

International Conference on Social Sciences & Interdisciplinary Studies

August 7-8, 2017 | London, UK

NIGER- DELTA CRISIS: CAUSES AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF OGONI, RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

Ibrahim Gidhe^a

^aMai Idris Aloomo polytechnic Geidam, Nigeria

The Niger Delta crisis especially in Ogoni land is a persistent issue that has continued to threaten the hegemony of Nigeria as a single united political entity. Its implications on the nation's economy is also another important issue to be serious about. Conducted with the use of qualitative research methodology and analysis, this research examines some of the major causes of the Niger Delta Crisis. It also assesses the effects of the crisis on Ogoni people and their land. The implications of the crisis on Nigeria's economy were examined by the research. Poor environmental protection and management policies from the part of the Nigerian authority as well as ineffective and unsustainable social corporate responsibility measures on the part of multinational oil companies involved in oil exploration in Ogoni land as this research found out are some of the causes of the Niger Delta crisis such as marginalization, environmental degradation greed etc. The research finally recommended that the federal government of Nigeria improve its environmental protection and management policies in the region. Oil companies the research also recommended should adopt effective and sustainable social corporate responsibility measures so as to contribute in the development of infrastructure, improve living conditions and guide maintain effective environmental protection and management measures in Ogoni land and the entire oil producing communities in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria.

REINFORCEMENT OF POSITIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS IN FEMALE STUDENTS THROUGH EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION

Mahin Nazari^a, Zahra Pakizehpour^a, Mohammad Hossein Kaveh^a and Sareh keshavarzi^a

^aUniversity of Medical Sciences, Iran

Statement of the Problem: World Health Organization (WHO) has defined health as complete physical, mental, and social welfare rather than mere absence of diseases. Based on this definition, social health is one of the main dimensions of health. The effective factors in social health include building correct relationship with others and having social skills. Following adolescence appropriate behavioral patterns plays a key role in bringing about the adolescents' positive social behavior. The present study aimed to evaluate the effect of educational intervention on positive social behaviors.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: This quasi-experimental controlled study with pre/posttest design was conducted on 239 students in the first grade of high school selected through multi-stage cluster sampling. The participants were divided into an intervention (n=123) and a control (n=116) group. The study data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire. The data were gathered through self-report before and one week and two months after the intervention. Then, they were entered into the SPSS statistical software, version 19. The intervention group took part in four educational sessions each lasting for 45 minutes.

Findings: In the pretest, the mean score of social behaviors was 62.09+7.92 in the intervention group and 62.05+8.33 in the control group. In the intervention group, the mean score of this construct increased to 63.13+7.52 in the first posttest and to 63.57+7.70 in the second one. In the control group, however, the mean score of personal norms slightly increased to 62.25+8.98 in the first posttest, but decreased to 61.03+10.28 in the second one.

Conclusion & Significance: The results of our study revealed an increase in the mean score of social behavior in the intervention group compared to the control group in the first and second posttests. This study revealed that adolescents need educational programs on the subject of social behavior.