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Table of Content

Natural resources in Africa; a gift or curse: The case of Nigeria Ahmed S. Abou-Zaid, Jamiu Amusa and Sami Alabdulwahab	23
A synthesis model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse in the central region of Ghana Solomon Abekah Keelson	32
The influence of nationalism on pan Africanism Angela R. Pashayan	43

INTRODUCTION

Achieving sustainable economic growth in Nigeria has been a long-standing concern over the past decades (Economic Commission for Africa, 2011). Furthermore, Nigeria is an African country that has been struggling with its challenges mainly poverty and unemployment. However, Nigeria has 37 billion barrels of oil as reserve and has an oil and natural gas revenue estimated to be 50 billion US dollar in 2015 (U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2015). This reliance on petroleum as the main source of the country's wealth has contributed greatly to economic instability since the late 1970s. The fluctuations in the petroleum prices, high levels of corruption and mismanagement among government officials have made sustainable development unachievable. Furthermore, this deception brought extreme poverty to the majority of Nigeria's citizens (Iyoha and Oriakhi, 2002). Industrial and manufacturing have been an important contributor to gross domestic product. Manufacturing's share of export revenues is estimated at 2.1% of exports in 2017 (World Bank Database, 2017). This share rate of exports is relatively low. The policy makers hoped to surge through retreating capital outflows and eliminating impediments to private-sector activity. On the other hand, the services sector estimated the GDP at 65%. The most important branch of the services sector is banking and finance. Non-oil exports remain minor in Nigeria at 5% of all exports. Trade and agriculture account for 75% of the non-oil economy. The strong registered growth rates in those sectors have been important for explaining the non-oil economic expansion. The rapidly growing sector of telecommunications has been significant. Furthermore, real estate and housing construction have also witnessed double-digit growth in recent years; although the shares of these sectors in GDP remain modest.

Historically, Nigeria has relied on exports of primary products to support the economy. In recent years, the Nigerian economy has witnessed an increase in the GDP growth rate due to the petroleum industry that played a key role in this growth especially in the time of oil price escalation¹. In the last ten years, Nigeria's economy grew by an average of 5.16% primarily driven by the oil sector. Furthermore, the oil sector accounts for more than 30% of GDP and 70% of all exports. In addition, in 2011, the mining and quarrying including oil accounted for 33.5 % of total GDP². The oil sector accounts for a significant part of the state's revenues and represents a source of employment. Also, oil revenue has an effect over domestic development prissily in the infrastructure development. On the other hand, negative growth of the oil sector has dragged down GDP growth. The oil robbery, illegal oil bunkering and pipeline vandalism slowed down the performance of the oil sector³. Also, the non-passage of the Oil Industry Bill appears to be contributing to the little investment in exploration and exploitation of oil and gas that resulted in lack of new finds during 2013. As a result, the crude oil production dropped to an average of 2.21 million barrels per day in 2013 from 2.31 million barrels per day in 2012 (The World Bank Annual Report, 2013).⁴ The statistics of Nigari have an interesting economy used to express whether the natural resources are gift or curse to Nigerian economy. This paper tries to highlight the roots of the failure for natural resource to have positive impact on economic development. The paper primarily investigates the paradox of economic growth in Nigeria with a key focus on natural resources. The focus is mainly on agriculture and crude oil sectors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Evidence from mainstream literature claims that countries should produce and export based on their comparative advantage (Kowalski, 2011)⁵. This was the theory that propelled mainstream economists' belief in specialization, international division of labour and free trade. In addition, for other nations to manufacture industrial goods, others fabricate agricultural and mineral goods to satisfy local consumption (O'Toole, 2007)⁶. Based on the Heckscher-Ohlin (HO) theory, nations produce and export the commodities that require the use of its abundant productive factors intensely. This can ensure the efficient use of resources leading to additional gains from trade (World Trade Organization, 2010)⁷. Leontief (1953) has proved the principle of comparative advantage. He studies the U.S economy using U.S. economy data on input-output accounts and U.S. trade data from 1947. The U.S. economy was capital abundant in 1947 and Leontief's findings appear to contradict the HO theory as his study translated into what is known as the Leontief Paradox Feenstra (2003).

Kemp and Long (1984) came up with a three scenario test. First, the good has been produced only by using exhaustible resources. Second, the good has been produced by one exhaustible and one non-exhaustible resource. Third, the good has been produced by two non-exhaustible resources and an exhaustible resource. They observed that nations well-endowed in exhaustible resources will specialize in that resource sector and produce goods related to the resource. This result presumed that trade is driven by comparative advantage and disparity in factor endowments. East Asian countries have progressed in manufacturing while African countries performed poorly despite being rich in natural resources

¹ IMF Economic outlook database.

² OECD report 2011.

³Nigeria deploys satellite tech to track oil smugglers, REUETRS, WORLD NEWS APRIL 30, 2019.

⁴ World Bank Annual Report 2013.

⁵ Kowalski (2011)

⁶ Gavin O'Toole "Politics Latin America" (Pearson Longman, 2007), 599.

⁷ World Trade Report, Trade in Natural Resources (2010).

(Wood and Berge, 1997). They argue that the difference across the two groups stems mainly from the availability of human capital. Their findings support HO assumptions to a certain extent. Furthermore, country development is conditioned on the continuity to produce and export goods it has an advantage in. Nonetheless, numerous issues are raised regarding comparative advantage. One reason is the asymmetric of the information in the markets that depressed competitiveness thus the market efficiency will not be achieved⁸.

People do not have perfect information that laid an ambiguity among their decisions. Thus, formal and informal institutions are required to guide the society and reduce ambiguity (Ménard and Du Marais, 2008). Furthermore, Sachs and Warner (1997) provide evidence from 1965-1990 to elucidate the slow growth in sub-Saharan Africa. Their theory explains that factors such as economic policy, geography and demography explain growth in Africa in recent decades. They used a number of variables as determinants of growth where they find that natural resource endowments are highly associated with slow growth rate. In addition, they confirm that the quality of institutions is significant to economic growth⁹. In conclusion, the poor quality of policies and institution in Africa explains the slow growth in the majority of these countries.

Mehlum et al. (2006) posit that the natural resource curse applies to nations with weak institutions. Using data from 87 resource abundant countries with more than 10% of their GDP from natural resource exports, they suggest that natural resources do not contribute to economic growth in countries with grabber friendly institutions. Furthermore, these institutions have competing production and rent-seeking activities. On the other hand, the producers in friendly institutions have complementary production and rent-seeking activities. However, Robinson et al. (2006) contend that the impact of resource abundance is largely dependent on the political motivation generated from the resource endowments. The results show that the presence of permanent resource abundance makes it further expensive for the politicians to remain in power in the future. Thus, the increase in the natural resources prices will lead to an increase in the efficiency of the extraction of those resources to discount the future. Furthermore, Bhattacharyya and Holder (2010) examine the relationship between natural resources, corruption and the consequence of the quality of democratic institutions. They suggest that resource rents have a negative effect on national income due to high levels of corruption. Their result showed that resource rents lead to corruption in less democratic countries. In addition, Lane and Tornell (1996) contend that the combination of weak institutions and fractionalization leads to rent-seeking behavior and poor growth performance. According to Hodler (2006), aggressive activities like rent seeking between multiple rival groups result in an unproductive activities that slow growth.

Using a staple model and the hypothesis of rent cycling, Auty (2007) argues that natural resource rich countries witness economic growth only when resource rents are recycled into productive and efficient policies. Nevertheless, he affirms that government in resource poor countries focuses on wealth building activities due to low rent. On the other hand, government in resource rich countries centers on rent seeking. However, institutional economists have agreed that the role of institutions is authoritative. The lack of economic growth in developing countries is traced to the weak institutions governing the countries.

Structural economists support the concept of industrialization and less dependence on primary product production. They considered that the economy is influenced by politics and power. Furthermore, they believe that free trade between developing and developed countries mainly benefits the last. In addition, they encourage trade among developing countries to reduce dependence on developed countries. Prebisch (1962) and Singer (1950) argue that agricultural and mineral good prices have a downward movement in the long-run in contrast to manufactured goods. The increase in income will raise the demand for manufactured goods. The demand on manufacturing is more elastic than the demand for primary goods. Thus, the primary goods demand as a share of GDP declines. Therefore, countries depending on primary goods grow slower than countries that rely on manufactured goods. Hence, the diversification is a key factor to economic growth. The fast growth in East Asian countries has been linked with the change from a primary goods exporter to industrial sector exports. On the other hand, countries in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa are yet to advance towards manufacturing. Hesse (2008) examines the relationship between export diversification and GDP per capita growth. The results show that East Asian with low levels of export concentration is enjoying high level of economic growth. On the other hand, countries with high level of export concentration perform poorly in terms of economic growth. Lederman and Maloney (2007) identify that GDP per capita grows slower in natural resource exporting countries than in natural resource importing countries. This implies that it becomes more complicated for countries specializing in natural resources such as crude oil to diversify into other products due to lack of connectivity in peripheral products. On the other hand, countries that produce core products have the ability to diversify due to the connectivity among the products. Furthermore, peripheral products have no adding value for those countries whose natural resources are abundant like the core products of producing countries.

⁸ Guliyeva and Rzayeva (2018).

⁹ Bureaucratic quality, risk of expropriation index, rule of law, corruption in government and government repudiation of contract

METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study is to examine the impact of oil and agricultural over the GDP growth in Nigeria. To assess this target we proceed with the cointegration test to sense the relationship among the variables. Furthermore, cointegration technique will ensure whether long-run relationship exists or not. In the early stage of cointegration technique, Engle and Granger (1987), Granger (1986) and Hendry (1986) have made a distinguished contribution to the long-run relationship as well as the causality among time series variables. These techniques have been heavily used in the theoretical and empirical frameworks (Perron and Campbell, 1994). In the simplistic framework, the two variables or more to be said that they are cointegrated when they exhibit long-run equilibrium relationship. Also, if these two variables are sharing common trend it will be considered as cointegrated time series. However, the cointegrated series are required to have error-correction representation to indicate the changes in the dependent variable that functioned to the level of the disequilibrium in the cointegration relationship along with the changes in the other explanatory variables (Engle and Granger, 1987). The importance of the estimation method aspect is the maximum likelihood that is based on finite VAR Gaussian system developed by Johansen (1991). These tests use trace statistics test and maximum eigenvalue test. Also, these tests consider all variables are endogenous to avoid any arbitrary choice of dependent variable. Furthermore, the technique has a unified framework for testing and estimating the relationship along the Vector Error Correction Mode (VECM) Enders (2008). Using this technique will rule out the possibility of the estimated relationship being spurious. Once the variables have common trend, the Granger intellect is that causality mostly exists in at least one direction whether unidirectional or bidirectional (Granger, 1986).

This study focuses on the relationship between GDP per Capita, Oil rents, Agriculture (value added), Manufacturing (value added), Services, (value added) and Gross Capital Formation. Also, in evaluating the casual linkage among the variables, we use Johansen Cointegration Test Johanson (1991) to confirm the existence of the long-run relationship. Also, we perform Vector Error Correction Mode (VECM) to ensure the model is convergence to its equilibrium over time.

Cointegration procedure

We set Z_t as a vector including integrated series that has the same order with at least one cointegrating vector in the system. We assume both long-run and short-run stricture of vector Z_t . Johansen Maximum Likelihood will be incorporated in the estimation and identification of the cointegration relationships among the variables counting in vector Z_t . Also, Z_t is vector autoregressive process of order k .

$$Z_t = A_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k A_i Z_{t-i} + u_t \quad (1)$$

$$\Delta Z_t = A_0 + \Pi Z_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^k \Gamma_i \Delta Z_{t-i} + u_t \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta Z_t = A_0 + \alpha \beta' Z_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^p \Gamma_i \Delta Z_{t-i} + u_t, \quad u_t \text{ is } iid \sim N(0, \Sigma) \quad (3)$$

Where Z_t is denoted (6×1) vector including GDP per Capita, Oil rent, Agriculture value added, Manufacturing value added, Services value added and Gross Capital Formation (that is, $Z_t = (GDPC_t, OilR_t, AGR_t, MANF_t, SERV_t, GCF_t)$). The six variables are measured in their natural logarithm thus their first difference approximates their growth rates. However, if there is an existence of long-run relationship(s) it will be captured by the (6×6) matrix Π indicated in Equation 2. Nevertheless, Equation 2 can be decomposed as specified in Equation 3 to have an understanding of the system where β is the $(6 \times r)$ matrix of the cointegrating vector; α has denoted the $(6 \times r)$ matrix of the speed of adjustment to last period equilibrium error. Also, Γ_i denotes (6×6) matrix that guides short-run dynamics of the system.

DATA DESCRIPTION AND STATIONARITY TEST

The data used are the annual data from 1980 to 2013. The data source is World Bank data base. The variables that will be used in this study are GDP per Capita, Oil rent, Agriculture value added, Manufacturing value added, Services value added and Gross Capital Formation. **Table 1** shows the description of the data information. **Table 2** describes the statistics of the data. All variables are in the same level with transformation to logarithm form. Also, the Oil rent, Agriculture value added, Manufacturing value added and Services value added are percentage share from the GDP.

We can emphasize from Table 2 that all variables are normally distributed based on JB test where we fail to reject the null hypotheses except the oil rent variable. Most variables are negatively skewed except GDP per capita which means there is a decrease in the income over time. This gives an indication to what extent the economy has dark view in terms of growth. Furthermore, all variables' mean is within its median. To avoid spurious regression, we examine the data with formal tests to be consistent with the literature (Clarke and Mirza, 2006). We investigated the order of integration of each variable.

Table 1. Data information.

Symbol	Variable	Description of the variable
OILRENT	Oil rents (% of GDP)	The difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production
AGR	Agriculture value added (% of GDP)	Includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.
MANF	Manufacturing value added (% of GDP)	Industries defined as the physical or chemical transformation of materials of components into new products.
SERV	Services value added (% of GDP)	Correspond value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services.
GCF	Gross Capital Formation.	Outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories

Table 2. Data statistics descriptive.

	Log (GDPC)	Log (GCF)	Log (AGR)	Log (MANF)	Log (SERV)	Log (OILRENT)
Mean	2.95	1.55	1.35	1.15	1.65	1.05
Median	2.87	1.58	1.37	1.25	1.65	1.14
Maximum	3.48	1.95	1.57	1.32	1.72	1.42
Minimum	2.43	1.15	1.09	0.82	1.55	0.18
Std. Dev.	0.30	0.21	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.27
Skewness	0.33	-0.15	-0.69	-0.67	-0.49	-1.50
Kurtosis	-1.21	-0.54	1.39	-1.14	-0.60	2.60
Jarque-Bera	2.17	0.44	3.32	2.40	0.83	12.34
Probability	0.34	0.80	0.19	0.30	0.66	0.00
Observations	33	33	33	33	33	33

The widely used test to be applied is augmented Dickey- Fuller (1979). Also, there are more tests to be applied (Phillips and Perron 1988) and stationary test by Kwiatkowski et al. 1992), but we will focus only on ADF test since the goal is to ensure lags requirement. Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) is conducted as a test of stationarity, where the test equation is specified as follows:

$$\Delta X_t = \alpha_0 + \theta X_{t-1} + \alpha_1 \Delta X_{t-1} + \alpha_2 \Delta X_{t-2} + \dots \dots \alpha_p \Delta X_{t-p} + U_t \quad (4)$$

From Equation 4, Δ is the first difference operator, α is the constant term, X is the log of the variable being tested and U is a stationary random error term. The numbers of augmented lag p are determined by minimizing the Akaike information criterion. The results in Table 3 indicate that the variables are not stationary at levels but stationary at first difference. For further confirmation of the stationarity of the data, the error term u was generated which is equated to the residuals. The error term (u) of the regression estimates was tested for unit root at first difference. The result showed that the data are stationary at first difference at 5% critical values (Table 4). As the order of integration of the variable is stationary, thus it is feasible to apply the Johansen co-integration methodology.

Empirical result

It is necessary to conduct Co-integration test for the model to determine if there are long run associations among the variables; it is observed that the unit root tests of the variables are stationary at their First and Second difference. Using the Johansen (1991) frameworks, the trace statistic (likelihood ratio) is compared with the critical value at 5% level of significance to determine the number of co-integrating vector(s) in the model. If this test establishes at least one co-integrating vector among the variables under investigation, thus a long run equilibrium relationship exists in the model. All the variables have lags by one-year period. Table 5 states the estimation of equation 2.

Table 3. Results of the Augmented Dickey Fuller test.

Variable	Test statistics - levels	Test statistics – First difference
Ln GDPC	-0.030	-3.445
Ln GCF	-3.11	-5.52
Ln AGR	-2.25	-5.83
Ln MANF	-1.59	-3.60
Ln SERV	-0.60	-4.51
Ln OIIRENT	-1.47	-5.80

Table 4. ADF unit root test result of the error term (u) at first difference.

Variable	ADF test statistic	5% Critical value	Order of integration	Meaning
U=Residuals	-5.68	-2.9627	I(1)	Stationary

Table 5. Unrestricted cointegration test results.

Hypothesized no. of CE(s)	Trace			Maximum Eigen Values		
	Eigenvalue	Trace statistics	Prob.**	Eigenvalue	Max Eigen value statistics	Prob.**
None *	0.7418	117.92	0.0007	0.7418	41.980	0.0302
At most 1	0.6803	75.949	0.0149	0.6803	35.360	0.0330
At most 2	0.4954	40.588	0.2021	0.4954	21.209	0.2637
At most 3	0.3255	19.379	0.4659	0.3255	12.211	0.5269
At most 4	0.1968	7.1678	0.5582	0.1968	6.7954	0.5136
At most 5	0.0119	0.3723	0.5417	0.0119	0.3723	0.5417

The result shows the presence of co-integration vectors that indicate there is an existence of long-run relationships among the indicators of economic growth and the other variables in the study. Furthermore, we test the null hypotheses for equation 2 which is there is no long-run relationship among the variables in 5%. From the probability of 3.02% we have insufficient information to accept the null thus we reject the null hypotheses and accept the alternative hypotheses to conclude there is a long relationship. In the At most 1, the probability is 3.30% thus we reject again the null hypotheses to conclude there is more than one cointegrated equation among the variables. Maximum eigenvalue has the same result to support the test. However, this result concludes that an increase in natural resource wealth activities could have an impact on other sectors of the economy.

Since there is long-run relationship among the variables, Engle and Granger (1987) argue that it is necessary to use the Error Correction Mechanism (ECM model). This is the estimation of equation 3 that has shown the speed of convergence to the equilibrium when there is long-run relationship. This is an evidence of co-integration found in any model. The error correction representation relating to that model may also be found. This indicates all variations within the dependent variables in the model are result of the co-integrating vectors attempting to return to equilibrium and the error correction term that captures these variations. In conjunction to this, error correction models are estimated to obtain the short-run dynamics. We rewrite equation 3 to reflect the estimated model by the variables.

$$d(\ln GDP)_t = \beta_1 + \beta_2 * d(\ln GCF) + \beta_3 * d(\ln AGR) + \beta_4 * d(\ln MANF) + \beta_5 * d(\ln SERV) + \beta_6 * d(\ln OILRENT) + \beta_7 * U_{t-1} + V \quad (5)$$

This mechanism works on correcting the disequilibrium in a co-integrating relationship. Equation 4 is estimated at first difference since the variables and residual were stationary at first difference. Furthermore, β_1 is the intercept, β_2 to β_6 are the short run coefficient, β_7 is the coefficient of the error correction term U_{t-1} . This term is aka equilibrium error term which is one period lag residual of the model and is used in explaining the long run relationship or speed of adjustment towards long-run equilibrium. V is the white noise error term. The error correction terms within the ECM model contain significant important information about the equilibrium of the system equation model. It captures the short-run dynamics and provides a measure to resolve the behavior of an economic variable in the short run with its performance in the long-run.

Table 6 indicates that the short run coefficients of the model are not significant, meaning that these variables do not influence economic growth in Nigeria in the short run. The error correction estimates presented above reveal that the error correction term ECM (-1) or speed of adjustment towards long run equilibrium has the expected negative sign. This means there is a tendency by the model to correct and move towards the equilibrium path following disequilibrium in each period. Therefore, in each short-term period economic growth is adjusted by taking into account the previous period difference between the independent variables and per capita real GDP growth. The ECM term, however, accounts for the correction of about 30.29% of the error generated in the last period. Furthermore, the speed of adjustment is 30.29% annually. The speed of the adjustment implies that by computation it will take between 6 to 7 years for the economy to close the gap between its current state (short run period) and the long run equilibrium. Consistent with Oyinbo et al. (2013), their result indicates that the expected negative sign of the error correction term implies about 68% of disequilibria from the previous year's shock converge back to the long run equilibrium in the current year as stated in the their study. The result of the ECM also keeps the validity that there is an existence of long-run equilibrium relationship between GDP and other variables of interest.

Table 6. Estimates of error correction model.

Variable	Coefficient	(Std. error)	[t – Statistic]
C	0.006435	0.012498	0.514911
D (ln GCF)	0.047864	0.055800	0.857768
D (ln AGR)	-0.109157	0.075051	-1.454439
D (ln MANF)	-0.156793	0.114807	-1.365706
D (ln SERV)	0.294558	0.161147	1.827884
D (ln OILRENT)	0.023292	0.053975	0.431523
ECM (-1)	-0.302974	0.172497	-1.756405

However, in the short-run natural resource wealth of agriculture and oil revenue are not significant to growth. This is combined with Oyinbo et al. (2013) and Ujah and Okoro (2009)'s findings. In fact, agriculture in Nigeria suffers from many problems that hinder its productivity and contribution to the GDP. The infertile soil across many farmlands in the country has caused a "below average" productivity of these lands mainly due to wind erosion as well as improper management. In addition, improper management leads to a food-processing problem in which 20 to 40 % of the annual harvest is lost during processing. Furthermore, irrigation problem such as the lack of "water management systems" is another challenge. Most importantly, lack of investment and poor budgetary allocation to agriculture-to-agriculture sector relative to the other sectors of the economy hinders growth of the agriculture sector (Nchuchuwe and Adejuwon, 2012)¹⁰.

¹⁰ The Challenges of Agriculture and Rural Development in Africa: The Case of Nigeria, Nchuchuwe and Adejuwon (2012).

Ujah and Okoro (2009), based on the current supervision and assessment of reports of 2007 and 2008, said that agricultural budget was far below 25 and 10% recommendation from the Food and Agricultural Organization and the African Union respectively. Moreover, the insignificance of the agricultural sector in influencing the Nigerian economic growth in the short-run period is essentially attributed to a number of problems and challenges faced by the sector over the past decades. In addition, international market opportunities for some exportable commodities have been low on account of the sector's inability to be competitive (UNDP, 2012). Oni (2013) identified numerous challenges such as marketing problem, storage and processing problems infrastructural inadequacies, unstable input and output prices, seasonal labor shortages due to the migration of able-bodied youths from the rural to urban areas, technical constraint, inadequacies in past policies and programmers as well as impute supply problems. In addition, resources from the agricultural sector are underutilized for the growth of the Nigerian economy. On the other hand, there is little or no effort to add value to the sector from the returns of economic growth. Although, land has been heavily regulated by the Nigerian Government through the establishment of the Land Tenure Law of Northern Nigeria of 1962 and Land Use Act No. 6 of 1978. The implementation of the Act in the past decades has increasingly become an obstruction in the wheel of economic growth and development as the Act is anti-people and oppressive (Namnsio et al., 2014). The Land Use Act has resulted in multiple forms of tenure system leading to unwarranted bureaucracy in getting consent and approval for land transactions and certificate and insecurity of right of occupancy granted under the Act. In terms of ease of registration of property, Nigeria is ranked among the lowest (The World Bank Annual Report, 2014). According to the provision of Section 1 of the Act, individuals cannot own freehold interest in land in Nigeria. This implies that all land in the territory of each state government holds the absolute interest in land.

The oil sector that has the bulk of the Nigerian federally collected revenue has insignificant impact on the growth of the Nigerian economy. This is consistent with Akinlo (2012) who claims that the oil sector has very little linkage with other sectors of the economy since the sector does not offer much opportunity for employment. Nigeria is a country whose relationship with oil over the decades has been volatile and plagued by corruption and mismanagement. Volatility in oil price makes the exchange rate volatile thereby encouraging excessive short-term capital flow. Thus, the efficiency of macroeconomic policy is being constrained. The oil rich Niger Delta region has become the site of an intense and controversial struggle between the state and the indigenous population (Omeje, 2006).

Furthermore, foreign oil corporation reaping the rewards of this resource has incense local people. This is due to lack of improvement in their standard of living. The effects of oil extraction for the environment and the Niger Delta communities have been devastating. Omeje (2006), report that according to Nigerian Federal Government figures, there were more than 7,000 oil spills between 1970 and 2000. This has led to serious ecological damage in the fragile region. Lane and Tornell (1998) note that oil-rich Venezuela's terms of trade rose to 13.7% per year during 1970-1990, while per capita output lowered at a rate of 1.4% annually. They also point out that Saudi Arabia's real per capita GDP actually declined between 1970 and 1999. In addition, Gylfason (2001) points out that per capita GNP in OPEC countries fell to 1.3% every year from 1965-1998.

In general, the bulk of the reasons why agriculture and oil has been insignificant to the growth of the Nigerian economy is chiefly due to gravity of corruption and mismanagement entirely different from the rest of the world. Transparency International (2014) report ranked Nigeria among the 38 most corrupt countries in the world out of 175 countries examined. In addition, Global Corruption Barometer reports that the population's perception of corruption has increased significantly between 2011 and 2013. When Nigeria gained her independence, public funds amounting to about US\$400 billion vanished due to corruption. Furthermore, about US\$6.8 billion was missing due to corruption in the subsidy program Berne Declaration (2013). In addition, between 2001 and 2008 about 300,000 barrels of oil were stolen per day and a total of 15 fuel importers collected more than US\$300 million in fuel subsidy funds without importing any fuel (Nwaroh, 2012).

Conclusion

This paper investigates the link between economic growth and the natural resource wealth, notably agriculture and oil revenue in Nigeria. We try to answer the question which is a resource based growth strategy that leads to a sustained economic growth or the curse of natural resources. This study uses Johanson (1991)'s test to confirm the existence of long-run relationship among the variables with an error correction model (ECM) over the period from 1980 to 2013. While the results indicate the existence of long-run relationship between resource wealth and economic growth, this relation is absent in the short run mainly due to poor institutions represented in the improper management of the Nigerian Government of the country's natural resources.

The findings highlight an important policy implication that the natural resource based growth strategy might not lead to sustained economic growth. Thus, Nigeria should aim at pursuing industrial growth strategy with a vibrant real sector that would result in the diversification of the economy. Moreover, it is critically imperative for Nigerian government to tackle the issue of wide spread corruption and mismanagement of public funds in over respective areas along sectors of its economy to improve the quality of the country's institutions.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

Full Length Research Paper

A synthesis model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse in the central region of Ghana

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Sexual abuse of children is very prevalent in Ghana. The pandemic has been a worrying phenomenon to parents, community leaders and government in recent years because of increasing cases of the phenomenon. This study purposed to determine the common causes of child sexual abuse and the effect on children. The study also concerned itself with community knowledge, attitude and care toward child sexual abuse. Data were collected from May to June 2019. 500 opinion leaders were used for the study because of their special role as communicators and leaders in community issues. Adopting a cluster sampling technique, the author conducted a household survey on 25 communities using a five Likert scale questionnaire. Analysis of data was by the factor analysis which was used to assess associations between factors and community orientation towards sexual violence against children. The study identified weak family structure, low level of education, family's inability to meet children economic needs and age as the common factors of child sexual abuse. The study again found withdrawal from family and friends and some physical disorders as effects of child sexual abuse. Also, it was clear from the study that community's orientation is measured by its knowledge, attitude and care of the children. Another significant finding was that community's knowledge and concern for children promote community orientation and subsequently reduce child sexual abuse and its associated outcomes. The study recommended to one toward care and attention to children at the community level, and strict application of sanctions against offenders at the local and national authority levels.

Key words: Attitude, child sexual abuse, community, community knowledge, community orientation.

INTRODUCTION

To improve the quality of an organization and increase customer satisfaction with the products, marketers have always adapted approach that helps update and match the characteristics of their products to the needs of customers (Ranjbar et al., 2018). In a similar vein, since the primary customers of every community is the people (both adult and children), and paying attention to the

community's needs and expectations are among the immediate and primary prerequisites for community development (Gorji et al., 2017), community-oriented quality improvement models can serve as a tool for measuring quality life for children who are future leaders. It could also help in continuous needs assessment and understanding children's requirements with the

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community knowledge, attitude, care and support (Arefi and Zandi, 2011). The community faces a challenge of contributing to fulfilling the goal to the children with the accurate knowledge, right attitude and right support that give the needed protection to children (Svensson et al., 2018; Nguyen et al., 2007).

A community may be defined as the population that might provide care, including both children and adult. It involves people who are linked geographically, socially, culturally and ethnically; and might share common values, experiences, language or religion (Institute of Medicine, 1977). In this connection, it should be possible for a well-knit community to provide effective care and support for its members, especially the children who are the most vulnerable in society. Just as market orientation is used to study the product and service market (Jaworski and Kohli, 1993), so is its analogous concept, community orientation used to study the people of the community as patrons (Gorji et al., 2017). Therefore, in this conceptualization, community orientation might refer to care providers' knowledge of community needs and involvement in the community (Muldoon et al., 2010). Proenca (1998:29) defined community orientation "as the generation, dissemination, and utilization of community intelligence to address current and future health needs.

Community orientation is thus a fundamental aspect of community care and support (Dahrouge and Hogg, 2010). Researchers and opinion leaders see community orientation as important for recognizing and addressing social and environmental issues affecting a community through accurate knowledge of the community and actions and partnerships at the community level. Community orientation helps improve the recognition, prevention and management of social vices, including child sexual abuse through knowledge of all members of the community in general and opinion leaders and in particular (Muldoon et al., 2010).

For this study it's define community orientation as all the actions taken by a community to support and provide community care in considering children's needs and welfare as a major priority. Community orientation may involve factors that help in developing accurate knowledge of issues confronting children, positive attitude toward children and issues related to children in order to provide care and support for children. Such a model must enable the community's prompt and indiscriminate response to all community complaints and queries regarding child sexual abuse; and dealing with all other related child violation issues. The article conceptualises that, the degree of community orientation determines the effect of child sexual abuse. Therefore, this research examines the common causes of sexual abuse among children and the effect such abuse has on them, and how community orientation moderates the ultimate outcome. This study is a necessity because while most of the studies in this field concern themselves with just the health and medical outcomes, this current study extends

the discussion to the marketing and social field. It is significant to review a few literatures to explain some critical concepts related to this study, and to develop a model for the conceptualization.

Child sexual abuse

This concept refers to any sexual act against a minor, or between two minors, in which the older coerce the younger to having sex. It may also include exposing children to pornography or engaging in oral sex (Townsend and Rheingold, 2013). Most communities underestimate the importance of protecting children and their sexuality. Studies show that about 10% of children would suffer sexual abuse before their age 18 (Townsend and Rheingold, 2013). Studies have revealed that children are the most sexually abused group in society (Townsend and Rheingold, 2013). Offender usually is relatives or members close to the victim's family (Whealin, 2007). Strangers make up just about one-tenth of those who violate children (Finkelhor, 2012). People, who the family trust, turn to abuse the children (Townsend and Rheingold, 2013).

Sexual abuse is a global phenomenon, and Ghana is no exception from other developing economies. Statistics showed 5,752 defilement cases in Ghana between 2010 - 2014, with 342 of the cases perpetrated by family members of the victims. The Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) of the Ghana Police Service reported 1,298 cases of defilement in 2014 with only eight of the victims being males. In 2013, the country reported 1,230 defilement cases, 1,097 cases in 2012 and 1,159 defilement cases in 2011 and 968 cases in 2010. These statistics do not include a good number of abuse cases that were not reported to the police. The central region had the most reported cases, making it a region of interest for scientific investigation.

Factors of child sexual abuse

The first cause of sexual abuse in children is "grooming". This is when offenders form relationships with potential victims and their families prior to the abuse (Sedlak et al., 2010). Grooming is an act whereby the offender cunningly and secretly engages his victim into a sexual relationship. The process may start with the offender performing certain deeds for the victim and her family, making the family develop trust and respect for him. Grooming is hatched and sustained by the offender paying special attention and showering gifts; being at isolated places with the innocent child. It may also include providing the needs of the child which the family is not providing; treating the child as if he or she is older; and use of threats to keep the relationship secret. Even though every child is at risk when it comes to sexual

abuse, some are more susceptible to risk because of certain prevailing factors. The factors may include the family structure. When children live with both parents the risk of being sexually abused is low. On the other hand, children in divided homes stand a higher risk of being victims of sexual abuse (Sedlak et al., 2010). Children living with people other than their parents also risk suffering abuse. Children who live with a single parent that has a live-in partner are at the highest risk to be victims of child sexual abuse than children living with both parents.

Regarding gender and age, females suffer abuse than males (Finkelhor, 1994), and the younger child are more vulnerable to abuse (Finkelhor, 1994; Putnam, 2003). In average, 20% of sexually abused children are aged eight years or younger (Snyder, 2000). Socio-economic background of families also influences a child risk to sexual abuse. Children in economically poor households risk sexual abuse; and when such children live in rural areas, the risk is even higher (Sedlak et al., 2010). Other studies have averred that victims have always been younger than the perpetrators (Sweet and Welles, 2012; Lambert and Andipatin, 2014). The innocence and weakness of children expose them to abuse by merciless offenders (Mathoma et al., 2006). The offenders use threat to persuade the children to have sex with them (Pasura et al., 2014). Trusted friends and acquaintance take advantage of specific characteristics in the children they abuse and exploit them. These offenders target the passive, quiet, troubled and lonely children as easy prey for sexual abuse (Elliott et al., 1995). Perpetrators seek children who are trusting, find new ways to establish a trusting relationship before abusing them (De Bellis et al., 2011). The level of literacy of the child can also be a contributing factor of sexual abuse. The literature shows that a child's knowledge toward sexuality in the community varies with the child's educational level. Education increases knowledge and awareness toward child sexual acts (Johnson, 2004).

Effects of child sexual abuse

Researchers have identified emotional, mental and health problems, academic problems in childhood, physical problems beginning in childhood or adolescence, as some immediate outcomes of child sexual abuse. For instance, victims suffer physical aggression, non-compliance, and oppositional behaviours (Noll et al., 2007). The literature shows that victims of sexual abuse often perform badly in a test measuring cognitive ability and academic achievement compared to their non-abused counterparts (Wells et al., 1997). Studies have also found adolescents victims of sexual abuse to use drugs (Briere and Elliott, 2003). Child sexual abuse has some other lasting consequences for victims. Victims are more likely to develop psychiatric disorders (Kendler et

al., 2000). They may also experience bruising, bleeding, redness and bumps, or scabs around the mouth, genitals, or anus, urinary tract infections, sexually transmitted diseases, and abnormal vaginal or penile discharge. Victims may also show signs of anxiety, chronic stomach pain, headaches and age inappropriate language (Leeb et al., 2011; Olafson, 2011; Girardet et al., 2009).

Certain barriers might moderate factors of child sexual abuse to minimise the effect on the victim. This means the higher the level of community orientation would determine occurrence and effect of child sexual abuse. Previous studies estimate that only a third of child sexual abuse cases come to light, and they report even fewer. It is estimated that about 38% of children have suffered sexual abuse (Ullman, 2007). This means few of the victims do report any sexual abuse incidents (Finkelhor, 2012), which would affect the effectiveness of community orientation toward child sexual abuse. The literature also suggests that children either delay or never report their sexual violation experiences (Foster and Hagedorn, 2014), because in most cases they fear the community would not believe them (Cossar et al., 2013). Sometimes children cannot report their sexual experience either to avoid shame or self-blame (Schaeffer et al., 2011). Another barrier is the rape myth, where the community blame children for inviting abuse by their actions instead of taking practical action against offenders (Carmody and Washington, 2001). Common rape myths include blaming children for their dress covering abuse by acquaintances and paying attention to only abuse that results in physical damage to the child (Pasura et al., 2014).

A synthesis model of community orientation towards child sexual abuse

A careful consideration of the literature, suggests that community orientation toward child sexual abuse refers to the level of knowledge toward the abuse in any form, the attitude and care/support provided. Thus, the higher and the more accurate the knowledge of what make up child sexual abuse, the better the community orientation toward child sexual abuse. Based on the literature and the findings of the current study community orientation toward child sexual abuse may be defined as the factors that influence child sexual abuse, how the level of community orientation - moderated by barriers to community orientation, determines the consequences of child sexual abuse. From Figure 1, the current article reveals that the factors of sexual abuse define the existing issues that trigger child violation by offenders. As supported by the literature, factors such as 'grooming' (Sedlak et al., 2010) or how the potential perpetrator forms a relationship with the child and/or the family, the structure of the family as single or both parent taken care of a child, demographic factors such as gender, age of the child, educational level of the victim (Sweet and

Table 1. KMO and Bartlett's test.

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin measure of sampling adequacy		0.734
	Approx. chi-square	2836.885
Bartlett's test of sphericity	Df	496
	Sig.	0.000

Welles, 2012; Lambert and Andipatin, 2014) make up potential threats or otherwise for child sexual violation. The extent to which the communities manage and address the factors depends on the level of community-oriented behaviour, including the community knowledge, attitude and immediate care/support (Choo and Dunne, 2011). Again, certain barriers moderate the level at which factors of sexual abuse influence community orientation to determine the consequences of sexual abuse. These include, whether children delay in reporting or even never at all report sexual encounters (Foster and Hagedorn, 2014). It also includes the degree to which the community shows genuine belief in victims who report sexual abuse cases, the widespread belief in rape myth and gender stereotype (Pasura et al., 2014). Depending on the level of community orientation at work, child sexual abuse may have rare consequences including emotional and physical consequences (Broman-Fulks et al., 2007; Leeb et al., 2011; Olafson, 2011).

A cursory consideration of the existing literature shows that the prevailing nature of child sexual abuse in the communities results from certain factors, which strengthen or otherwise influence the level of community orientation. Some barriers ultimately moderate the outcome of community orientation and create different degrees of consequences on the communities. This article conceptualized that unlike previous studies; a modicum of factors affects the level of community orientation toward child sexual abuse and also generates several consequences at the same time. The author recommends this synthesis study to develop a model that can transcend different variables and study contexts, since such a study is under-researched. Therefore, the purpose of the current study is to develop a synthesis model (Figure 1) that explains how factors of child sexual abuse when influenced by community-oriented behaviour, is moderated by certain factors to determine the level of consequences of child sexual abuse. This article addresses the following specific objectives:

- 1) To examine factors affecting community orientation toward child sexual abuse
- 2) To determine the level of community orientation toward child sexual abuse in the Central Region of Ghana
- 3) To evaluate barriers moderating the community-oriented behaviour of child sexual abuse
- 4) To examine the consequences of child sexual abuse in the community

5) To develop a synthesis model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse

6) We devote the rest of the article to describe the method, Results and discussions of data, and conclusions and limitations of the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The scope of study is Central Region of Ghana with a population of about 2.56 million of which 42% were 16 years or younger (Statistical Service Estimates, 2019). The choice of the region for the study is because of its recent continuous reports of abuse of children, some even less than 5 years.

This has put the region in the limelight as a notorious area for child sexual abuse in the country. The sampling unit of the study included opinion leaders of the target communities. Opinion leaders were used as unit of analysis because of the information role in society. Cluster sampling was used to select 25 communities from the about 200 communities. The sampling method devoted to the study was to enable the researcher select communities in clusters using community size, urbanization and level of commercial activities. Opinion leaders were classified by their community affiliation, religious affiliation and educational affiliation. Then, stratified sampling technique was used to select respondents from the three strata of opinion leadership, while we used 'leads' in the communities to trace informants. 500 respondents were selected from the communities and used Likert scale questionnaire for data collection. The study used factor analysis technique for data analysis. Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a lower number of unobserved variables called factors. Factor analysis (including common factor analysis and principal component analysis) helped to examine the interdependence among variables and to explain the underlying common dimensions (factors) for the correlations among the variables. The procedure allowed the researcher to condense the information in an extensive set of variables into a smaller set of variables by identifying some underlying dimensions and variables that influence them. The study could therefore look upon the underlying dimensions or factors, which are of primary interest but unobservable, as the additional set of variables. Factor analysis facilitates the transformation from the original observable variables to the new variables (factors) with as minor loss of information as possible (Everitt and Dunn, 2001).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the KMO measure and the results of the Bartlett's test, which are used to judge the adequacy of the sample size and whether the correlation matrix is suitable for factor analysis. Both the KMO value of 0.734 (which is greater than the minimum threshold of 0.50

(Sharma, 1996) and the Bartlett's test p value of 0.000 suggest the sample size is adequate and that, at least, some variables are inter-correlated and therefore the data were suitable for factor analysis.

Table 2 shows the initial and final (Extraction) communalities in PCF, all variables assigned are initial variance (total communality) of one, as stated in the Table 2. The final (Extraction) communalities of each variable represent the variance accounted for by the chosen factor solution for the variable. Twenty-two variables remained in the ultimate factor solution out of the 32 variables at the start of the analysis. The other ten were removed from the analysis because their communalities were less than 0.50 or they were cross-loading (loading on over one factor) in the preliminary analysis. From Table 2, all the final communalities are at least 0.50. At least 50% of the initial communality of each variable was accounted for in the final factor solution. The factor solution is considered being satisfactory as at least half of the variance of each variable is shared with the factors.

Number of factors extracted

Three criteria were used to decide on the number of factors to keep for interpretation: eigenvalue-greater-one rule, scree plot and the percentage of variance explained. Eight components have eigenvalues greater than one, so going by eigenvalue-greater-one rule; it can retain eight factors for interpretation. The scree plot of Figure 2 suggests extracting six factors as the plot straightens out after the sixth component. However, the first six factors explain 53.86% of the variance in the data while the first eight components account for 64.97% more than the suggested 60% threshold (Hair et al., 2006). Thus, eight components were retained for this work (Table 3).

Table 4 shows the extracted factors and the loadings of the various variables on the factors, after it had rotated the initial factor solution via the Varimax method so that each variable load highly on only one factor. The method also ensures that the factors are uncorrelated. As stated in Table 2, the loadings represent the extent of correlation between a variable and a factor. The higher the absolute value of a loading of a variable on a factor, the more influential the variable is on the factor. A loading of 0.40 is considered significant for a sample size of 500 (Hair et al., 2014). However, a higher value of 0.50 was used to ensure that only variables of practical significance were included in the final factor solution. Loadings below 0.50 were omitted, with the remaining ones sorted in descending order of magnitude to facilitate easy interpretation of the final factor solution. Factors (Components 1, 2, 3....., 8 (Table 4)) are presumed to be the underlying dimensions informing the development of a synthesis model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse. We named the factors based on the loadings of the variables shown so that the higher the

absolute value of a variable's loading on a factor; the more influential the variable is in naming the factor. The factors are named as follows:

Factor 1: Family structure

Living with both parents reduces the chances of being sexually abused to a very high degree. Victims are 74% protected, with about only 25.6% being at risk. Children living with step parent are at higher risk (86.9%) of being victims of sexual abuse. Children living with only one parent are highly (78.1%) subject to risk of being sexually violated. Those living with people other than their parents have a lower risk (49.3%) of sexual violation

Factor 2: Grooming

There is usually a high possibility (71.9) that children who are abused often have a secret relationship with offenders. People who the victims trust, form a greater percentage (79.3%) of sexual abuse offenders. In many a case (79.1%) of people who have been providing the unmet needs of the victims abuse the children. Use of threat by offenders to maintain control over their victims account for a reasonable case (49.5) of child sexual abuse

Factor 3: Consequences of child sexual abuse

Girls are at higher risk of being sexually abused (63.3%) There is greater possibility that (75.1%) of victims withdrawing from friends and relatives after such a bitter experience. In 78.8% of the sexual abuse cases, victims experience physical challenges.

Factor 4: Demographic

Children 13 years or younger are at higher risk (78.8%) of being sexually abused. Coming from a low socio-economic background put children to a high risk of being sexually violated. That is about 78.9% risk. There is a high risk of children at lower classes at school to suffer abuse; about 61% in most of the cases.

Factor 5: Moderators to community orientation toward child sexual abuse

Victims of sexual abuse do not report about 81.5% of the cases because offenders are relatives or close associates. In 82.4% of the cases where victims do not suffer any physical damage, perpetrators often deny committing the offense.

Table 2. Communalities.

Variable	Initial	Extraction	Variable	Initial	Extraction
Most victims of sexual abuse have secrete relations with Perpetrators	1.000	0.554	As opinion leaders we need to appreciate the seriousness of child sexual abuse in other to help	1.000	0.517
In almost all cases sexual abuser are people who have trusted relationship with victim's family	1.000	0.734	We should be first to get information on child sexual abuse so we can take steps to access justice for victims	1.000	0.615
Reported case of abuse usually involve people who have been providing the victim's needs	1.000	0.661	Every opinion leader in the community must know what should be done when child sexual abuse is reported	1.000	0.438
Most sexual abuser have been reported to use threat to maintain control	1.000	0.552	If you are an opinion leader you must have a fair knowledge of the signs of sexual abuse	1.000	0.583
Children living with both parent hardly become victims of sexual abuse	1.000	0.678	We as much as possible need to educate the children on how to suspect sexual violators	1.000	0.438
Children living with step parents often fall victim to sexual abuse	1.000	0.775	When reports of sexual abuse is made	1.000	0.368
A great number of child sexual abuse involve those living with single parent	1.000	0.658	We must take serious action to bring perpetrators to the book	1.000	0.390
Reports of victims of sexual abuse among those living without any of the parent is quite high	1.000	0.601	We have the obligation in the community to take all reports of child sexual abuse very seriously whether it is perpetrated by a stranger or an acquaintance	1.000	0.652
Victims of sexual abuse in our community are mostly girls	1.000	0.454	To succeed in the fight against child sexual abuse, children are never to be blamed for being the cause of their own abuse	1.000	0.585
Abuse of children 13 years or younger are comparatively high	1.000	0.642	The most effective way to deal with abuse cases is to report all such cases to the appropriate authorities for action		
Defilement cases involving children from low socio-economic status in our community is comparatively high	1.000	0.717	We can encourage reports of incidence of sexual abuse if we provide protection for victims of child sexual abuse	1.000	0.608
Children in lower classes at school often become victims of defilement compared to those in higher classes	1.000	0.572	If we provide the necessary financial and political support to needy and political support to needy and are abused sexually to access justice this may encourage people to report	1.000	0.427
Victims of sexual abuse often perform badly at school	1.000	0.487	Doing everything we can to access justice for victims of sexual abuse would also sound a warning to perpetrators of the consequences of their action	1.000	0.635

Table 2. Cont'd

In many cases victims of defilement are unable to continue their education	1.000	0.541	When victims and/or their families delay or refuse to report sexual abuse cases it makes management of the problem difficult	1.000	0.582
Victims of child sexual abuse often turn to withdraw from friends and relatives	1.000	0.538	Usually when children are abused by relatives it becomes challenging to take action against culprits	1.000	0.768
Victims of child sexual abuse often experience physical challenges	1.000	0.616	In the event that there is no physical damage to the victim, offenders sometimes are able to deny perpetrating the act	1.000	0.778
			In societies where children are hardly believed, victims of sexual abuse do not have access to justice	1.000	0.491

Factor 6: Community knowledge

Opinion leaders' appreciation of child sexual abuse goes a long way to manage sexual abuse (about 78% in most of the cases). Community leaders' ability to generate adequate and timely information on child sexual abuse is a sure way of dealing with issues of abuse in the communities. It accounts for about 83.9% success.

Factor 7: Care/support

Provision of protection for victims of child sexual abuse has a high rate (76.7%) of encouraging victims to report incidence of abuse. Doing everything within their power as opinion leaders to access justice for victims of child sexual abuse is a primary means of sounding warning to perpetrators and providing significant care and support for victims.

Factor 8: Community attitude

When the community refrains from blaming victims as cause of their own sexual abuse, it

contributes to the fight against child sexual abuse. Such an attitude has 74.5% potential success. If the community develops a positive attitude of reporting all abuse cases to the appropriate authorities, there is a 70% probability of success in managing child sexual abuse.

The findings have shown that factors such as victim's secret relation with offenders, offenders providing victim's unmet needs, offenders use of threat, children living with step parent or single parent, children 13 years or younger, children from low socio-economic background are more susceptible to sexual abuse. The findings of the current study are consistent with other similar studies (De Bellis et al., 2011; Sweet and Welles, 2012; Lambert and Andipatin, 2014; Pasura et al., 2014). These studies also found the identified variable as factors affecting child sexual abuse. The finding and the previous research suggest that the communities can reduce incidence of child sexual abuse if much emphasis is placed in protecting children from low-economic background, very young children and children with single or step parents.

The study also showed a high level of community orientation toward issues relating to the child. All the three-primary community-

oriented variables, including community knowledge, community attitude and community care/support for children were present. Thus, the findings reveal that community leaders are always ready to take action against offenders, opinion leaders also generate accurate and timely information on abuse cases, while the community do well not to blame victims of their sad sexual experience so they could report cases of sexual abuse. The community leaders find it necessary to report all abuse cases to the appropriate authorities for legal action, while providing protection and platform to access justice for victims. This shows that community knowledge, attitude and care/support define community orientation behaviour of child sexual abuse.

The result is consistent with (Othman and Jaafar, 2012), who identified parents and opinion leaders' attempt to create public awareness as a necessary action for community orientation; and Mathoma et al. (2006), who showed that the individual's ability to identify and define child sexual abuse depends on the person's knowledge and understanding of the situation. In this connection, it can be concluded that the more opinion leaders take interest in the matters concerning children in their communities the more

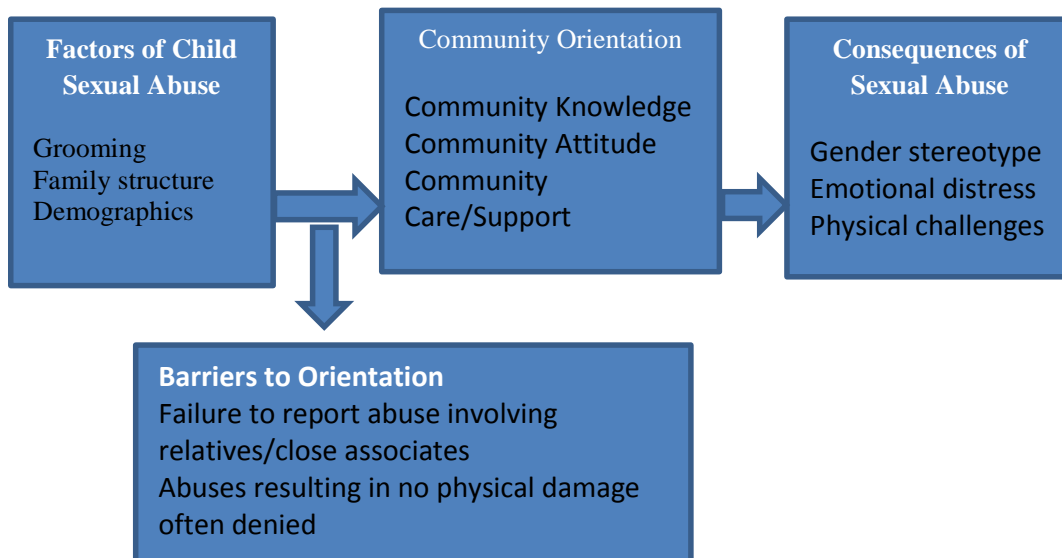


Figure 1. A synthesis model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse. Source: Keelson, S.A (2020).

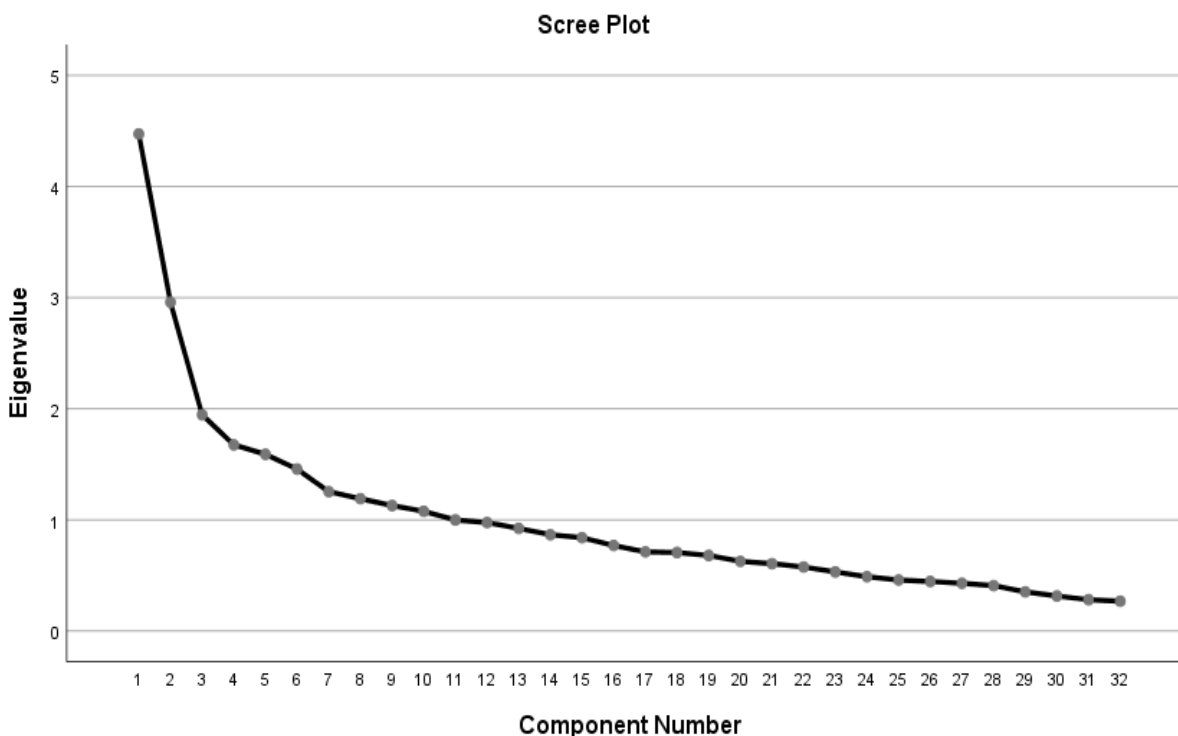


Figure 2. Plot of eigenvalues against factor number.

likely the country can reduce the pandemic. It is again clear from the findings that the community’s ability and willingness to report cases involving relatives and close acquaintances, and the extent to which the community can hold offenders responsible, when victims have no

physical damage moderates the community reaction. This means the more the community is ready and able to report all cases, including those involving relatives, the higher the community orientation and the greater the possibility of fighting child sexual abuse. The more the

Table 3. Total variance explained.

Component	Rotation sums of squared loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.244	10.201	10.201
2	2.183	9.922	20.124
3	2.050	9.317	29.441
4	2.044	9.290	38.730
5	1.796	8.165	46.896
6	1.492	6.783	53.679
7	1.295	5.888	59.567
8	1.187	5.398	64.965

community can determine sexual performance even when the offender denies because there is no physical damage, the more oriented the community will be to care for victims.

The study also supported the fact that child sexual abuse has gender, emotional and physical consequences. The results showed that girls are more subservient to child sexual abuse, and most of the victims turn to withdraw from friends and relatives, while others suffer physical consequences. This outcome is consistent with previous studies (Kendler et al., 2000) which averred that females who fall victim to sexual abusers are three times more likely to develop psychiatric disorders compared to males. It is also consistent with (Polusny and Follette, 1995; Young et al., 2007), who found that emotional and behavioural signals are common among sexually abused children. Some of these are withdrawal, fear, depression, unexplained anger and rebellion. It is however inconsistent with studies such as (Noll et al., 2007; Girardet et al., 2009) who found no behavioural problems, including physical aggression, non-compliance.

Based on the findings the author developed an empirical synthesis model of community orientation (Figure 1).

Conclusion

This paper reports on the results of an investigation aimed to understand what factors affect child sexual abuse in the central region of Ghana, and how community orientation influences such factors to contribute to certain outcomes. A questionnaire including, 32 items that used a five-point differential scale. It subjected a sample of 500 respondents who were opinion leaders to factor analysis. The KMO value of 0.73 and the *p*-value of 0.000 for the Bartlett's test of sphericity meant that the data was suitable for factoring. Combining three criteria to decide on the number of factors to retain for interpretation, the author arrived at an eight-factor solution, which accounted for 64.9% of the original variance in the data.

A minimum threshold of a loading of 0.50 was used to include only variables with practical significance in the final factor solution, which resulted from rotating the initial factor solution by the Varimax method, ensuring that the factors in the final factor solution are uncorrelated. The dimensions adduced to be influencing the community orientation of child sexual abuse were: Family structure, Grooming, Consequences, Demographics, Moderators, Community knowledge, Community care/support and Community attitude. Community leaders and governmental authorities can focus on these dimensions as they strive to manage the child sexual abuse pandemic in the communities.

What makes this study different is that as far as the researcher is aware it is the first study to adapt marketing concept to study child sexual abuse in a manner such as this. It is also the first of its kind to have a synthesis study of community orientation and child sexual abuse to highlight factors, and consequences of child sexual abuse, and community's responsibility in such detail. The current study is the first to develop a model of community orientation toward child sexual abuse.

The study showed that the communities with good knowledge on factors and consequences associated with child sexual abuse are more likely to manage and reduce abuse cases. The findings have important implications for interventions aimed to have a positive attitude toward child sexual abuse and offer appropriate support both at the community level and the government level. The results highlight the challenges associated with changing attitudes towards child sexual abuse and found women as those who need the highest levels of support. Support for the vulnerable and victims and appropriate sanctions for offenders by the communities and local government authorities would be commendable. Again, researchers can use the synthesis model to expand the frontiers of knowledge in the study of sexual abuse. However, the study uses only one region in Ghana. This begs from generalizing the results to different community and cultural settings. Thus, future studies could consider cross-cultural and cross-country studies to support

Table 4. Rotated component matrix.

	Components							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Children living with both parents hardly become victims of sexual abuse	0.744							
Children living with step parents often fall victim to sexual abuse	0.869							
A great number of child sexual abuse involve those living with single parents	0.781							
Reports of victims of sexual abuse among those living without any of the parent is high	0.493							
Most victims of sexual abuse have secret relations with perpetrators		0.719						
In almost all cases sexual abuser are people who have trusted relationship with victim's family		0.793						
Reported case of abuse usually involve people who have been providing the victim's unmet needs		0.791						
Most sexual abuser have been reported to use threat to maintain control		0.495						
Victims of sexual abuse in the community are mostly girls			0.633					
Victims of child sexual abuse often turn to withdraw from friends and relatives			0.751					
Victims of child sexual abuse often experience physical challenges			0.788					
Abuse of children 13 years or younger are comparatively high				0.788				
Defilement cases involving children from low socio-economic status in the community is comparatively high				0.789				
Children in lower classes at school often become victims of defilement compared to those in higher classes				0.610				
Usually when children are abused by relatives it becomes challenging to take action against culprits					0.815			
In the event that there is no physical damage to the victim offenders sometimes are able to deny perpetrating the act					0.824			
As opinion leaders there is need to appreciate the seriousness of child sexual abuse in other to help						0.78		
they should be the first to get information on child sexual abuse, so we can take steps to access justice for victims						0.839		
they can encourage reports of incidence of sexual abuse if we provide protection for Victims child sexual abuse							0.767	
Doing everything they can to access justice for victims of sexual abuse would also sound a warning to perpetrators of the consequences of their action							0.617	
To succeed in the fight against child sexual abuse, children are never to be blamed of being the cause of their own abuse								0.745
The most effective way to deal with abuse cases are to report all such cases to the appropriate authorities for action								0.7

generalisation. The study's informants were only opinion leaders. While it is known that these have influence in the society, further studies may consider adding parents, guardians and even some sexual abuse victims.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author has not declared any conflict of interest.

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Review

The influence of nationalism on pan Africanism

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In his book "The World Is Flat," Thomas Friedman experiences the first signs of globalization while on a trip to India. Friedman realizes the implications of a world connected economically, and the political ramifications that may ensue. This convergence is due to the advent of computerized systems that make information and workflow easy to share anywhere in the world. With the potential to produce consumer goods where labor and supplies are cheaper, Friedman calls it "a flattening effect" for the world of international trade. He believes the world is flat in the sense competition is now equalized; first world countries, third world countries, small entrepreneurs and large global supply chains all have an equal chance of success in the global economy. A flat world creates a zeitgeist of metropolitanism, a world of global citizens where nationalism is blurred across borders. A flat world also creates transnational inter-dependence. Keohane and Nye stand behind it being a deterrent to nationalism: "For those who wish the United States to retain world leadership, interdependence has become part of the new rhetoric, to be used against both economic nationalism at home and assertive challenges abroad. In the height of globalization, how is it that nationalism is fostered, and how can it influence Pan-Africanism?"

Key words: Nationalism, Pan Africanism, globalization, individualism, development, international relations theory.

INTRODUCTION

Thomas Friedman's book "The World is Flat," reflects the author's experiences of the first signs of globalization while on a trip to India. Friedman realizes the implications of a world connected economically, and the political ramifications that may ensue. This convergence is due to the advent of computerized systems that make information and workflow easy to share anywhere in the world. With the potential to produce consumer goods where labor and supplies are cheaper, Friedman calls it "a flattening effect" (Friedman, 2005: 9) for the world of international trade. He believes the world is flat in the sense competition is now equalized; first world countries,

third world countries, small entrepreneurs and large global supply chains all have an equal chance of success in the global economy. A flat world creates a zeitgeist of metropolitanism, a world of global citizens where nationalism is blurred across borders. A flat world also creates transnational inter-dependence. Keohane and Nye (1977) stand behind it being a deterrent to nationalism:

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home and assertive challenges abroad.” (Keohane and Nye, 1977: 7). In the height of globalization, this paper aims to explore how is it that nationalism is fostered, and how can it influence Pan-Africanism?

GLOBAL CRISIS

In 2008 the US was jolted by the financial market crash, an event spurred by Wall Street’s overspending and under-collateralization of the US housing market. The banking system oversold sub-prime mortgages triggering a market collapse that plunged millions of Americans into financial ruin (Roubini and Mihm, 2010). Losing jobs, money market accounts, life-savings, homes, and all hope, some Americans took their own lives. Others were unable to recover until four years later at which time they became the new additions to the lower class living at or slightly above the poverty line. Let us refer to this socio-economic group as the New Poor.

Capitalism became unpopular as "Occupy Wall Street," became popular, spreading across the US. Global leaders watched closely but were not prepared for the strength of this financial wave nor the social change that was riding the crest (Reifer, 2013: 187). Occupy Wall Street made its way across the Atlantic Ocean in 2010. The US economic recession acted as a lamp onto inequalities globally, birthing protests on worldwide economic, racial, and class-based imbalances. The occupy movement served as the impetus for the Arab Spring in 2013 (Reifer, 2013: 189), as the youth in the Middle East took the opportunity of a crisis to press for more freedom and modern politics (Sawyer, 2006: 5). By 2014 when global markets were stabilizing, countries like Italy, Spain, and Greece accepted loans from Germany and the IMF to survive.

Financial matters were compounded in 2014 because of counter-activism to the Arab Spring by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). The caliphate emerged using gruesome humanitarian atrocities to subdue citizens and create a large sharia law territory. The spread of capitalism was to blame:

“The rise of capitalism and the industrial revolution brought challenges to traditional values and a worldview that encouraged achieved rather than ascribed status, individualism rather than community, innovation instead of continuity with tradition, and increasingly secular rather than religion social beliefs.” (Inglehart and Norris, 2003: 16).

Global allies incurred new expenditures to combat ISIS, while trying to stabilize their economies from the financial crises. The coalition included 14 countries; U.S. Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark,

Norway, Belgium, Turkey, Jordan, Morocco, Bahrain, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Australia, and Canada. By 2016, the rising number of refugees fleeing war-torn Syria and Iraq added to the already stressed economies of neighboring European countries. The birth of Nationalism in the 21st century began here. The military work that brought countries together produced a bi-product that led to separation and national issues on refugee immigration.

21ST CENTURY NATIONALISM AND INDIVIDUALISM

Kenneth Waltz purports structural realism to explain that politics is confined by the structure of the system (Waltz, 1979). What happens when the structure changes? Politics changes, particularly at the international level:

“Theories of Int’l politics that concentrate causes at the individual or national level are reductionist; theories that conceive of causes operating at the international level as well are systemic.” (Waltz, 1979: 18). The systemic global change caused by the 2008 recession open the space for a new style of global governance (Sawyer, 2006: XIX). “During periods of state crisis, subordinate groups’ demands for rights, power, and social or political advancement are most likely to be heard.” (Sawyer, 2006: 5).

In America, the voice of the proletariat was being heard through presidential candidate Bernie Sanders, who campaigned promoting socialist ideology through democratic reform. As the county rallied behind ideas of economic and social solidarity, candidate Trump campaigned on the opposite political spectrum; one of elitism, racism, and nationalism. When he won, the global community heard outright presidential threats to China on trade issues and directives regarding Mexico paying for an immigration wall. A new political paradigm had arrived (Khun, 2012: 1). This paradigm swept the globe; right-wing leaders won elections all around the world under the sentiment of nationalism.

Citizens straddled the line between nationalism and Individualism, with meanings behind causes that were pluralistic (Taylor, 1985: 2). In the US, Americans protested for Black Lives Matter, the Women’s March, LGBTQ movements, MeToo movement, Pro-life, climate change, white supremacy, respect for immigrants, gun laws, anti-semitism, and racial inequalities. Citizens interpreted their own meaning into the protest creating islands of nationalism within individualism. Taylor (1985) helps to explain:

“Meaning is for a subject; it is not the meaning of the situation in vacuo, but its meaning for a subject, a specific subject, a group of subjects, or perhaps what its meaning is for the human subject as such (even though particular

humans might be reproached with not admitting or realizing this)" (Taylor, 1985: 22).

In the Middle East, India, Southeast Asia and Africa, individual freedoms and women's issues are the current zeitgeist (USAID, 2017). Sitting leaders in countries around the world face the challenges of new thought by their constituents. Liberal and Conservative nationalism prevail as the global community is plugged in and influenced by readily available global news and social media. Nationalism runs two ways; (1) excluding those who are not from the country, and (2) joining those within the country who share the same ideology. This is indicative of having nationalistic views on borders and trade yet feel strongly about equitable distribution of wealth. Individualism runs singularly for self-benefit, though it crosses the line with nationalism when those who are "like us" are considered. Nationalism combined with individualism fosters shared social and political ideology as well as self-expression.

"..the public has given increasingly high priority to quality-of-life issues, individual autonomy and self-expression, the need for environmental protection, and direct participation in political decision making through petitions, protests, and demonstrations." (Inglehart and Norris, 2003:17).

FROM NATIONALISM TO PAN-AFRICANISM

From the global financial and social crisis of arose a latent, humanistic movement among the super wealthy. In America, the top income earners equivalent of 1% of the country, enjoyed more wealth than 99% of the US population (Reifer, 2013: 2). The 99% made such a noise, that the 1% heard the cries which was one of the goals of the Occupy Movement. Economic reform was put in place in the form of the Dodd Frank Act (Roubini and Mihm, 2010), but more important, it became fashionable for the supra-wealthy to become anti-consumerists and living simply (Stanger, 2015). A new onslaught of trendy terminology was created for what I call the "neo-capitalist movement." Terms like conscious capitalism, inclusive capitalism, creative capitalism, and compassionate capitalism are the norm for liberal elites in 2019. Neo-capitalists such as Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Tom Stein, Warren Buffet, Richard Branson and a myriad of others from 22 countries have pledged to give away the majority of their wealth while they are living to support global causes (Stanger, 2015: 11).

The financial sector embraced new structures called development impact bonds and social impact investing (GIIN, 2019). This structure of investing yields profits to investors while solving salient humanitarian and

enterprise issues in developing countries. For the wealthy conservative elites who failed to evolve with this trend, they may be left holding the bag of money that no longer grows for them. A significant portion of Impact funds are being directed to Africa. From healthcare on a national scale to small and medium-sized enterprises, Africa is gaining the infrastructure and entrepreneurial boost it needs to raise the standard of living. As thing progress for Africa, the diaspora will see opportunities to return to a country filled with hope and economic promise. Trained in economics, communication, politics, science, health, engineering, and environmental studies, the diaspora are poised to contribute to better governance in Africa's 54 countries (MPI, Migration Policy Institute (2015).

Some of the most highly educated leaders in Africa are; John Magufuli – Tanzania elected in 2015, Peter Mutharika - Malawi elected in 2014 with background in international justice, and Ellen Johnson Searleaf - Liberia elected in 2006 as the first female African head of state. They are the pioneers of change. African elections are pushing out leaders who have ruled 10-20 years. No longer are the sons of rulers able to automatically take up leadership where their fathers left off. Several countries have found fresh political voices in women (Akwei, 2017) creating an open invitation for women in the diaspora to return and run for office (BBC News, 2018).

Investments in Africa made by China through its Belt and Road Initiative have backfired. A sense of nationalism has come over the African countries, as they begin to align more with investments from the US. The US is not a part of the African continent, yet African leaders see the Chinese as an un-welcome foreigner (Greer, 2018).

CONCLUSION

Pan Africanism may be the most significant movement in the new frontier of neo-capitalism. Kenya has found favor with America in prior years, though what makes things different is today's neo-capitalistic zeitgeist. Today's investments are geared for slow growth with the explicit purpose of creating industry for Africa and African entrepreneurs.

Jean (1991) writes about the Eurocentric veil or universalism, the prescription of European principles to every facet of being. His writing is about the lack of diversity in thought within American governance:

"For America to become in principle and practice a pluralistic, democratic society, and for our nation to again become economically productive, it is necessary to acknowledge that a group of people numbering in the tens of millions has to be included as an equal partner in

the current and future unfolding of America's society and political economy" (Jean 1991: X). This statement is akin to what African states have been trying to explain to US foreign aid and policymakers. If the millions of laborers in Africa are not included as equal partners in industry, the country will not become productive. Asante (1987) similarly notes:

"The point is that a euro-linear view seeks to predict and to control. An afro-circular view seeks to interpret and understand" (Aante, 1987: 18). These afro-centric views are currently being taken to heart regarding investments in Africa. Today's neo-capitalists have educated themselves on place-based or human-centered development, models based on community input. The evolution of nationalism has provided the zeitgeist and the economic conditions for the growth of Pan Africanism.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The author has not declared any conflict of interest.

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