



Responsible And Responsive Governance: Antidote For National Development

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined carefully the effects of irresponsible and irresponsive governance in Nigeria. A country is said to be operating good governance when its governance is responsible, responsive, transparent, accountable and participatory. There is a nexus between good governance and national development because good governance helps to organize the economy with a view to achieving better standard of living for the citizens. On the other hand, bad governance breeds poverty, insecurity, corruption, cultism, kidnapping, unsuitable and inadequate shelter, unreasonable national minimum living wage, scarcity of petrol, unemployment, lack of social infrastructure, basic necessities of life such as water, roads, energy, medical facilities and unpatriotic citizenry. Based on this study, it was recommended that the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria should discharge her constitutional responsibility as enshrined in Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic, 1999, as amended which provides that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government among others”.

Keywords: Unemployment, Corruption, Environmental Degradation, Cultism, Kidnapping

INTRODUCTION

Government has been rubbished and bastardized by successive regimes in Nigeria. These regimes failed, neglected and refused to tackle the socio-economic and socio-political problems of Nigeria because they are not responsible, responsive, transparent and accountable to Nigerians. The spiral effects of failed governments in Nigeria are that Nigerians have no food on their tables and live in houses not fit for beast. Social infrastructure, basic necessities of life such as water, roads, energy and medical facilities are far beyond their reach and completely lacking, it shows on the faces of Nigerians that they are suffering untold hardship from rising cost of living and further devaluation of the Naira. This does not augur well for Nigeria being the sixth (6th) largest producer of oil in the world.

It is instructive to know that responsible, responsive and good governance is premised upon dedicated, disciplined, transparent, prudent, sincere and accountable leadership as well as good followership. Responsible government articulates poor citizen`s interest in public policy making, thus ensuring that their concerns are reflected in public policies.

Good governance is about effective and transparent leadership that produces results, which together transform the socio-economic condition of a nation. It ensures the political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in a society and the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable are heard in decision making over the allocation of development resources (Obi, Nwachukwu and Obiora, 2008:200). Nigeria is endowed with natural and human resource yet Nigerians are generally poor. They lack the resources necessary to sustain themselves. The Nigerian successive governments have failed in their constitutional responsibility as contained in Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, as amended, which provides that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the

primary purpose of government". It is sad that successive regimes in Nigeria could not provide jobs for Nigerians when they cannot find one and right to work could not be guaranteed. The Nigerian governments could not give the Nigerian citizens the opportunity to participate in the running of the Nigerian economy. The Nigerian governments through the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) has conceded almost all the federal government owned corporations to private hands who no doubt made such sales and conversions to themselves at give-away-prices.

This paper seeks to discuss what governance means, the spiral effects of bad, irresponsible and unresponsive government in Nigeria and makes recommendations with a view to making the security and welfare of Nigerian the primary purpose of Nigerian government as enshrined in Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, as amended.

Objectives Of The Study

The main thrust of this study is to identify the effects of unresponsive and irresponsible governance with a view to improving governance in Nigeria.

ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

A country or state is adjudged to be operating good governance when its government is effective, transparent, accountable, participatory, equitable and internationally acceptable. Governance is also defined as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development" (World Bank, 1992:1).

Kpi (cited in Eminiue, 2015:133 -134) sees governance as "the total ability to organize, synthesize and direct the various actions of the working parts of a government machinery in order for such a government to perform meaningful, creditably and acceptable to perform meaningful, credibly and acceptably.

Going further, Onwubiko and Nwachukwu (2006:87), posit that "the nature and character of good governance are transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation, respect for human rights, rule of law, responsiveness to the needs of the people, efficiency in Public Administration, development oriented leadership and development oriented budgeting.

Relying on the work of Adedeji (1993:33 -34), he maintains that "there is now a general acceptance of the proposition that is extremely difficult, if not impossible to launch a process of socio-economic transformation by means of which genuine and sustained social and economic progress can take place in a country where good governance is absent. Africa needs good governance and democratically determined development".

Similarly, there is a solid relationship between good governance and development. Good governance helps to set the economy of an upward path thus leading to higher standard of living for the citizenry. Good governance guarantees the right to health, adequate housing, sufficient food, quality education, fair justice and personal security. In a simple term, good governance ensures that rule of law promotes due process, improves efficiency, facilitates accountability, tackles corruption, salutes excellence; insist on productivity and delivers high quality services to the people.

Again, good governance is about effective and transparent leadership that produces results, which together transforms the socio-economic conditions of the nation? On his part, Eminiue (2005:133 – 140) prefers to classify good governance as one of the external factors that determines public policies especially in developing countries.

Bad governance on the other hand has a lot of negative consequences for public policy making and for any nation in general. The consequences include postponed growth and social development, "lawlessness syndrome", and the vicious circle of poverty and underdevelopment leading to a social violence, crime, corruption and instability" (World Development Report, 1974: 4 -15).

Having reasoned from the above, (Quashigah, 1995:293), believes that "the main ingredients of governance on which there is broad agreement in the literature are accountability of government, protection of fundamental human rights, respect for the rule of law and high degree of commitment to ensuring justice, avoidance of negative or reverse discrimination, the liberalization of the political system, especially the empowerment of the people at the grassroots.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework applied for this paper is the Structural Functional Analysis. The most notable proponents of the theory were Parsons Talcott, William C. Mitchell, Gabriel Almond and David E. Apter. The theory provides a consistent and integrated theory from which can be derived explanatory hypothesis relevant to all aspects of political system. The nexus between structural – functionalism theory and the state and the society is predicted upon the premise that a society consists of complicated networks of social relations between individuals and groups.

The state is one of the many complex groups in the society. Other groups in the society include the family, ethnic and religious groups, workers and employers associations and so on. A society is an association of human beings. The authority the state derives from the control; which it claims over a society, that authority is exercised by the government. These groups are very independent and do not own their origin and goals to the state.

The state is the overriding authority in the territorial area, or among people in which other groups exist. The state is the most important among various groups in the society in the sense that it claims ultimate authority over a territory with people and a clearly defined boundary. In any case, the state is not identical with or the same as society. As the state the machinery of society, the government is the organization or instrument of both the state and society. Government is therefore a narrower term than the state and even more narrower than the society, being only one path of both. The state includes both the government and a society over whom the state claims control.

The state is relatively permanent association but government is less permanent, in the sense that law which particular government make, execute and interpret as well as the individual who exercise the power of government do change from time to time. The state and government depend on each other for organization and realization of the needs and capacities of a society.

THE SPIRAL EFFECTS OF BAD, IRRESPONSIBLE AND IRRESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE

One of the spiral effects of bad, irresponsible and irresponsible governance is unemployment. Unemployment has been defined as “the non utilization of human resources or more correctly, that part of the labour force which is available, capable and willing of productive employment. (Yesufu, 2000:212 – 213). Unemployment across all ages, groups, educational strata and geopolitical entities.

Unemployment is responsible for the high rate of poverty in Nigeria. Nigerians are unemployed. The government has failed in its responsibility to provide jobs for the citizens when they cannot find one. Nigerians are not maintained during the period of their unemployment. Unemployment insurance scheme, which citizens partly contribute is not available. In Nigeria, the right to work cannot be guaranteed.

In addition, with bad governance, the Nigerian economy is now capital driven economy, which is controlled by the bourgeois and compradors. This negates the provisions of Section 14 (2) (b) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 as, amended, which provides that Nigeria shall have a mixed economy, an economy which allows participation of both private and public sectors. The successive governments had totally lost focus and completely confused to even know and determined what basic prices are so as to cushion and mitigate the harsh effects of economic trends on Nigerians. Also, Nigerian citizens have no access to qualitative education The public school meant for the children of Nigerians are lacking basic amenities and infrastructure that enhance learning. The enabling environment that makes learning conducive is lacking. Many political leaders send their wards abroad for education.

A further effect of bad governance is corruption. The evidence of corruption are the scandalous news that have been on the mass media. The menace of corruption leads to slow movement of files in offices, police extortion and slow traffic on the highways, port congestion, queues at passport offices and petrol stations, ghost workers syndrome, rigging of elections (Dike, 2005) in (Ekaba and Uzuazoraro: 2012), blocking, sales of marks, involvement of students and lecturers in examination malpractices at all levels of education, malpractice in banking and financial houses, in administration and researches amongst others. Nigeria’s image abroad has been damaged as a result of corruption. According to the former World Bank President, Robert McNamara, “African politicians have used the state to reward themselves and their

supporters with jobs and contracts, public monopolies and illicit (unearned) income and the state in turn has become increasingly effective as a producer of goods and services” (Cited in Eminue, 2015:124).

In addition, Patricia Adam of Probe International, a Toronto based environmental group has charged that “in most cases, the World Bank and Western governments knew that substantial portions of their loans to (African countries), up to 30% went directly into pockets of corrupt officials for their personal use. (Financial Post, May, 1999).

The procurement of arms and equipment in the Armed Forces and Defence sectors from 2007 to 2015 indicated that there were shady deals that involved billions of naira and United States dollars. Nigerian Air Force (NAF) bought two non-recommended, non air worthy helicopters for N136,944,000.00 instead of N30 million each. Bought four used Alpha-jets for Nigerian Air Force (NAF) at \$7,180,000 delivered only two. Between Septembers, 2009 and May 2015, Nigerian Air force spent N15 billion on Alpha jets maintenance, paid over N4 billion for contract not executed (Nwabughighu, 2016).

Also, the Abuja Division of the Federal High Court on the 15th day of January 2016, remanded he embattled national publicity secretary of the People’s Democratic Party. The people’s Democratic Party spokesman who is facing trial alongside his firm, Destra Investment Limited over alleged N400m fraud. From November 2014, he received N400m from the erstwhile National Security Adviser, (Nnochiri, 2016).

On the fight against corruption that has ravaged every segment of the society, Emeka Anyaoku said that although, Nigeria was described as most prayerful country, we are yet to see that translate to improved morals in the society. This is high level of corruption everywhere including that of exam malpractice where parents even encourage the wards to indulge (Igata, 2016, p. 9).

Besides, physical or environmental degradation is another effect of bad governance. This situation has caused untold hardship to Nigerians. In Nigeria, environmental degradation is occasioned by oil exploration and exploitation by oil companies operating in Nigeria. Environmental degradation is also caused by activities of rural dwellers with a view to earning their living. Rural dwellers are involved in extractive and destructive activities that cause environmental degradation. Constant destruction of the natural resources endowment leads to low agricultural productivity in Nigeria. This is one of the reasons why poverty in Nigeria is endemic. Rural dwellers are more vulnerable to environmental disasters and they do not have the techniques for solving the problems of environmental degradation. In Nigeria cities poverty ridden Nigerians live in slums and ghettos that are not fit for beast thereby exposing themselves to hazards as improper waste disposal, unsafe water, overcrowding and other health problems. There is environmental degradation and neglect by companies prospecting for oil in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The Niger Deltans are not treated as Nigerians against the backdrop of the reports of violence against them. Without the black gold, Nigeria would have been radically different from what we know. The Niger Delta issue has become a reference point in the struggle for justice, equity and fairness and the restructuring of the Nigerian federalism remain committed.

The Nigerian bad successive governments have proved that they care more for the extraction of oil wealth than for the welfare of the people in Niger Delta. The unvarnished reality is that whenever the Niger Deltans sought autonomy from the colonial time till date, they got not their own institutions but agencies set up by the Federal government to manage their affairs. The Niger Deltans are treated as minors who cannot be full participants in their own cause, the gap between responsibility and aspirations have been filled by the dual violence of the state and oil companies seeking to contain dissent of several communal movements from the badly mauled various groups fighting against the oppression of Niger Delta.

A gas pipeline in Warri South-West Local Government Area, Delta State, converging gas from Escravos – Warri – Lagos, Abuja, property of the Nigerian Gas Company (NGC) was bombed, in what many suspected to be recommencement of hostilities in the Niger-Delta Region. A riverside dweller said that they do not know what is going to happen next, but there has been tension since last night over the bombing and many residents are afraid that it could continue. Some residents are already fleeing their communities because they suspect that government would deploy security agents to hunt for those bombing the pipeline and they do not want to be caught in the ensuing crossfire (Amaize, 2016).

Bad governance breeds cultism. From the University and other higher institutions, cultism has spread to the secondary schools and motor parks which are now the incubation grounds with designated senior cultist students overseeing –initiation of teen students into various cults. Cultism has remained a fly on the scrotum, as the members had veered into robbery, kidnapping and other unruly acts. Cultists were the brain behind the numerous burglary and criminal activities in the country (Brisibe: 2014:16).

About 18 persons were killed by suspected cultists in Omoku, headquarter of Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State on Friday night. Community sources said some of those killed were beheaded by the assailants. They said that the suspected cultists, who were heavily armed, shot into the air in the community between the hours of 8pm till about 10pm unchallenged.

The State's Police Public Relations Officer confirm the deaths of six in the said incident, saying it was largely a battle for supremacy among rival cults groups in the area. The police officer further said the shooting created tension and panic in the council's headquarters as many residents reportedly ran indoors. A man and his wife were among those killed. Some were even beheaded (Onoyume, 2016).

Besides, Delta State police command in Warri, paraded 35 suspected cult members arrested in the city of Warri in the wake of recent increased secret cult related attacks, which have led to several deaths. The suspects confessed to the crime, saying one bus with number plate UBJ 449 XA, some weeds suspected to be Indian hemp, white candle sticks, black berets, vest, a bangle and cap with cowries were recovered from them (Omafuaire, 2015).

In addition, kidnappers abducted Rev. Fr. Francis Ugoo Egbedu, the parish priest of St. Patrick Catholic Church, Umuola, Amaigbo, Nwangele Local Government Area of Imo State. The priest was last seen driving out of the parish last Monday morning. It was not clear the exact location the priest was picked up by the hoodlums. The kidnappers had made an initial contact with close relations of the priest and demanded N5m (Nkwopara, 2015).

Under bad governance, Nigerians have no security of their lives and property. They are molested in pursuit of their occupation by which they gain their living. Nigerians are not free to use the roads because of high crime rates and intimidating attitude of security agents. The bad governance can no longer guarantee security of life and property. This is the reason why many Nigerians have now resorted to self-help with a view to protecting their own lives and property.

Bad governance has resulted Nigerians who were once benign now lack love for their country. The spirit known as *Volksgeist*. Nigerians now do some of the activities of that are identified with citizens not because they are patriotic but for some other considerations. Many Nigerians now seek commission in the armed forces not because they want to serve the nation, but because they think it is the best way to accumulate political power and wealth and probably earn a living.

Furthermore, under bad governance, the right of the Nigerian citizen to vote and be voted for has been abdicated. Nigerians are not allowed to participate in the political process. They are excluded from power and benefits of power. Despite the fact that they have the prerequisite requirements to vote and be voted for, they are not allowed to vote and be voted for.

Nigerians do not see themselves as joint owners of the polity, having no hands in the elections of their leaders most of the time. They see government as an external body from which they are alienated. The relationship between the ruled and the rulers is characterized by hostility and mutual indifference. Non participation in political processes is traceable to political apathy of voters in Nigeria. Nigerian leadership confers power on themselves permanently. They are not accountable to the people and elections are not held and if elections were held, they were not free and fair. The elections are characterized by violence, thuggery, intimidation and threats. The thoughts of Nigerians are suppressed by the leaders if the citizens are not satisfied with the policies of the government of the day they are not allowed to talk.

Again, it is pertinent to construct that fuel scarcity and its sky rocketed prices in Nigeria, being the sixth largest producer of oil in the world, is as a result of weak government. It is sad and unfortunate the various governments in Nigeria had failed to manage fuel scarcity in Nigeria. In Nigeria, there are abnormal queues in the filling stations where motorists and motor cyclists struggle to get fuel. Scarcity of fuel in Nigeria is creating field days for road side petrol hawkers who make brisk business by selling to desperate buyers and thereby wasting man hour in filling stations. For example, a four litres jerry can of

fuel sells for between N1,500.00 and N2,000.00 as against the official one litre pump price of N145.00. The spiral effects of fuel scarcity have made Nigerians to be suffering untold hardship from rising cost of living and addition burden of devalued Naira.

The qualms of waste disposal and management are a product of bad and weak governance. In Nigerian cities and towns, waste disposal and management is a very serious issue that is neglected by successive governments. Some Nigerian cities are characterized by filthy, unplanned and dirty environment. Industrial cities such as Lagos state, Abia state and others, there are gas flaring and industrial pollution, oil exploration and emission of gaseous substances into the air which has given rise to pollution of our environment. In Nigeria, domestic wastes are mismanaged.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, it can be concluded that poverty, insecurity of the people, corruption, cultism, kidnapping, unsuitable and inadequate shelter are essential ingredients of irresponsible and irresponsive governance in Nigeria.

Besides, unreasonable national minimum living wage, scarcity of petrol, unemployment, lack of care for disabled, improper waste disposal, environmental degradation, lack of social infrastructure, basic necessities of life such as water, roads, energy, medical facilities and unpatriotism are good evidences of bad governance in Nigeria.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Having reasoned from the above, we recommend as follows;

1. The government should identify poverty as a problem that must be squarely dealt with through genuine efficient and effective policies. Government should jettison such deceptive policies such as “Poverty Alleviation”, “Poverty Reduction”, “Poverty Eradication”, etc which have failed over the years by both civilian and military governments.
2. Gana (2006) avers that good government places great emphasis on pragmatic strategies for achieving positive and cost-effective results in Public Administration.
3. The government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria should discharge her constitutional responsibility as enshrined in Section 14 (2)(b) of the CFRN, 1999, as amended, which provides that “the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government”.
4. Political space should be opened for Nigerians who have the pre-requisite requirements to vote and stand as candidates for elections in view to participate in the political process.
5. The Nigerian citizens should invest in themselves the moral authority to challenge the leaders that conferred power permanently on themselves, defy them occasionally and when necessary throw them out through free and fair election.
6. Nigerians should be allowed to say or write what they choose provided that this is not blasphemous, obscene, seditious or defamatory. The reason for this is that it enables the government to become acquainted with the thoughts, experiences and wants of the people.
7. Nigerians should not be terrorized for daring to express themselves. Terror does not alter opinion, it only drives the opinion underground, thereby making it only more dangerous. Those who oppose freedom of opinion are losers, because the silenced opinion may contain a portion of the truth after all in a classic phrase, the heresies of today are the orthodoxies of tomorrow (Appadorai, 1968:74).
8. Nigeria should return to the four federating units structure as was in the First Republic to encourage rapid growth.
9. Religious institutions should teach their flocks on the virtue of hardwork. People should know that integrity and good character are the hallmark.
10. The worshipping of money in our society should never be encouraged. Bishops and Imams should question people who donate huge sums of money in the church and mosques on their sources of income.

11. Waste generated should be recycled regularly and when not recycled they should be transferred into something beneficial (Ovrawah, 1995).
12. Government should create dump sites and provide more machinery for the evacuation of dust bins.
13. Waste bins should be purchased and distributed in Nigeria.
14. Police should be provided with adequate patrol vehicles and information on cultism and kidnapping activities should be reported to the police.
15. There should be drastic reduction in the cost of building materials. Government should encourage foreign investors to establish factories for the production of building materials. Government should offer incentive to investors and building materials manufacturers.
16. Government should ensure that suitable and adequate shelter, suitable and adequate food, reasonable national minimum living wage, old age care and pensions and unemployment, sick benefits and welfare of the disabled are provided for all citizens.
17. The federal government of Nigeria should operate mixed economy, an economy which allows participation of both private and public sectors as provided in section 16 (2) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 , as amended.
18. Citizenship education should be made compulsory at all levels of education with a view to sensitizing citizens on what constitutes responsible and responsive leadership and followership.

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