AN APPRAISAL OF AMNESTY ON OIL PRODUCING AREAS OF NIGERIA, OHAJI / EGBEMA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN FOCUS

EMMANUEL UZOMA ODUKWE (PhD)
Department of Public Administration
Madonna University
Nigeria

Abstract
It is quite obvious that the ill treatment or unjust consideration of the living status of the people living in oil producing area by the government and oil companies have in most cases resulted to violence by the inhabitants. To further engage in prosecutions of these massive numbers of violators who are trying to claim their right through violence seems so unfair equally, thus, amnesty is required from the government. This paper tries to appraise the impact of amnesty on oil producing areas of Nigeria. Taking an instance of, Ohaji / Egbeama Local Government Area, Imo State. secondary data and primary data was employed in which survey method was adopted-Simple random sampling was used to select 57 respondents as the sample size to be a fair representation of the entire population. Simple percentage and chi-square was used in testing the hypothesis. The research findings proved the fact that there is significant relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development of Nigeria. The study also affirmed that amnesty is an effective tool in bringing peace in the oil producing area. The paper further recommends that Amnesty programme should be encouraged and compensation should be granted to citizen living within the oil producing area.

Keywords: Amnesty, Oil Exploration, Government, Oil Companies and Violence.

Introduction
The essence or advantages of using amnesty in oil producing areas may include showing compensation of the effect caused during the exploitation of the oil that is situated within the environment, avoiding expensive prosecutions (especially when massive numbers of violators are involved); prompting violators to come forward who might otherwise have eluded authorities; and promoting reconciliation between offenders and society. Nigeria as a country known for her oil producing capacity should endevour to embrace amnesty as a way of compensation to those areas where these oil are located. Take for example the case of Egbeama Local Government Area (L.G.A), Bayelsa state and the Niger Delta as a whole. The Niger Delta is one of the 10 most important wetland and coastal marine ecosystems in the world and is home to some 31 million people. The Egbeama and the Niger Deltas are also the location of massive oil deposits, which have been extracted for decades by the government of Nigeria and by multinational oil companies. Oil has generated an estimated $600 billion since the 1960s.

Despite this, the majority of the Niger Delta's population lives in poverty. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) describes the region as suffering from "administrative neglect, crumbling social infrastructure and services, high unemployment, social deprivation, abject poverty, filth and squalor, and endemic conflict."

The majority of the people of the Niger Delta do not have adequate access to clean water or health-care. Their poverty, in contrast with the wealth generated by oil, has become one of the world's most disturbing examples of the "resource curse".

It is on this regard that this research will try to uncover the concept of amnesty and its impact on oil producing areas in Nigeria.

Pollution and environmental damage caused by the oil boom have resulted in violations of rights to health and healthy environment, the right to good living standard (including the right to food and water).

"Oil companies have been exploiting Nigeria's weak regulatory system for too long,” said Audrey Gaughran of Amnesty International, "They do not adequately prevent environmental damage and they frequently fail to properly address the devastating impact that their bad practice has on people's lives."
The level of poverty and sufferings caused as a result of the activities of the oil industries on the environment have resulted to armed groups increasingly demanding greater control of resources in the region, and engage in large-scale theft of oil and the ransoming of oil workers.

Government reprisals against militancy and violence frequently involve excessive force, and communities are subjected to violence and collective punishment, deepening anger and resentment. It’s on this background that the issues of amnesty become a “condition sine qua non” (a condition that we cannot do without).

Statement Of The Problem

For the people in oil producing area such as Egbeama L.G.A in Imo State, Bayelsa state and Niger Delta as a whole, environmental quality and sustainability are fundamental to their overall wellbeing and development. According to UNDP, more than 60 per cent of the people in the region depend on the natural environment for their livelihood. For many, the environmental resource base, which they use for agriculture, fishing and the collection of forest products, is their principal or sole source of food. Pollution and environmental damage, therefore, pose significant risks to human rights and life as well.

Oil spills, waste dumping and gas flaring are endemic in the oil producing areas. This pollution, which has affected the area for decades, has damaged the soil, water and air quality. Hundreds of thousands of people are affected, particularly the poor and those who rely on agriculture such as fishing and farming.

The human rights implications are serious, to an extent and have received little attention from government of Nigeria or the oil companies. Thus, the problematic issue facing this work is to enumerate the importance of amnesty and impact it will have if properly administered in such areas especially, Egbeama L.G A in Imo State, Nigeria.

Objectives of The Study

Having stated the problems and background of the study, it is now obvious that sorting solution to the problems and troubles associated with oil.

Stood at over 5,000 who submitted to the program as well as the volume and nature of the weapons surrendered. It goes without saying that this success has brought relief to the nation; but more importantly to the inhabitants of the region. Perhaps the biggest beneficiaries remain the players in the oil and gas industry whose business was virtually brought to its knees.

A Threat To Oil Industry

The amnesty had become, not only a way to peace, but also the only way to save an industry on which the very livelihood of the nation depends. Starting from 2006, the various militant groups, with the Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta (Mend) leading the pack, had systematically damaged a good part of the infrastructure in the oil and gas industry. Some analysts use the word 'cripple’ to describe the extent of damage done. Flow stations were bombed, well heads were destroyed, pipelines were bombed, lots of oil workers and their family members were threatened and kidnapped, petrol tankers were hijacked, jetties were destroyed while oil companies have been asked to pull out of the region with future projects threatened. It was a very long nightmare for an entire industry while it seemed no hope was in sight. Violence in the delta eventually cut Nigeria's oil output by about a fifth since early 2006, forcing the major oil firms to declare force majoure and remove all but essential staff. These events also gnawed on the country's earnings, exacerbating the impact of the global downturn. As a result of incessant of attacks on its facilities, Shell, at a point, announced a total closure of its operational activities in Delta and Egbeama L.G.A in Imo States. The oil giants said the action was sequel to five devastating attacks it suffered between January and June this year 2014. "With increasing attacks in the field, it is very unsafe for staff and contract personnel to maintain production. This will impact negatively, on the federal Government's revenues and our revenues also,” a Shell source said. The shut-in rendered Shell incapable of loading crude oil for export and forced Nigeria to suffer a loss of 1.3 million barrels of crude oil per day. As an aside, the violence has effectively affected the stability of oil price in the international market.

Fatade, Wale (2009)

Unconditional Amnesty

Yar’Adua proclaimed the amnesty on June 24, 2009 and it provides for unconditional pardon for all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in militant struggle or the commission of offences during militant activities in the Niger Delta.
The programme was first announced in June, 2009. Timiebi Konparno, spokesman for the government amnesty committee, said at the time that the plan provides unconditional pardon to those who turn in their arms, register and take part in reintegration programs.

Militants Demands

In a move that irked even their own supporters and outraged many, the militant groups responded to the amnesty offer with terms and conditions. A spokesman said, "Sequel to our tenable negations with commanders of militans involved, the right and realistic approach is the irrevocable recovery of arms obtained illegally. To completely and permanently resolve the crisis in the Niger Delta, the following terms must be unequivocally ascertained.

The Federal Government shall pay N300, 000 per an AK47 and two magazines. The federal government shall construct sustainable three bedroom flats at low cost. The buildings which must be constructed in their places of choice within the Niger Delta shall be exclusively for militants and sundry youths who shall undertake to pay the cost due within ten years.

The Post Amnesty Era

The government has successfully executed the amnesty program thought at a great cost. While the demands of the militants were not accepted, the program though, left a big hole in government's pocket. Agreeing to pay each of the over 5000 repentant militant a N65, 000 monthly allowance while providing training for them is, no doubt, very costly.

The improved production level of crude oil from around 1 million barrel to over 2.4 million barrels within a short time can be a smart bargain for the government. That the fortunes of the government has improved, it goes without saying that the oil companies are fully back to business. The peace and progress will endure, many believe. All that needed remains managing the post amnesty era well given that there are those still aggrieved and weapons that remain, reports say, dwarfs those submitted.

Amnesty Impact Positively On The Economy

Only few people will believe that the oil rich Niger Delta region that was thrown into immeasurable state of terrorism, kidnapping, killing and insecurity will once again experience peace it was not a period anybody would wish to identify with it was an era people will sleep with one eye open. Development activities were stalled. Construction works in parts of the region stopped as militants kidnapped construction workers for ransom. The Niger Delta crisis also affected oil production in the country and this affected national economy.

The unrest cut Nigeria's oil production by a million barrels a day, allowing Angola to overtake it as Africa's top oil producer. In a bid to stern the Niger Delta crisis, and its attendant economic consequence on the nation. The federal government on August 11, 2009 declared amnesty for all the militants. The 60 day amnesty expired on October 6, 2009 and since then, peace has returned to the oil rich region. What is the economic implication the return of peace in the region? Here are the views of Nigerians on the subject matter.

Nigeria has been in a 2008 state and its economic strength over the years could not be stable, especially with the return of democracy since 1999 till date. The unrest in the Niger Delta has only cut Nigeria's oil production-by a million barrels a day, allowing Angola to overtake it as Africa's top oil producers.

"Now that militants have accepted the offer of amnesty and have surrendered their arms, oil production will increase and this will impact on Nigeria's income. But there maybe no economic strength both in the region and the nation at large. Sounding optimistic, he said there would be a change because the process of the amnesty is an eye opener to the nation's leaders. The intensity of the unrest in Niger Delta has over the years drawn the attention of international communities and the researcher believes there will be no child's play.

He, however, advised the federal government not only to initiate post amnesty policies but try as much as possible to implement them to the letter to make Nigeria a proud place to live like Ghana, South Africa etc.

But he regretted that Nigerian Government anchors its economic strength on oil production which, according to him, will sometime cease to flow and other countries that have their mainstay, on agriculture will leave Nigeria behind because these might be no enough money to invest more on agriculture.

Fatade, Wale (2009) believes that the amnesty is a good omen for the nation especially the Niger Delta region as government will now concentrate on the economic development of the state. Again, he said
the companies and industries that close their shops in the wake of insecurity in the state will bounce back to life, and the move will give the citizens an opportunity to be employed.

The divisional police in-charge Abali Park Station, Sheman Gana (2009) says the return of peace in the oil-rich Niger Delta region will improve Nigeria's external reserves as the nation will witness improved production of crude oil which will fetch huge revenue for the nation. According to him, the peace will pave way for development in all sectors of the economy.

Walker, Andrew (2009) commended Yar'Adua administration in its efforts to bring back peace, but advised not to relent in meeting the government up with the youths demand so that "we will not return to the status quo".

Fatade, Wale (2009) says "though it is not the end yet, the government must come out to fulfil its promises. Government must be prepared more than ever before to address the problem of the region. Then and only then can we begin to see the countries economy grow. We just hope and believe this amnesty programme works effectively once the boys are convinced and they come out, it will be a good start.

Camarota, S. (2006), an Estate Surveyor noted that the amnesty would return confidence to investors and businesses that left the city as a result of insecurity. According to him, most of the vacated properties would be re-occupied and this is a boom for rental and commercial properties while unveiling CARMRIV 2009, Hon Marcus Nle-Ejii, the Rivers State Commissioner for Culture and Tourism said amnesty will open tourism window with import on security as tourist and investors would exploit the state.

Mr. Oseni Olasumbo, businessman agrees that if the federal government is sincere with its promises. The Niger Delta region and indeed the nation are in for good times. Though he noted that "our leaders have not shown enough commitment in moving the nation forward, expressed happiness on how the amnesty programme is unfolding so far.

A lecturer in the University of Science and Technology, Nkpolu, Port Harcourt, who pleaded anonymity says the amnesty has a negative effect on economy. There will be high inflation rate as the prices of goods and services will fluctuate, there will be corruption in the society as most of these boys will join the '419' business, the lecturer declared, adding that government would embark on redundancy in most of the federal parastatals or agency so as to meet up with the settlement.

A businessman who would not give out his details disagreed with the lecturers. He said the amnesty would have positive effect on the economy as the output of crude oil has increased considerably from 1.1 million barrel per day to 2 million barrel, tie said also that in the general sense of security in the Niger Delta, "oil companies" in the Niger Delta will boom back to work unlike before.

NYSC member who gave his name as Michael said "with the militant accepting the amnesty, there will be crude oil will increase". This, he added bring more development in the country as 80% derivation conies from oil. He also says that this will curb unemployment as most of the boys in the creek will be gainfully engaged in various skills that will keep them busy.

He also said that as peace returns to the Niger Delta region, foreign investor will return and invest and poverty will be alleviated.

A civil servant who simply identified himself as Patrick saw the amnesty as era of new peace that will usher in much money in circulation as most companies will come back to life.

Current Issue In Amnesty In Nigeria Delta and Achievements

Amnesty Programme: 29 Niger Delta Youths Undergo Lufthansa Test

Twenty-nine Niger Delta youths who emerged as new pilots under the Presidential Amnesty Programme (PAP) are to be type rated on particular 27 aircraft at the Lufthansa airline in Frankfurt, Germany and CAE Aviation facility in Oxford, United Kingdom.

Mr. Kinsley Kuku, special adviser to the President on Niger Delta and chairman PAP, who disclosed this in Lagos recently, said the youths were earlier trained as pilots in South Africa. Kuku disclosed that the delegates have not only attained the Private Pilot License (PPL) but that they have also gotten their Commercial Pilot License (CPL), which allows them to operate commercial airplanes.

He added that for these pilots to operate commercial airplanes effectively, they will be going for type-rating programme at the two facilities in Germany and the United Kingdom.

Kuku expressed delight that the two aviation institutions have accepted to give the delegates type rating courses, urging them to take their training very serious and to also make Nigeria proud. He also urged the delegates not to allow them to be carried away by the success they have recorded so far, tasking them to re-double their efforts and perform better than they did at the Africa Union Aviation Academy and Flight Training Services in South Africa.
Kuku also disclosed that a number of the Niger Delta youths under the PAP programme are also undergoing pilot training in South Africa, Greece, Jordan and United Arab Emirate.

On the oil theft and illegal oil bunkering conference, Kuku said President Goodluck Jonathan has on several occasions expressed dismay over the increasing oil theft in the Niger Delta and as a result has resolved to stem the ugly tide.

He added that it is in line with Mr. President’s strategy to curb the current trend that this conference is looking at community based solution. Meanwhile, participants at the forum have called on the security agencies to fish out the bigger thieves and illegal bunkers instead of parading the petty thieves.

They also advocated that the products seized from the oil thieves should be taken to tank farms instead of further destroying the environment by burning them.

Post-amnesty plan to embrace all Niger Delta Youths, Uduaghan reveals to CNBC TV

Delta State Governor, Dr. Emmanuel Uduaghan has stated that the post-amnesty programme of the Federal Government would accommodate all youths in the Niger-Delta Region including those who did not carry arms during the violent period of the crisis. The Governor said that skill acquisition are been built to accommodate the youths, those that dropped out of school will be reabsorbed to continue their education.

He said this while fielding questions from a Crew of (CNBC) Customers News and Business Channel, a broadcasting outfit based in South Africa,

He also said that the State Government has its own post-amnesty plan for the youths in the region which includes the re-building of the destroyed towns of Okorokoko and Ughorodo. Apart from accommodation, the new towns will have all the basic infrastructures as well as provide sources of livelihood for the people.

According to him the Governors Forum supports deregulation of the oil sector as it would remove a lot of vices from the sector and provide better services for Nigerians.

According to him "The Governors’ Forum has put up its decision to support the deregulation of the oil sector. It will help remove a lot of vices in the sector.

Dr. Uduaghan who gave the assurance while making a presentation on the investment potentials of the state during the 10th anniversary of the Nigeria-South Africa Bi-National Commission in Abuja said the state had created a peaceful environment for investment to thrive.

The session was rounded up with a brief address by the Deputy President of South Africa Mr. Kgalema Motlanthe who said that for Nigeria and South Africa to achieve their socio-economic goals they need to re-double the effort of improving the economic growth of both countries. Present at the forum were the Vice President, Dr. Goodluck Jonathan, representatives of the government of Nigeria and South Africa, captains of industries among others.

FG Set To Conclude Post-Amnesty Programme In 2013

Special Adviser to the President on Niger Delta Matters, Mr. Kingsley Kuku, who spoke, Monday, at the departure briefing for 146 former

Respondents Characteristics And classification

A total of 50 questionnaires were sent out to respondents and 50 questionnaires were filled and returned. The table below shows the data from respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2014

From the above data, 20 of respondents are male which represent 40% while 30 of the respondents are female representing 60%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status of Respondents</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2014
From the above data 30 of the respondents are married which represent 60% while 20 of the respondents are single representing 40%.

**Table 3. Age Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 and above</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** field survey 2014

From the above data 10% of the respondents are from 18 to 25 years old, 30% of the respondents are from 26 to 35 year old, 40% of the 43 respondents are from 36-45 year old while 20% of the respondents are 46 years old and above.

**Table 4. Academic qualification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WAEC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OND/NCE</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HND/BS.C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS.C</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** field survey 2014

The table above shows that 20% of the respondent academic qualification are WAEC, 30% of the respondents fall within OND/NCE, and 20 respondents with 40% have HND/BS.c, while 10% of the respondents have MS.c and above.

**Presentation and analysis of Data according to research questions**

**Question 1:** Is the idea of Amnesty a just movement towards the amendment of the damages caused by oil companies?

**Table 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** field survey 2014

The table above shows that 90% of the respondents agree that Amnesty is a just movement towards the amendment of the damages caused by oil companies while 30% of the respondents do not agree.

**Question 2:** Do you believe that the activities of the oil company in oil producing areas have caused more harm than good to the inhabitants of the environment?
Range | No of respondents | Percentage %
---|---|---
Yes | 40 | 80%
No | 0 | 20%
Total | 50 | 100%

Source: field survey 2014

The above table show that 80% of the respondents agreed that the activities of the oil company in oil producing areas have caused more harm than good to the inhabitants of the environment while 20% of respondents disagree.

**Question 3:** Is it true that refusal to recognize all undemocratic decrees (for instance, Land Use Decree and Petroleum Decree etc) have robbed the people's right to ownership and control of their lives and resources?

| Range | No of respondents | Percentage %
---|---|---
Yes to a great extent | 20 | 40%
Yes to some extent | 25 | 50%
No it has not | 5 | 10%
Total | 50 | 100%

Source: field survey 2014

The table above shows that 20 respondents representing 40% of the total responses and 25 respondents representing 50% of the total responses chose yes to a great extent and yes to some extent respectively while 5 respondent representing 10% of the total responses denied the fact that the refusal to recognize all undemocratic decrees (for instance, Land use Decree and Petroleum Decree etc) have robbed the people's right to ownership and control of their lives and resources.

**Question 4:** To what extent can amnesty help in the eradication of violence in oil producing areas?

| Range | No of respondents | Percentage %
---|---|---
To a great extent | 35 | 70%
To a minimal extent | 10 | 20%
To no extent | 5 | 10%
Total | 50 | 100%

Source: field survey 2014

It is quite obvious then to assert that amnesty have helped in the eradication of violence in oil producing areas as 35 respondents representing 70% of the total responses agreed to this fact while 10 respondents representing 20% of the total responses agreed with some doubt while 5 respondent representing 10% of the total responses objected to this fact.

**Question 5:** Do you believe that amnesty reduces the violation and vandalization of oil facilities?

| Range | No of respondents | Percentage %
---|---|---
Yes To a great extent | 20 | 40%
Yes To some extent | 10  | 20%  
No it has not     |   20 | 40%  
Total             |   50 | 100% 

Source field survey 2013

From the above table 20 respondents representing 40% of the total responses is of the opinion that amnesty have reduced the violation and vandalization of oil facilities while 10 respondents representing 20% of the total responses said that success is to some extent and on the opposing side was. 20 respondent representing 20% of the entire responses that observed that the government have never succeeded in the fight against violation and vandalization of oil facilities?

Question 6: Amnesty brought about sustainable peace in most oil producing area such as Niger Delta Region, making the ex-militants to embrace peace and to surrender their weapons. What do you think will happen if amnesty is withdrawn? Table .11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violation and vandalization of oil facilities will be in the increase</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty and injustice will prevail</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No much will change</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source field survey 2014

Analyzing the above table proves the fact that violation and vandalization of oil facilities will be in the increase if amnesty is withdrawn with 30 respondents representing 60% of the total responses adhering to this fact while 20 respondents representing 40% of the total responses is of the view that poverty and injustice will prevail.

Question 7: Is there any significant relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: field survey 2014

From the above analysis, there is relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development with 35 respondents representing 70% of the total respondents attesting to this fact while 15 respondents representing 30% of the total respondents saying no to this fact.

Test of Hypothesis

To test the hypothesis that is earlier formulated in the course of this research.
I have the null (Ho) alternate (H1) hypothesis. The chi-square technique is used to test the hypothesis.

Ho  There is no significant relationship between Amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development
H\textsubscript{1} There is significant relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development

**Question 7**: Is there any significant relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>No of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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**Source**: field survey 2014

**Table for observed frequency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Yes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Mgt</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notable individuals</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary staff</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculation of expected frequency, we use

\[ RT = \text{Row total} \]
\[ Ct = \text{Column total} \]
\[ Gt = \text{Grand total} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses</th>
<th>Top Mgt</th>
<th>Middle mgt</th>
<th>Auxiliary Mgt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>( 25 \times 35 )</td>
<td>( 10 \times 35 )</td>
<td>( 15 \times 35 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>( 25 \times 15 )</td>
<td>( 10 \times 15 )</td>
<td>( 15 \times 15 )</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
<td>( \frac{50}{50} )</td>
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</table>

**Expected Frequency TABLE**

<table>
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<th>Responses</th>
<th>Top Mgt</th>
<th>Customer</th>
<th>Auxiliary staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-square formula

\[ X^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i} \]
Where:
Oi  =  Observed frequency
Ei  =  Expected Frequency
Σ   =  Summation

Contingency table for calculating chi-square ($X^2$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oi</th>
<th>Ei</th>
<th>(Oi - Ei)</th>
<th>(Oi - Ei)^2</th>
<th>(Oi-Ei)/Ei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>0.357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>16.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>-7.5</td>
<td>56.25</td>
<td>5.357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CalX^2</td>
<td>26.325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DECISION RULE**

We reject null hypothesis of independence at 0.05 level of significance, if the computed value of the tested statistics ($X^2$) exceeds the critical value of 0.95 for (r-1) (c-1) degree of freedom.

Before we take our decision, we must compute (r - 1) (c-1) degree of freedom.

Where:
R   =  Number of rows
C   =  Number of columns
(r-1) (c-1) degree of freedom (3-1) (2-1)
(2) (1)

Since 26.325 is greater than $X^2$ 0.95, we reject null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusion:**

I then accept the alternate hypothesis (HO which states that there is significant relationship between amnesty granted to oil producing area and economic development.

**CONCLUSION**

Most oil producing areas has suffered for decades from oil spills, which occur both on land and offshore. Oil spills on land destroy crops and damage the quality and productivity of soil that communities use for farming. Oil in water damages fisheries and contaminates water that people drink and use for other domestic activities.

There are a number of reasons why oil spills happens frequently in the Niger Delta region especially in Ohaji/Egbema Area of Imo State. Spills result from corrosion of oil pipes, poor maintenance of infrastructure or oil facilities, spills or leaks during processing at refineries, human error and as a consequence of deliberate vandalism or theft of oil.
It is on this ground that the post amnesty programme was initiated to create jobs for our youths as an alternative to violence. The increase in crude oil production from 700,000 barrels per day to 2.5 million barrels per day is the direct consequence of the Amnesty Programme instituted.
RECOMMENDATION

Having analyzed the concept of amnesty and the welfare of the people in the oil producing areas, the following recommendation will go a long way to eradicating violence and vandalization of oil facilities in other words stimulate peace in those areas.

1. For the need to eradicate violence in most of the oil producing areas, the governments should enact laws and regulation that will strengthen the already existing ones to provide the necessary procedure that will ensure the safety of the people living within the areas.

2. It will be quite encouraging to establish agencies that will see to the education of the masses especially those living in oil producing areas on how to manage their land and natural resources in such a way that the polluted areas will not affect them beyond control.

3. Amnesty programme should be encouraged and compensation should be granted to citizen living within the oil producing area since their land and river could be polluted during the extraction and exploitation of the oils in their land.

4. The government should make sure that the amnesty programme is well monitored in other to ensure efficient and effective administration of the programme.

5. The government should create skill acquisition centers to help the youth acquire entrepreneurial knowledge, in order to go into creative business.

6. Government should also provide social amenities for them, such as electricity, good road, portable water e.t.c in order to help elevate them to certain extent.

With these, the research thinks it is going to go a long in the eradication of violence and vandalization of oil facilities in the oil producing areas especially Ohaji/Egbema Imo State, Nigeria in otherwords restore peace to their land.
References


Charles J. O (2010), *Sociological Theory: A historical and analytical approach on man and society*, Lagos: Serenity publishers
