

*Commentary***Innovations in the field of sociology and anthropology**

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DESCRIPTION

Global Journal of Sociology and Anthropology is an open-access peer reviewed journal that seeks to publish the most recent and excellent research papers, reviews and letters in all fields associated with the subjects of Sociology. Submissions are going to be assessed on their scientific validity and merit. During the year 2021, all issues of volume 10 were published online well within the time and therefore the print issues were also brought out and dispatched within 30 days of publishing the issue online. Sociology and anthropology involve the systematic study of social life and culture in order to understand the causes and consequences of human action. Sociologists and anthropologists study the structure and processes of traditional cultures and modern, industrial societies in both Western and non-Western cultures. Sociology is also important for individuals because it throws light on the problems of the individuals. Anthropology provides the possibility to study every aspect of human existence. It is the window into the unknown. Anthropology provides the answer to our questions about us, our past, present and future. Anthropology helps to connect everyone from around the globe. It plays a central role in an era when global understanding and recognition of diverse ways of seeing the world are of critical social, political and economic importance. It is the comparative study of the ways in which people live in different social and cultural settings across the globe. Societies vary enormously in how they organise themselves, the cultural practices in which they engage, as well as their religious, political and economic arrangements. In the present volume 10, issue 1 various aspects were discussed by the different authors from different parts of the world. In the article entitled "Human capital development agenda for Niger Delta" author Hakeem Ayofe Akin wale explained about Human capital development agenda. Human capital refers to an aggregate of people's skills and knowledge in a society. It depends on the quality of

education and constitutes the bedrock of development. A disconnection between the economic advantage of the Niger Delta and the quantum of resources disbursed for the development of the region has given rise to structural imbalances in Nigeria. Consequently, the Niger Delta of Nigeria is increasingly famous due to massive oil deposits and constant violence in the region. The Nigerian government and multinational corporations are principal beneficiaries of the massive oil deposits in the region, while the majority of the people there battle against squalor occasioned by exploitative oil exploration, environmental degradation, climate change, inadequate infrastructure, unemployment and poverty. Nigeria's human capital situation is, however, inadequate, hence the renewed interest on the issue in the amnesty granted to militants in the region. A major problem that appears intractable in Nigeria is escalation of violence especially as a result of the emergence of deadly militant groups in the Niger Delta since the 1990s. The most disturbing militant activities in the region include oil pipeline vandalism, hostage taking, massacre and assassination. The realization of the need to seek redress for several years of neglect and marginalization of resource-endowed communities of the Niger Delta fuels the growth of youth militancy and a new wave of social movement in Nigeria. Out of the thirty six states in Nigeria the Niger Delta communities spread across nine states with reliance on fishing and farming as their major sources of livelihoods.

CONCLUSION

Author finally concludes that amnesty positively contributes towards peace building in the Niger Delta, although it has some negative connotations for exmilitants. The amnesty is followed by human capital development agenda with state interest in vocational training and employment generation.

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