

**THE IMPACT/CHALLENGES SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
“GBAALOO PYATAM Ogoni (G.P.O) IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION
CHAPTER”**

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Abstract

The Gbaaloo Pyatam Ogoni (G.P.O) is a social cultural organization which is one the components of social science in sustainable National development. This paper is actually to investigate the various contribution as well as the impact vis-à-vis the challenges of the social organizations. Apart from that, the paper is also to investigate the level of unity, corporation, vision oriented, how dynamic and purposeful leadership and well focused since the formation. At the end, the paper revealed that the “Gbaaloo Pyatam Ogoni has members in terms of social welfare services. Hence, this paper focuses on the contributions promotion of the entrepreneurship of tis members who have chosen some small scale enterprises for livelihood.

Introduction

Social organization is an integral part of sustainable development in any society. It is on record that very few countries within the framework of social organizations have achieved sustainable economic development without any corresponding growth in the economic sector; similarly, all countries or region that have a more rapid and sustainable growth in the economy, particularly the rural economy. There is a growing concern with regards to the current state of social science knowledge preparation programmes. This is as a result of recent events in the country which have questioned the relevance of current social knowledge construction and production in solving pertinent rational problems. This has graduated to the concern over the quality of our higher education institution graduates. Instead of contributing to the solutions of national problems, we find a situation in which the students we educate are themselves problems that require urgent rational solutions. This gave rise to “MAJASAN (1971) to wonder whether the time spent in our schools, colleges and universities in trying to get the rising generations education is not really wasted.

According to him “individuals and groups from these institutions are so involved in anti-social acts and uncompromising attitudes that many responsible citizens are genuinely concerned about the irrelevance of institutional education of life and good living”. Today, the level of problems requiring social knowledge has multiple considerably such that there is lack of congruence amongst what exist, what is known and the capacity to know and act. Faced with this crisis of relevance and the question of public legitimation, social science educations in Nigeria must begin to assess the foundations of its intellectual culture. This is the crux of the matter in the construction of social science knowledge with regards to contemporary problem solving in Nigeria. A new vista of opportunity must be sought to make social science knowledge emancipatory and empowering.

What is social science knowledge?

The word “science” was derived from ‘scientia’ meaning a particular branch of knowledge or study or discipline concern with studying a certain aspect of the universe. The role of sciences has been to “offer insights towards understanding the real world. This will mean providing understanding of end exploration for reality (Adeyemo and Ayokoyu, 2002). The methodology of science consists of systematic studies and its ultimate goal must be truths that are both universally and externally correct. The label “science” brings with it s set of presuppositions about rigor, evidence, generalization, logical analysis, objectivity, cumulateness, and the likelihood that are assertions that are made are true.

Social science is the scientific study of the structure and functions of society in a systematic way. The social science endeavors to describe, explain, and interpret the range of the social and behavioural realities of social agents. To refer to this body of findings as “science” is to claim a set of epistemic values about the nature of the methods of inquiry and evaluation that are used to arrive at and assess the conclusion offered about this domain.

Definition of Social Organizational/Example of Social Organizations

Social organizations as the topic pursuit, forms part of the micro economic sector in the economy. In every sector of the economy, there are categories of social organizational that operate within the constitutional rights of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

According to PLATO and Aristotle that are regarded as mercantilists and physiocrats looked at social organizations from different perspectives of life. Apart from this, different schools of thoughts viewed it from different angels. The Neoclassical and the orthodox economists tried to marriage the mercantilists/ physiocrats with the neoclassical and orthodox view respectively. From the mercantilists and physiocrats view, they saw social organizations as a social group that has aims and objectives to better the lives of its members and the public .

The neo-classical and the orthodox economist saw social organizations as an association that has granted freedom to operates, through the approval of business certificate premises and co-operation.

According to the researcher, he defined social organization as a form of pressure group that seeks for the welfare of its members from the government. They are involved in social activities within the economy which the government cannot do without them situation like the political era and youth restiveness. According to him, social organization is goal oriented

organization that ensures that the welfare of its members is adequately taken care of within the confines of the constitution of the social organizations.

What is sustainable Development?

Sustainable development can be defined as an integrated system of production practices having a site-specific that will, over the long term, depends, make the most efficient use of non-renewable and on human resources; an integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls, sustain the economic viability of human operations, and enhance the quality of life the citizenry as a hole (USDA, 1990). Sustainability demands that all the above be achieved without degrading the environmental to the extent it impairs its availability for the needs and use of future generations.

Constitutions of Sustainable Development

There is a tripartite involvement in sustainable development, namely the government, state government, the local levels, and the private sector. Each of these has key roles to play in an attempt to achieve the responsibility to create and maintain the necessary infrastructure for sustainable development. This includes extension and research services, in put and credit delivery guidelines, health and education services, marking structures and price systems, as well as communication and transport networks.

The private sector, on the other hand, has an important role to play in the development and production of such facilitates, subject to market mechanisms and government policy guidelines on the development and operation of the infrastructural facilitates. In additions to establishing and maintain efficient and effective supportive infrastructure, a central, concern of government in promoting sustainable development and by implication, sustainable economic development is to ensure that the social organizations are continually exposed to attractive productive options through market signals, so that they can implement environmentally, friendly and profitable production practices and systems. Experience teaches that under such circumstance government owned enterprises (G.O.E.S) can thrive with competitive advantages, if the market mechanisms are in place. Positioning investments for sustainability implies organizing directing, element for achieving sustainable and the improved development of the quality of life of the rural population. Government owned enterprises (G.O.E.S) can also function perpetually, if they have the popular management and are effectively monitored and controlled, but without unnecessary interference by government officials in the day-to-day operations. Sustainability does not imply private sector monopoly of the economic system. Hence, this paper focuses on contributions of social organizations in sustainable development.

Direction and Policy on Sustainable Development

When the administration of Rivers state came on board on 29th May, 1999, under the leadership of Sir (Dr.) Peter Odili, the State government has it as one of its policy. State towards a direction, resolved and committed itself to improve the quality of the citizenry, especially those in rural areas, through targeted people oriented policies which focus on employment, generation, poverty, alleviation household, food security and integrated rural development among others. A properly structured and systematically and conscientiously implemented

sustainable development plan conserve as the vehicle to enable government in collaboration with the private sector, to achieve the above outlined objectives.

Contributes of Social Organizations in Sustainable Development

Having vividly explained under the above sub-heading of the contributions of social organizations in sustainable development, we can now close home top specifically mention and itemize the various contributions of a social organizations such as the Gbaaloo Pyatam Ogoni development in the society. We refer to sustainability in terms of developments that can promote the welfare of an individual in the society, the contributions of social organization that can foster/enhance development in such a way that, the standard of living of human being are standardized.

- (a) One of the major contributes of the social organizations that sustain development in the society is the promotion of co-operation development. The co-operative business model is an imperative for the mobilization and promotion of the small scale and marginal operators in Agro and Allied Ventures for Sustainable regional rural development. Co-operative investments, create wealth sustain jobs, facilitate economic and social development, and enhance jobs, facilitate economic and social development, and enhance stability and peace in the communities in which they operate.
- (b) Social organizations assist the government in the area of provisions of some social amenities in the community of which they operate. They can decide to contract roads bridges if government can appreciate.
- (c) It acts a financial last resort to its members which enhances economic growth and development. Members, who are interested in investment, can request for some amount of money from the organizations for an investment and for the fact that he or she is a member, the leadership will oblige.
- (d) It fosters political development during electioneering campaign. In such a way that sustain and check excessive democratic principles.
- (e) Social organizations serve as catalyst in social engineering in such a way that they engineer social development such as building youth, centers, school to hand and achieve youth trainings.
- (f) No government (federal or state) seeks social organizations as a guild to its policies implementation as it affects all spectrum of the society.
- (g) Social organizations among its contributions attract government attention towards some development projects that has been abandoned with in the area operations.
- (h) Most of the social organization grants loans to certain categories of persons in the society. This loan in granted for setting up small scale enterprises (SCES) and to be paid back within a stipulated time as contained in the deed of agreement. This sub loan of course, promotes economic development because it touches the life of an individual who was privileged to win such loan.
- (i) Social organization achieve relative peace and security which is a social organization in this efforts of security assist the law enforcement agencies by ensuring that offenders of the law are brought to book as contained in the construction of the federal republic oOf Nigeria. Having stated the contribution of social organization, it became pertinent to be convinced that, they all foster and sustain development in the society. All contribution has the life of human beings.

Conclusion

The contributions of the social organization for sustainable development in the society. Pre-suppose a conducive and friendly environment for the promotion of micro-economic activities. The success of any social organizations in the state depends to a large extent on the provision of adequate basic infrastructure in the rural communities of their operations. No country has ever succeeded in achieving sustainable development and in providing its population with the basic needs or improved conditions of living without having to mobilize organize into viable groups, economically empowered and actively involve the masses in the rural areas in the production and contribution process of its economy.

It is my professional view that there is no place, for individualism in promoting sustainable development. Consequently, sustainability of investments can only be achieved through concerted efforts of the state and local government, in partnership with the social organization as the private sector whereby government holds a minority share.

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