessed with two lovely kids - Greatness and Graceful.

Mrs Kinika-Nsirim Access Uchechi is a member of several professional bodies, a member of the rotary international club, she is a philosopher, an educationist, a devoted Christian and a lover of gospel music...



# **CONFERENCE SESSIONS**

## **SESSION A: SLAVERY AND MIGRATION IN HISTORICAL SCHOLARSHIP**

**Venue:** Library, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 9am -12noon

**Chairman: Dr. T. J. Omenma**

**Rapporteur: Vitalis Nwashindu & Dr. Ifeanyi Iwundu**

1. We Only Bought, We Didn't Sell: The Dialectic of Slave Trade Ikwo in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century  
*Amiara, Solomon Amiara, Nwobi I. Obiora and Nnenna S. Olughu*
2. The Impact of Migration And Neo Slavery on National Development  
*EbereUchenna, Opara Uche A. &Nwaneri Stanley I.*
3. African Migration and Euro-American Misery: Appraising 'Denied' Africa's Digital Tech Economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Victor Ukaogo and Ugochukwu Ekemezie*
4. Migration, Neo-colonialism and Development in Nigeria  
*Madukwe, Chinyere I. And Okoye Kanayochukwu Michael*
5. Post-Colonial Migrations and Neo-Slavery: Reflections on Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.  
*Ameh Blessing Ojochide*
6. Neo-Slavery in Igbo Area of Southeastern Nigeria: Reflections on Equiano and Pita Nwana's Slave Routes  
*Uche Uwaezuoke Okonkwo*

## **SESSION B: XENOPHOBIA AND NEO SLAVERY**

**Venue:** Class Room, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 9am-12noon

**Chairman:** Dr. Uche U. Okonkwo

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Ikpechukwu Ibenekwu

1. Africa Migration and Xenophobia in The Twenty-First Century  
*Nnaemeka Sylvester Nwodo*
2. Brain Drain and Academic Retardation in Nigeria, Who pays?  
*Ambrose Onu and Vitalis Nwashindu*
3. Xenophobic Violence and the Failure To Protect: A Case of Nigerian Immigrants in South Africa  
*Ikechukwu M. Ukandu, Happiness K. Ogiri and Maureen N. Onyejebu*
4. Xenophobia: Reinterrogating Indigene-Settler Dichotomy in Africa-Africa Migration  
*Isaac Chidi Igwe*
5. Africa-Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the 21st century  
*Ikenna Emmanuel*
6. Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Interrogating Nigeria – South Africa Relations  
*Yargwa, Lucky Isaac*
7. Impact Assessment of Communication Gaps among Nigerian Immigrants in China during the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Psycho-Social Perspective.  
*Odochi S. Akujobi and Chidinma Ike*
8. Endsars Protest: Issues, Fallouts and Consequences  
*Abenabe, Green Kevwe*
9. Newspaper Coverage of Xenophobic Attacks in South Africa and Anambra State Residents' Perception of such Coverage.  
*Somtochukwu V. Okeke, Chinyere C. Ugwulor-Onyinyechi, Victor C. Nwogbo & Bassey Victor Ikot-Osin*

## SESSION C: CREATIVE ARTS, MIGRATION AND SLAVERY

**Venue:** Seminar Room, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 9am-12noon

**Chairman:** Dr. T.M.E. Chukwumezie

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Cindy Anene Ezeugwu

1. The Impact of Neocolonialism on the African Artists' Visibility in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Ngwu, Livinus Kenechi and Arua, Johnson Ezenwa*
2. Evaluating the Negative Impacts of Illegal Migration Through Theatre Performances: A Study of Sunday Igbaro's *Bound for Europe*  
*Onucheyo Antonio Friday, Otene Arume, Abdulmalik, M. Danrukayat & Salifu, Musa*
3. Sub-Saharan Illusions of Transatlantic Realities As Prod To Modern Day Slavery: Projections in Kenneth Gyant's *Oloture*  
*Kasarachi Collins Okpeh & Uche Ofoedu Okey*
4. Migration as the Neo-slavery Prototype of Contemporary Nigeria: An exposition from Kenneth Gyant's *Oloture*  
*Godstime I. Eze, Richard N. Umezina & Chigozie I. Okonkwo*
5. Decolonizing Africa from Neo- Slavery: Re-examination of the Music of Bob Marley and Coco Tea  
*Oguejiofor V. Omeje and Cindy Anene Ezeugwu*
6. Bob Marley's "Emancipation From Mental Slavery" and the rise of Neo Slavery in Nigeria  
*Felicia Ezeugwu and Chinyere Ukwueze*
7. Migration and Neo-Slavery in Amma Darko's *Beyond the Horizon* and Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked*  
*Tarikiye E. Angaye*
8. The Massive Westward Migration of Contemporary Nigerian Artists and Its Creative/Artistic Implications: An Overview  
*Uche Nnadozie, Chidi Tina Iloekwe, Cosmos O. Mbawuike & Stephen E. Eze*
9. Allegorical Representation Re-Awakening of the Aboriginal Self in Chibundu Onuzo's *Welcome to Lagos*  
*Chioma Queen Anosike*
10. Cross-Cultural Contacts: Historicizing Migration in Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* and No Violet Bulawayo's *We Need New Names*  
*Laurel Chikwado Madumere*
11. Writing "Home" in Twenty-First Century African Migrant Poetry: The Examples of Bassey Ikpi, Warsan Shire and Afam Akeh  
*Onyemuche Anele Ejesu, T.M.E. Chukwumezie & M. C. Onunkwo*
12. The representation of migration and neo-slavery in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* and Abi Dare's *The Girl with the Louding Voice*  
*Odache Odey*

## SESSION D: MIGRATION AND SLAVERY IN LITERATURE

**Venue:** PG Seminar Room, Dept. English & Literary Studies,  
Fac. of Arts, Block B

**Time:** 9am -12noon

**Chairman:** Rev. Fr. Prof. A.N. Akwanya

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Oluchi Chris Okeugo

1. Post-Migration Disillusionment: Exploring the Immigrant Experience of Arab Women in Etaf Rum's *A Woman Is No Man*  
*Okpala Onyinye Maryjane*
2. Social Semiotic Resources as Framing Strategies in the Representation of Africa and Europe in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street*  
*Ifeyinwa David-Ojukwu & Florence O. Orabueze*
3. Migration as a Weapon of Youths Instruction: Duruaku's *A Mirage for A Dream* as Paradigm  
*Mohammed-Kabir Jibril Imam & Odusina, Lucy Ada*
4. A Historicist Perspective to Migrant Literature and Neo- Slavery in The 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Azan Baba James and Aba, Leo Chris*
5. Migration As A Trending Spice: A Postcolonial Discourse On Jamaica Kincaid's *At The Bottom of The River*  
*Oluchi Chris Okeugo, Virginia Obioma Eze and Reuben Onyishi*
6. Effects of Migration on Igala Language Usage in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Antonio Friday Onucheyo, Martin Okwoli Ogba and Hope Ojochide Akinola*
7. The Illusions of Migration For Greener Pastures: A Reading Of Toni Duraku's *A Mirage For A Dream*  
*Khabyr Alowonle Fasasi and Emma Inedu*
8. Migration and Disillusionment: A Psychoanalytical Analysis of Adichie's *Americanah*  
*Stella Okoye-Ugwu and Chinazaekpere Isiwu*
9. The Female Being, Migration and Neo-Slavery: A Textual Analysis of Akachi Adimora – Ezeigbo's *Trafficked*  
*David Ifeanyichukwu Nwakanma*
10. The Grass is Not Always Greener on the Other Side: Interrogating Migrant Narrative in  
*Adichie's Americanah, Abdul'aziz Bako & Samuel Enudi*
11. Nuclear Catastrophe, Migration, and the Conscious Female in Susan Abdulhawa's *Morning in Jenin*  
*Nkiru Doris Onyemachi & Chidubem Franklin Nwoba*



## SESSION F: MIGRATION, RELIGION, HERDERS AND FARMERS CRISIS

**Venue:** HOD's Office, Dept. English & Literary Studies,  
Fac. of Arts, Block B

**Time:** 9am -12noon

**Chairman:** Professor Sam Onuigbo

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Oguejiofor V. Omeje

1. Farmer/Herder Crisis, Intra Border Migration and National Security  
*Ikechukwu Juliet Ogechukwu*
2. Farmer Herder Crisis in Nigeria: An impediment to National Security  
*Chukwu Lawson Onyema*
3. Intra-Border Migration and Farmers/Herders Crisis: Implications on National Security: A Focus on Enugu State of Nigeria  
*Alexander O. Anike, Stella U, Anike and Magnus A. Aniago*
4. Rereading Genesis 26:26-35 In The Context of Igbo Migrants and Aborigine's Peaceful Cohabitation  
*Njoku, Emmanuel Udochukwu*
5. Farmer/Herder Crisis In Nigeria: A Challenge To National Security In The Twenty-First Century  
*Jude Uwakwe Eke*
6. Critical Evaluation of the Causes, Effects and Solutions To Herders-Farmers Conflict in Nigeria: Implications to Social Work Practice  
*Sunday, Emmanuel Obike and Uzuegbu Charity*
7. □CounterPenetration□ In Africa as a Means to Neo-Colonisation and Neo-Slavery: A Look at the Nigerian Experience  
*ChuuKrydz Ikwuemesi, Blessed Samuel O. Efido& Emeka Aniago*
8. Migration and Linguistic Erosion in Orokam Community of Idoma, Benue State  
*Abah, Akogwu James, Okoro, Judith C. &Ngonebu, Chinyere L.*

## SESSION H: GENDER, TRANSNATIONAL MOVEMENTS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND MIGRATIONS

**Venue:** NUGA Secretariat

**Time:** 9am-12noon

**Chairman:** Dr. Gerald Ezirim

**Rapporteurs:** Dr.Nkiru Ohia & Dr. V. O. Eze

1. Neo-Slavery, Migration And The Female Being  
*Uchenna-Okoye, Ijeoma C.*
2. Neo Slavery, Migration and The Female Being  
*Stella Ayozie*
3. Human Trafficking, Human Frailty and Human Vulnerability: Is Nullification of Consent as a Relevant Consideration in Trafficking Cases Justifiable under International Human Rights Law?  
*Obiajulu Nnamuchi*
4. State Failure and Cross Border Terrorism in North Eastern Nigeria  
*Asogwa Kenneth Chinedu, Uzodigwe Nnamdi Adolphus, Chukwu Emeka Obasigwe and Ezech Kelechukwu Dennis*
5. The Passage from migration to Transnationalism Among Igbo migrants in Belgium  
*Sebastian Okechukwu Onah*
6. Impact of Neo-Slavery on the Migration of School Leavers in Nigeria  
*Uche Calista Vita-Agundu, Romanus Ugwu E and C.N. Nnebedum*
7. Human Trafficking and Baby Factory Syndrome in Southeast Nigeria: The Face of Neo-Slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Obioji, Josephine Nneka, Victor Chidubem Iwuoha and Attama, Paulinus Ikechukwu*
8. 'Happiness' and the Dilemma of Aging in the Diaspora: A Study of Ike Oguine's A Squatter's Tale  
*Ezechi Onyerionwu, Chinyere Otuu Egbuta & Nkechinyere Kalu*
9. Nigerian Government Policies on Migration and its Anti- neo Slavery Efforts: An Appraisal  
*Ogechi Akure Ikem*
10. The Representation of Gender Relations and Sexploitation in Amma Darko's *Beyond the Horizon*  
*Chukwu Romanus Nwoma*

## SESSION G: AFRICAN VALUE SYSTEMS AND MIGRATIONS

**Venue:** Seminar Room, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 12noon-3pm

**Chairman:** DrS. U. N. Okoye-Ugwu

**Rapporteur:** Rev. Fr. Dr. Dr. Chidubem Nwaogaidu

1. Implications of Migration on African Values  
*Ezeanya, Emeka Vincent & Azubuike, Callistus Francis*
2. Neo-Sex Slavery in the Twenty-First Century as Negation of Igbo Culture  
*Anthonia Chinyere Ephraim-Chukwu*
3. Youth Unemployment As the Root Cause of Unplanned Migration in Nigeria in the 21st Century (2000 - 2020)  
*Simeon C. Dimonye, Peter U. Iwunna, Catherine O.C. Okoro and Clement I. Okuh*
4. Critical Analysis of the French Version of Flora Nwapa's *Efuru*  
*Victor Chinedu Asadu, Emmanuela Uzoma Asadu & Martins Ikechukwu Ali*
5. Tapping the Unharnessed Morals and Values in Folktales for the Proper upbringing of children – An examination of moral and value motifs in Igbo Folktales.  
*Obiego Chinwendu N. and Eke Christiana O.*
6. Migration and Corpses on the High Seas: Ramifications of Poverty – Remittance Nexus for Growth and National Peace  
*Victor Ukaogo*
7. Re-Affirming the Dignity of African Child Amidst 21<sup>st</sup> Century Neo-Slavery  
*Umunakwe, Bruno Onyinyechukwu and Aguzie, Declan O.*
8. Neo-Slavery, Migration and the Female Being  
*Mary J. N. Okolie & Chiamaka Chukwunwike*

## SESSION E: COVID-19 AND MIGRATION

**Venue:** Class Room, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 12noon-3pm

**Chairman:** Dr. Ifeanyichukwu Abada

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Obiorah Ekwueme

1. Migration and Neo Slavery as Significant Features Of The 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Lessons from Covid 19  
*C. A. Ogbuabor, Clara C. Obi-Ochiabutor, C. N. Iyidobi, B.L.,; Perpetua E. Ogbuabor, B. L. Ogbuabor and Joseph Onugwu*
2. The Impact of Technology on Covid-19 Transmission: A personal Experience as a Foreigner in Kenya  
*Gloria NwanduOzor*
3. The State, #EndSARS and Dialectics of Asylum Shopping: A Discourse in Politics of Diasporic Power  
*APQ Uzodinma*
4. Migration, Neo-colonialism and Development in Nigeria  
*Madukwe, Chinyere I. and Okoye Kanayochukwu Michael*
5. Migration in the Age of Covid-19  
*NwodoSlyvester Nnaemeka*
6. Endsar Protests/ Lekki Tollgate Killings and Diasporas Voices: An Assessment  
*Obayi, P. M. Onyebuchi, Alexander Great & Amadi, Chukwudera Deborah*
7. A Multimodal Semiotic Appraisal of Space and Spatiality *Vis-à-Vis* Migration in the Era of COVID-19  
*David Peter Nsungu& Florence Onyebuchi Orabueze*



## **SESSION H: BUSINESS HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY AND MIGRATIONS**

**Venue:** Dean's Office, Faculty of Social Sciences, PRO Building

**Time:** 12noon-3pm

**Chairman:** Professor Aloysius-Michaels Okolie

**Rapporteur:** Dr. Emmanuel Iwundu

13. Business Class □ Igbo Economic Migrants around the World: Contextualizing Contemporary African Diaspora  
*Obinna U. Muoh*
14. Social Entrepreneurship: A Case For The Igbo Trade Apprenticeship System (ITAS) As A Sustainable Model Of Startup Incubator For Corporate Social Responsibility Projects In Mitigating Migration And Neo-Slavery of Nigerians, and Africans.  
*Ugbaja Solomon Chukwuemeka*
15. Globalisation, Migrant Remittances and Population Health in Nigeria; any Effect on Sustainable Development  
*Marius Ikpe and Richard, O. Ojike*
16. Why Do We Go to Italy Again? A Historical Dimension of Prostitutions in Nigeria since the 1980s  
*Amiara, Solomon Amiara and Ozioma Victoria Uchime*
17. Migration and Regional Integration in Africa: Implications for Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)  
*Iloh Judithmary Ogochukwu*
18. African Migration and Euro-American Misery: Appraising □Denied' Africa's Digital Tech Economy in the 21st Century  
*Victor Ukaogo and Ugochukwu Ekemezie*
19. Labour, Migration and Neo-Slavery Challenges in the 21st century  
*Emmanuel Ugwu*

## **SESSION F: NEO SLAVERY, THE STATE, MEDIA AND MIGRATIONS**

**Venue:** Library, Institute of African Studies

**Time:** 12noon-3pm

**Chairman:** Professor Nnanyelugo Okoro

**Rapporteur:** Dr. David Wayas

1. The Prospects and Challenges of Migration in 21st century Africa  
*Benjamin Okereafor and Hilary Anayochukwu Eke*
2. African Art and Entrepreneurship: Neoliberalism and Apprenticeship system of Education in Southeast Nigeria  
*Chikelue Chris Akabuike*
3. Twitter Sentiment Analysis using Naive Bayes algorithm for Business Intelligence in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Modesta E. Ezema and Ugochukwu E. Orji*
4. The Impact of Migration and Neo Slavery on National Development  
*Ebere Uchenna, Opara Uche A. and Nwaneri Stanley I.*
5. Political Economy of Migration and Africa's Underdevelopment in The 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A Focus On Nigeria  
*Ugwuozor, Samuel I and Ogbonna, Ikechukwu Stanley*
6. Media Representations as A Source of Africa's Image Slavery  
*Michael O. Ukonu, Ogbonna Alozie and Mbamalu Marcel*
7. Effect of Media Anti-Immigration Messages on Perceptions about Dangerous Migration  
*Joel Ugwuoke, Peter Ugbor and Gever, Verlunmun Celestine*
8. The Dynamics of New Media in Assessing the Implications of Migration and Neo Slavery in Africa.  
*Kelvinerice Ezinwa Udeze*
9. Slavery in the Contemporary World: An Examination of Modern Slavery in Africa  
*Babatunde M, Mercy C. Arua and Godwin Ekahe*
10. The Impact of Neocolonialism on the African Artists' Visibility in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
*Ngwu, Livinus Kenechi and Arua, Johnson Ezenwa*

**VIRTUAL SESSION**

**Venue:** ICT, Zenith Building, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Chairman:** Professor Victor Ukaogo

**Moderator:** Chigozie Okonkwo

**Time:** 9am-4pm

# CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

## **1. We Only Bought, We Didn't Sell: The Dialectic of Slave Trade Ikwo in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

**Amiara, Solomon Amiara, Nwobi I. Obiora and Nnenna S. Olughu**

Department of History and International Relations

Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki

solomon.amara@ebsu.edu.ng, +2348037988605

While domestic slavery remains an influential concept in the contemporary Igbo studies, its sway over the field has been lessening in recent years. In Ikwo, the account has different views from different people since at one time; there are those who believe that slave trade did not occur because the people did not sell, while at other times, others who acknowledged the practice of slavery in the area because the people bought. Despite scholars' best efforts to rethink and redefine Ikwo's participation in the domestic slavery, it has resisted all attempts to reposition the assertions that Ikwo were not involved in slave trade because they did not sell anybody slavery. This study is a refutation of such ideas. It explores the malaise affecting its socio-cultural practice, and suggests that the concept has become the most debated one in the history of Ikwo. It argues that domestic slavery was practiced in Ikwo in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. It found that notable men like Ezaka Iteshi, Ezaka Utobu and Ukwa Nkpuda of Onwe Egvu dynasty in Eka-Awoke and Echara Nkpoke autonomous communities bought female slaves for keeps one of which got impregnated and died. It denies the claims that Ikwo did not participate in slave trade because they did not sell anybody into slavery hence, it concluded that slavery was one business that flourished in Ikwo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Data for this study was derived from both primary and secondary sources while thematic, historical and analytical methodology was applied hence the paper concluded that slavery in Ikwo was a double edge sword.

**Key words:** Bought, Sell, Dialectic, Ikwo, Slave Trade

## **2. The Impact of Neocolonialism on the African Artists' Visibility in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Dr. Ngwu, Livinus Kenechi and Dr. Arua, Johnson Ezenwa**

Fine and Applied Arts Department, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

livinus.ngwu@unn.edu.ng ; 08030711938

Johnson.arua@unn.edu.ng ; 08039581818

okaforchachukwudi@gmail.com ; 07068938788

The contemporary African artists are caught in the web of poorly developed artistic infrastructure in the continent and the Western dictatorship at the global mainstream. This paper aims at interrogating the game behind the Western advocacy and patronage, arguing that cultural independence and sustainability are inevitable for a guaranteed artistic development in Africa. Postcolonial theory will be applied in the course of this research to help drive home the intent of the West while hiding behind the cloak of artistic support and sponsorship to the weak cultures such as Africa. The art practices of some artists will be looked into and the nature of their art analyzed to help prove some points that are paramount in this study. It is glaring that western advocacy is a leverage toward perpetual dominance and intimidation of others. African art and artists will continually dance to the tune of Western dictatorship in order to survive the hard times of Post colonialism, if this ugly trend



is not checkmated by building a formidable art institution and developing a thriving domestic art market.

**Keywords:** Neocolonialism, African Artists, Visibility and 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### **3. Evaluating the Negative Impacts of Illegal Migration through Theatre Performances: A Study of Sunday Igbaba's *Bound for Europe***

**Onucheyo Antonio Friday**

Department of English and Literary Study  
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State  
email: onucheyobagaji2010@yahoo.com

**Otene, Arome**

Department of Mass Communication  
Gloryland Institute of Management Studies, Ankpa, Kogi State

**Abdulmalik, Mohammed Danrukayat**

Department of English and Literary Studies

**Salifu, Musa**

Department of Theatre Arts  
Kogi State University, Anyigba, Kogi State

One of the major problems of the Nigerian nation is corruption. This problem in a number of ways has fuelled socio-economic challenges such as unemployment and economic hardship over the years. The aforementioned burning social realities have in the recent years led many Nigerian citizens, particularly the youths to embark on illegal migration to Europe and other developed countries of the world in search of greener pastures. Many means, including theatre performances have been employed to address the issues of illegal migration and its consequences. It is based on this backdrop that this paper examines the efforts of the Nigerian theatre artists in the fight against illegal migration. To this end, the paper employs critical discourse of the qualitative research methodology to analyse the content of the chosen theatre performance in relation to the theme of the paper. The result reveals that illegal migration has gruesome consequences on both the people directly involved it and national development in general. It equally shows that theatre as a viable tool for social re-engineering has the potentials to curb the issues associated with illegal migration for national development.

### **4. Newspaper Coverage of Xenophobic Attacks in South Africa and Anambra State Residents' Perception of Such Coverage**

**Somtochukwu Victor Okeke, Chinyere C. Ugwulor-Onyinyechi,  
Victor Chibueze Nwogbo & Bassey Victor Ikot-Osin**

Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Victor.okeke@unn.edu.ng

The xenophobic attacks in South Africa illustrate the high levels of intolerance towards foreign migrants. Despite measures by successive administrations in South Africa to nip the scourge in the bud, it still continues to rear its ugly head. As a result of this, foreigners now live in fear as they do not know when the next attack will strike. The primary objective of this study is to content analyse newspaper coverage of xenophobic attacks in South Africa and the

public perception of the coverage. The study used the multi-stage sampling technique where different sampling techniques were used in the selection process. A total of 28 Nigerian newspaper editions were selected using the constructed and continuous week sampling techniques. A sample size of 385 was used to sample residents of Anambra State using the questionnaire as an instrument of data collection. Findings from the study revealed that though xenophobic attacks have been recurring, the selected newspapers gave it low coverage. The study also found out that residents of Anambra State perceived newspaper reportage on the issue as neutral and their perception of South Africans would change if the media reported them differently.

## **5. Implications of Migration on African Values**

**Ezeanya, Emeka Vincent**

Political Science Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka  
meccavin@yahoo.com

**Azubuikwe, Callistus Francis**

Political Science Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka  
cf.azubuikwe@unizik.edu.ng

This is a study of migration and African values. This study examines how migration has affected the cultures, religion, customs, languages, development, social support and identity of Africans. The basic thrust of this paper is to x-ray the implications of migration on Africa values as it affects development, religion, culture, customs, language and economy etc. The paper adopts secondary source of data collection such as newspaper, magazines, journals, internet materials, text books etc. In this regard Structural Functionalism was employed to analyse the work. We found out that the age bracket of these migrants is between the ages of 15 - 34. These youthful migrants tend to easily reject their parents' culture, languages, religion, and other values such as mode of greeting, respect for elders, and dignity of labour, sanctity of sex and marriage pattern. The spate of development in Africa is not spared too as the energetic youths who are supposed to maintain generational ascendancy are the ones migrating in their numbers, thereby leaving a gap in the age grade system. This paper therefore seeks to torch-light essentially, the negative impact or otherwise of migration of Africans, Nigeria as case a study on African values. We also proffer some way out of the problems so identified.

**Keywords:** Migration, Values, Culture, Development and Language.

## **6. Slavery in the Contemporary World: An Examination of Modern Slavery in Africa**

**Babatunde M. Idowu**, mitbabss@gmail.com

**Mercy C. Arua**, ceejakchioma@gmail.com

Department of Criminology & Security Studies, Alex-Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike Ikwo

**Okpiliya Godwin Ekahe**

University of Calabar, ekaheokpiliya@gmail.com

This paper examines slavery in the contemporary world: an examination of modern slavery in Africa. Being a theoretical work, it underscored factors promoting slavery in modern world,

trends of modern slavery, causes of modern slavery in Africa, and consequences of modern slavery in Africa. The Marxian conflict theory was used as a guide and a background upon which the paper was anchored. From the point of view of the theory and available literature, the paper observed that factors such as population explosion of the post second world war, rapid economic change and the incorporation of third world economies into the world economy in the guise of globalisation, and the wide spread governmental corruption among others, are responsible for modern slavery in Africa and the world over. It revealed that force labour, sex slavery, practice of debt bondage and trafficking in person are all characteristics of modern slavery. And the significance of this is enormous and grave to the development of the continent and humanity at large. However, the paper recommended that policies on human migration should be reviewed across borders, agencies established to tackle the menace of trafficking in person should be strengthened so as to function effectively and efficiently, African countries should make frantic effort in tackling the issue of corruption and over-dependency on advanced countries of the world. And finally, a radical change of mentality is advised of African citizens on migration.

**Keywords:** Contemporary, Debt bondage, Modern slavery, Sex slavery, trafficking in person, Africa.

## **7. Critical Evaluation of the Causes, Effects and Solutions to Herders-Farmers Conflict in Nigeria: Implications to Social Work Practice**

**Sunday, Emmanuel Obike & Uzuegbu Charity**

Department of social work, Faculty of the social sciences,  
University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Sunday.obike @unn.edu.ng/ charity.uzuegbu@unn.edu.ng

Insecurity is one of the major challenges undermining political development in Nigeria. Since 1980s, religious conflicts, terrorism among others have been the genesis of growing security challenges in Nigerian states. In recent time, clashes arising from herders-farmers conflict stands out as one of the most unsettling security concern in Nigeria. The paper offer explanation to the causes, effects and solutions to herders-farmers conflict in Nigeria. This study adopted descriptive research design with systematic review of literatures and made use of secondary data such as newspapers and journal publications. Results showed that destruction of farm lands, crops, contamination of streams by cattle, disregard for local traditional authorities, female harassment, harassment of nomads by host communities youths, defecation of cattle on roads among others are said to be the causes of conflict. loss of lives and properties and untimely displacement of inhabitants among others was said to be the consequences of these violence. The revealed low productivity of crops and livestock as the effect of these crisis to socioeconomic development of Nigeria. The paper recommended that ranching as a solution to the violence.

**Keywords:** Herders, Farmers, conflict, Evaluation, Nigeria.

## **8. Farmer / Herder Crisis in Nigeria: A Challenge to National Security in the Twenty-First Century**

**Jude Uwakwe Eke,**

Department of History and Strategic Studies,  
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria  
ekejude2000@yahoo.com

The study examines Farmer/ Herder Crises in Nigeria with emphasis on its numerous challenges to Nigeria's national security. It is germane to note that farmer/herder crisis in Nigeria has led to the loss of many lives and property in an unprecedented magnitude, in different parts of Nigeria. It has also distorted food production phenomenally, thereby leading to food insecurity which is a major threat to both human and national security. This study poses a question – what is in a name, with regards to the nomenclature – herders – which is purely a euphemistic word that down-plays the terroristic activities of these foreign invaders. It is against this background that the study argues that the nonchalant attitude of the Nigerian government in addressing the farmer/herder crises in a more neutral and effective ways is a serious pointer that the sovereignty of Nigeria is at stake. The North and South dichotomy over the farmer/herder crisis is another dangerous trend capable of transforming the conflict into ethnic and religious wars, and this portends serious danger to Nigeria's national security. The allegation of conspiracy in these conflicts must be urgently investigated and addressed by the stakeholders. The fact that these arm-bearing killer Herders emigrate from neighbouring countries shows how porous Nigerian borders are, and the danger it portends to her national security. The paper suggests that adequate security should be maintained at all Nigerian borders in order to ward off these criminal elements whose nefarious activities are constantly threatening the survival of the Nigerian state. The study therefore, concludes that the use of traditional instrument of state coercion is very essential at this time, especially as the modus operandi of these killer herders is terroristic in nature. The study employs historical research method, and relies heavily on secondary sources.

**Key Words:** Farmer/ Herder Crisis, National Security, Nigeria, State Coercion, Terrorism

## **9. Re-Affirming the Dignity of African Child amidst 21<sup>st</sup> Century Neo-Slavery**

**Umunakwe, Bruno Onyinyechukwu**

Umunabruno@gmail.Com  
Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Rev. Fr. Dr. Aguzie, Declan O.**

Declanaguzie11@gmail.Com  
Department of Philosophy, Imo State University, Owerri

Slavery begins with the existence of man. In scholars' discuss, slavery deals primarily, with the condition in which a person is owned by another to whom all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership belonged. It involves the interplay of two agents; the slave and the slave master (lord). A slave is the mere property to his master (Lord) who uses and disposes him at will. The activity of slavery in general denies the slave his dignity of freedom. Recent studies show that despite the fact that slavery is an ancient activity, but it is of an increase with the inception of 21<sup>st</sup> century. The significant victim of slavery has always been the black child mostly, the African child. The African child has been an object of subjugation,



discrimination and mockery among his Western and Asian counterparts. Most attack against the African child are attributed to pigmentation and technological backwardness. This study therefore, through historical evidences re-affirms that the African child has never constitutes a nuisance to the world because he sets the pace in today's civilisation. Even amidst this 21<sup>st</sup> century neo-slavery, the African child continues to trill the world with ingenuity in every human affair.

**Keywords:** Dignity, Slavery, Neo-Slavery, Civilisation

## **10. Migration and Corpses on the High Seas: Ramifications of Poverty – Remittance Nexus for Growth and National Peace**

**Professor Victor Ukaogo**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
victor.ukaogo@unn.edu.ng

This study explores the nexus between migrations, remittances from abroad and national development in Nigeria. It interrogates the interface between migration, conflicts and the imperative for growth and development. It goes beyond the daily mundane affirmations of action to address the malaise of illegal migration, and identifies poor governance as a serious threat facing the country. This paper analyzes ways in which unrestrained migration to Europe results in gruesome death of migrants and yet paradoxically fuels greater migration. This follows from records of poor governance, dictatorship, internecine conflicts, war, hunger and poverty ravaging most parts of Africa including Nigeria. Accordingly, the paper examines the relationship between the dilemma of unchecked call for restructuring resulting to unregulated migration, remittance-induced growth, and national development. The paper critically explicates ways in which the poverty-remittance nexus in a continent with unparallel migration record; drained by hunger and want could threaten national and international security. Remittances that accrue migration are now considered as an important source of global development finance but successful migration (including illegal migration) with the associated dangers has engendered remittance-induced growth in parts of Africa on the one hand and fueled voluntary depopulation of the continent along with the human capacity potentials on the other. It has also the capacity of provoking inter-regional conflict between Africa and Europe. The prospects for resolving the current crises thus lie in not just harmonizing an international sustainable response but also in encouraging, insisting and ensuring the enthronement of good governance in Africa with visible and verifiable dividends that impact on the people.

**Keywords:** Remittances, skilled labor, human traffickers, international security

## **11. Tapping the Unharnessed Morals and Values in Folktales for the Proper upbringing of children – An examination of Moral and Value Motifs in Igbo Folktales**

**Obiego Chinwendu N. & Eke Christiana O.**

School of Secondary Education (Langs)  
Federal College of Education (T) Omoku

The art of child upbringing has been in existence from the inception of the world. The secrets required in turning out balanced and well behaved individuals have been passed down



through the ages (from generation to generation) through various agencies and individuals responsible. As the society evolves through stages of change, the family which is a microcosm of the society also changes. Institutions and artefacts are shaken and re-examined, discarded or if fortunate retained and most times placed at the lower rung of the ladder in the scheme of things. This has been the fate of Igbo folktales which has been thrown out of the schedule of families especially the □modern□ families. This paper therefore emerges from the conviction that embedded in our folktales are values and morals which can be a handy and useful arsenal in detoxing the mind of the young of the negative influences that are bound in the society today and inculcating the right values and morals in them. The paper establishes that folktales are concerned with maintaining positive relationship, tolerance and peaceful co-existence, wisdom for survival, hard work, respect, etc. The data for the study is based on a sample of Igbo folktales. The paper concludes that modern parents/families should blend/build in the age old and trusted asset of folktale into their modern technique of child upbringing in order to achieve a better result and by implication a better society.

## **12. Critical Analysis of the French Version of Flora Nwapa □ *Efuru***

**Victor Chinedu Asadu, Emmanuela Uzoma Asadu & Martins Ikechukwu Ali**

victor.asadu@unn.edu.ng/emmanuela.asadu@unn.edu.ng/martins.ali@unn.edu.ng

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

It is worthy of note that literary translation is very vital in surmounting linguistic and cultural barriers. To date, most African novels that were translated into foreign languages were translated by Europeans who are strangers to the African culture, and this accounts for the unjustifiable lacunas in their translations. This research investigates the French version of *Efuru*. The objective of the study is to carry out a detailed analysis of this French version of *Efuru* and unmask the faulty translations found therein. The seven translation techniques propounded by J.P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet were adopted in the analysis of this work. The result shows that some cultural elements were wrongly translated, implying that although the translator, Marie-Jo Demoulin-Astre, possesses a great linguistic competence, she was found wanting as regards knowledge of African culture.

**Keywords:** translation, culture, analysis, criticism, literature

## **13. Youth Unemployment as the Root Cause of Unplanned Migration in Nigeria in the 21st Century (2000 - 2020)**

**Simeon C. Dimonye**

Department of Philosophy, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Simeon.Dimonye@Unn.Edu.Ng

**Peter U. Iwunna**

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Ugwumba.Iwunna@Unn.Edu.Ng

**Catherine O.C. Okoro**

Department of Educational Foundations, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Catherine.Okoro@Unn.Edu.Ng

**Clement I. Okuh**

Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Ikemeokuh@Gmail.Com

Nigeria counts among the nations of the world who are currently losing their youth to unplanned migration into different countries of the world in search of survival, a situation created by a myriad of factors which include harsh unemployment, hunger and destitution, lack of social welfare scheme, desire to engage in active sex trade abroad, lack of access to special skills, and societal pressure, etc. Obviously, this category of citizens represents Nigeria's most vibrant and highly energetic nationals. Consequently, such hasty and unplanned migrations into foreign lands expose the nation to terrible challenges which include food insecurity and lack of youth engagement in national development matters. At that, the country's attempts to invest maximally in her youth, empower them with lucrative skills, and equip them with adequate huge entrepreneurial potentials to occupy crucial leadership positions in the future could be permanently scuttled. It is therefore the purpose of this paper to discuss the question of illegal migration as it affects Nigeria, as well as identify those key factors which promote this unhealthy trend among the youth of this country in this century. Thus, the discussion adopts the qualitative method, which becomes imperative as available statistics indicate that Nigeria's youth migration figures have become dangerously alarming, and out of proportion within the last two decades. At that, appropriate youth-friendly programs are put in place by the government to checkmate this trend, and save Nigeria from becoming a nation of minors and the aged.

**Key Words:** Youth, Unemployment, Unplanned, Migration, Causative, Factors

#### **14. Neo-Sex Slavery in the Twenty-First Century as Negation of Igbo Culture**

**Anthonia Chinyere Ephraim-Chukwu**

Department of Igbo, African and Asian Studies, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka  
ac.ephraimchukwu@unizik.edu.ng/ toniaephraim1@gmail.com

This work seeks to examine neo-sex slavery in the twenty-first century as negation of Igbo culture. Igbo culture cherishes and encourages the dignity of its female folks. This is evident on fun-fares that accompany marriages of well-behaved maidens. However, the twenty-first century witnesses erosion of this heart-warming esteem bestowed on this aspect of celebration of womanhood and/or motherhood. This century parades arrays of female sex slavery in institutions of learning, in sex trading houses, in private and public offices, in trafficking within and outside Africa. This study is a qualitative research design, carried out in Igbo land. The area of study is neo-slavery. The population of the study was the Igbo people. Data were collected through oral interviews and books related to the study. Conflict Theory was employed in analyzing the data collected to prove that neo-sex slavery which the Igbo culture abhors is a problem that emanates from the contact of Igbo people and the outside world. Also, the work found out that poverty is a major problem that led many of our young girls into neo-sex slavery. The work therefore recommends that employment should be created for the teaming youth and equally that entrepreneurship studies should be made compulsory in primary, secondary and tertiary

**Keywords:** Neo-Slavery, sex slavery, Negation, Igbo culture, Twenty-First Century

## **15. The Dynamics of New Media in Assessing the Implications of Migration and Neo Slavery in Africa**

**Kelvinerice Ezinwa Udeze**

Linguistics and Communication Studies, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State

*kelvinerice.nelson.6@gmail.com*

The 21<sup>st</sup> century has witnessed a massive surge in migration as a result of conflict, climate changes, disease outbreaks, economic depression, political instability, poverty, under development and a plethora of varied causes. In 2019, Africa was the youngest continent for international migrants with a median age of 30.9 age. According to the African Union, Africans contribute to 14 percent of global migration with an alarming number of 13.3 million to 25.4 million migrants between 2008 and 2017. The promise of a better life, healthcare and financial growth are precedents that drive African migrants to the unprecedented dangers of neo-slavery. Unfortunately, the flattering promises of a better future are grossly exploited by those who entice these migrants. Some of them are ensnared or captured by smugglers, human-traffickers, gang-labour groups, or militias. Equally, private economy exploits vulnerable migrant workers who are compelled to work under despicable conditions in order to work-off debt bondage. Indentured labour and forced servitude are among the several fallouts of migration and neo-slavery that has entrapped millions of Africans around the globe. Consequently, this paper investigates the different ways through which new media assesses the challenges and consequences of migration and neo-slavery in Africa. The objectives of the paper are to identify the diverse factors which foster migration and neo-slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> century Africa, examine the demerits of migration and neo-slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> century Africa and the role of new media in achieving communication objectives targeted at assessing the implications of migration and neo-slavery in Africa. The paper adopts an empirical approach through primary and secondary sources of data collation to achieve the objectives of the study. The paper recommends amongst others that in an increasingly globalised world, the goal of anti-slavery policies and campaigns can best be achieved by an adroit integration of New Media.

**Keywords:** migration, neo-slavery, Africa, new media, communication, immigrant, immigration

## **16. The representation of migration and neo-slavery in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* and Abi Dare's *The Girl with the Louding Voice***

**Odache Odey**

The concern of this paper is to examine how African writers through their literary lens have captured the idea of migration of Africans within and outside the continent and the sometimes attendant negative situations they find themselves. There are many novels by African writers woven around migration and neo-slavery. So this paper will examine the representation of migration and neo-slavery in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* and Abi Dare's *The Girl with the Louding Voice*. While *On Black Sisters' Street* by Chika Unigwe examines the issues of sex slavery and debt bondage, Abi Dare's *The Girl with Louding Voice* is woven around the issue of child labour. These two novels provide the literary perspective of the burning issue of migration and neo-slavery in Africa and around the world.

**Keywords:** Migration, Neo-Slavery, Sex slavery, Debt bondage, Forced labour, Child labour, Representation.

## **17. Globalisation, Migrant Remittances and Population Health in Nigeria; any Effect on Sustainable Development**

**Marius Ikpe & Richard, O. Ojike**

marius\_ikpe@yahoo.com  
ricvivojaiyke@yahoo.com  
Department of Economics and Development Studies,  
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike

Effects of globalisation manifest in various forms, such that it now dominates that of known macroeconomic variables across sectors of the economy. These effects as a matter of fact, are known to be both positive and negative in nature and exert significant influence on citizens' wellbeing. As an aspect of wellbeing, studies have established connection between health, productivity and income. All these directly mitigate meaningful efforts towards meeting □Goal 3□ (healthy lives and improved wellbeing for all ages), of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This paper examined effects of globalisation on population health in Nigeria; specifically examined effect of migrant remittances, and traces the transitory effect on sustainable development. The study is founded on a combination of Modernisation theory and Endogenous mortality and life expectancy. Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound testing approach to cointegration method of estimation was employed in the empirical analysis given the outcome of order of integrations of variables in the model which run between order zero and order one (I (0) and I (1)). Findings revealed that, global factors negatively and significantly determine population health; migrant remittance has positive effect on health, Nigeria currently lies on the negative quadrant of the effects of these factors, and this has adverse effects on efforts towards sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Globalisation; Population Health; ARDL Model; Transition Effects; Sustainable Development; Nigeria

## **18. Endsars Protest: Issues, Fallouts and Consequences**

**Abenabe, Green Kevwe**

kevwe.abenabe@gmail.com  
Department of History, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

The youth uprising against the Nigeria police is arguably one of the most unprecedented events in Nigeria's History. What began as an orderly nonviolent protest soon spiraled into a military crackdown. A leaderless movement orchestrated by an army of youths deprived of social amenities and failed by the Nigerian state, coupled with state sponsored hoodlums activities, and a strategic wide audience of social media usage gives credence to the fear by the Nigerian state accusing the youths of cyber warfare and state sponsored terrorism. This paper seeks to interrogate the events of the EndSARS protest and its consequences. The paper argues that as a result of deep-seated economic and political deprivations, structural breakdown of the Nigerian state, the protest reflects the disconnect between the government and the youths. The paper relies on data generated from interviews and extant review of relevant literatures.

**Keywords:** Endsars, protest, crackdown, deprivation, consequences.



## **19. Cross-Cultural Contacts: Historicizing Migration in Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* and NoViolet Bulawayo's *We Need New Names***

**Laurel Chikwado Madumere, Ph.D.**

School of General Studies, Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo  
maclaurel2014@gmail.com

Migration is an old phenomenon which is not peculiarly witnessed in the twenty-first century. From antiquity, many important literary works, like Homer's *Odyssey*, have appropriated it as a background to study, the cross-cultural contacts man has made. However, one remarkable thing about migration in the twenty-first century is the injection of the traits of globalization which has demolished (literarily) national and continental borders. The speed at which cultural commodities are uprooted and transferred to other cultures is faster in this century. There are different forms of migration, but we focus on the intercontinental movement of people between Africa and the Western world. This study is qualitative in orientation. Adopting Homi Bhabha's strand of the postcolonial theory, it performs a comparative analysis of the literary representation of the impacts of migration in Conrad's novella and Bulawayo's novel. The paper significantly illustrates how migration disrupts a person's identity. Through this comparative study, we discover that the West opened the route for this cross-cultural movement of people, and in the twenty-first century (more than ever) the formerly colonized people are re-tracing those routes, left by their colonial masters, back to the West.

**Keywords:** Bhabha, Bulawayo, colonized, Conrad, cross-cultural, Homer, migration, *Odyssey*, postcolonial, West

## **20. Social Entrepreneurship: A Case For The Igbo Trade Apprenticeship System (Itas) As A Sustainable Model Of Startup Incubator For Corporate Social Responsibility Projects In Mitigating Migration And Neo-Slavery of Nigerians, And Africans**

**Ugbaja Solomon Chukwuemeka**

Department of Business Administration, Istanbul Okan University, Tuzla Campus, 34959  
Akfirat – Tuzla, İstanbul, Turkey  
schukwuemeka@stu.okan.edu.tr

Social entrepreneurship is a current issue in corporate social responsibility which is an entrepreneurial approach to social problems which signals the necessity to drive social change and has the potentials to offer a lasting, transformation benefit to the society in which corporate organizations or corporations operate in. The Igbo Trade Apprenticeship System (ITAS) is a cultural formal startup incubator mentoring and training program for building business ecosystem, structured for an agreed period, which a person (an apprentice) undergoes in order to acquire a desirable and needed shrewd business model and strategic acumen for entrepreneurship skills that equip the trainee (the apprentice) for business success and the person (the apprentice) is settled (supported) at the end of the program with seed funding to start-up his/her own business. It is the sharing principles of wealth in a growing community. It is a sharing economy, not a capitalist or individual economy. This is an innovative bottom down economy that seeks to help the community grow economically in a sustainable way that produces economic efficiency. Results from this study shows that there is a relationship between the Igbo Trade Apprenticeship System and Social entrepreneurship



(social change through entrepreneurial approach) in Nigeria. It has helped the Igbos in the survival from the aftermath of the Nigerian-Biafra War. It helps in reducing the rate of poverty in Igboland, producing wealthy Igbo entrepreneurs (businessmen), equipping apprentices in the skill of business bookkeeping (recording of purchases and sales), providing for employment job seekers, assisting apprentices with some funds to start-up their business, and in handling cultural and legal problems in their businesses by developing in them the cultural intelligence (CQ) for adapting in any given environment and culture.

**Key Words:** Igbo Trade Apprenticeship System, Social Entrepreneurship, Sharing Economy, Migration, Corporate Social Responsibility.

## **21. Allegorical Representation Re-Awakening of the Aboriginal Self in Chibundu Onuzo's *Welcome to Lagos***

**Chioma Queen Anosike**  
08058241603

The history of most countries and continents, especially Africa is incomplete without the influence of colonization. It has, in no little way, left a negative imprint on these countries. In the guise of civilization, the colonialists succeed to enslave both the physical and the aboriginal self of the colonized. Although the concept of colonialism no longer exist in its actual sense, its impact and negative influence still trails to today's world. Many literary scholars have graciously acknowledged the influence of colonialism on the African soil, both in the positive and in the negative light. Hence, they expressed their thought through their works. They have successfully explored diverse angles of this influence, and the response to the effect of colonialism. The existence of negritude movement is an account of one their successes, which focuses on the outward or physical liberation of the colonized. However, no attempt has been made to the release of the aboriginal self. The aboriginal self, which is considered the true nature of an individual is still enslaved. It is evident that the negritude movement foregrounds "Black Pride" awakening especially among the Africans. Hence, there is the conscious effort to resist the imposition and negative influence of the western world on black race. Although colonialism no longer exists, its ideology has been translated into various facets of the economy in the guise of post-colonialism and neo-slavery. This study tends to challenge the ideology of migration as solution to post-colonialism and neo-slavery, and establish the effectiveness in the use of diversity to resist post-colonial ideologies. Notwithstanding, to circumvent these ideologies and attain full potentials in life, the aboriginal self of individuals must be liberated. This study will employ the Post-colonial theory to explore these ideologies in Chibundu Onuzo's *Welcome to Lagos*. The theory focuses on the human consequences of control and exploitation of the colonized. It will be used to identify the causal factor and the resultant effect of migration as one of the features of post-colonialism. In addition, it will be used to establish strength in diversity in the attainment of a specific goal. Finally, until the aboriginal self of an individual is liberated from the shackles of (post) colonialism, maximum output will remain a far cry in society, especially Africa.

## **22. Rereading Genesis 26:26-35 in the Context of Igbo Migrants and Aborigines Peaceful Cohabitation**

**Dr. Njoku, Emmanuel Udochukwu**

Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, University of Nigeria Nsukka  
Young2all@yahoo.com

The Igbo people of the South Eastern Nigerian are famous in migrating from their home lands to different cities and nations of the world. The primary quest is economic development and advancement. Besides, notable facts attest to their contributions towards the development of the cities of resident. However, history and now has revealed diverse forms of social, religious, political and economic hostilities that exist between the migrant Igbo and the aborigines. This study is carried out in the context of Biblical primordial history Genesis 26:26-35. This periscope is considered apt for this study because it explicates the covenantal peace accord between the migrant Isaac and the aborigines of Gerar in Ancient Near East. The basic intention is to enhance peaceful coexistence and engender development. Employing literary exegesis as research design and historical analyses as the methodology, this paper seeks to explain the sociological implications of Genesis 26:26-35. Exegesis refers to in-depth explanation and interpretation of a biblical text. Data collection is through both primary (Bible) and secondary (books and journals) sources. This paper advocates the acceptance of migrate Igbos by the aborigines for peaceful cohabitation and development.

## **23. Migration in the Age of Covid-19**

**Rev Fr Nwodo Sylvester Nnaemeka**

Migration in the age of COVID-19 of the 21st century is censored in China which attracted wide attention from all over the world. Primarily, the reason for the long -distance transmission of the disease is migration. The major themes of migration in the era of corona virus includes; labor migration, remittances, family migration, urbanization, forced migration or displacement by conflict and disasters, migrant deaths and disappearances, migration governance, environmental migration and international migrant stocks and flows. Social distancing, travel bans and lock downs have brought global economic activities to a near standstill which induced the increase in migration trends. African Countries face supplementary difficulties in different sectors such as agriculture and healthcare administration that depend on the availability of migrant workers. Loss of employment, lockdowns, and social distancing prompted a chaotic and painful process of mass return for migrants in African Countries. Thus, corona virus containment measures might have contributed to spreading the epidemic. Governments need to address the challenges facing migrants by including them in health services and cash transfer and other social programs, and protecting them from discrimination. This model appears appropriate for the study of migration in the age of COVID-19 and its application is advocated as a vehicle for improving the quality of migration.

**Keywords:** Migration, Migration trends, Migration in COVID-19, COVID-19 constraints, Migrants, migration themes.

## **24. Impact Assessment of Communication Gaps among Nigerian Immigrants in China during the Covid-19 Pandemic: The Psycho-Social Perspective.**

**Odochi S. Akujobi & Chidinma Ike**

Department of English Language and Literature, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka  
os.akujobi@unizik.edu.ng

China was the global epicenter of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Its multi-lingual predilection did not facilitate the propagation of COVID-19-related health information among immigrants in China because the language of awareness creation was the Mandarin. The obvious communication gaps created may have exerted undue psycho-social effects on the immigrants. Therefore, the study seeks to evaluate the psycho-social impact of communication gaps on Nigerian immigrants in China during the Covid-19 pandemic. Fifty (50) respondents were interviewed through phone calls, responses were graded with the Likert-type scale and analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 2.0. The psycho-social impacts were identified as fear, uncertainty, depression, loneliness and social disruption. Forty percent (40%) of the respondents reported fear, loneliness (30%), social disruption (15%), uncertainty (10) and depression (5%). There was a significant correlation between communication gap and psycho-social factors ( $p < 0.05$ ). Most health information were disseminated in the Mandarin language, excluding most Nigerian immigrants from access to vital information on the disease pattern and preventive measures. The language of communication is key in the dissemination of health information; hence, an international language may have significantly narrowed the communication gap during the pandemic.

**Keywords:** Impact, Communication, Immigrants, Nigeria, Covid-19, Psycho-social.

## **25. Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Interrogating Nigeria – South Africa Relations**

**Yargwa, Lucky Isaac**

Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
iceluckee2008@gmail.com

South Africa is one of the most advanced countries in Africa with great infrastructure and strong economy in Africa. The country attracts visitors from different African countries because of its robust economy and a favorable destination for economic migration. Since independence, the country has also become a choice destination for most African migrants for employment reasons. The country high standards of living are another pull factor for immigrant from different countries. Since 21<sup>st</sup> century, South Africa appears to be the only reliable destination for African migrants because of the European countries' migration policies that have become stricter. Despite its viable economic and infrastructural development, there are negative attitudes by some of the citizens towards migrants in the country, particularly Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Somalia, Mozambique, Zambia amongst others African countries have suffered from xenophobia attacks. Nigerians have been a target of these attacks because of their thriving businesses and other areas in the country. These problems have affected Nigeria–South Africa bilateral relations. It is estimated that at least 80 bilateral agreements have been signed by both countries to boost trade, investment and diplomatic relations. These xenophobic attacks have affected the bilateral agreements

between the two countries. Data for this study was generated through documentary method and analyzed through content analysis, and frustration aggression theory was used as its theoretical framework. The results from the findings show that poverty, employment crisis, bad governance amongst others are the causes of xenophobia and these attacks have affects Nigeria-South Africa relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Key Words:** Migration, Xenophobia, Nigeria-South Africa Relations, Africa

## **26. The Massive Westward Migration of Contemporary Nigerian Artists and Its Creative/Artistic Implications: An Overview**

<sup>1</sup>UcheNnadozie, <sup>2</sup>Chidi Tina Iloekwe, <sup>3</sup>Cosmos O. Mbawuike & <sup>4</sup>Stephen E. Eze

<sup>1</sup>National Gallery of Art, Nigeria, Federal Ministry of Information & Culture, Abuja

<sup>2</sup>Federal College of Education Okene, Kogi State

<sup>3</sup>Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

uche100ng@gmail.com/chiditina34@yahoo.com/mbawuikecos@gmail.com

About two (2) decades to the twilight of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Nigeria contemporary/modern art started experiencing a massive ‘brain drain’ of its stakeholders and practitioners alike. At least in some scholars’ parlance the migration of Nigerian artists to ‘Euroamerican’ nations did not in any way improve the condition of modern/contemporary African or Nigerian art whose meaning and essence is been determined by western standard through ‘western cultural dominance and hegemony’ (Aniakor, 2000). Rather it added to the global dislocation and the loss of identity currently bedeviling Africa/Nigeria modern and contemporary art. The 21<sup>st</sup> century did not change anything as the migration continued and increased in tempo. Also one in every five (5) art graduates in Nigeria wants to leave for the west. Today we hear of ‘Canada-based Nigerian Artist; US-based Nigerian Art Historian; or ‘British-based Nigerian curator/Art critic.’ A comprehensive review of related literature will be conducted on the historical/recent issues on migration accompanied by an In-depth Interviews (IDIs) with some art scholars in the country on their opinion on this trend/development. The study will be fine-tuned with a theoretical framework in migration studies and the Push and Pull Theory will suffice.

**Keywords:** Migration, Contemporary/Modern Art, West, Artists

## **27. Migration and Neo-Slavery in Amma Darko’s *Beyond the Horizon* and Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo’s *Trafficked***

**Tarikiye E. Angaye**

Department of English and Literary Studies

Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State

tarikiyeangaye@gmail.com

Amma Darko and Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo are Africa’s foremost and innovative female novelists of international repute due their exposition of the issues of dislocation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century African migrants. Previous studies on Amma Darko’s *Beyond the Horizon* and Adimora-Ezeigbo’s *Trafficked* interrogate the ideological commitment and other divergent discourse of the biological features of the woman, but not enough attention has been given to the factors responsible for the enormous challenges of African migrants and this has created a space, which this study seeks to fill. This study therefore, investigates Amma Darko and



Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's view on modern slavery as illustrated in their novels. It aims primarily to expose the identity crisis as a typical characteristic of neo-slavery experiences of the 21st century African migrants. It shows refugees as people who seek asylum in foreign countries outside their countries of origin to become part of the new found world. The study adopts the Sigmund Freud's model of the psychoanalytical theory to echo the mindset of the victim in modern-day slavery. The study is analytical as the two novels are subjected to critical evaluation to reflect the fundamental issues affecting migrants and their status in their new abode. The findings of the study convey contentment in material acquisition, irrespective of gender. The study is relevant for scholarship and society because it creates the consciousness of women's empowerment and participation in the socio-political and economic affairs of society.

**Keywords:** Dislocation, neo-slavery, African migrants, mindset, empowerment

## **28. The Grass is Not Always Greener on the Other Side: Interrogating Migrant Narrative in Adichie's *Americanah***

**Abdulaziz Bako**

Department of English, Gombe State University; [abdulbako15@gmail.com](mailto:abdulbako15@gmail.com)

**Samuel Enudi**

Department of Arts, elta State Polytechnic; [samnudi@yahoo.com](mailto:samnudi@yahoo.com)

The phenomenon of human migration, otherwise known as Westward migration in search of greener pastures in continental Europe and America, has continued to gain copious expressions in both literary and non-literary discourse across disciplines. Writers from erstwhile European colonies like the Caribbean Island, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Africa among others have artistically documented fictional experiences of migrant characters, most of whom are portrayed to embark on desperate journeys as escapement from the protracted economic woes and political instabilities of their respective countries of origin. In most fictional narratives, the rippling effects of neo-colonialism, neo-slavery and total disillusionment with the postcolonial states have been identified as the triple stimuli for such migrations. One such narrative that hinges on the migrant-status of individual character(s) is Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Americanah*. Using postcolonial literary theory, this paper argues that the lingering effects of colonialism have amplified the alleged emptiness of most colonies thus, nearly succeeds in the pristine projection of the West as utopia. This has successfully lured migrant characters to continental Europe and America where lives turn out to be a mirage and a direct opposite of what they envisioned back home.

**Keywords:** Migration, *Americanah*, Neo-slavery, Neo-colonial, Narrative, Postcolonial, Adiechi.



## **29. Human Trafficking and Baby Factory Syndrome in Southeast Nigeria: The Face of Neo-Slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Obioji, Josephine Nneka, PhD**

Department of Public Administration & Local Government,  
University of Nigeria Nsukka; josephine.obioji@unn.edu.ng

**Dr. Victor Chidubem Iwuoha**

Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Attama Paulinus Ikechukwu**

Department of Public Administration and Local Government  
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

The pre-20<sup>th</sup> century slavery in Nigeria was a forced international migration of healthy youths mainly males to Europe for agricultural labour, which was abolished due to industrial revolution and mechanisation of production. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, international and local trafficking of healthy youths mainly girls and children for social services such as prostitution, begging, domestic servitude and ‘baby harvesting’ that generate incomes to their hosts and agents emerged in Southeast Nigeria. Baby factory/harvesting wherein the victims are confined and forced to give birth (for the pregnant ones) or impregnated by men specially hired for such purposes and later deliver their babies who are sold thereafter for international or domestic adoption, rituals, slave labour or sexual exploitation has dominated others. This paper, therefore, seeks to find out if this is a form of slavery; the factors responsible for the syndrome, and its consequences. Logical inquiry, survey of literature, and ex post facto methods of data gathering were adopted, while trend analysis was also adopted for purposes of inference. Results of analysis reveal that the characteristics of human trafficking and baby factory syndrome are synonymous with the pre-20<sup>th</sup> century slavery. It further reveals that social stigma, poverty, spiral unemployment, ignorance, large family size, the activities of traffickers, and marital delays among others are responsible for it. The analysis also reveals that contamination of terminal diseases, psychological and emotional traumas that lead to mental disorder, inmitigable prostitution, and paternal disputes associated with illegal adoptions are consequences of the syndrome.

**Keywords:** poverty, unemployment, human trafficking; neo-slavery; sexual exploitation; baby factory/harvesting

## **30. Decolonizing Africa from Neo- Slavery: Re-examination of the Music of Bob Marley and Coco Tea**

**Oguejiofor V. Omeje**

Humanities Unit, School of General Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
omeje.victor@unn.edu.ng

**Cindy Anene Ezeugwu.**

Department of Theatre and Film Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
cindy.ezeugwu@unn.edu.ng

This paper re-examines the role of Bob Marley’s *Redemption Song* and *War* and Coco Tea’s *Immigration Law* as tools in the fight against slavery. Beside wars and natural disasters, transatlantic slavery is the worst evil that has happened to Africa. Its abolition in 1807 seems unrealistic for, neo-slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Africa assumed subtler and swifter shades manifesting and thriving in different dimensions. The challenge arising from this is that neo-

slaving countries imperceptibly blackmail African countries and individuals from all works of life, through loans, grants, sundry aids and free overseas' resident visas to voluntarily migrate in search of greener pastures, thus unconsciously enforcing self-political, economic and religious subjugation. With stringent foreign policies to protect their own interest, Africa is thus launched into a kind of master-servant relationship which makes Africa perpetually impoverished and dependent, hence, neo-slavery. Findings show that Reggae music is rooted in sound philosophies that could lead to positive changes. The objective is to show how reggae music could be used as communicating and conscientizing tools to raise consciousness towards charging Africans to create a better world by decolonizing their minds and confronting colonial mentality, inferiority complex and lack of self-confidence which often manifest through adopting wrong policies, corruption, looting and mismanagement of African vast resources. The paper adopts folkist theory and historical-analytical design. The study recommends that Reggae music be given a pride of place and the desired scholarly attention, as many of the songs are known to contain sound philosophies that could turn African situation around.

**Keywords:** folkism, philosophy, reggae music, neo-slavery and policies.

### **31. Effect of Media Anti-Immigration Messages on Perceptions about Dangerous Migration**

**Joel Ugwuoke, Peter Ugbor & Verlumun Celestine Gever**

Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Encyclopeadia100@gmail.com

Combating the menace of dangerous migration is one of the social problems facing the world now. Daily, casualties of victims of dangerous migration are recorded. Wrong perception about the benefits and negative consequences of dangerous migration is regarded as responsible for this menace. Governments of countries have launched media anti-immigration campaigns aimed at dissuading people from engaging in dangerous migration. In most cases, testimonies of victims are included in such messages. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of such messages has largely been under-explored. We attempted to fill this gap using a sample of 470 respondents in Nigeria. We deployed the survey research design. We combined both descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the results. We found, among others, that testimonies of victims of dangerous migration significantly moderate the effectiveness of media anti-immigration messages. We explored the theoretical, practical and scholarly contributions of this study.

**Keywords:** anti-immigration; media, messages; dangerous migration; televised; victims.

### **32. The Female Being, Migration and Neo-Slavery: A Textual Analysis of AkachiAdimora – Ezeigbo's *Trafficked***

**David Ifeanyichukwu Nwakanma**

Department of English and Literary Studies, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike  
davidnwakanma54@gmail.com

The female being is a valuable part of our society; the panacea to preserving the human race. But over the years she has been subjected to certain degradation and exploitation due to the socio-economic environment in which we live, especially in Africa. This subjugation of the

female being, as well as poverty and quest to provide for her family has led some to migrate to the West for a better life even without a clear picture of what awaits them. Thus, they find themselves against their will as objects of oppression, discrimination, sexual exploitation and enslavement – neo slavery. In the light of these, this paper critically examines the various negative stereotypical perceptions about these trafficked female beings and their determination to survive against all odds. It makes a critical textual analysis of Akachi Adimora-Ezeigbo's *Trafficked* in showing the trials and triumphs of the female being and the 'choice to challenge' in line with the 2021 International Women's Day theme 'Choose to Challenge', despite all limitations and backlashes, thereby showing the strength of a typical African female being who is filled with vigour, determination and aspirations.

**Keywords:** African, Female Being, Migration, Neo-Slavery, Choose to Challenge.

### **33. Media Representations as A Source of Africa's Image Slavery**

**Michael O. Ukonu**, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Ogbonna Alozie**, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Mbamalu Marcel**, Guardian Newspapers, Lagos, Nigeria

The position paper examines how reportorial patterns of the media help to set the tone of slavish image for Africa. The negative image pattern forces Africa into an image slavery, where anti-racism reportage emphasizes more of the pitiable state of racism victims rather than the sub-humanity of racist people. The paper creates a backdrop of the reportorial profile of image representations of Africa over the years and calls attention to the need to wriggle out of the mentality that concedes to the media and to racists the prerogative of ascribing iron cast, stereotypical international images to countries. It also calls attention to areas of interest if and when Africa begins a renaissance towards image independence.

### **34. Impact of Neo-Slavery on the Migration of School Leavers in Nigeria**

**Uche Calista Vita-Agundu**

Educational Foundations, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; uche.asogwac@unn.edu.ng

**Romanus E. Ugwu**

Educational Foundations, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; edehugwu@gmail.com

**C.N. Nnebedum**

Institution of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; ngozi.nnebedum@unn.edu.ng

The study investigated the perceived negative impact of neo-slavery on the migration of school leavers in Nigeria. Neo-slavery which is a modern form of slavery after the abolition of slave trade has done more harm than good to the teenagers, mostly in the developing nations of the world. It has catalytic negative implications on the youths who have the desires to make a shift or move from their poverty ridden conditions to an assumed better place to meet the demands of the present day needs. Youths of today commonly indulge in migration from their present work place or unemployed condition for search of job opportunities to improve their wellbeing. The findings of the study revealed that negative impact of neo-slavery causes brain drain in the country of the migrant's origin, lack of socio-economic development of one's own country, increases insecurity of lives and properties, encourages bonded labour or debt bondage on the migrants' national economy, causes migrants casualties, border migration of herdsmen and poor leadership among others. Based on the

findings of the study, it was recommended that governments especially in developing nations of the world should improve people's conditions of living, create employment opportunities, improve security of lives and property and apply the tenants of the constitutions justly by adopting human rights law.

**Key words:** Neo-slavery, migration, educational institution, school leavers.

### **35. Sub-Saharan Illusions of Transatlantic Realities as Prod to Modern Day Slavery: Projections in Kenneth Gyang's *Oloture***

**Kasarachi Collins Okpeh & Uche Ofoedu Okey**

Department of Theatre and Film Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

kasarachic.okpeh@unn.edu.ng/uche.ofoedu@unn.edu.ng

From the 1800s, following the signing of anti-slave trade treaties in different parts of the world, it is inarguable that the era of slave trade is gone. However, some of its embers still flicker in our 21<sup>st</sup> century living. From these embers, a giant forest fire has emerged, wearing a new look with which it consistently wears and tears deep into the fabrics of our existence. The catchphrase 'greener pastures' and the constant pursuit of it have led to a pattern of slavery that is inextricably linked with migration, found especially amongst Africans and other less developed peoples of the world. Individuals willingly submit themselves to the biddings of 'slave masters' who would ferry them across the Atlantic with the promise of a better life. There are a number of factors that explain this phenomenon. However, employing Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory, the crux of this work is to critically examine Kenneth Gyang's treatment of these two concepts—migration and slavery; as well as their relationship as 21<sup>st</sup> century subjects in the light of the film *Oloture*.

**Keywords:** Sub-Saharan, Illusions, Transatlantic, Realities, Prod, Slavery, Projections.

### **36. The Passage from Migration to Transnationalism among Igbo Migrants in Belgium**

**Sebastian Okechukwu Onah (Rev. Fr. Dr.)**

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Nigeria Nsukka

The push and pull factors of migration had been grossly responsible for the movement of many Igbo people, especially the youth, to Europe, in the recent past. Embarking on a qualitative research, while applying the symbolic interactionist methods; reclining on the migration theories of E.G. Ravenstein and Everett Lee; and drawing inspiration from Victor Turner's concept of liminality, this investigation which had been on-going since 2001 found out that on arrival to Europe, the econo-tropic push and pull which initiated their decision to move in the first place, begins gradually to give way to a cosmo-tropic tendency which orients them towards a transition from migrants to transnationals, giving the impression of a gradual shift in identities and worldview, through integrative acculturation. This realisation inclines us to opine that there could be the reversal of regrettable migration movements if there were the provision of robust and monitored youth empowerment outfits by NGOs and the Government in Nigeria. We therefore recommend the establishment of bilateral agreement on the relaxation of migration laws with select countries; establishment of, and provision of exchange programmes for, international skill acquisition networks, as well as sustainable small scale agricultural and manufacturing industrial facilities for the Nigerian youth.

**Key Words:** Acculturation, Liminality, Migration, Transnationalism, Youth empowerment,



### **37. Migration and Disillusionment: A Psychoanalytical Analysis of Adichie's *Americanah***

**Stella Okoye-Ugwu & Chinazaekpere Isiwu**

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
stella.okoye-ugwu@unn.edu.ng

Adichie's *Americanah* is a novel that deals with contemporary issues of global scale and dimensions. In the text *Americanah*, Adichie presents us with a narrative that encompasses love, race, identity and migration. Set across Nigeria, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the novel presents a multifaceted perspective on the experiences of the characters that face these contemporary issues and how they subsequently transform through such experiences. *Americanah* belongs to the diasporic African literature genre. It can also be classified as a bildungsroman novel as it traces the spiritual, emotional and mental growth of its eponymous heroine, Ifemelu, while describing her journey from Nigeria to the United States and back (Krishnamurthy 54). These developments affect her self-definition, how she initially tries to change her identity, and how she finally comes to the acceptance of her identity to the point that she realizes that her return home will bring the desired solace. This study sets out to examine the psychological growth of the major characters and how they shape their identities while sojourning overseas. It will also uncover the various defense mechanisms they unconsciously employ when faced with anxiety or threats, and the driving force that motivates them. In order to achieve this, this critical inquiry aims to do a study of the main characters in the novel; Ifemelu and Obinze using Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis. Attempts have been made in this paper to give form to the shifting ambiguities and complexities of unidealized existence (Frye, 223).

**Keywords:** Psychoanalysis, Characters, Bildungsroman Migration, Racism

### **38. Political Economy of Migration and Africa's Underdevelopment in The 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A Focus on Nigeria**

**Ugwuozor, Samuel I.**

Department of Political Science, Godfrey Okoye University, Enugu  
samuel.ugwuozor@gmail.com

**Ogbonna, Ikechukwu Stanley**

Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
Ogbonnaikechukwustan@gmail.com

As a vehicle of economic development, migration generally boosts the global economy; and Africa has been noted as the home of global civilisation and development since the beginning of times. However, the continent's slow pace of development despite its abundant human and material resources remains worrisome, as it continuously loses a large proportion of its labour force to Europe and America every year. The Nigerian state currently combats the insecurity of internal migratory activities. Drawing from the documentary methodology through secondary sources, the paper utilized the Marxian Political Economy Theory to examine the effects of migration on the development of Africa in general and Nigeria in particular, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The study argued that the continued outflux of Africans into better developed areas and the migration of herders to different parts of Nigeria could be traced to the economy as the driver of human activities. Among others, our findings revealed that migrants premise their motive on the economy, relative ease of material survival abroad



or external greener pasture. The paper, therefore, recommended political reforms in Africa to create an enabling environment that engenders the influx of domestic and foreign investments for the sustainable development of the continent.

**Keywords:** Economy, Migration, Migratory insecurity, development, under-development,

### **39. Migration as the Neo-slavery Prototype of Contemporary Nigeria: An exposition from Kenneth Gyang's *Oloture***

**Godstime I. Eze<sup>1</sup>, Richard N. Umezina<sup>2</sup> & Chigozie I. Okonkwo<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

<sup>2</sup>Theatre and Film Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

\*godstime.eze@unn.edu.ng/richard.umezinwa@unn.edu.ng

Indeed the way a nation goes is evident in their artistic manifestations. Migration generally is movement that is prompted by but not limited to seeking better jobs and access to better health care; running away from famine, war, natural and human disasters; or fleeing persecution. A clear situation of most migrants from the Third World Countries (Under developed Countries), their experiences before and during the migration process which is considered to be cheap and 'affordable' to struggling Nigerians who look out there for greener pastures is what this work sets to examine hence, the repercussions on young Nigerians specifically girls. It is to this effect that this research is based using *Oloture* by Kenneth Gyang. This paper adopts a postcolonial perspective on the film to examine the perpetual sense of disenchantment by the powers that be in Nigeria (political class) and other very few individuals who control the economy of the said nation. The work is underpinned by World System Theory according to Immanuel Wallerstein. By the end of this study, the research should be able to show the effect of this migration on affected individuals, homes and the nation at large. This paper therefore concludes that some filmmakers have successfully portrayed these horrifying situations of socio-economic crises in Africa through framing of ideas and themes in a more realistic manner.

**Keywords:** Migration, Neo-slavery, Young Girls, Nigeria, *Oloture*.

### **40. The Illusions of Migration for Greener Pastures: A Reading of Toni Duraku's *A Mirage for A Dream***

**Khabyr Alowonle Fasasi & Emma Inedu**

Department of English Language and Literature, AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education, Owerri  
khabyrfasasi@yahoo.com; emmainedu@gmail.com

Over the years, illegal migration of people from Nigeria, nay Africa has been on the front burner of global consciousness and has proven to be a menace to our existential trajectory. Owing to many negative factors chief amongst which is poverty and the crass underdevelopment of Africa which is demoralizing and sickening, thousands of Africans yearly strive to go abroad in the quest for the proverbial golden fleece most times under very excruciating and dehumanizing conditions across deserts and the Mediterranean sea with the illusionary hope/quest for greener pastures in the Western world. Investigating Toni Duraku's *A Mirage for a Dream*, this paper takes a cursory look at the challenges and pains as well as the physical and psychological trauma these immigrants pass through all in the bid to partake in the illusive greener pasture abroad. The paper likens the effects of this

disturbing trend to a trip to Golgotha, a 'suicide mission' as the few lucky ones who make this very dangerous voyage alive find out to their chagrin and disappointment that the grass is not greener on the other side after all. The paper contends that the trauma of illegal migration is not worth the effort and the lofty dreams and aspirations of the illegal migrants are often dashed and even more heart-wrenching is the realization, albeit late, that even the West with its seeming wealth and development is no utopia. The paper concludes by proffering suggestions and solutions to nipping this societal cankerworm in the bud.

**Keywords:** Illusion, migration, neo-slavery, desert crossing, *A Mirage for A Dream*.

#### **41. Why Do We Go to Italy Again? A Historical Dimension of Prostitutions in Nigeria since the 1980s**

**Amiara, Solomon Amiara and Ozioma Victoria Uchime**

Department of History and International Relations, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki  
solomon.amiara@ebsu.edu.ng

This paper begins with an investigation into the historical origin of Nigerians overseas prostitution. It argues that overseas prostitution like that of the Italy is not more profitable than Nigeria's brand. It found out that prostitution all over the world is the same, except that differences exist where good coordination and operation prevalent of such prostitute is high. It traces the causes of prostitution to poverty, unemployment and break in relationships which forced young girls both in and after school and divorced women into prostitution as this has helped to bring down the prices of prostitution in Nigeria through a process called "runs". It further argues that the prevalent low economic supports such as human capital development and condition favourable for social existence contributed to the influx of young university students into prostitution to the extent that the demand becomes over surplus with usually low turnout of customers, thus, forcing greedy ones to relocate to overseas. Data for this study are mainly from both primary and secondary sources while a thematic, historical and analytical methodology was adopted. The paper concluded that there is no need for Nigerian prostitutes to travel to Italy since the act endangers their social relations.

**Key words:** Prostitute, Historical, Dimension, Italy, Nigeria

#### **42. The Impact of Migration and Neo Slavery on National Development**

**EbereUchenna**

Department of History and International Studies, AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education, Owerri  
Eberuchenna2014@Gmail.Com

**Opara Uche. A**

School Of General Studies, AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education, Owerri  
Drutcheyopara@Gmail.Com

**Nwaneri Stanley I.**

Department of Political Science, AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education, Owerri  
stanleynwaneri@yahoo.com

The quest for a better life is said to be greatly responsible for human migration. The essence of these movements of people from one place to another is for improved living conditions. Undoubtedly, the introduction of Trans-Atlantic slave trade changed the circumstances, and

the demand for forced labour became high. After its abolition from 1808, a Neo form of slavery emerged which has raised lots of public concerns both from the government and the general public because of the resultant effects. This work therefore, seeks to examine the impact of migration and neo slavery on national development. The methodology adopted is historical analysis and extensive review of data collected mainly from secondary sources. The study argues that despite the checks and critique of the 21<sup>st</sup> century neo slavery and migration, both still persist as a result of constraints arising from poverty, hunger, unemployment, greed, get-rich-quick syndrome and so on. However, the paper also brought to the front burner the inability of African nations including Nigeria to stand firm and challenge or resist exploitation, degradation and subjugation occasioned by the 21<sup>st</sup> century Neo slavery, which are responsible for low economic growth and development. The paper, therefore, recommends that effective border checks and control, adequate re-orientation and awareness on the dangers of migration and Neo slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> century should be properly emphasized in order to minimize or eradicate these monsters.

**Keywords;** Neo-slavery, Migration, National development

#### **43. Twitter Sentiment Analysis using Naive Bayes algorithm for Business Intelligence in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Modesta E. Ezema & Ugochukwu E. Orji**

Department of Computer Science, University of Nigeria Nsukka  
modesta.ezema@unn.edu.ng/Ugochukwu.orji.00609@unn.edu.ng

The use of social media data to improve business processes in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is an issue of growing interest. Social media platforms like Twitter present business owners with a good platform to learn about their target customers. One can easily see what is going, or about to go viral and even why it is going viral, as well as important actors in that particular area and what users like or do not like. This research presents a web-based tool for Twitter Sentiment Analysis using Naive Bayes algorithm for. With this, Small and Medium Enterprises and start-ups businesses can take advantage of the "crowd wisdom" opportunity via social media. The proposed system is based on Twitter, it crawls the platform for relevant data, including; locations, trends, and important actors (influencers) within a specified field; the system cleans the data and presents the information in an actionable format for users for difference business intention. Python was used for the Twitter data mining, and sentiment analysis of the tweets was done using Naive Bayes classifiers.

**Key words:** Twitter, Naive Bayes Algorithm, Bayes Theorem, Business intelligence, Sentiment analysis, Data Mining,

#### **44. Effects of Migration on Igala Language Usage in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Antonio Friday Onucheyo**

Institution: Department of English and Literary Studies Kogi state University,  
Anyigba, Nigeria

onucheyobagaji2010@yahoo.com

**Martin Okwoli Ogba**

mogba@fuwukari.edu.ng

Institution: Department of English and Literary Studies,  
Federal University Wukari Taraba State.

**Hope Ojochide Akinola**

Institution: School of General Studies Kogi State Polytechnic, Lokoja  
hopeakinola94@gmail.com

Language is an emblem and one of its features is that it can decline. When the rate at which a language decline is excessively high, it can force the language into extinction. This research is on effects of migration on Igala language usage in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In recent time in Nigeria, vultures migrated to war zone areas such as Somalia, liberal and the rest in search of food, this same way human beings too migrate. Migration in this context is a physical movement by humans from one area to another, sometimes over long distances or in large groups. When native speakers of a particular language migrate from their native homeland, one of the adverse effects is that the language too is migrating along since they are the custodians of their language. This discussion is expanded across issues such as migration, style, Ravenstein's principle, migration, poverty, unemployment, the Igala kingdom and industrialization in Nigeria. Finally, the study adopts Lee's theory of  $\square$ pushpull $\square$  as causative factors of human migrations which aftermath effect is usually language rust, decay or death.

**Key words:** Igala, Migration, Language, Extinction, Push-Pull

#### **45. Neo-Slavery in Igbo Area of Southeastern Nigeria: Reflections on Equiano and Pita Nwana's Slave Routes**

**Uche Uwaezuoke Okonkwo**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
ucheokonkwo2007@yahoo.com

The abolition of slave trade in 1807 in Britain was not enforced by the British Naval Squadron until around 1849. This was deliberate in order to ensure the success of the European Civilizing Mission of 1841 led by the Christian missionaries. By 1902, post abolition slave trade continued in the Bights of Biafra especially in Igbo speaking areas. The destruction of Ibini Ukpabi in 1901/1902 by the British expedition was not targeted in putting a stop to slave trade in actual sense because the colonial economy needed slave labours. This paper is interested in situating slavery as an aspect of capitalism. As a result, neo-slavery in 21<sup>st</sup> activities as we are going to examine in this paper takes place still in the old slave routes accounted by Equiano *Interesting Narrative* or Pita Nwana's *Omenuko* in their scholarly works. The implication for this development is that slavery is yet to be abolished because it is part of the growth of every capitalist system. This paper has been derived from two important sources namely the primary sources which include archival sources, newspapers while the secondary sources are derived from journals and books.

**Keywords:** Neo-Slavery, Equiano, Slave Routes, Colonial Economy, Imperialism



#### **46. The Impact of Technology on Covid-19 Transmission: A personal Experience as a Foreigner in Kenya**

**Gloria Nwandu Ozor**

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
glosunny2005@gmail.com

This is a personal experience as a foreigner living in Kenya during covid-19 pandemic. Covid-19 is a disease which is referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV' and was first identified in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China in late 2019. It is transmitted through close contact with respiratory droplets generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes, the health effects of this contact manifest after 14 days of incubation in the victim, and if not detected on time, can lead to death or some irreversible health side effects. I have lived in the Nairobi County of Kenya for many years before the outbreak of covid-19 and during this time life can be said to be normal for so many reasons. After the outbreak of the virus, life became "new normal" because of the transitions that occurred to life. Conforming and accepting this transitioning to "new normal" posed a lot of challenges to my personal, academic, and family life and in order to survive, some changes were embraced, which include relying on technology for almost everything. So, this paper presents my experience before and during covid-19 pandemic, challenges, and coping strategies embraced, especially during the first lockdown.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, technology, life, family, Kenya

#### **47. African Art and Entrepreneurship: Neoliberalism and Apprenticeship system of Education in Southeast Nigeria.**

**Chikelue Chris Akabuike**

Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka.  
chikelue.akabuike@unn.edu.ng

In pre-colonial African societies, art is used as an entrepreneurial tool for communal sustenance. Here, the communality encourages apprenticeship system of education whereby knowledge is transferred for the common good. However, contact with the West saw the destruction of this system of education in which the worst hit is the African creative industry. Thus, the neoliberalist emphasis on individuality seems to threaten African art entrepreneurship as a form of education. I will examine the effects of neoliberalism on artistic practices of wood sculptors in south-eastern Nigeria focusing on the apprenticeship system. Detailed idiographic accounts of the subject matter will be generated through interviews, and the Principles of Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis employed for data analysis. The crux of my research interrogates how local and international policies towards income generating activities have changed the perception and understanding of African art entrepreneurship as a creative industry in the preservation of its cultural heritage.

**Keywords:** African Art, Entrepreneurship, Neoliberalism, Apprenticeship education,



#### **48. The Prospects and Challenges of Migration in 21st century Africa**

**Benjamin Okereafor & Hilary Anayochukwu Eke**

benjamins\_82@yahoo.com/hilaryeke@yahoo.com

Department of Social Sciences, Akanuibiam Federal Polytechnic Unwana, Ebonyi State

As the world evolves, mankind continues to make moves to suit changing times. The Earth itself is not stagnant. Migration has been part and parcel of humanity's history. Humans and migration complement each other. Though humans may be safe at home in their comfort zones but there is always this human curiosity for migration and change of environment. Different peoples of the world were able to meet one another and acculturate up till the 21st century thanks to migration and the quest to conquer space. This work drew facts from online sources, library materials, social media and mainstream news outlets about the dangers of the journeys through the Sahara deserts and the Mediterranean seas by boats and donkeys and the thousands of African migrants that die on such movements, especially young Africans in search for greener pastures and desperate to leave the shores of Africa despite the dangers involved. As African youths keep trying to escape the continent through any fair or foul means they risk death and if they survive, humiliation and enslavement in their new environment. The paper exposed these dangers, and made some recommendations on possible means of curbing the attitude of rather-die-trying to get out of Africa than getting stuck in it, through the process of sensitization on the benefits of mental decolonization and need for political reformation in Africa.

**Keywords:** migration, neo-slavery, mental decolonization, survival, political reformation

#### **49. Migration as a Trending Spice: A Postcolonial Discourse on Jamaica Kincaid's at the Bottom of The River**

**\*Oluchi Chris Okeugo**

School of General Studies, Use of English Unit, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
oluchi.okeugo@unn.edu.ng

**Virginia Obioma Eze**

School of General Studies, Use of English Unit, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Reuben Onyishi**

Department of English and Literary Studies, Coal City University, Enugu

Postcolonial approaches focus on the politics of resistance and metaphors of domination as found in Kincaid's fiction, especially the relationship between mother and motherland, between individual life and communal history. To postcolonial critics, Kincaid, as do many other Caribbean authors, acknowledge the complex issues of cultural and political domination, migration and hybridity, resistance and self-rediscovery in colonial and postcolonial societies, which defines social positions and political identities of their individuals. To this end, therefore, Kincaid's fiction revolves around a young woman artist, who learns much from the school of life and personal experiences other than from ordinary education at academic institutions. The autotelic protagonist breaks away from such forces as colonial and patriarchal mores, which eventually contributes to her construction of her own migration, hybrid identity and inaugurates her maturity. This struggle is established perfectly well through her apparent resistance to the constraints primarily imposed on her race and gender by both the Eurocentric society, which she has just left behind at home, and the androcentric society she encounters in diaspora. Remarkably enough, *Girl*, who demonstrates

a high sense of resistance, creates her rite of migration towards development and independence through her valiant efforts to rove to her true mother who is situated *At the Bottom of the River*, thereby overcoming such existing confines at any cost. This paper aims to analyse Kincaid's character formation and growth both at home and in diaspora from a postcolonial perspective. By so doing, it intertwines discussions of transition from innocence to experience along with such elements as androcentrism, colonial and postcolonial resistance, and questions of migration, identity, hybridity, diaspora and cultural displacement, which are all indivisibly allied with the postcolonial discourse.

**Keywords:** Jamaica Kincaid, Migration, autotelic, hybridity, identity, postcolonialism.

## **50. Intra-Border Migration and Farmers/Herders Crisis: Implications on National Security: A Focus on Enugu State of Nigeria**

**Alexander O. Anike**

Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; alexanike5@gmail.com

**Stella U. Anike**

Centre for Distance e-learning, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; stella.anikeatunn.edu.ng

**Magnus A. Aniago**

Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; magnus.aniago@unn.edu.ng

Propelled by climate change leading to environmental desertification and insecurity in the north, the southward migration by Fulani herders in Nigeria caused violent competition over land and water use with farmers. This paper examined the causes of intra zonal border migration and farmers/herders crises, and their implications on national security with focus in Enugu state, Nigeria. The objectives of the paper are: To examine the causes of intra-border migration by herders in Nigeria, to determine how intra-border migration leads to farmers and herder's crisis in Enugu state and to ascertain their implications on national security. The study anchors on frustration aggression theory, while qualitative approach to data collection and analysis relying on primary and secondary sources was adopted. The findings of the study reveal that intra-border migration of the herders from far northern region to southward is caused by environmental changes and insecurity problems. It also reveals that forceful migration by Fulani herders is the main cause of farmers and herdsman crises. The study recommends that the negative environmental trends should be addressed in order to mitigate intra-border migrations of armed herders. It further recommends that the federal and state governments need to work together to shore up security for herders and farmers.

**Keywords:** Intra-border migration, farmers and herder's crisis, national security, climate change, environmental desertification and insecurity

## **51. Africa-Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the 21st century**

**Ikenna Emmanuel**

onyemm456@gmail.com

Globally, the tide of migration has distorted the socio economic and political landscape of nation states. In Africa, rising migration has been expressed through diverse modes of xenophobia. Lots of books and articles has been written on xenophobia in Africa and its manifestation, however there are not as many studies linking xenophobia with regional integration in Africa with regards to the response of the African union to extreme nationalism

and anti-immigration Acts. Aside from the conventional conflicts that confront post-colonial Africa, rising cases of xenophobic violence have continued to threaten regional security and impede the actualization of the much coveted Africa where each and every one can live and work freely, this research paper citing secondary sources attempts to examine the scourge of xenophobia and the relationship between Africa-Africa migrations. The article will also acknowledge AU's efforts at confronting and curtailing xenophobia through the enactments of pro migration regional policy framework and attempts to locate a common ground between the benefits of increased migration and the place of the local population. This paper will also examine the role of the complex tenure of the regional body and complicity of drivers of African regionalism.

## **52. Xenophobia: Reinterrogating Indigene-Settler Dichotomy in Africa-Africa Migration**

**Isaac Chidi Igwe**

Department of Philosophy, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka  
ic.igwe@unizik.edu.ng

The philosophy behind globalization is the belief that human beings are interconnected and the fact of this interconnectedness is demonstrable in the universality of human existential challenges, the interconnectedness of the ecosystems and the social world. Such thinking is further reinforced by the complementary theory of being, which conceives reality within the framework of multifaceted interdependency. This ontological thinking gave the phenomenon of globalization adequate conceptual template for viewing the universe as a global village where every human being becomes a citizen. Consequently, such idea fertilized intra and extra border migration in the search to improve human network of relationship, cure existential solitude and strengthen brotherhood. In spreading this idea of interconnectedness, terms such as human right, child education, disease and epidemic control, economic solidarity, became matters of global concern, to the extent that a supposedly localized health challenge in far away Wuhan, reverberated with trepidation into the spines of every human species all around the globe. With these established facts about the nature of the world and humans, the paper raises a growing concern amid underlying tension which defines indigene-settler integration in 21<sup>st</sup> Century Africa. It therefore seeks to know why there is so much mutual distrust in indigene-settler coexistence in Africa-Africa intra and extra border migration, if indeed humankind have shared existence. The aim of the paper is to strengthen reciprocal tolerance and unprejudiced brotherhood among African people.

**Keywords:** Globalization, Indigene-Settler, Migration, Tolerance, Xenophobia

## **53. Farmer Herder Crisis in Nigeria: An impediment to National Security**

**Chukwu Lawson Onyema**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
chukwulawonye@gmail.com

The widespread of the Fulani herdsmen all over Nigeria was mainly caused by climatic change. In the recent years, climate change has acquired global attention as never before. In Northern Nigeria, climate change was as a result of drought and desertification which led to the worsening incidence of scarcity of arable land, and grassland for the herdsmen to feed

their cattle. The cattle-based pastoralism of the Fulani has thus been the most significant focus of herders/famer relation in Nigeria. For a long period, the Fulani were confined to the edge of the desert. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Fulani herdsmen began to migrate through and settle in the zones that were previously inaccessible to pastoralists, bringing into contact with previously unknown people, cultures and production systems. The consequence of this was series of crisis with the settlers. The wave of migration and influx of Fulani herdsmen from the North to the south, east and western parts of Nigeria coupled with their impact in the host communities have been an issue of national debate. Using conflict and conflict resolution theories and drawing on an extensive body of knowledge available in the literature, this work seeks to examine intra-border migration as a factor that causes Farmer/Herder Crisis in Nigeria. The research will also focus the dimension of farmers/Herder crisis to determine how this crisis has imposed threat to Nigeria corporate existence and make some recommendation on possible ways to address the crisis.

#### **54. State Failure and Cross Border Terrorism in North Eastern Nigeria**

**Asogwa Kenneth Chinedu**  
Institute of African Studies, UNN  
kenneth.asogwa@unn.edu.ng

**Uzodigwe Nnamdi Adolphus**  
Institute of African Studies, UNN

**Chukwu Emeka Obasigwe**  
Political Science Department, UNN

**Ezeh Kelechukwu Dennis**  
Department of Political Science  
Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka

The work assesses the impacts of state failure which orchestrate irregular migration and the phenomena of terrorism in north eastern Nigeria. it specifically appraises the enforcement of trans border security cooperation and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALM) in north eastern Nigeria, as well as the incidence of cross border pastoralism and the escalation of resource conflicts respectively. Therefore, the central research question is: Does the inability of security men to check the border account for the failure of Nigerian to arrest illegal armed immigrants in Nigeria? The data is generated through the secondary source and analyzed using the theory of state in post-colonial society and time series research design. Empirical verification will be guided by testing the following hypothesis: the inability of security men to check the border account for the failure of Nigeria to arrest illegal armed immigrants in Nigeria. The paper concluded by submitting that if Nigeria intends to make positive impacts on the security situation of the country, the security men should be patriotic in their duty.



## **55. Human Trafficking, Human Frailty and Human Vulnerability: Is Nullification of Consent as a Relevant Consideration in Trafficking Cases Justifiable under International Human Rights Law?**

**Obiajulu Nnamuchi**  
obi.nnamuchi@yahoo.com

Because the central goal of international human rights law is to protect individual liberty and freedom, it would seem redundant to simultaneously characterize that same law as a constraint upon human freedom. Nevertheless, human rights law does, in fact, at least in a few instances, constrain human freedom. One of such instances, contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), which is a human rights centered legal instrument, is the annulment of consent on the part of individuals being trafficked, including adults, as a relevant consideration in human trafficking cases. This is quite paradoxical and raises at least three critical questions. In nullifying consent as a defense to a charge of trafficking, is human rights law violating the principle of individual autonomy – itself a core concept of human rights? If the response is positive, as this paper seeks to affirm, the next logical question becomes, can a legal action be instituted on the basis of the infraction? If not – and this is the third question – is the constraint upon freedom to consent to being trafficked justifiable? Responding to these perplexing paradoxes of international human rights law is the task of this paper.

## **56. Media Representations as A Source of Africa's Image Slavery**

**Michael O. Ukonu**, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
**Ogbonna Alozie**, Department of Mass Communication, University of Nigeria, Nsukka  
**Mbamalu Marcel**, Guardian Newspapers, Lagos, Nigeria  
michael.ukonu@unn.edu.ng

The position paper examines how reportorial patterns of the media help to set the tone of slavish image for Africa. The negative image pattern forces Africa into an image slavery, where anti-racism reportage emphasizes more of the pitiable state of racism victims rather than the sub-humanity of racist people. The paper creates a backdrop of the reportorial profile of image representations of Africa over the years and calls attention to the need to wriggle out of the mentality that concedes to the media and to racists the prerogative of ascribing iron cast, stereotypical international images to countries. It also calls attention to areas of interest if and when Africa begins a renaissance towards image independence. Being an Abstract submitted in respect of the conference on Migration and Neo-slavery as Significant Features of The 21 Century organized by The Grace Uzoma Okonkwo Foundation in collaboration with Institute of African Studies & Department of English and Literary Studies University of Nigeria.



## **57. Xenophobic Violence and the Failure to Protect: A Case of Nigerian Immigrants in South Africa**

**Ikechukwu Maxwell Ukandu**

Department of Religions and Intercultural Studies & Centre for Peace and Development  
Veritas University, Abuja; ukandu\_imax@yahoo.com

**Happiness Kodichinma Ogiri**

Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Maureen Nwando, Onyejebu**

Institute of African Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; nwando.onyejebu@unn.edu.ng

The 21<sup>st</sup> century world is beyond doubt a highly globalized and modernizing era in human history. The increasing volume of movements of human and material goods, the integration of economies, the increasing speed and reducing costs of communication across the seven continents and habitable world, aided by rapidly evolving means of travel and information technologies have influenced international and cultural relationships. Nigerians like other Africans are not exempted from migration owing to diverse motivations in the continuum of push and pull factors. Nigerians as citizens of the most populous African state, are aggressively committed to both intra and extra continental movements but not without implications for such migrants and their host communities. Although there has been long term relationship between Nigeria and South Africa as sovereign entities with the largest economies in the continent, recent happenings have betrayed the reciprocity and mutuality that once characterised earlier interactions between both nation-states. Due to xenophobic violence, African migrants especially Nigerians' livelihoods and economic interests and their collective safety have been compromised in South Africa. On repeated occasions they have been maltreated, maimed, violated and lynched across several communities in South Africa. No doubt, this case of migration backfire has largely caught the attention of the media and scholars, what seems to have been given little attention is the causative factors behind the poor response and show of irresponsibility by the Nigerian government who treat her citizens' plight with kid gloves. Thus, we propose to explore South Africa's xenophobic attacks on Nigerians with an aim to interrogate reasons behind Nigerian government's failure to protect her citizens. The case study method was adopted in this research and secondary data were gotten through newspaper articles, journals, books and policy documents. Ethical analysis constitutes the method of data analysis. The paper then found out that a number of prejudicial factors predisposed South African nationals to suspicion and hostility to foreigners of African descent especially Nigerians. Similarly, the failure to protect her citizens on the part of the Nigerian federal government was due largely to a long standing disconnect between the Nigerian government and her citizens coupled with ethno-religious strife that characterise the internal dynamics of politics in Nigeria. The paper recommends that the international community invokes the principle of intervention in order to protect Nigerian citizens in diaspora to preserve their sundry rights and dignity as citizens of the global community.

**Keywords:** Failure to Protect, Migration, Nigerian Emigrants, South Africa, Xenophobia

## **58. A Historicist Perspective to Migrant Literature and Neo- Slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Azan Baba James & Aba, Leo Chris**

Department of English, Nasarawa State University, Keffi  
azanjames6@gmail.com/ameodindiaba@gmail.com

A historicist perspective to migrant literature and neo- slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> century examines migrant literature and neo-slavery in the twenty-first century. Migrant literature and neo-slavery focuses on "migrature" literature which describes the work of a distinct group of contemporary African authors who critically focus on migration within the context of globalization, emphasizing that the "past" of immigration is irreducibly entangled with neo slavery processes. These writers often refashion the perspectives or discourses of earlier movements within the black radical tradition, such as Negritude or pan-Africanism, as a way to engage immigration in the present. The paper argues that although immigration as a system developed as an imperial project in the late nineteenth century along with the modern nation-state, it evolved into the present era of global capitalism as an international assemblage of techniques of power. This paper focuses on African women writers from a historicist perspective in the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries such as Somali-British writer Nadifa Mohamed, Senegalese-French writer Fatou Diome, and Kenyan-born Shailja Patel, who now lives in the United States. The migrature writers in this study therefore add to our understanding of the condition of immigration and neo-slavery while challenging gendered, racialized and often heteronormative anti-immigrant law and perspectives that shape the migrant. It assesses the work of Nadifa Mohamed, Fatou Diome, Shailja Patel, Cristina Ali Farah, Alain Mabanckou, Abdurahman Waberi, Paulette Nardal, Claude McKay, Aime Cesaire, Leopold Sedar Senghor, and others.

**Keywords:** Historicist, migrant, immigration, literature, and neo- slavery

## **59. Migration, Neo-colonialism and Development in Nigeria**

**Madukwe, Chinyere I.& Okoye Kanayochukwu Michael**

chinyere.madukwe@unn.edu.ng/kanayochukwu.okoye@unn.edu.ng  
Humanities Unit, School of General Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Migration is a common feature of human history. It is a significant landmark in the history of development of human society, even in recent times. While migration impacts development, the development is also affected by migration. The influx of Africans to Europe and the United States in contemporary times for a greener pasture has continued to vitiate the development of African continent. In Nigeria, in the bid to escape the prevalent economic hardship occasioned by bad governance, corruption, political instability and religious upheaval, etc., many professionals and skilled labourers have moved in drove out of the nation, resulting to human capital flight. The human capital flight from developing to developed countries is considered a new form of slavery, and it has serious negative impacts on the development of the Nigerian State. The paper, therefore, aims to interrogate the nexus between migration and underdevelopment. It examines how human capital flight-a neocolonialism- has contributed to the underdevelopment of Nigeria. The research method adopted for this study is a descriptive-analytical method, and secondary data were used for the study. The study finds that the mass migration of Nigerian professionals is a factor to the

underdevelopment of Nigeria. This move is occasioned primarily by income gap between developed state and Nigeria, and bad governance. And until these issues are address, the development of Nigerian state is a mirage.

**Keywords:** Migration, neo-colonialism, development, Nigeria

## **60. Farmer/Herder Crisis, Intra Border Migration and National Security**

**Ikechukwu Juliet Ogechukwu**

History and International Studies. University of Nigeria, Nsukka

This study examines farmer/herder crisis, intra-border migration into different parts of the Country and the question of national security. It argues that the average subsistence farmer is being relegated to further hunger, poverty and food insecurity occasioned by limited grazing lands for cattle herders. Many parts of Nigeria today are dotted with the alleged Fulani herders as threats to peaceful coexistence and means of survival. Affected residents and farmers who live in perpetual fear as well as those who are unable to challenge these herders; who in many cases are armed to the teeth at any point of confrontation have been forced to flee their houses with family members abandoning both lands and properties. In many cases also, residents are taken as captives for a highly exorbitant ransom or gruesomely murdered at the point of attack. While some States have resorted to self-help, the study argues that national security is still at the crossroads between these two means of survival. It further upholds that the lukewarm response of the Country manifests as a tacit admission of failure in governance. Relying primarily on secondary sources and online news headlines, the study concludes on the imperative for an assembly of capable technocrats, the Civil Society Organization and the government to curb and control the recurring maladies.

## **61. Brain Drain and Academic Retardation in Nigeria, Who Pays?**

**Ambrose Onu & Vitalis Nwashindu**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Onuambrose1@gmail.com/Vitalis.nwashindu@unn.edu.ng

Migration studies across Africa have overtime focused on forced migration, slavery, mobility of labour and sex trafficking across the Mediterranean and the Sahara. However, slight attention is paid on the socioeconomic and psychological implications of willful migration and mass exodus of Nigerian Academics to virtually every parts of the world as teachers, graduate students and researchers to national development. While apologists to this phenomenon of mass exodus of academics try to hinge on Diaspora remittances and foreign exchange earnings as contributory to national economic growth; the effects of continuous loss of the stakeholders in the ivory towers to national development, research and productivities in Nigerian Universities form the thesis of this study. The study adopts qualitative research methodology and provides insights on different modes of migration, the persistent trend of migration among academics in Nigerian Public Universities, the effects of migration among academics on education system, Vis a Vis national development. Using a case study approach, data was collected through interviews conducted on academics both active and retired within some selected Nigerian Public Universities in order to capture the effects of migration towards national development. Relevant literatures on migration are consulted for an objective and balanced research. It was revealed that emigration - the persistent more of

migration among academics in Nigerian public universities not only contributed to loss of human capital in the nation but also served as a huge driver for capital flight.

**Keywords:** Migration, Academic, University, Underdevelopment, Diaspora

## **62. Migration as a Weapon of Youths Instruction: Duruaku's *A Mirage for A Dream* as Paradigm**

**63.**

**Mohammed-Kabir Jibril Imam & Odusina, Lucy Ada**

Department of Theatre Arts, AlvanIkoku Federal College of Education, Owerri-Imo State  
kibirjib@gmail.com/kabirimam@ymail.com/tumbsout4lucy@yahoo.com

Migration is a postmodern menace bedeviling Nigeria, especially her youths. It is a postmodern challenge because it is seen as one of the off springs of neo-colonialism (new colonialism). Migration started like a play, and today it has degenerated and beholds the concept like neo-slavery just like neo-colonialism. The rate at which Nigerian youths aspire to go out of the country today is on the increase, despite the killings of these migrants through illegal means. Hence, migration is a new form of slavery and colonialism. This has served as a major interest in scholastic studies around the globe. It is against this backdrop that the study aims at looking at the menace of migration and how it can be discouraged among youths. The paper adopts the content analysis of the qualitative research methodology by analyzing some excerpts in Toni Duruaku's *A Mirage for A Dream*. The findings show that one of the major reasons youths are involved in Migration is retrogressive and dwindling economy. Thus, they go out to look for greener pastures. The study therefore, concludes that youths should discard and forget about travelling out of the country to where there are no concrete objectives as the resultant effects are always sordid. And thus recommends among others that if the economy is improved, the migration of Nigerian youths to other countries will be drastically reduced to a minimal level, if not totally eradicated.

## **64. Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the Twenty-First Century**

**Rev. Fr. Nnaemeka Sylvester Nwodo**

nwodosyl@gmail.com

The Process of Africa to Africa Migration is the movement of individual, family or large groups from one geographical region to another with the intention of either settling temporarily or permanently. Most people may decide to relocate from one place to another due to forced displacement as a result of natural catastrophe or personal reasons. However, there are numerous cases of Xenophobia which is in form of discrimination amongst Africans. Xenophobic attacks and racism by the citizens against the foreigners as a result of the hatred towards them which varies from one African country to another. Based on this assertion, this study seeks to ascertain and examine the level of Africa to Africa Migration and Xenophobia in the Twenty-First Century. Above all, as far as people won't put a stop to migrate from a country to another, the way forward is for the citizens and foreigners to have equal rights and dignity. This must be respected irrespective of race, tribe, religion or sociocultural differences.

**Keywords:** Migration, African Diaspora, Discrimination, Xenophobia, Racism, Xenophilia, Sustainable Development, Migration, Twenty-First Century.



**65. African Migration and Euro-American Misery: Appraising □ Denied □ Africa's Digital-Tech Economy in the 21st Century**

**Victor Ukaogo, University of Nigeria, Nsukka**  
victor.ukaogo@unn.edu.ng

**Ugochukwu Ekemezie, University of Windsor, Ontario,**  
Canada, ugoekemezie1@gmail.com

Africa is seen as a continent enamored by mass migration. Eurocentric/Western perceptions of African international migration have tended to focus on negative narratives. Essentially African migration narratives are based on stereotypes promoting significant problems and humanitarian crisis. Drawing on African tech-driven migration, this article seeks to re-address the stereotyping of African migrants and thus argue that Eurocentric perception of African migration is fraudulent as they were calculated to perpetually downplay African contribution to global development. This is so as the study faults the erroneous view that African migrants to Europe and America have little no or no education and only constitute huge problems to Europe. It is important to note that despite European stricter border laws, the introduction of □techvisas□ have not only promoted but indeed intensified the emigration of high-level African migrant labour in the tech-industry to meet Western technological needs of software developers. This paper therefore contradicts Eurocentric conventional interpretations of African migration to the effect that not all African migration engenders or constitute humanitarian crisis; rather a preponderant number of migrants in recent years export knowledge of technology from the Africa to Europe and America. This reality is yet to be properly acknowledged by the keepers and rulers of the world. The study using participant-observer and historical methodology predict by way of conclusion that in the nearest future of work, African-tech driven migration trend will outstrip other variants of migration which will in turn yield incredible dividends in the area of remittances back to Africa.

**Keywords:** Digital-Tech Economy, Digital-Tech Migration, Humanitarian Crisis, Euro-American Perception, Tech-Visas

**66. Migration and Regional Integration in Africa: Implications for Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS)**

**Iloh Judithmary Ogochukwu**  
Centre for Strategic Research and Studies, National Defence College, Abuja.  
judithmaryonline@yahoo.com

In recent time, most nations and international organisations seek deliberate measures to manage migration related issues which usually occur as a result of natural, clashes/wars, ethno-religious conflicts, injustice, maltreatment, and inequitable distribution of resources, natural disasters as a result of climate change and most recently for socio-economic purposes. In West African, the number of migrants has increased tremendously over the years which have a lot of implications on regional security. In 2000, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in cooperation with International Organization for Migration (IOM), established the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA) as a regional consultative process to accelerate regional integration and address both migration□s



challenges and opportunities. To achieve this, the paper will rely on information obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The paper will interrogate critical issues on migration by highlighting the causes, dimensions and impacts of migration on the region. It will also discuss irregular migration and trafficking in persons. Also, regular migration between ECOWAS and other regions will be discussed. It will also proffer prospects and strategies to tackle the identified challenges. To this end, the paper recommends amongst others the need to review and promote coherent policies both at the national and regional level. T, strengthening its capacities in the area of immigration for enhanced regional security.

### **67. Bob Marley's Emancipation from Mental Slavery and the rise of Neo Slavery in Nigeria**

**Felicia Ezeugwu & Chinyere Ukwueze**

Department of Music, University of Nigeria, Nsukka,  
felicia.ezeugwu@unn.edu.ng/chinyere.ukwueze@unn.edu.ng

Slavery was replete in many Bob Marley's song such as Exodus, Buffalo Soldier and Redemption song. His analyses about mental slavery indicate that the worst form of slavery is the inability to reason properly. This paper will be examine the coming of new pirates who rub not in the Mansion Ship but in the Sahara desert were too many young people have lost their lives to these vampires. Specifically, this paper insists that Neo slavery re surfaced as a result of several factors but mainly the absence of purposeful leadership.

**Keywords:** Bob Marley, Emancipation, Slavery, Neo-Slavery

### **68. Neo Slavery, Migration and the Female Being**

**Stella Ayozie**

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Modern slavery especially of young girls and women into exploitative sexual and commercial labor has recently attracted local, national and international attention from leaders and scholars. This is because trafficking of women has a number of far-reaching socio-economic, health and political consequences. Majority of these girls and women are victims of forced sexual slavery and commercial sexual exploitation. This study finds that the cause of this is as a result of poverty, lack of educational opportunities, and high level of unemployment, the desire of youths for emancipation through migration, ignorance and large family size. Available statistics indicate that, 500,000 women are trafficked into Africa, Asia, the United State and Europe yearly for sexual and domestic slavery.. The aim of this study is to examine the causes and consequences of the trafficking of women from Nigeria to Asia, America and Europe. Empirical evidence indicates that the activities of traffickers, corrupt embassy officials, delay in prosecuting apprehended culprits have work together to undermine the battle against the illicit trade. And it recommends among other things, that militating against the identified obstacles requires a coordinated and concerted push from all stakeholders.

**Keywords:** Migration, trafficking of women, prostitution, poverty, traffickers.

## **69. Social Semiotic Resources as Framing Strategies in the Representation of Africa and Europe in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street***

**Ifeyinwa David-Ojukwu & Florence O. Orabueze**

Human traffickers in Chika Unigwe's *On Black Sisters' Street* exploit certain social semiotic resources as framing strategies to represent Africa as the epicenter of suffering, frustration and poverty, while Europe is the Eldorado, an escape from Africa's hell. Such semiotic resources constitute, verbal, nonverbal and virtual, which they engage for their selfish purposes. In this paper, we aim to establish that the business of trafficking in women and minors thrive because it is easier to influence people's actions through an interwovenness of multimodal communicative artifacts. Previous studies on the novel had deployed several analytical tools to interrogate language use from diverse perspectives, without recourse to the multimodal resources which participants can manipulate at will. Utilizing the framework of social semiotics to understudy the multimodal artifacts engaged is significant in its ability to undercover the resources exploited as strategies to enhance the business of trafficking in the novel.

**Keywords:** Discourse Analysis, Social Semiotics, Semiotic Resources, Framing and Human Trafficking

## **70. The State, #EndSARS and Dialectics of Asylum Shopping: A Discourse in Politics of Diasporic Power**

**APQ Uzodinma**

Southeast Zonal Peacebuilding Office, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Awka; priscaamaka444@hotmail.com

The Nigerian youths in October 2020, to the chagrin of Nigerians protested against police brutality with hash tag #EndSARS on 5points demand. The protests cut across the major cities of the country simultaneously and attracted State power attention and that of the Diasporic. The circumstances propelled some members shopping for Asylum. This paper concern's it's self with the discourse on: the proximate course of the #EndSARS protest, the reason for Asylum Shopping and, Politics of Diasporic Power in the protests. The study adopted Structuration theory as the framework while Qualitative and quantitative method of analysis were applied. The findings revealed that, civil\_ Military relationships were affected by unprofessionalism and high crime engagements by Youths in view of poor governance leading to economic fragmentation. Lack of Peacebuilding strategic approach by the State power to the organizers was the reason for Asylum Shopping; the Politics of Diasporic Power was leveraged on as a significant tool for sustaining the protests that turned into movement and inviolability status. The paper concludes that the State has a major role to play in preventing further occurrence and thereby recommended that Professionalism of the military is of essence, enhanced governance on the part of The State to improve the economy and dissuade the youths from crime and apply diplomatic - peacebuilding approach in conflict management and prevent Diasporic Power play.

**Keywords:** Asylum Shopping, Diasporic Power, Structuration Theory, Police Brutality and EndSARS# Protest.

## **71. Migration and Neo Slavery as Significant Features of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century – Lessons from Covid 19**

**C. A. Ogbuabor, Clara C. Obi-Ochiabutor, C. N. Iyidobi,**

Fac. of Law, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus;

**Perpetua E. Ogbuabor,**

Registry Department, University of Nigeria Enugu Campus;

**B. L. Ogbuabor,**

Department of Legal Studies, Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) Enugu, Nigeria; and

**Joseph Onugwu,**

High Court, Enugu

Slavery is a crime against humanity. It was abolished in the 19<sup>th</sup> century after a long struggle. Unfortunately, it appears not only to have reared its ugly head again but also have become a significant feature of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century calling into question the continued validity of the laws prohibiting the same. It also appears that migration, particularly, international migration, has become a vehicle for the re-introduction of slavery in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries. This paper critically appraises the relationship between migration and slavery and posits that there is every need to monitor migration and take steps to ensure that migrants do not unwittingly end up in slavery and slavish conditions in the name of seeking for greener pastures abroad. The paper establishes that the Covid 19 pandemic has shown that migration does not necessarily lead to a better life abroad but may be passport to untimely demise.

**Keywords:** Migration, Slavery, Neo-Slavery, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Migration, Migration and Covid 19, Human Trafficking, Drug Trafficking, Forced Labour.

## **72. Nuclear Catastrophe, Migration, and the Conscious Female in Susan Abdulhawa's *Morning in Jenin***

**Nkiru Doris Onyemachi**

Edwin Clark University, Kiagbodo

**Chidubem Franklin Nwoba**

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

The introduction of nuclear weapons has greatly affected many environments, especially warring societies. The effects of these weapons have kept the archives of so many countries active as degeneration of the environment remains a recurring issue, affecting lives in such societies. For instance, the catastrophic effects of the war between the Israeli and Palestine provoke chills even when diluted with fictional elements. Susan Abdulhawa recaptures the ecocatastrophic situations in *Morning in Jenin* where nuclear weapons have degenerated the once natural and beautiful Palestine environment; forceful migration becomes pertinent as home metamorphoses into a deathtrap. The lives of the characters take a drastic turn as quest for survival becomes paramount. To survive the loss of home and personality, the once enthusiastic female characters like Dalia and Amal have to counter traumatic events by living in their consciousness – the mind. Will they survive or succumb to the ecocatastrophic trauma mounted on their inner being? This and other questions are what this study inquires as it takes an ecofeminist assessment on the effect of human activities on the environment in the age of the Anthropocene and how conscious the female mind is in sustaining its Being in the face of ecocatastrophic situations.

### **73. Post-Migration Disillusionment: Exploring the Immigrant Experience of Arab Women in Etaf Rum's *A Woman Is No Man*.**

**Okpala Onyinye Maryjane**

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

A largely overlooked aspect of contemporary life is the psychological implication of migration on women. Hence, the lived experiences of conservative Arab women living in America receive little or no coverage despite the fact that they make up a particular set of migrant women who have been suffering for centuries without the benefit of much public awareness. Under close study, the immigrant own voices experience of these women in Etaf Rum's *A Woman Is No Man* unravel chilling stories of cyclical domestic abuse, oppression, manipulation and disillusionment. Using the tools of trauma theory and Rum's *A Woman Is No Man* as a case study, this paper explores immigration, womanhood and the entrapments of convention for immigrant Arab women living in America. The paper further offers a perspective on the psychological implications of immigration for these women, who are perpetually trapped in the gulf of convention as they come to the realisation that the American Dream is for men only. In Rum's novel, for every under-aged Arab girl, migration is a sought-after escape from the Palestinian dream of marriage and child-bearing but the harsh reality leaves most of these women in a state of disillusionment, one they never recover from.

**Keywords:** Migration, experience, trauma, convention, implications, disillusionment.

### **74. Post-Colonial Migrations and Neo-Slavery: Reflections on Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

**Ameh Blessing Ojochide**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Over the years, the African scene has been characterized by mobility and migrations caused by the political instability, violence, poverty, and economic crisis and this have greatly affected the continent. These environmental and social conditions have resulted in bifurcated status of Africans in different parts of the world. Drawing on the assumptions of post-colonial theory, this paper, post-colonial migration and neo-slavery argues the effects and challenges of post-colonial migrations within and from Africa causing neo slavery in the region in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It further posits that in contrast to intra-African post-colonial migration, migrations outside Africa are most prominent. It upholds that development is a fundamental nexus that drives migration. Also, the study used the secondary method of data collection largely drawn from newspapers, journal articles, and books using historical-descriptive method of analysis. In the light of the foregoing, this paper suggests that for post-colonial migration and neo-slavery to subside there is a need for a conscious effort to massively advance the continent economically, politically, socially, and technologically.

**Key words:** Post-colonialism, Migrations, Neo-slavery, Development.



## 75. “Business Class” Igbo Economic Migrants around the World: Contextualizing Contemporary African Diaspora

Obinna U. Muoh

History and International Studies, University of Nigeria  
obinna.muoh@unn.edu.ng

This paper examines the dynamics of economic engagements among the Igbo global diaspora—an ethnic nation in Nigeria reputed for private trading enterprise. It locates the trajectories of migration and trading engagements of this ‘business class’ in Asian Countries in broader historical and business context. It is the argument of the paper that not all African migrants around the world are ‘opportunity seekers’ or ‘cheap labourers’, as many are making significant input in international trading exchanges. Thus, trade diaspora has not received concerted scholarly attention in contemporary African Diaspora discourse, which has laid much emphasis on ‘professionals’ and ‘cheap labour seekers’. By presenting evidence of serious business engagements of Igbo traders in selected ‘Asian Tigers’, the paper calls for an all-inclusive narrative in economic discussions of contemporary African migration and trans-border engagements.

**Keywords:** Trading, Business, Migration, Diaspora, Labourers

## 76. Writing ‘Home’ In Twenty-first Century African Migrant Poetry: The Examples of Bassey Ikpi, Warsan Shire and Afam Akeh

Onyemuche Anele Ejesu, T.M.E. Chukwumezie & M. C. Onunkwo

Onyemuche.ejesu@unn.edu.ng/emeka.chukwumezie@unn.edu.ng/chibuever@yahoo.com  
Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

There is no doubt that the deliberate migration from Africa to other parts of the world in the twenty-first century is comparable to no other century. Instigated by various socio-economic factors, this often-Westward movement has resulted in the substantial loss of brain and brawn to the rest of the world. Amongst those moving are poets and other creative artists. However, no critic has done a comparative study of how African migrant poets – particularly Bassey Ikpi, Warsan Shire and Afam Akeh – write home. The purpose of this work is therefore to theorize on the poetics of writing home in Bassey Ikpi’s spoken word piece ‘Homeward’, Warsan Shire’s ‘Conversations about Home (at the Deportation Centre)’ and ‘Souvenir’, and Afam Akeh’s ‘Letter Home’. Comparing the notions of home in the various poems, we argue that the poetics of ‘writing home’ in the poems transcends mere correspondence (sending words back home) to a reflective remembrance and construction of home: whereas Ikpi’s poem is concerned with the fear of original erasure (the erasure of home), Shire’s poems deal with the traumatic memory of home as well as the symbolism of home; Akeh’s poem is however correspondence par excellence. Theoretically speaking, we draw analytical insights from memory studies and trauma theory. Our methodology is a critical analysis of the poems.

**Keywords:** home, migrant poetry, Warsan Shire, Afam Akeh, Bassey Ikpi



## **77. Neo-Slavery, Migration and the Female Being**

**Mary J. N. Okolie & Chiamaka Chukwunwike**

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria Nsukka

ORCID: 0000-0001-7896-2726;mary.okolie@unn.edu.ng

The discourse of neo-slavery narrative in the field of literature evolved from the focus on narratives of escape from bondage to freedom to institutionalized slavery in the 21st Century. The former is preoccupied with the recollection of the years of slavery before they received their freedom; the later, on the exploitation of people who are statutorily free, but bound in some form of slavery as a result of the desire for a better life prompted by the illusion that this life exists somewhere, specifically overseas. This desire often leads to immigration to countries believed to offer better opportunities and greener pastures to the immigrants. The female being embroiled in this arrangement often discover, though late, that the sound of the kola nut being chewed is different from its taste, in that their conditions usually turn out worse than what they were running away from.

**Keywords:** neo-slavery, immigration, illusion, female being, greener pastures.

## **78. Labour, Migration and Neo-Slavery Challenges in the 21st century**

**Emmanuel Ugwu**

History and International Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

emmanuelugwu253@gmail.com

The issues relating to labour, migration and its relationship to Neo-slavery have actually been a burning issue in contemporary international discourse in the 21st century, numerous cases abound of brain drain challenges in the academics and other areas that required expertise and professionalism, youths take deadly risks to escape the shores of Africa, and many end up dead in the deserts and the high seas, yet the quest to search for greener pastures abroad by much younger generations due to the lack of proper emoluments and other inefficiencies experienced in most third world countries continues unabated, this research seeks to examine, the balance between labour migration and Neo-slavery and also look into the risks involved in the search for a better life in Europe, America, Asia and other developed nations of the world by mostly young Africans, this paper will rely on secondary sources from journals and books, using historical descriptive methods of analysis.

**Keywords:** Neo-slavery, greener pastures, Third world, Brain drain, emoluments

## **79. “Counter-Penetration” In Africa as a Means to Neo-Colonisation and Neo-Slavery: A Look at the Nigerian Experience**

**ChuuKrydz Ikwuemesi**

Department of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

**Blessed Samuel O. Efido**

Department of Arts Education, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

blessed.efido@unn.edu.ng

**Emeka Aniago**

Department of Film and Theatre Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

During the era of slavery, Europe overrun Africa and forcibly took away its sons and daughters to boost the economic systems of Empire and the rising capitalism in the West. Later, the obnoxious tendencies of slavery were manifested in a different guise more commonly known as colonisation. In his very seminal work on Africa heritage, Mazrui (1985) describes slavery and colonisation as episodes in the penetration of Africa by the West. He further argues that in the two decades following political independence, Africans developed an attitude of "counter-penetration" in response to dwindling economic and political fortunes across the continent. However, in the last two decades, it is obvious that "counter penetration" has yielded neo-slavery and neo-colonisation across diverse spheres of endeavour: religion, politics, education, culture, art, among others. This paper, therefore, engages the phenomenon of counter-penetration in Nigeria from these standpoints and concludes that it only re-inscribes the tendentious neo-colonising essences of postcolonisation as argued by Rasheed Araeen (1999).

## **80. □Happiness□ and the Dilemma of Aging in the Diaspora□ A Study of Ike Oguine□s A Squatter□s Tale**

**Ezechi Onyerionwu**

Birkbeck College, University of London; ezeunudum03@hotmail.com

**Chinyere Otuu Egbuta & Nkechinyere Kalu**

Department of Languages and Communication

Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Abia State; egbutachinyere.ezechi@gmail.com

Migration and diasporic matters have become more complicated and controversial in contemporary times. The global push-pull socio-economic and political factors continue to drive people into migration to more advanced countries with more stable economies. For such economic reasons, millions of people, especially those from third world countries like Nigeria, have migrated, lived, worked, procreated and even died in the diaspora for many decades, if not centuries. It becomes a global concern to consider the increase in the number of older migrants and the dilemma of aging in the host countries. It is against such background that this study adopts Post-colonial Agency as a theoretical base to critically examine the character and odyssey of Happiness, the protagonist in Ike Oguine's *A Squatter's Tale* (2000). Through a qualitative content analysis, the study unravels the heterogeneity of older migrants considering their cultural and ethnic differences and their level of inclusion in the host countries. Significantly, the study contributes by showing that in

order to ascertain the possible expectations of older migrants, it is imperative to consider their economic background, diasporic experiences and prospects (if any) as they age in the diaspora. Recommendations are made based on the findings.

**Keywords:** Migration, Diaspora, Aging, Migrants, Postcolonial Agency, Dilemma.

### **81. Migration and Linguistic Erosion in Orokam Community of Idoma, Benue State**

**Abah, Akogwu James, Okoro, Judith C.& Ngonebu, Chinyere L.**

The Use of English Unit, School of General Studies,  
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Migration of people from one location to another remarkably influences people and their language(s). Migrationism propounds the theory that the movement of people from one region to another can account for changes in the culture of the destination region. Apart from cultural transformations, migration significantly impacts the language of both the traveller and the host community. In recent years, Orokam community in Benue State has witnessed massive migration of its citizens to urban areas across the country. Since English is the predominant language of the destination areas, either in the standard or non-standard variants, it begins to encroach into the people's indigenous dialect such that the Orokam dialect now reflects ethno-linguistic diversification, expansion and also endangerment. This paper therefore seeks to examine the impact of travelling and migration on Orokam dialect such as linguistic borrowing, shifts, new evolvments and linguistic endangerment. The study will be anchored on the theory of ethno-linguistic vitality, using descriptive research survey. It is expected that the findings of this study would among other things be of significant contribution to showing how Orokam dialect has eroded due to emigrational influence, exhuming and documenting the original dialect of Orokam as against that which emerged out of linguistic adulteration or modification.

**Keywords:** migration, language, Orokam, dialect, endangerment, ESL

### **82. Nigerian Government Policies on Migration and its Anti- neo Slavery Efforts: An Appraisal**

**Ogechi Akure Ikem**

Department of History and International Studies, University of Nigeria Nsukka  
ogechi.ikem@unn.edu.ng

Migration and neo- slavery are not new phenomena. However, in recent times, for economic, criminal and other reasons, the trend has assumed dangerous dimensions. These problems affect many developed and developing countries alike (Nigeria), which have consequently found themselves in a dilemma. Individual countries have evolved strategies to check the dangers and international ridicules their citizens expose themselves and subject their home countries to. The Nigerian government has not been left out as she has put a number of policies and effort in place to checkmate migrations (which in this case are sometimes illegal)and the consequent neo-slavery especially in this 21st century. This paper therefore appraises the various measures/ policies adopted by the Nigerian government in her attempt

to curb these issues. It will also examine the challenges of those policies on migrants. Solutions are preferred from its findings. Sources of data for this paper include but not limited to oral interviews, media documentaries and official documents.

**Keywords:** Migration, neo-slavery, policies, human trafficking.

### **83. Endsar Protests/ Lekki Tollgate Killings and Diasporas Voices: An Assessment**

**Obayi, Paul Martins**

Goffery Okoye University, Enugu

**Onyebuchi, Alexander Great & Amadi, Chukwudera Deborah**

Imo State University Owerri, Nigeria

greatonyebuchi@gmail.com/amadideborah11@gmail.com

In the wee hours of 2020, the youths of Nigeria especially in the home front raised their voices against the oppressions and brutality of the arm forces which was designed to protect them but the opposite seem the case. The protest can be considered one of the most notable solidarity movement in Nigeria amongst youths from history till date as the youths both male and female home and in diaspora lend their voices, used the tools of social media and took to the streets in what can be considered to be the most peaceful protest recorded in Africa as a whole. The voices of the youths seem to be gaining momenta as the protest was highjacked and blood of civilians spilled on top the flags of the motherland, it was indeed a dark moment globally. This study amongst others will aim at understanding connection between the home based protest and diaspora voices, what seem to have happened to the voices that was crying reformation and revolution. The study will be anchored on the social cognitive theory and framing theory of the media. The study will utilize online survey to gather information from diaspora voices in the social media platforms of Twitter, Facebook and Instagram using the tool of questionnaire, from the home based, the researchers will utilize the tool of interview to study selected armed forces officers and random youths in south east Nigeria. The study will utilize the Wimmer and Dominick sample calculator to arrive at a sizable sample size for the study. The researcher will apply the chi-square and SPSS tools for analysis of data collected. Conclusion and recommendations will be drawn for study's findings.

### **84. A Multimodal Semiotic Appraisal of Space and Spatiality *Vis-à-Vis* Migration in the Era of COVID-19**

**David Peter Nsungu**

Department of English, University of Uyo; peterdavidnsungu@gmail.com

**Florence Onyebuchi Orabueze**

Department of English and Literary Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Migration, the regular movement from one place to another, has, like terrorism and drug abuse, become a prominent social phenomenon cum vice in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This emerging social reality involves moving, wandering, roaming, globetrotting, voyaging and drifting of a large number of travellers voyaging by a vessel or other means of transportation, perhaps in search of supposed more comfortable life in envisaged greener lands. Such movement [in droves] essentially has inextricable bond with, and fundamental implications for space and

spatiality. Whether space and spatiality translate to social distance as used in communication and social relations, or physical distance in the medical health parlance, both nomenclatures emphasize the maintenance of safe distance (between 4 to 12 feet) by participants in social relations or public space (including public transportation), in order to define the formality of the relationship as well as to ensure the health safety of participants. These concepts are, more so, relevant in the context and age of the COVID-19 global pandemic, with its concomitant threat on the human health and life. It is in the light of the foregoing, that this paper attempts a multimodal discourse appraisal of space and spatiality *vis-à-vis* migration in the COVID-19 age, using Kress and Leeuwen's multimodality theory of discourse to reveal, among other things, the overall significance of space and spatiality on migration, which has become a stout reality in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century social structure.

**Keywords:** Spatiality, migration, physical distance, social distance, multimodality.

## **85. The Representation of Gender Relations and Sexploitation in Amma Darko's *Beyond the Horizon***

**Chukwu Romanus Nwoma**

nwomaromanus@gmail.com

Department of English and Literary Studies, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike

Most African literary texts that were provoked by feminist orientations essentially reacted against patriarchal structures that undermined and misrepresented the female gender. Such texts made the female gender exude nobility through their roles. The female protagonists of such representations are often not victims in the circumstances and realities of their socio-cultural existence. In such cases, the feminist vision appears to have been realized on a positive note. Amma Darko toes a different path in her representation of women in the novel under study. Her women are victims of social forces. This study therefore interrogates gender relations that induced sexual exploitations of women in the novel. The discovery is that some female characters are represented as victims of trans-Atlantic sexual slavery; a systemic sexual servitude that reinforces patriarchy and undermines the dignity of women. It is revealed how patriarchal structures do not favour a relationship of mutual respect between men and women, rather they constantly imbued a sense of inferiority in women, giving men the audacity to evolve new structures in a cycle of perpetual domination. Capitalist motivations become an irresistible alibi, leading to the commercialization of sex on an international scale; a conspiracy and a gang-up against womanhood. Amma Darko reveals in her novel the breadth and depth of sufferings of women in the midst of men whose misguided sense of authority and control drag them along the drab paths of mundane thoughts and actions, and who appear irreverent to the inviolability of the same patriarchal customs and traditions.

**Keywords:** gender relations, sexploitation, sexual slavery, Amma Darko, *Beyond the Horizon*