

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)

Libraries at University of Nebraska-Lincoln

September 2020

NIGERIAN'S CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: A VIABLE TOOL FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL ISSUES IN NIGERIA

Margaret Nwakago Ngwuchukwu Dr

University of Nigeria, Nsukka, margaret.ngwuchukwu@unn.edu.ng

Cletus Obinna Ezugwu

University of Nigeria Nsukka, cletus.ezugwu@unn.edu.ng

Beatrice Ewa Mrs

University of Nigeria Nsukka, beatrice.ewa@unn.edu.ng

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac>



Part of the [Library and Information Science Commons](#)

Ngwuchukwu, Margaret Nwakago Dr; Ezugwu, Cletus Obinna; and Ewa, Beatrice Mrs, "NIGERIAN'S CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: A VIABLE TOOL FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL ISSUES IN NIGERIA" (2020). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 4184.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libphilprac/4184>

NIGERIAN'S CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: A VIABLE TOOL FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL ISSUES IN NIGERIA

Margaret N. Ngwuchukwu(PhD)
Department of Library and Information Science
University of Nigeria, Nsukka
e-mail: kaego4real2008@yahoo.com

&

Nwachi, Chiegonu B
Nnamdi Azikiwe Library
University of Nigeria Nsukka
Email: chiegonu.nwachi@unn.edu.ng
07034469401

Abstract

Nigerian's Children's literature is one valuable tool for addressing social issues in Nigeria. However, it is often neglected due to its simplicity and it has implication for the future of any nation. This paper discusses the concept of Nigerian children's literature and how it can be used as a method for addressing social issues in Nigeria. The purpose of the study was to identify these social issues which include gender discrimination, insecurity, corruption and sexual immorality, the causes of these social ills, the implications of these social issues, the relationship between social issues and children's literature and also proffer children's literature as a solution to the decadence in the society. An evaluative survey was used in this work and it considers Nigeria as a country. It was found out that most children's literature often have a theme that is being projected and if these themes are well emphasized through various methods of learning which includes instructions from parents, teachers, guardians and authors, they could go a long way to help in the formation of a child's attitude even from a tender age. This will in the long run produce better citizens and also help to shape the society to the benefit of all.

KEYWORDS: *children's literature, Nigeria's children's literature, social issues.*

Introduction

The hope and future of any nation is heavily dependent on children. Like the popular saying "Children are the leaders of tomorrow". No maxim succinctly captures the role children play in the society both now and tomorrow. There is no doubt that children are the entry point through which the world enters into the future. The future of any society belongs to children. Young people are the best yardstick for predicting the future of any given society anytime or any day. Therefore there is need to address social issues concerning the society to them earlier in life so they will grow up being better adults. These issues could be addressed in the body of knowledge concerning them.

The child of today is important in the development of any nation. If a nation must seek and sustain meaningful progress, then there is a need to understand what goes on with the children in the society. A child is therefore a crucial force to reckon with if any nation seeks to secure the future and to understand this fact is to understand the role children's literature is all about and the role it plays in the lives of children.

Nigerian children's literature refers to the body of literature with artistic value, presented in a particular language, style or period that is meant for the intellectual consumption of children. It could simply refer to all that is written about children, which its subject matter is from African world view and which is written in a language style the Nigerian child can comprehend (fayose, 1995) It can also be referred to as all that is written about children, for children or those that are within the interest range of children in Africa (Ngwuchukwu ,(2010). It can also be referred to as the genre of literature that encompasses a wide range of works including acknowledged classics of world literature, picture books and easy- to-read stories written exclusively for children and fairy tales, lullabies, folk songs, and other primarily orally transmitted materials.. Children in this regard refer to those between the ages of 0-17 which covers babies, toddlers, pre-teens, teenagers and generally young adults.

It is imperative to point out that there are some vices that exist in the society and these vices have the potency of affecting children in one way or the other. In other words, the tendency for children to be influenced by these social issues or be involved in them is not negligible. This is putting into consideration that the child's mind at that point can easily be influenced or be shaped because it is tender. In fact, the child's mind can be likened to a young yam seedling in a farm that can be directed wrongly or rightly.

It is important to note that social issues are real in any society depending on the level in which it is known. These social issues refer to the difficulty observed or encountered in the process of interaction in the community. Predicated upon this is the need for the child to be shaped correctly from a tender age. The general philosophy of education in Nigeria is to inculcate permanent literacy and to prepare the child for useful living in the society. (N.P E.2004)

From the foregoing, it is feasible to observe that one way this could be done is by introducing a child early to values that help to build the child. African Children's literature therefore presents itself as one viable tool for making this possible. It is our belief that, if children are exposed early enough to these children's literature, they will develop good values which will become a part of their existence even after they have grown up. Therefore, it will in the long run help to curb the existing social problems or eliminate them totally if possible.

In the light of this, one can say that a better society begins with right attitude. If these attitudes are found in children from a tender age, it will help not just the home but the entire

society. It is our belief that the right attitude can be cultivated from a tender age through African children's literature.

Statement of Problem

Children are the cynosure of all eyes and the future leaders of tomorrow. A nation that ignores its children is the worst nation ever had. They are the most valuable asset of the family, the community, the nation and the world. This is because they form the manpower that will work in the different sectors of the economy, but these are dependent on the level of training they have, what they hold as values, their ideologies and moral upbringing.

It has been observed that the nation is loomed with all kinds of social vices, it seems that if care is not taken these vices will be inculcated in children and the implication is that there will be no future for the nation. It seems that the social ills can be nipped in the bud using children's literature particularly in form of novels to educate children on the need to have good values and shun vices. The researchers therefore evaluated ten novels written by Nigerian authors to highlight this point.

Objectives of the Study

The general purpose of this study is to find out how African children's literature can be a viable tool for addressing social issues in Nigeria. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To identify some social issues prevalent in Youth Novels written by Nigerian Authors Nigeria.
2. To find out how the themes in the novels can be a tool for addressing social issues in Nigeria
3. What problems are associated with the use of children's literature in form of novels in addressing the basic social issues in Nigeria?

Research Questions

1. What social issues are prevalent in the novels written by Nigerian authors?
2. How can the themes in the novels be used as a tool for addressing social issues in Nigeria?
3. What problems are associated with the use of children's literature in addressing social issues in Nigeria?

Methodology

The study employed evaluative survey, this was regarded the most appropriate for this study since data that will be obtained involves document evaluation. Moreso it involves qualitative data analysis. Evaluative survey according tois.....

Scope of the Study

The study covered works written by African authors', most of them Nigerians, this also forms the population as ten works comprising novels and plays were studied. The works were selected randomly from the Africana section of children's centre library University of Nigeria Nsukka Nigeria and some school libraries that have functional libraries. The instrument used for data collection is document examination guide.

Literature Review

African Children's literature: an overview.

Literature can be defined as writings that are valued because of their power or their beauty. Literature records how men feel and think, It also helps them to understand themselves and the world they live in. Literature for children consists of the huge body of literature that has appeal for individuals from infancy through the teens. In its broadest sense, it is every thing that has ever been written for children, it includes novels, plays, and comic books. (Summers, 2003)

African children's literature is that piece of literary creation which draws its subject matter from the African world-view and which is written in a language style the African child can comprehend. (Fayose (1995). Children's books from Africa are from within the African tradition where storylines are imbued with a deep values and moral lesson.

Children's literature has roots in African context; it has roots in oral tradition. Oral tradition includes fairy tales, fantasy, ballads, games, chants, oral literature, customs, beliefs, arts including songs, dances, games, chants, rituals other kinds of children's literature includes poetry, folk literature, fiction, biography, folktales, myths, epics, ballads etc.

These forms of oral traditions when combined in form of books, story sessions or in play forms helps in inculcating values that will solve social issues that are prevalent in the Nigerian society .Such social issues include materialism with emphasis on getting rich quick, increasing disparity between the rich and the poor etc

Nigerian literature for children has been adapted in various formats in the modern period; it could be fiction, folktales, fables, fairy tales, poetry, myths, epics, ballads which collectively could be called folk literature. It could be adapted in picture book format, as a beginning reader, in form of novels or oral forms during story hour periods. fayose(1995) explained that African family is always extended and that before the advent of western education that our forefathers used informal means of educating their children; such means includes the use of story telling which is usually told around campfire, harmatan periods, moon light times. These stories were meant to inculcate values in children which at the long run shape the characters of the children.

Musiyiwa (2009), reported that in Luo of Kenya, sleeping in the grandmother's home (Siwindle), was compulsory for boys aged eleven and above, this was so because of the values attached to grandmothers stories, Fayose (1995) Ajogwu (1999) noted that storytelling forms the major aspect of African children's literature this is because it is part of oral tradition. Storytelling socializes individuals into the community's life, teaching them to interact harmoniously with each other according to the people's culture. Egundu (1973) had in his "calabash of wisdom" a collection of stories which could be told orally or adapted in books such as novels, picture books etc such stories are culled from folktales, fables, fairytales etc. the stories were classified into origin stories, explanatory stories, trick stories, contest stories and didactic stories. These stories are meshed with values which can be used as a tool for combating social problems or ills in a child. Fayose (1995) noted that children's books are powerful tools for encouraging children to fulfill their human potential.

RESULTS

Research question1: Social issues in Nigeria

In answer to this research question, the researcher evaluated some works to identify the major themes the authors featured for their readers. Some of themes identified in the works are as follows:

- Corruption
- Gender discrimination
- Insecurity
- Sexual immorality

These issues will be discussed with respect to the Nigerian state .According to the 8th edition of the Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary; Corruption can be viewed as dishonesty or illegal behavior especially of people in authority. The causes of corruption are innumerable, and they have political and cultural variables .The fundamental factors that engender corrupt practices in less developed nations include great inequality in distribution of wealth, Political office as the primary means of gaining accesses to wealth; Conflict between changing moral codes; The weakness of social and governmental enforcement mechanisms; and the absence of a strong sense of national community.

From the foregoing, it is clear that corruption is not peculiar to Nigeria, but it is a viable enterprise in the society. However, the causes of corruption in Nigeria may not deviate significantly (if at all) from the above factors. But some of the factors unique to the Nigerian situation include the following:

Obsession with materialism and compulsion for shortcut to affluence: It has been observed that some Nigerians would like to be identified by their material possession. They talk about the kind of, or how many cars they own; how big their house is, and the number of traditional (and academic) titles are appended to their name, irrespective of how those things are acquired. Thus, many people in the society would not like to go full length to earn what they want -material or otherwise -but would prefer the dubious shortcut to affluence. Unfortunately, ***Glorification and approbation of ill-gotten wealth by the general public:*** Many people in the society (even the churches) do not any longer care about how people acquire their wealth. The society often worships and shower praises on known crooks that make jumbo donations to communities (local churches), and ridicule the honest and so rich that does not spray money on sycophants. Sadly, some communities would even decorate these crooks with countless traditional titles. Thus hard work is not recognized and adequately rewarded, but crooks are often glorified in Nigeria.

The society's strange value system: As Schlesinger said of United States in the 1960s, "Our [the] trouble [with Nigeria] is not that our capabilities are inadequate. It is that our priorities which mean our values are wrong". And with the zeal to get rich quick, some individuals get into dubious activities, including 'committing ritual murders for money-making.' Cases of ritual murders abound in Nigeria, these leads to moral laxity in the populace.

Lack of ethical standards: This is a serious problem throughout the agencies of government and business organizations. Many officeholders do not have a clear conception of the ethical demands of their position, and little attention, if any, is being given to this ideal. They often steal and rob to make accumulate wealth. Ethics is action, the way we practice our values, and a guidance system used in making decisions. And the issue of ethics in public sector [and in private life] encompasses a broad range, including a stress on obedience to authority, on the necessity of logic in moral reasoning, and on the necessity of putting moral judgment into practice (Bowman 1991)..

Peer pressure and extended family system and 'polygamous household' are other factors. The influence of extended family system and pressure to meet family obligations are more in less developed societies. However, the system is both good and bad. Individuals may get assistance from their extended families in time of need and are obligated to provide for them also. One could become bankrupt in an effort to help a family member. Thus extended family system, though it "is an effective institution for survival" poses a big "obstacle for development."

Strong family value: Quite related to the influence of extended family pressure is a strong family value. Banfield (1958) shows a relationship corruption and strong family orientation. The study, which helped to explain high levels of corruption in southern Italy and Sicily, notes that "Corruption is linked to the strong family values involving intense feelings of obligation." That was the case with the Mafia in Italy where there was the attitude of "anything goes that advances the interests of one's self and family."

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Gender discrimination and violence against women are global phenomena as old as human history. Women's rights are the freedom and entitlement of women of human rights without discrimination or violation. Women's rights are rights inherent in nature and guaranteed by law. Therefore gender discrimination and violence against women are contrary to fundamental human rights, equity, natural justice and good governance. Reconstructing women's rights, gender discrimination and violence through library and information services delivery is aimed at making information available to all this topical issue. In human rights issues availability and access to information on the nature of women's rights and dimensions of gender discrimination and violence can never be more appropriate than now. (Oyekanmi, F. D. 2005)

The slogan “Women’s Rights are Human Rights” adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993 and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women by the General Assembly the same year further demonstrate the increasing awareness and the attention being paid to the respect of the right of women. It is pertinent and timely to identify that the values placed on women and the girl child by the society has overbearing impact on their life and the human development. Women’s rights around the world are important indicators to understand global well-being.(Birdsall, N.2007) Yet, despite many successes in empowering women, numerous issues still exist in all areas of life, ranging from the cultural, political to the economic. For example, women often work more than men, yet are paid less; gender discrimination affects girls and women throughout their lifetime; and women and girls are often the ones that suffer the most poverty.

The vulnerability of Nigerian women is not a controversial fact despite the ratification by Nigeria of a number of international standards which sanction gender discrimination and inequality. Among such standards are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the commitment of the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. Women and the girl-child still have unequal access to education, healthcare, adequate housing and employment. Traditional cultural practices and beliefs prevalent in the Nigerian society are equally responsible for this. (Nkebari J. and Nyenke, C. 2005) Among the practices and belief under reference are male-child preference, denial of women of the right to own and inherit property, child and early marriages and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM).

INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Nigeria has been enmeshed in a firebox of insecurity leading to scores of deaths of innocent civilians, foreigners, some members of the nation’s security personnel, elected officials and many government workers.(Nwagboso, 2012). The insecurity challenge

has assumed formidable dimensions forcing the country's political and economic managers and, indeed the entire nation, to rue the loss of their loved ones, investments and absence of safety in most parts of the country. The number of violent crimes such as kidnappings, ritual killings, carjackings, suicide bombings, religious killings, politically-motivated killing and violence, ethnic clashes, armed banditry and others has increasingly become the regular signature that characterizes life in Nigeria since 2009 (Imhonopi & Urim, 2012). Government has tried everything from "force-for-force" to carrot-and-stick approach to diplomacy but the problem seems to rise with greater monstrosity like the proverbial phoenix. There has also been strong advocacy for a multi-stakeholder intervention to the insecurity question rather than lean on military options alone (Imhonopi & Urim, ; Open Society, 2012;), but the problem has defied the present medication it is getting. Hence, the need for a paradigm shift with a long term solution in view is not negotiable.

RESEARCH QUESTION 2: Children's literature as a solution to social issues in Nigeria

It is necessary to begin by pointing out that there are different forms of children's literature. Children's literature can come basically in both printed, non printed and even oral forms (story telling) . In this work, we will address some of these issues and give examples of children literature with themes that actually help to address these issues. There are samples of such books and explanation of how it helps to solve social issues in Nigeria.

According to Dike (2014) the beginning of written Nigerian children's literature could be linked to 1960 during Nigeria's independence this was motivated by an interest to have literature that will reflect indigenous views and realities of the time. Some of the early titles were the Drummer Boy written by Cyprain Ekwensi, **the passport of Mallam Ilia** .These titles focuses on the things that bothers the people living in the Nigerian society. Such issues are discussed below.

Nigerian's children's literature sensitizes children to social issues. Khurana and Jarret (2009) portrayed that in a book titled "red hen" this provides an accurate account of the efficiency of micro financing at the village. The author conveys to children the importance of being innovative, self confident and taking risks.

Mukundi (2014) noted that in **purple hibiscus** written by Chimamanda Adichie that there is a revelation of some of the challenges and contradictions of rearing children in postcolonial Nigeria. It was noted that identity development is enhanced in families, but that homes that restrict their children and disregard African culture is being dysfunctional. The author was of the view that children whose parents do not cultivate an environment conducive to the development of self confidence become psychologically stunted and are not likely to develop fully into rational adults . Dike (2014) noted that in the virtuous woman by Zaynab Alkali, that a seventeen-Year-old heroine Nana is described as quiet, reflective, good natured, and responsible.

CORRUPTION

This is a common problem in Nigeria today which has constituted a lot of nuisance in the society and on the path of children. While these children are growing up, they are faced with lots of challenges which reduce their thought pattern and redirect it towards a negative and specific path which will cause them harm in the future. Issues of money laundering, bribery, false claims and other corrupt practices in Nigeria is a good example of what will redirect the child's thought pattern both of himself and the environment where he finds himself. One of the strategies to curb this effect is through the use of stories to change their thoughts pattern. Storytelling has proven to solve this issue in recent times. Consider a story like *Kinsman and Foreman*, written by T.M.Aluko. It relates the problem of corruption to the conflict between personal ideals and family pressures. On returning to Nigeria, Titus is commended to the care of his older kinsman and employee Simeon; he is told "let the eyes of Simeon be your eyes from this day on; let his hands be your hands." Titus soon discovers his mentor is shamelessly corrupt, yet is regarded as a pillar of the church and community. When Titus declines to follow and even tries to curb Simeon, he is seen as an ingrate and trouble maker. Also in *The beautiful ones are not yet born* by Ayi Kwei Armah (Ghana) also takes up problem of corruption. The honest man is condemned by all, most painfully by his wife and mother-in-law. Regarded as a failure by others, the man simply goes his way observing the antics around him with a certain sad detachment. He is however vindicated at least in the eyes of his wife, when the corrupt politician held up as a model comes groveling to him in fear for his life.

INSECURITY

There are books to help deal with fear and insecurity amongst Nigerian children. Picture books will have to play a very great role in ensuring that children overcome their fears by accepting conditions which have defeated them and making up to overcome future problems and avoiding upcoming problems which might pose a threat to them in the future. *The Great Ponds* by Elechi Amadi (Nigeria) is a novel set in Igbo land in early twentieth century. It tells the story of a ruinous war between two villages over fishing rights. In the beginning everyone is full of enthusiasm; the war is seen as a welcome opportunity to prove one's manhood and vindicate village honor. But as time goes on and the toll mounts, some begin to have second thoughts. Eventually, in this story, one man takes on the judgment of the gods through an oath. The focus of conflict then shifts to his personal struggle against his doubts and fears and against unknown forces he cannot comprehend.

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

It is of no doubt that women are culturally and emotionally displaced in Nigeria. This is as a result of the fact that men are the head of the home and have all the say about what happens where women are not given the chance to state their opinions on what happens in the family

except in some few families. Stories such *Slave girl* by Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria) might seem to be the female equivalent of the first theme, but it is a very different kind of story. It might be argued that the author is trying to say that women have limited choices and are not really allowed to grow up, for this book treats among other things the oppression of the women. In the story, the girl was sold to a relative by her selfish brother. From the quiet village life of a treasured daughter, she becomes a domestic slave in the household of a wealthy market woman. Eventually, she returns home to marry, thus at least choosing her own master. *Slave Girl* – Buchi Emecheta 1944- a Nigerian Novelist was born in Lagos of Igbo parents from Ibuza, Delta State. The writer is known for her strong female character and feminism.

The “*Slave Girls*” is the story of an orphaned Igbo girl who is sold to a relative by her selfish brother. She becomes a slave to a wealthy market woman, though she finds ways to survive. This story portrays inequality of women as against the male folk. It creates a critical view of society’s treatment of women.

“*Joys of Motherhood*” written by the same author unveils inequality. The story portrays women as mere property for men. The male child is preferred more than the female child. Though the story aided with making a case for proper training of the female child as the rejected stone “the women with female children” becomes the corner stone.

This inequality is still a social phenomenon in Nigeria. Women who have mere female children are not treated equally. Literature of this sort can help correct this social malady.

“*Vengeful Creditor*” is a short story written by Chinua Achebe a Nigerian. This story is a story of injustice for social inequality, the gap between the rich and the poor. The Emenike’s brought veronica from the village as a baby sitter. While there was free education other servants of the Emenike’s children. The Emenike’s promised veronica of going to school When Veronica feels the baby she cares for is a barrier to her going to school, Veronica becomes a “*Vengeful Creditor*” and tries to cause his death.

One example of such books that teach about the consequences of sexual immorality for the young people is titled “*Ghost from her past*”. The book is about a young girl that got entangled in premarital sex in particular vicinity and went elsewhere to settle. But then on the verge of getting hooked up in marriage to another guy who was quite interested in her, her unfortunate past shows up to haunt her as the new guy finds out about her past. This haunts her so much that she contemplates suicide because she could not stand to watch the loss.

Another book that deals with the issue of gender discrimination is the *The Joys of Motherhood* by Buchi Emecheta, *The Still born* by Zaynab Alkali et This has to do with informing the young people (females) from a tender age about the issue of gender discrimination and how their mind must be set to combat any attempt from their male counterpart or the society

to discriminate them due to their gender. Also, the young female folks should be intimidated that their male counterparts are not better than them. One way this can be done is by the use of children literature to instruct them based on themes that portray such ideas. For example, *The Joys of Motherhood* by Buchi Emecheta, *The Still born* by Zaynab Alkali.

These solutions based on the themes and how children literature relates with social issues can be summarized in a table shown below.

Fig. 2 SAMPLES OF Children literature and solution to social issues

s/n	Social issues	Books	Themes	Solution
1	Corruption	<i>The beautiful ones are not yet born</i> by Ayi Kwei Armah (Ghana)	corruption, societal dishonesty, Punishment for crime, reward of virtue etc.	Through this particular children literature we learn about the existence of corruption, the price of integrity and honesty and also the fact that all crimes committed always have a repercussion. This will help to shape the minds of young people to desist from such acts in the future if well indoctrinated with this idea.
2	Insecurity	<i>The Great Ponds</i> by Elechi Amadi (Nigeria)	Insecurity, communal conflict, land dispute etc.	From the themes we observe that the book can serve as a deterrent for any intention of crime. If this is emphasized while grooming young people they will grow to hate strife and work diligently for peace.
3	Gender discrimination	<i>Slave girl</i> by Buchi Emecheta (Nigeria)	Gender discrimination, oppression of women, neglect of women etc.	From this book the theme of gender discrimination tallies with the social issue in discourse and if used in teaching will do a lot in children to groom them.

Recommendation

So far we have been able to point out the role children's literature in curbing the social issues existing in our nation. From the foregoing, we recommend that:

- ❖ Inclusion of story hour in schools
- ❖ Teaching of literature based subjects should be encouraged in schools.
- ❖ The use of picture books is strongly recommended if learning must be made permanent.
- ❖ Children should be given opportunity to present children literature they learn about in special events.
- ❖ Children should be encouraged with gifts and award of recognition for proper participation in activities related to children's literature.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is appropriate to re-emphasize the importance of good and enforceable policies, without which efforts toward controlling corrupt behavior would be a herculean or may be an ultimately impossible task .There is no doubt what impact children literature if used well will have in our society. The future is not a talkative because at the right time, it will always speak no matter what happens. Our decisions will decide tomorrow's outcome. If we therefore embrace children's literature as a viable solution with all hands on deck to make it work, we will have the future we desire.

REFERENCES

- Fayose P O. Nigerian children's literature in English. Ibadan: AENL, 1995.
- Fayose P O. guide to children's literature for African teachers, librarians and parents. Ibadan: AEN.1995.
- Ngwuchukwu M N. Literature of Major subject areas: A book of Readings. Nsukka, Nigeria: Deepspring, 2010.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria. The National policy on Education. Abuja: NERDC.2004.
- Summers H. The World Encyclopedia. Chicago: World Book 2003.12(1):353-358. Musiyiwa M. Displacement of African women from storytelling literature: implications for the development of modern African children's literature. SANKOFA: A journal of African children and young adult literature.2009, 8(6-17).
- Ajogwu M N. The role of story hour in teaching and learning in primary schools. Unpublished Undergraduate project. University of Nigeria Nsukka(UNN).1999 .
- Egundu R T. The calabash of wisdom and other Igbo stories .Enugu: NOK, 1973.
- Oyekanmi, F. D. (2005). "Gender Issues in Globalization: An Overview of the Situation in Africa", in Oyekanmi, F.D. (ed.) *Development Crisis and Social Change*, Department of Sociology, University of Lagos, Lagos, Pp. 146-173.
- Birdsall, N. Globalization and Inequality. Centre for Global Development Report, March, 2007.
- Nkebari J. and Nyenke, C. Gender and Political Disempowerment of Women In Rivers State, in *Ife Psychologia*, . 3, June, 2005.
- Nwagboso, C. (2012). "Security Challenges and Economy of the Nigerian State (2007 – 2011)." *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, Vol. 2 No. 6; pp .244-258.
- Imhonopi D and Urim U M . The Development of Labor Movements and State Interference: The Nigerian Experience. *The Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa (JSDA)*, , Pennsylvania, USA. Clarion University2011 12(2) 236-252.

Imhonopi, D. & Urim, U. M. . The Specter of Terrorism and Nigeria's Industrial Development: A Multi-Stakeholder Imperative. In National Sociological Association (NASA) e Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, between November 5-9, 2012.

Dike V.W Developing fiction for Today's Nigerian Youth: SANKOFA: A journal of African children and young Adult literature .2014. 13(8-18)

Mukundi P.M Cultural Dichotomy versus Hybridity in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Purple Hibiscus SANKOFA: A journal of African children and young Adult literature. 2014.13(60-66).