

Art and Culture Education towards Transformation of Education in Africa for Global Challenges

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Abstract

Africa so rich in artistic knowhow is still facing economic crisis as well as damming in the wind of the global economy melt down. It is this pathetic situation that this study on Art and culture education towards transformation of education in Africa for global challenges. Nigeria is undertaken so as to review the relevance of arts, particularly visual art in the economic life of Nigeria. The study has revealed that every human being so as the power to create things so that he/she can represent express and communicate his/her ideas, thought, feelings, experiences, and values, the power to create is develop and can be expressed in music, dance, drama, fine and applied art as product of agent of change and transformation of education for global challenges being faced by going and old male and female. It has further revealed that development can be regenerated through fine and applied art. It could be used to enforce global economic viability at this challenging period. This paper examines the issue of Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria and the challenges this poses to development of the country the paper shows that corruption is a major cause of insecurity in the country and it is therefore suggested that the Nigeria government should find lasting solutions to the crises while giving top priority to eradication of corruption in its transformation agenda. Globalization in its current forms and dimension has developed on the questioning of these attributes of the state with the emergence of international terrorism and international violent Ideological groups that have developed military and strategic arsenals that threaten the security of nation, states and their citizens. This study adopted descriptive and analytical approaches and discovered that these two terrorist have not threatened its unity, territoriality and sovereignty thereby posing global challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Arts and culture are another Nigerian industrial cluster project. The benefit of Art and culture is not quite derived from the present National Development Plan to transform education in Africa for global challenges. Rather, emphasis on development is geared more to the exploitation of the crude oil and other mineral resources. The folk art of Nigeria has a long and rich tradition behind it. Its enormous number of hobby arts department, shops and stores springing up everywhere. Nigeria being the biggest and the richest African country in items of cultural heritage hold her varied forms of arts and natural resources take its root as far back as pre-historic time when rock painting and engraving flourished.

ART AND CULTURE FOR TRANSFORMING EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

To transform education in Africa for global challenges, people who are vocationally and

technically trained, so as to meet the set out objectives of the nation needed to realize the goals of transforming education or break through economically. Nigeria Art education as a strategy for advancement because in some advanced county like United States, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, China and other had earlier used art education to reach their present height in technological development. Art generally spread its ten tailed into all subjects taught in the school curriculum. It is a way out to improve, develop and eradicate social vices as well as normalized the effect of the present economic meltdown of the nation.

Fine art education can facilitate technical skills for positive change and growth in order to provide employment, increase productivity, eradication of disease and other functional social amenities that can affect the economy of the nation.

Arts and culture are the result of man's desire to implore upon the world by utilizing nature's benevolence. Nature has made everything tangible and intangible available for man's use and development. The tangible theory include: trees, grasses, gravel, graute etc. while the intangible is the idea. As such, Art and culture could serve as means of transformation for sustainable development and global challenges in Africa.

Carving: - This is a craft work which involves making of pattern on calabashes, wood, slab of clay and cement and Object produced include wooden fish – trays, stools, chests, walking sticks, candle holders, canoes paddle, ebony rings, ear – rings and carved Iroko panelled doors. This is extensively produced in the Northern and Southern States of Nigeria, such as Sokoto, Kano, Kaduna, Edo, Delta, Osun, Ondo, among others.

Leather Work:- This is another veritable occupation particularly in the Northern part of the country where most of the people are engaged in lives cattle, goat and donkey rearing trade amongst other animals decoration of leather by print and sewn patterns on bags, foot wear, wallet, belts, pouffies . This is predominantly practice in Sokoto, Kano, Kaduna, Borno, Gombe and Tarraba.

Cloth Weaving/Textile Ware: - This is an integral part of visual art and it is a craft for social development of fashion in the society Cloth weaving has been in existence over so many decades ago. These have given room for physical development of the skilled labour and manipulation of yarn with the use of hand with necessary equipment required to produce better wear for people living in the society. Some areas that involve in this type of weaving and textile weavers include Ibadan, Abeokuta, Okenne, Oshogbo, Oyo, Ado-Ekiti, Ishan, Iseyin, Kano, Bida, Junkun, Akwete and Owo in Ondo State. The innovation of traditional fashion encourages social development in the society.

Pottery: - It involves moulding or hand building of clay objects like Utarsils, animals and other shapes; where possible they are decorated, fired and glazed. Pottery is another occupation dominated by woman. Clay is obtaining from river, banks. It is mixed with water and kneaded sufficiently to enable the potter mould whatever objects is required

The moulded object is allowed to dry in this some for three or more days. Its then sprinkled with water and scraped to become smooth. Itsdried in the some before being finally build over and open fire. The potters produce a wild variety of earthen ware including cooking pots, bowls, mugs and the traditional Ukoko pipes into six feet long bamboo mouth piece (information department 1971) with the acquisition of kiln and variety of glaze and potter's wheel a cottage pottery industry which will be self-sustaining and take off

This pottery is peculiar to the state in the Niger Delta such as Osun, Ondo, Delta, Bayelsa, Imo, Ebonyi amongst others (Irivwierl G.O 2009).

GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Political corruption is one of the major causes of poverty and global challenges facing education in Nigeria. Despite its oil wealth and abundant resources, during to corruption, Nigeria remains one of the poorest countries in the world with many Nigeria's living below the poverty line. According to a recent world bank report (2005). Nigeria is one of the poorest countries in the world. This poverty status of the country result from the fact that selfish individual divert funds needed for development into their pockets while the masses are left in abject poverty. Such funds no doubt could have been used to better the lot of the citizenry. The same is also true of the north-east of the country where the Boko Haram sect continue to make life insecure for citizens. Like their predecessors, Niger-Delta militants, many of the sect members were once political thugs. Global challenges in Nigeria

In the case of unemployment, when people are not engaged in meaningful works and are lacking the basic necessities of life, they bring attention to their plight by engaging. There is a common saying that an idle mind (hand) is the devil's workshop: Nigeria is made up of jobless youths who are ready to do anything, even engage in criminal activities as a way of engaging themselves if nobody does.

Cultism in Nigeria higher institutions is another global challenge facing educational causes:

1. **Erosion of Education Standard:** The economic downturn in the 1980s and the early 1990s in the country encouraged corruption and erosion of standards gained admission into universities with dubious credentials (Akinfolarin 2003). Such student because of their low self-image find silence in cultism in order to survive the academic rigours it all cost for such student to survive the academic system becomes a game of survival at all cost and as such they join cult groups to intimidate lectures and the school authorities.
2. **Influence of peer group:** there is no doubt that peer group influence is a potent factor that compels young undergraduates to join secret cult. Ibeh (2005) posited that, the period of adolescence is marked by intense social relationship in any environment he/she finds himself. At adolescence there is a shift of emphasis on social relationship from the parents to the peer group. As adolescence breaks the total reliance and contact with his/ her parents, he/she shift to the newly acquired group which in most case is any group on campus he/she embrace. Akinfolarin (2003) studies that peer group influence is one of the reasons students join cultism.
3. **Militarization of the Nigerian Polity:** Adewale (2005) remarked that the culture of violence which has become part and parcel of the Nigerian polity has many faces which are military coups, states, sponsored violence, political assassinations, activities of the ethnic militia and communal clashes. The author argues that the emergence of military coup in the Nigerian polity marked the official introduction of violence as a way of resolving political conflict, Ibukun (1997) also highlighted militarization polity for decades as a factor for cultism no longer safe in university hostel because of frequent cultism disturbance and insecurity. Some parent now prefer off campus accommodation for their children in tertiary institution for fear of being victim of campus cultist rampage. In reality, cultist seem to put some lecturers who may want to punish students unjustly on their toes as they may not want to be the next victim of cults unwholesome.
4. **Parental Background:-** Students who come from homes where codes of good conduct and discipline are strictly enforced, are proved to cultism. Olajugbe (2001) reported that parental background, lack of moral instruction at home and the manner in which the children is brought could be a factor in enrolment as a member of a cult. The author explained that excessive control by parent are too many rules could make individual tense and anxious while a child whose freedom knows no bound may be a ready candidate for cult membership.

According to Mg Bekem (2004), some parents love their children to the extent of pampering them, when they do a wrong thing instead of scolding them, they allow the children go free from the offence. They grow up with such negative habit and consequently imbibe criminally – oriented behaviour which lead them to joining cult groups,

Globalization is a typical science concept, so easy to use but so difficult to define in such a way that it can ensure in-controvertible acceptance. It was in recognition of this fact Clark (1997:6) asserts that the utility of globalization as a theoretical concept is in dispute. Asobie (2001:37) agrees with Clark. According to him, “globalization” is a contested concept. Its meaning in conception. Its character is a point in dispute. Its history is mired in controversy. However, the controversy “and dispute” surrounding the definition and meaning of globalization arise from the fact that scholars and policy makers who write, do so from different disciplinary backgrounds. As scholars and policy makers who write, do so from different disciplinary backgrounds as scholars and policy makers who write, do so from different disciplinary backgrounds as scholars and policy makers who write, do so from different disciplinary background as scholars and stand points as international actors. Be that as it may, this paper assert in line with mittelman [2000.6] that globalization means a historical transformation in the economy of livelihood and modes of existence, It can thus be conclude that globalization is a broad process permeating the whole world, with far-reaching ramifications covering economic, political and cultural dimensions of contemporary life [Ibrahim, 2002;2] Awoyemi [2012] According to [Awoyemi 2012] the boks Haram phenomenon has a deep economic root more than any other perspective from which the investigation intelligence can suggest These realities are much more obvious in rural area A factual indicator is the result of the harimonized Nigeria living standard survey published by the national Bureau of statistic in 2002 which showed that the north scored badly and accounted for the large proportion of Nigerians living in poverty Thus, whether it is the international working class biology of mark, charismatic Catholicism, or ethnics minorities such as the Ogonos of Nigerian of nature Indians of the amazon forest of Boko Haram and AL-qaeda terrorist networks these movements have become recognized and are increasingly gaining global relevance and significance.

CONCLUSION

In Nigeria, and arts culture education requires to be given attention to solve the series of economy challenges facing the country as at now and in future. Since Art touches every area of life and should not be neglected. As a result, it should be made compulsory as a subject or study in all school while course related to creative, imaginative, constructive thinking and perception should be developed in students

If Art and culture education sector do not grow sufficiently to absorb the surge of labour to urban area and if rural area are not transformed to stem the growth in migration to urban area, the global challenges could become unmanageable. The implication for poverty and crime, conflict and the maintenance of democracy are grave. Therefore, government should direct the relevant agencies to focus attention on the setting up of Art and cultural industries that will not only compete favourably with imported goods but will boast the country’s external earnings reserve

Corruption encourages kleptocracy, breeds poverty, unemployment and contributes to as well exacerbate conflicts. Insecurity in the country results from conflicts and non conflicts sources. Corruption and insecurity are therefore twin problem of development in Nigeria. While corruption is the result of various factors ranging from political, social to economic, insecurity is mainly the offshoot of corruption.

The effects of corruption and insecurity on Nigeria’s socio-political and economic development are myriad.

It has been established in the course of this study that the problem of cultism, among others, is a symptoms of society, which is embroiled in moral decadence and where institutionalized and personal violence has become a way of life. Realizing the havoc this cultism has wrecked on both member and non-members of the academic community, all hands must be on deck to combat the menace.

Though international terrorism poses a threat to the protective capabilities of states, securities operatives of states and their mutually created global and regional organisations have not disappeared, nor have they ceded place completely to these violent non-state actor entities. Scholars such as Remo (2007), Klarevas (2004), and de Wijk (2002) have argued that the nature of threat posed by international terrorism does not only render traditional national security arrangements of nation-states inadequate to respond to the threats, but also in many respects have diminished state control and augmented and empowered the terrorist groups. This challenge to the dominance of the Westphalia state in international politics has become more prevalent as the state itself has become increasingly deficient.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government should ensure that students bring letters of attestation of good behaviour throughout the period of studentship thereby curtailing the membership of cult groups.
2. Seminars and workshops should be organised by the government for peer groups in the institutions so that they would have something meaningful to work in the future. Vocational teachers to develop more skills and potentials for effective performance in the field of arts.
3. Parents who prefer off-campus accommodation for their wards should ensure regular monitoring of such persons for good behaviour.
4. Parents need counselling in order to assist the various institutions in moulding the students for a brighter future.
5. Global agreements must be reached among states and their government for cooperation in various areas in order to curtail international crime and terrorism and reduce global insecurity and poverty and also bridge socio-economic inequalities which in most cases result in aggressive behaviour among the less privileged as exemplified by the Niger Delta militancy and Boko Haram insurgency.

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