



IFE JOURNAL OF THE HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL STUDIES
(IJOHUSS)

A Journal of the Obafemi Awolowo University,
Ile-Ife, Nigeria

(Sponsored by Tertiary Education Trust Fund / TETFUND)

Vol. 4 No 1, 2017

IFE JOURNAL OF THE HUMANITIES AND
SOCIAL STUDIES (IJOHUSS)

© Ife Journal of the Humanities and Social Studies

Published by
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

ISBN: 2360-7769

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy or in any information storage or retrieval system, without any prior permission in writing from the publishers.

Printed in Nigeria by
Obafemi Awolowo University Press,
Ile-Ife, Nigeria

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors-in-Chief

Prof. Wale Adegbite, Department of English, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

E-mail: adewaleadegbite@yahoo.com; aadegbit@oauife.edu.ng 2348034840633, 2348058968

Prof. M. O. Okotoni, Department of Public Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

E-mail: olu_okotoni@yahoo.co.uk; mokotoni@oauife.edu.ng

Editors

Prof. Rotimi Taiwo – *Arts*

Prof. B. A. Omoteso – *Education*

Prof. A. Fatula – *Law*

Prof. Toba Elegbeleye – *Social Sciences*

Prof. R. O. Soetan – *Social Sciences*

Mrs C. M. T. Nwezeh – *Library*

Editorial Advisers

Prof. A. T. Salami, Institute of Ecology and Environmental Studies, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Prof. Clement O. Adesina, Department of History, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Prof. K. A. Alao, Department of Educational Foundations and Counselling, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Prof. Maurice Amutabi, Department of Social Sciences, Catholic University of Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya

Prof. Peter Auer, Freiburg Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Prof. Gunseli Berik, Department of Economics, University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah, USA

Prof. J. S. Etim, Department of Education, Winston Salem State University, USA

Prof. Harry Garuba, Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa

Prof. D. A. Guobadia, Research Professor in Law, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,

Prof. Andrew Haruna, Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Maiduguri, Maiduguri, Nigeria

Prof. Nkonko Kamwangamalu, Department of English, Howard University, USA.

Prof. Iyabo Olojede, Department of Public Administration, Lagos State University, Ojoo, Lagos

Hon. Justice M. A. Owoade, Justice of the Court of Appeal, Owerri Division

Prof. I. O. Smith, Department of Private and Property Law, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria

Prof. C. O. Kolawole, Department of Teacher Education, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr F. Z. Oguntuase, Hezekiah Oluwasanmi Library, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

The Editorial

The Journal is an international journal of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria under the sponsorship of the Education Tax Fund (ETF), Nigeria. It aims to publish high quality papers in the fields of Humanities, Social Studies and related fields. The frequency of publication would be biannually, two issues per volume.

Vision of the Journal

The vision of the journal is to be a globally acclaimed medium of dissemination of outstanding and reliable scientific information and innovative research findings.

Mission of the Journal

The mission of the journal is to advance knowledge by promoting and encouraging high-quality research activities and cutting edge scientific publications in Humanities, Social Studies and related fields. To this end, the journal will publish its issues regularly, promptly as at when due and ensure a reliable distribution network to all the members of academic staff in Obafemi Awolowo University and other subscribers both nationally and internationally.

Pattern of Publishing, Supplementary and Specific Edition

Each edition shall endeavour to publish articles spread across different fields in the humanities. Supplementary and special editions may be published as needs may arise. The journal would have a wide scope to cover every specialty in the related faculties in the university; it would be given a very wide publicity.

Editorial Board

The Editorial Board is constituted as follows:

- a. Editors-in-Chief – seasoned Humanities, Social Studies and related fields academics within OAU, Ile-Ife.
- b. One seasoned academic from each section of the Humanities, Social Studies and related fields in the faculties represented, within the OAU.

Subscription

Nigeria, Individual: N1,500 per copy; Institutional: N2000 (Excluding postage)
Outside Nigeria (Individual) \$10; Institutional \$20 (Excluding postage)

Notes to Contributors

The Board hereby calls for well researched articles on contemporary issues in Administration, Arts, Education, Law, Library and Social Sciences. Book reviews, comments, research findings and interdisciplinary papers are, most especially, welcome.

Guidelines and General Information

- Articles should not be more than 15 to 18 pages in A4 double-line spacing. Such article should be original and contain previously unpublished data, interpretation or synthesis.
- Submitted articles will be peer-reviewed.
- The paper should be accompanied with an abstract of not more than 150 to 200 words with the format: Aim, Methodology, Findings/ Demonstration, Discussion and Conclusion.
- Articles should be submitted as a soft copy through electronic mail (e-mail) MS-Word attachment to ijohuss@yahoo.com .
- There should be a brief biographical note on a separate page.
- The coverage should bear the title of the paper, the author's name and the institution's affiliation.
- You may visit the Journal website and register at www.ijohussonline.com as submissions may be submitted via this medium in future.

We welcome suggestions on the improvement of this website at ijohuss@yahoo.com

**IFE JOURNAL OF THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES
(IJOHUSS)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------------|
| Effect of Integrated Study Reading on Polytechnic Students' Success Mindset, Time Management and Academic Achievement Joseph Lekan Olajide, Titilayo Helen Adeosun, & Lawrence Oludare Adeyeri Osun State College of Technology, Esa-Oke, Nigeria | 1 |
| Women in the Power Structure of Selected African Indigenous Pentecostal Churches: Practices, Implications and a Brief Theological Appraisal George O. Folarin, Department of Religious Studies, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria | 17 |
| Government Bureaucracy and the New Public Management in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis Theophilus O. Agboola, Department of Public Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria and Amidu T. Raheem, Department of Political Science and Public Administration, Fountain University, Osogbo, Nigeria | 36 |
| War Against corruption and the Political Will to Wage it: A Case Study of President Muhammadu Buhari's Two Years in Office. Abdulkadir Salaudeen, Department of Political Science, Federal University, Gashua, Nigeria | 54 |
| Strategies for Effecting Change and Innovation in a Typical School Organisation T. L. Adepoju, Department of Educational Management, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria | 70 |
| Accommodationist Response: A Critique of Footwears in Costuming Recent Nigerian Ethnic Dances Toyin Ogundeji, Department of Dramatic Arts, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria | 86 |
| Access to water supply in varied income residential areas in parts of Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria Isaiah S. Akoteyon, Department of Geography and Planning, Lagos State University, Lagos, Nigeria | 100 |
| A Linguistic Analysis of Online Newspaper Reports of the April 2015 South African Xenophobic Attacks Paul Ayodele Onanuga, Department of English and Literary Studies, Federal University, Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria | 118 |
| Effects of Modes of Computer Animation Instructional Packages on Students' Attitude to Biology in Secondary Schools in Osun State F. B. Yoade and E. F. Bamidele, Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Nigeria | 137 |

Macroeconomic Determinants of Current Account Balance in Nigeria

Soliu Bidemi Adegboyega, Olukayode Emmanuel Maku and Afees Idowu Olayiwola, Department of Economics, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

150

Information Needs of Library Staff and their Perception of Training Programmes of the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye, Nigeria

Moses Adenuga Adeniji, Onabanjo University Library, Ago Iwoye, Nigeria and Sarah Eleojo Adeniji, Federal Polytechnic Library, Nasarawa, Nigeria

174

PREVIEW

It is a pleasure to welcome you to Volume 4, Number 1, 2017 issue of the *Ife Journal of the Humanities and Social Studies (IJOHUSS)*. The journal is a world acclaimed medium of dissemination of outstanding and reliable scientific information and innovative research findings. It is inimitable as authors are encouraged to submit studies addressing fundamental issues that will advance scholarship and make significant contributions to knowledge. It publishes issues regularly and welcomes papers from every specialty in related faculties in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife and other tertiary institutions in Nigeria and globally. This issue comprises research articles presented in eleven chapters. The chapters cover both theoretical and empirical discourse addressing various issues in Dramatic Arts, Economics, Education, English Language, Geography, Library Studies, Political Science and Religious Studies.

The issue starts with a research paper jointly written by Joseph Lekan Olajide, Titilayo Helen Adeosun and Lawrence Oludare Adeyeri on the ‘Effect of integrated Study Reading on Polytechnic Students’ Success Mindset, Time Management and Academic Achievement’. The paper is an empirical study on the integration of study reading to students’ daily academic and lifestyle schedules through regulated monitoring. It uses both experimental and questionnaire approaches to elicit information that are translated to quantitative data from the respondents. The authors report that the experimental group achieves higher grades than the control group. Furthermore, the students they studied have the potentials to be success-minded, less wasteful with time, and make high grades in examinations if closely monitored and supervised to practise study reading. The authors recommend that necessary institutional arrangements should be made to orientate students on success mindset and time management. The students’ study reading activities should also be closely monitored.

In ‘Women in the Power Structure of Selected African Indigenous Pentecostal Churches: Practices, Implications and a Brief Theological Appraisal.’ George O. Folarin examines the practice of women in church leadership among indigenous Pentecostal churches. The author uses both primary and secondary sources of information for the study comprising interviews and articles from books, magazines and the Internet respectively. The article provides insight into the assumption of leadership positions by women in Pentecostal churches after the demise of their husbands in churches founded by the latter. It also reveals that there are churches founded and controlled by women. Folarin concludes that some churches limit the power of women in their leadership structure but compensate the women’s husbands for their wives’ contributions by promoting the husbands. Interestingly also he is of the opinion that there are churches jointly founded by couples but in which the wives are more prominent because of the women’s charismata.

Theophilus O. Agboola establishes in his article ‘Government Bureaucracy and the New Public Management in Nigeria: A Critical Analysis’ the effect of New Public Management (NPM) on government bureaucracy. The ultimate aim of the article is to identify the positive and negative benefits of the NPM. The need for the new policy arises as a result of lack of efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of the former policy. Using secondary data, collected from information

already recorded and arranged in published and unpublished materials, the author finds that innovation and efficiency account for the involvement of NPM in the service delivery in Nigerian government bureaucracy. In his concluding remark, Agboola is of the view that the relationship between the basic contexts of NPM as applied in practice to private sector reform in Nigeria should be promoted.

The eradication of corruption is the cardinal promise of President Muhammadu Buhari even before his assumption of office in 2015 as the President of Nigeria. Thus, in 'War against Corruption and the Political Will to Wage it: A Case Study of President Muhammadu Buhari's Two Years in Office', Abdulkadir Salaudeen is of the view that the menace of corruption in Nigeria is systemic and it is a widespread phenomenon which no one can claim being ignorant of its existence in Nigeria. The author's assessment of the menace shows how pervasive and cankerous corruption is in the socio-political and economic milieu of the country. He also explains that corruption has practically positioned Nigeria's economy in the doldrums and seems unrecoverable. He explicates also that Nigerian politicians even when they promise to eradicate corruption in their political manifestos, it is a mere rhetoric, a handy campaign strategy to get the votes of electorates at the poll. He also emphasises the fact that barely two years into office, the administration of Buhari has not been able to get a single ground-breaking corruption case executed to logical conclusion. He therefore assesses the political will of President Muhammed Buhari to combat corruption in Nigeria. He utilises the secondary source of data collection and adopts the framework of the clashing moral values theory. He argues that corruption cannot be removed in Nigeria if corruption cases are selectively prosecuted. He recommends among others, an uncompromisingly dogged political will to fight corruption in such a way that the theatre commander (the president) will truly "belong to everybody and to nobody".

We live in an ever-changing world, therefore no system or process can afford to be static. In support of this, T. L. Adepaju in 'Strategies for Effecting Change and Innovation in a Typical School Organisation' explains that the school system, like any other human organisation cannot remain static in a globalised economy and in technological development. There is the need for constant improvements and innovations. He states that this has made change and innovation an unavoidable phenomenon in a modern society inundated with new ideas. He argues that school organisations have some attributes and abilities to stand the test of time and face competitive challenges, among others. He therefore states that for these attributes to be enduring and lasting, some strategies must be used. Hence, he utilises a conceptual design model to discuss some strategies and paradigms for executing desired change and innovation in the school system. Consequently he comes up with the variables that operate in the organisation, the possible potential sources of resistance to organisational change and innovation, the extent, the nature and process of innovation and steps and strategies that can be used in virtually all effective change and innovation models.

People from different cultures all over the world have their own ways of doing things including how they dress when presenting dance performances. Costume conveys people's cultural essences and identities. Toyin Ogundeji in 'Accommodationist Response: A Critique of Footwear in Costuming Recent Nigerian Dances' attempts a review of how costumes are presented in dance performances on the Nigerian cultural stages. The author's main discourse according to the study is

how costume portrays the ways of life of people, which performance seeks to do in whatever form it has been fashioned. Ogundeji's study assesses the necessity for the tangible cultural heritage of Nigeria in costuming the performances of Ondo, Imo and Nassarawa States' Arts Councils. This was with a view to appraising them within an ensemble. The study's method of data collection is based on unstructured observation, photographs and secondary sources. The findings from the study reveal the inappropriateness of footwear in the total costume ensemble of some of the States' Arts Councils and in traditional dance performances in Nigeria in relation to the cultural messages they are supposed to present. Ogundeji concludes that accommodationist response may need to be modified with the right choices of fabrics and design in order to bring about correctness in the total outlook of costumes used for traditional performances.

The article by Isaiah S. Akoteyon focuses on access to potable water in varied income residential areas in parts of Lagos metropolis, Nigeria. Water is very indispensable for all living organisms. Countries of the world most especially those on the African continent are clamoring for the provision of potable water for their citizens. In 'Access to Water Supply in Varied Income Residential Areas in Parts of Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria'. Akoteyon's study shows that access to potable water is vital for healthy living. The results of his study show that piped water connection, public standpipe and unprotected dug well predominate in the high, medium and low-income areas respectively. Majority of the households in the study location have access to improved water while only minority has access to safe water in the study area. His study shows that high-income zone recorded full access based on distance and time taken to collect water. The study reveals that access to safe water supply in the low-income area is poor. His study identifies the factors affecting access to water supply in the study area which are the main water source, income and cost. Akoteyon recommends an investment in safe water infrastructure which should be within a trekking distance in low-income areas for sustainable socio-environmental and healthy living.

In 'Linguistic Analysis of Online Newspaper Reports of the April 2015 South African Xenophobic Attacks', Paul Ayodele Onanuga argues that it is certain that the mass media play a crucial role in the documentation of social realities but they are also guilty of agenda-setting. Using contrastive approach, he examines four newspaper reports on the April 2015 South African xenophobic attacks (two from Nigeria and two from South Africa). The criteria used for the selection of the online national daily newspaper are based on prestige, readership and accessibility. He uses critical discourse analytical tools, and gives attention to the linguistic portrayal of violence through the consideration of lexis, sentence structures and other linguistic features. The analysis reveals that lexical categories frame and reflects the perspectives to the reportage of violence. He also discovers that sentence types, particularly the complex sentences and passive sentences symbolise a victim aggressor relationship. Emotive language is used to either emphasise or de-emphasise the xenophobic violence. Two dominant ideological motives are identified-otherness /counter discourse and history. He therefore concluded that linguistic choices and structures are integral to newspaper reportage as they undertake ideological roles towards framing events and influencing their audience.

In order to enhance students' performance in Biology, F. B. Yoade and E. F. Bamidele examine the effects of modes of computer animation instructional packages

on students' attitude to Biology in secondary schools in Osun State. Attitude is conceived to be a predisposition or a tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain ideas, object, person or situation. Attitude influences an individual's choice of action and responses to challenges, incentives and rewards. The authors focus on different attitudes of students exposed to the animated packages and those exposed to the conventional method using a quasi-experimental research design. There is a significant positive change in the attitude of the students exposed to animation combined with narration and on-screen test. It therefore behoves on the teachers not to use convention method alone while teaching but variety of methods.

In 'Macroeconomics Determinants of Current Account Balance in Nigeria', Soliu Bidemi Adegboyega, Olukayode Emmanuel Maku and Afeez Idowu Olayiwola using the saving investment theory as basis and particularly statistics ordinary least squares, establish the magnitude of the selected macroeconomic variables. In order to drive home their assessment of these variables of study, the authors use both descriptive and econometric approaches in analysing the selected macroeconomic variables. Furthermore, they also investigate the unit root test using Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test and Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) estimate. The findings of the study show that both the external and domestic macroeconomic factors contribute to the current account balance in Nigeria. The magnitude exhibited by the external economic environment on the current account balance is more enormous than that of the domestic environment especially the degree of trade openness. The authors conclude that the factors that are responsible for the current account balance in Nigeria include trade openness, external debt, real exchange rate and fiscal balances.

A library is an integral part of any higher institution of learning. Library is supposed to be a place where students and lecturers can easily get information and do research. Not all information can be located online and not for free. In fact many students may not realise that some sources they access online are not appropriate. For scholarly research, one may need to utilise other resources such as scholarly articles from journals, newspapers archives and books that are not online. For all these, the services of library staff are required and there must be regular training organised for them in order to update them on the issues concerning the library. Moses Adenuga Adeniji therefore examines and discusses information needs of library staff and their perception of the training programmes available at the Olabisi Onabanjo University Library, Ago-Iwoye. He observes that library personnel have different information needs in their day to day work in the library and that the selection of library staff for the training programmes had been fair enough for all the staff of various cadres. His study concludes that success or failure of a library as a service organisation depends on the calibre of staff strength available and the qualifications acquired in terms of education and professional training skills. Olabisi Onabanjo University also has various manpower development programmes to enhance effective performance on the job.

Bonke Adepeju Omotoso
Department of Educational Foundations and Counselling
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria