



Global Warming and Environmental Challenges: Imperative for Enforcing Sustainable Education Regime in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper looked at global warming and the environmental challenges and the need for the enforcement of a sustainable education regime in Nigeria to contain global warming. The author identified and discussed factors responsible for global warming. Pollutions emanating from the release of fumes and carbon dioxide from heavy duty machines from industries, environmental degradation occasioned by the crude method of oil exploration in many third world and developing countries, and the crude method of agricultural practice in the developing countries, among others, were identified as the major sources and causes of environmental pollution. Consequently, the paper also observed that the Ozone layer has been seriously depleted by these pollutions mentioned in the paper leading to green- house effect on the environment, thereby increasing the incidence of heat waves on the globe with its associated health hazards on humans and other living organisms in their natural habitat. To drive his point home, the author anchored his argument on the world system theory, by Emmanuel Wellestine. The world system theory as a theoretical framework, emphasized the interlink-age of global activities and the interdependence of various parts of the globe, which he identified as the core, the periphery and the semi-periphery. The theory maintains that any negative action on the environment emanating from any part of the globe will invariably affect other parts of the globe without an exception. Given the environmental challenges associated with global warming, the author emphasized the need for a sustainable environmental regime through education to curtail environmental pollution and degradation thereby reducing global warming. However, the author observe that outdated laws, corruption, poor funding and ignorance among others are the major challenges to the enforcement of sustainable environmental regime in Nigeria. Based on the identified challenges, the author recommends the review and the enactment of relevant environmental laws, the recruitment of environmental friendly personnel, proper funding of environmental regimes and mass orientation through education as panacea for sustainable environmental safety practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: Global warming, environmental challenges, Sustainable education regime

Introduction

The challenge of Global warming has become a major threat to the survival of not only humans, but to every other living organism on earth both on the terrestrial and aquatic habitat. This is so because, as host to every living organism, daily activities of man on the globe has continued to weaken and place the earth on a red alert for the extinction of every living things on the globe. The unabated crude oil exploration by many oil producing companies in the third world countries, the continuous release of industrial fumes and other harmful chemicals and waste by industries in the advanced industrialized countries of the world into the atmosphere and water bodies respectively, if unchecked might lead to a global catastrophe that will put an end to the existence of all lives on the globe. This being the case, it has become imperative for a swift, precise and concerted

action by all and sundry both in the advanced industrialized countries, and in the developing countries to check the menace of global warming and all the contributory factors. The need for this action demands urgency, given the fact that many persons, companies and individual who negatively impact the environment are ignorant of the danger their activities places on man and other living organisms on the globe. The need to educate, inform and enact relevant environmental laws aimed at containing and curtailing human activities that degrade the environment and warm the globe for a sustainable environment to make the world a safe place has become imperative. Sustainable laws and regime on the environment must ensure that the next generation must not be placed on red alert at meeting their needs, while meeting the needs of the present generation. The Enforcement of a sustainable (Education for) environmental regime, to be successful, must require the concerted effort of state actors, national government, world bodies, international organizations, inter governmental organizations, institutions of learning, community based organizations and non-governmental organizations. Every passing moment of the day confronts humanity with one challenge of global warming or the other. It is either heat waves and wild fire in advanced developed countries, or flooding, sea level rising and land slide oil pollution and acid rain here and there in the developing countries. If nothing is done urgently, humanity in attempt to make the world a better place for himself through his impact on the globe, may end up fast-forwarding the day of the Armageddon on the earth. Therefore, the call for sustainable environmental regime on the globe is urgent, and it is a call for all hands on deck, a call for immediate and decisive action to make the world environmentally safe today and safer for the generations to come.

Clarification of concepts

The concept of global warming and causes of global warming

The concept of global warming is varied with definitions and explanation but point to the same thing. Global warming could be defined as the gradual increase in the temperature of the earth, occasioned by the gradual and consistent emission of heat energy to the atmosphere by man and other organism in an attempt and effort to survive comfortably on the earth. Global warming is further explained to mean the gradual increase in the earth's temperature due generally to the greenhouse effect caused by the increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Industrial fumes and energy production and consumption, volcanic eruption and other natural/ human activities that emit and releases heat and pollutants into the atmosphere. Over the years, social and economic activities by man on the terrestrial ball, in attempt to meet his basic needs and have a comfortable life, have consistently mounted pressure on the environment leading to climate change. This climate change manifests in the form of precipitation, temperature and wind patterns. In the process of climate change there is a rise in the average temperature of the globe occasioned by the infractions of humans that pollutes the elements and factors like water, air and other biodiversity that regulate the earth. (<https://www.vedatu.com>). The challenge to the increase in the temperature of the earth is dual in nature. Beside the heat energy emitted by humans through energy generation and consumption, industrial pollutions, agricultural activities (slash and burn etc) and oil exploration, a follow up challenge to global warming is that

all the afore mentioned activities by man on the globe have seriously depleted the Ozone layers that had blanketed the earth from the direct meta rays of the Sun, thereby attracting more dangerous heat from the Sun to the earth; with associated health and environmental challenges. The depletion of the ozone layers by human activities have seriously placed humanity all over the world without exception, on a danger alert, and near extinction of some organisms and animal species both in aquatic and terrestrial habitat. This danger alert demands an immediate positive response and calls for immediate decisive action for a sustainable regime to contain these challenges.

Theoretical Framework World System Theory

The theoretical framework for this paper will be anchored on the World system theory by Emmanuel Wallerstein (1974)^[12]. The World System theory presents a rather unfamiliar view of international relations compared with realism and pluralism, because it aims at exposing the deeper, underlying, hidden truth of international relations. World system theory seeks to unravel hidden truth of familiar events like world politics, wars, treaties and international aid operations as they occur within a structure, - the world structure, which shapes, determines and define those events. The world system structure is organized based on the logic of Global Capitalism. To understand world politics, one must first and foremost seek to have a broader understanding of the processes which operate within the world-system. The world system theory is unfamiliar and discomfoting in its presentation of world politics in that its argument presents the structure of the world system as an interaction/relationship that ensures that the powerful and wealthy continue to prosper at the expense of the powerless and the poor which is manifest in gross inequality in the world. Hobden and Jones in Baylis and Smith (1997)^[2] maintain that the relative prosperity of the few is dependent on the destitution of the many. In other words, the "good life" of the few in the "West" is dependent on the misery of the majority in the so called "Third world". The claim is that the majority of the "Third World" must suffer through exploitative Global Capitalism in order for the "West" to continue their privileged existence. Wallerstein (1974)^[12], anchors his argument of world system theory on the logic of Global Capitalism as propounded by Karl Marx (1867)^[4], who claimed that the accumulation of wealth at one pole is, therefore, at the same time the accumulation of misery, agony of toil, slavery, ignorance and brutality at the opposite pole". Key point argument of the World-system theory is that: world politics occurs in a world system dominated by the logic of global capitalism, and that one of the key effects of the world system is that the rich and the powerful prosper at the expense of the poor and the weak. A theory that affirms Marx's Capitalist theory of class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat at the global level, according to Lenin (1917)^[3], is "Imperialism the Highest stage of Capitalism". That is Capitalism viewed at international context rather than the domestic context. In this case Imperialism has created a two tier world economic structure – a dominant developed rich *core* exploiting the less developed poor *periphery*.

According to Wellerstein, (1974) this is possible because all social events is viewed and analyzed within the context of a world system. In this regard as a system, a single structure (system), whatever affects a part of the structure affects the

whole. For Wallerstein, the world system has three zones: the core, the semi-periphery and the periphery, these three zones are linked together in an exploitative relationship in which wealth is drained away from the periphery to the centre. Hobden and Jones (1997)^[2], also affirm that the world system theory has features which can be described in terms of space and time. The different economic roles played by different regions within the world economy is referred to as the spatial dimension. According to Lenin (1917)^[3], the geographical division of labour occasioned by imperialism has placed the *core* states as the home for the greatest concentration of capitals and the production process that requires advanced technologies with highest levels of skills and human capacity development and industrial development. On the other hand, the *periphery* is considered as the home and source of unprocessed raw materials for the *core*, characterized by crude and unregulated method of

surplus extraction. Then the third zone according to Wallerstein, (1974) is the intermediate zone in the world economy which is the *semi periphery*. The *semi periphery* as an intermediate world economic zone has the production and the extractive features and characteristics of the *core* and the *periphery* respectively.

According to the world-system theory, the three zones of the world-economy are linked together in an exploitative relationship in which wealth is drained away from the *periphery* to the *core* centre states due to unequal exchange and declining terms of trade between the core and the periphery. (Prebisch 1964)^[10]. Unequal exchange and declining terms of trade between the core and the periphery places the peripheral states on a negative trade balance sheet in that the periphery produces and exports more raw material to the core states with little income. On the other hand, the core states buy more raw materials and at a cheaper rate from the periphery and export finished manufactured goods to the periphery at a high cost thereby, exploiting and under developing the periphery.

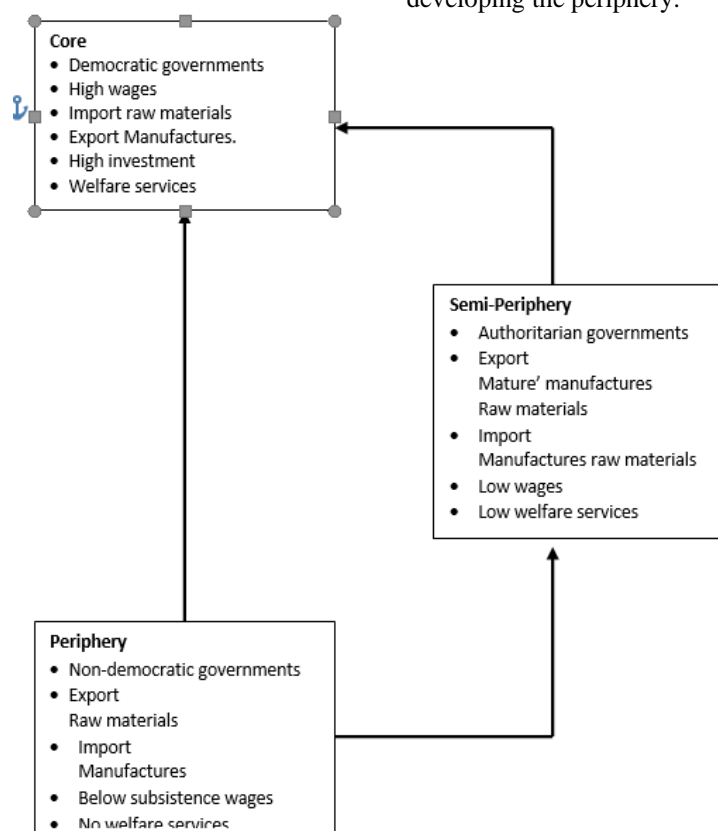


Fig 1: Interrelationships in world economy diagramme

Interrelationships in the world –economy and Global warming

The world- system theory is relevant to this paper because the three zones – the core, the semi-periphery and the periphery as indicated in the diagramme above are interlinked in their economic activities. The three zones are interdependent in their economic activities for their survival. While the core states are engaged in the production of finished manufactured goods and export same to the peripheral and semi- peripheral zones of the world, the core states also depends on the later for their raw materials for their industries and companies. The core states with their industrial production and manufactures, energy consumption, release heavy industrial fumes and pollutants into the atmosphere which negatively impacts the

globe, thereby placing the entire globe on a red alert of global warming and ozone layer depletion. On the other hand, the Periphery and the semi- peripheral zones of the world are engaged in the production of unprocessed raw materials and semi- finished agric and petroleum products and export same to the core states for an unequal market exchange of finished /manufactured industrial products. However, this theory is most relevant o this paper because both the core, the semi-peripheral and the peripheral states are all engaged in economic activities that impacts negatively on the globe with negative environmental consequence, however, the fact remains that while the three zones are seriously engaged in economic activities and interaction, the unequal exchange between the trio is mainly to the advantage of the core states

while the latter receive low income and also suffer more from the negative environmental consequences on the globe occasioned by pollutions from industrial manufactures and oil and agricultural production in the core, semi and peripheral states. The periphery and the semi-peripheral zones of the world through their crude method of oil refining and gas flaring, mining activities and agricultural practice for the production of unprocessed goods, also impact negatively on the environment which also increases global warming and places the whole world to serious on environmental and health risk.

Global Warming and Environmental Challenges

Global warming has posed myriads of environmental challenges both in the core and the peripheral states. The consistent and continuous unabated impact of man on the environment through agricultural activities and industrial manufactures have serious environmental consequences which are manifest in global warming leading to climate change with associated environmental challenges that have seriously and is continuously endangering mans existence and that of other creatures and organisms that supports life on the earth. Global warming occasioned by heat and carbon dioxide/gas emission and other pollutants and toxic substances released into the atmosphere, ocean and water bodies have created environmental challenges like: green house effect, ocean and sea level continuously rising, flooding and elimination of natural habitats and bio-diversities, acid rain, environmental degradation, high rate of air pollution leading to serious health hazards. Agricultural activities like wood felling leading to deforestation, agricultural and industrial waste discharge to the sea, endangering the life of sea creatures and increasing toxicity with poisonous chemical consumed by man through sea foods. Air pollution has created serious health risk like lung and skin cancer to man. Some of the challenges are discussed extensively below.

Sources /causes of global warming and their negative impact on the environment industrial pollution

A major cause and source of global warming that has negatively affected the environment over the years is the fumes, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and dangerous gases released into the atmosphere by industries and factories, oil exploring companies, gas flaring, heavy duty vehicles and machines. The heat energy and gases released into the atmosphere by the activities of industries have seriously and negatively impacted the Ozone layer that blankets the earth from the direct infra rays of the sun to the earth thereby increasing the heat waves on the environment. Heat energy released by electricity generating companies have seriously weakened the ozone layer and have increased the incidence of energy/heat radiation from the sun to the earth. Okoli (2014)^[6] maintains that electric power generating companies emit up to 40% billions tons of carbon dioxide(CO₂) to the atmosphere that has impacted the ozone layer depletion. The high incidence of industrial and electricity generating pollution is common with industrialized nations of the core and semi-peripheral states that are engaged in the production of goods for export to the peripheral state

Oil Exploration Activities

Oil exploring companies with their gas flaring is another source of atmospheric pollution. Gas flaring pollution is

worst in the peripheral states of the world with the crude method of hydro-carbon exploration that pollutes the air, the land and the sea (in the form of oil spillage/ pollution) with associated health hazards to both human, animal and aquatic lives /habitat. It is not uncommon to observe that lung and cerebral cancer and other life threatening health challenges inherent today both in the core and peripheral states are linked to the inhaling of fumes, carbons, wastes and pollutants from Oil and Gas exploring companies. Even in the developed industrialized nations, industrial discharges and waste from Oil companies and oil spills have caused serious environmental and heat pollution to the atmosphere; the Mexico oil spill of 2010 is a case in point. The Mexico 2010, oil pollution also referred to as “the Deep water Horizon oil spill” in the Gulf of Mexico (one of the largest oil spills in history so far), had a devastating effect on the deep ocean communities blue life habitat leading to high incidence of injury and destruction to sea bird, migratory birds, fish, sea turtles, marine mammals and invertebrates. The Mexico oil pollution also caused a long term harm on the ecosystem of the coastal and shorelines food chain across the gulf region, thereby leading to the depletion of their population and near extinction of affected species and the total destruction of the ecosystem and shorelines across the gulf region.(<https://nidm.gov>), (<https://www.Fisheries.noaa.gov> 10sept 2021)

Agricultural Activities/ Pollution

Another source and causes of environmental pollution is agricultural activities both in the core and peripheral states. A major source of pollution from the agricultural sector is the high amount of heat energy and carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere through the crude “slash and burn” method of agricultural practice common in the developing peripheral nations of the world. During the cultivating/planting season there is an annual high heat energy released through this outdated method of farming. Besides the heat energy released, slash and burn farming technique more often than not, impact the soil negatively; leading to significant soil erosion and if unchecked, can lead to gully erosion and land slide. The dust from the burns contribute to dangerous air pollution and dust clouds, and subsequently washed into the water bodies whenever it rains thereby contaminating the aquatic habitat. The biodiversity in the areas so burnt are also destroyed and altered, leading to the alteration and environmental disequilibrium in the affected areas.

Construction/Service industries

Construction and service industries in attempt/ effort to make the world a better place have ended up altering the bio-physical surroundings of man which has seriously affected the environment negatively leading to global warming.(Ahluwalia and Bais2010)^[1]. Building construction companies fell wood leading to deforestation. Most of these trees are not replanted (Okwarachukwu, Nwosu and Mbeledu 2022)^[7]. reducing the amount of CO₂ to be absorbed by the trees, thereby increasing global warming. Wood/furniture construction companies produce a lot of dust leading to noise and air pollution which are very dangerous and harmful to man. Noise pollution has created some serious health challenges to man and other creatures in the environment alike. Deforestation besides altering the oxygen and carbon dioxide circle in the environment leads to desert encroachment with its associated environmental challenges.

During road construction and infrastructural development, mostly in the periphery and semi-periphery states of the globe, deforestation and the alteration of the morphology of the earth surface takes place. The bio-diversity of the ecosystem is destroyed, oxygen and nitrogen fixing bacteria in the particular environment are all destroyed with little or no deliberate effort at replanting of trees and re-grafting after destroying the fauna and flora. This not only reduces the relative humidity of the environment, but intensifies the amount of CO₂, (from the heavy-duty machines) that invariably heats up the environment, thereby increasing global warming

Quarrying / mining activities

Another source of environmental pollution and global warming is the quarrying and mining activities that release high amount of heat energy and carbon dioxide CO₂ into the atmosphere through the use of explosives and dynamites to disintegrate and exfoliating the rocks and make the granites and other solid minerals available for commercial purposes. Besides the released heat energy and CO₂ pollution, noise and air pollution that poses serious health challenges to human and other organisms in the habitat of operation is another challenge. More so, the geomorphology of the area of operation is seriously altered leading to lose of the flora and fauna in the areas of operation. The biodiversities in the area of operation which contribute immensely in the environmental equilibrium are damaged. The soil are badly degraded leading to erosion, land slide and sometimes earthquake that displaces people leading to migration and conflict.; and conflict on its own is another avenue/source of environmental pollution and heat-up.

Some of the byproducts of quarrying and mining activities of companies, like lead and other dangerous chemicals sometimes if unchecked, washed down into the water bodies as pollutants which are very harmful and deadly to aquatic habitats/organisms and humans alike. This consequently alters the eco system, the food chain and the food web thereby leading to ecological disequilibrium in the eco system of operation site, which in turn affects all lives- humans and other living organisms negatively.

Fertilizer and cement production

Two other dangerous sources of environmental pollution are fertilizer and cement production activities. During fertilizer production by fertilizer producing companies, a lot of nitrous oxide is released into the atmosphere with its greenhouse effect more dangerous than carbon dioxide. Besides, fertilizer production is an energy- intensive- activity that relies heavily on fossil fuels with its attended pollution, ammonium is produce and released into the atmosphere with attended health challenges to the workers and the entire site and area of operation. Consequently, the oxygen level and circulation in the environment is seriously affected and altered.

Natural occurrences

Tibury, (2001), Okwarachukwu, Nwosu and Mbelede (2022)^[7] identified natural causes to climate change as : volcanic eruption, ocean currents, the earth's orbital change and solar variations. The authors maintain that large volumes of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), water vapour (H₂O) ash and dust are released into the atmosphere which seriously affect the environment negatively, thereby increasing the heat wave and the ozone layer with high incidence of global warming.

Wild fire is another natural occurrence that have and continuously heat-up the environment, destroy the flora and fauna, destroy the ecosystem, bio-diversity and the food chain. Wild fire generally destroys the natural habitats of man, animal and other organisms, rendering them homeless, thereby, creating disequilibrium in the population in an ecosystem, with the attendant crises of survival of the fittest in a new environment. Besides, wild fire by destroying all the trees and plants exposes the environment to direct rays of the sun affecting the oxygen circle and carbon dioxide absorption in the environment.

Environmental Challenges And Sustainable Education Regime In Nigeria

Global warming has and is still causing climate change that affects all humans, animals and other living organisms on the globe. This calls for urgent and immediate action to contain the effect of global warming by reducing and controlling human activities that negatively impact on the globe. To contain human activities that negatively impacts the environment requires concerted effort by nations-states government, inter-governmental Organizations, institutions of learning, international organizations, Non-governmental organizations, Community Based Organizations, Civil Society groups etcetra at legislating and enforcing a sustainable environmental regime globally, and to be enforced Internationally and locally by various countries of the world. This has to do with educating and empowering citizens at all spheres of their endeavor with relevant skills, knowledge and values that will enable citizens take responsibility for their environment. Sustainable environmental regime will require enacting, educating and Enforcing convections, edicts, ordinances and laws that will require and demand nations, groups, sub-groups and individuals to take actions and decisions that will not only meet today's need, but preserving the earth for future generation. Institutions of learning, from the nursery to university level should ensure that sustainable environmental subjects that turn out environmental friendly graduates are mandatory for all students before graduation. Odey (2023)^[5], maintains that there is high tendency for humans to have things done excessively where there are no laws and regulation to control human activities.

Given the fact that humans are used to convenient exploitative economic activities on the globe that are relatively economical, but not sustainable and safe, thus putting the existence of all lives on earth at risk at present and in the nearest future, a global sustainable regime has become imperative. Odey (2023)^[5] supports the above argument by saying that environmental laws are imperative to check and control human activities in their quest for economic survival and development to reduce environmental pollution and degradation. This has to do with global policies, rules, enactments, regulations, ordinances and institutions and laws targeted at regulating, controlling and balancing social, economic and environmental activities to ensure the preservation of the environment for future use, while meeting the immediate need of the society. Onyenechere (2025)^[8] maintains that enacting ad enforcing programmes and policies targeted at returning human use of natural resources within sustainable limit is very imperative. This, the author maintains will reverse the loss of environmental resources. Looking at the world system theory and the social and economic interconnectivity of the global village, what affect

the industrialized core countries invariably effect the countries in the periphery and semi periphery. For example, all the industrial fumes and waste products that are released and discharged into the atmosphere has not only affected the core states negatively, but has also seriously affected the peripheral states equally. On the other hand, the crude unhealthy exploitative method of oil exploration and refining, solid mineral mining and agricultural practices in the peripheral states are seriously of dare negative consequences on the entire globe. Sustainable environmental regime therefore requires a concerted effort by world bodies at the international and national levels that make laws and enforce same. This has to include the following: laws that encourages conserving natural resources, conserving biodiversity, energy renewable and recycling laws to reduce waste and emission

Environmental Laws Enforcement And Protection Agencies In Nigeria

Onyenechere (2025) ^[8] maintains that environmental laws and policies are government plans designed to modify and improve the environmental conditions in which people live, and geared towards ensuring a safe and healthy environment that is sustainable.

There are many environmental protection regimes, laws, agencies and institutions in Nigeria, aimed at and targeted at enforcing environmental preservation sustainable laws in Nigeria. but few of the agencies will be discussed bellow. Some of these agencies are listed below

The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA), established by the Act of 2007, which replaced the Federal Environment Protection Agency (FEPA). The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) ACT of 1992, no.86. This act was put in place to protect the environment from projects likely to have adverse effect on the environment.

National Environmental Regulations Gazette no. 39, dated 2nd of may 2011 for Soil Erosion and Flood Control aimed at minimizing losses occasioned by erosion and flooding especially within highly vulnerable areas liable to flooding and erosion

The Harmful Wastes(special Criminal Provisions) Act (HWA) 1988

This act prohibits the unlawful dumping of harmful waste in the Nigeria territorial waters, land or air and the consequent punishment for offenders

National Environmental Regulations no.46,may 2011 targeted at construction sector to reduce and prevent extreme pollution from construction sites

National Environmental Regulations act of 2011, no 42.aimed at controlling of bush and forest fire and open burning as to prevent and reduce the damaging of the ecosystem through uncontrolled fire outbreak and the burning of harmful substances and pollutants that endangers the ecosystem

Oruonye and Ahmed (2020) ^[9] maintain that the enforcement of environmental regulations helps to secure the environment and its resources from mans excessive activities on the environment that can lead to environmental degradation. The authors further argue that the effective

enforcement of environmental regulations will enhance the achievement of environmental sustainability, guaranty the welfare of the citizenry and develop a culture of compliance At the state level, there are several bodies and agencies and state laws responsible for the enforcement of environment protection policies. These include : Environmental Sanitation Task Force, Waste Management Boards, State Environmental Protection Agencies, Environmental Sanitation Courts, Special Courts and others However, Odey (2023) ^[5], maintains that environmental Laws are worthless if they are not effectively implemented and enforced. He further argued that, for any environmental law to be effectively enforced, the functions of such laws and agencies must be stated in clear terms to avoid ambiguity in the term of reference of such agency and law.

Challenges To Sustainable Education Regime In Nigeria

There are many challenges to the effective enforcement of sustainable environmental regimes in Nigeria. Oruonye and Ahmed (2020) ^[9] opine that there is a wall of difference between policy declaration and the actual implementation of the policies. One of such challenge is what the authors termed as weak institutional capacity. This is occasioned by inadequate technology for monitoring environment performance and consequently, enforce environmental regulations.

Outdated Laws

Some of the environmental sustainable laws are out of date in legislation and enforcement procedure in relation with the current realities of the time. Odey (2023) ^[5], also collaborates Oruonye and Ahmed, by affirming that inadequate polices operative in Nigeria is a major challenge to monitoring, coordinating and enforcing sustainable environmental laws.

Ignorance

Ignorance is another challenge to the enforcement of sustainable environmental regimes in Nigeria. Many persons are unaware of the long term danger to life and the environment, emanating from their harmful activities on the environment in attempt to make a living from the natural environment.

Corruption

Corruption is another challenge to the enforcement of environmental laws. More often than not, sustainable environmental law offenders go scotch free because enforcement officers prefer tips from offenders than enforcing the laws that will deter offenders from committing acts that further environmental degradation

Poor Funding

Poor funding is another challenge that has limited the effective enforcement of sustainable environmental laws and regime in Nigeria. The poor budgetary allocation to the environmental sector, which sometimes does not get to the sector on time due to bureaucratic bottlenecks is a major setback to enforcing environmental laws, reducing them to toothless bulldogs. Due to paucity of finance, sustainable environmental law enforcement institutions and agencies cannot employ enough hands and equipment to effectively monitor and enforce environmental laws and regimes in Nigeria.

Recommendation and suggestions on how to improve effective environmental laws and regimes in Nigeria relevant environmental laws

To ensure adequate enforcement of environmental laws, there is the need for the urgent review of the environmental regime laws as to reflect the present reality of the time and environment where such laws are to be enforced. Environmental regime laws should be legislated based on the environment, the culture and the time it is to be enforced. Such laws should also be publicized to create awareness of its existence to avoid people claiming ignorance when such laws are violated for effective enforcement and reprimanding of offenders.

Recruitment of Environmental Friendly Officers

Given the issue of corruption amongst environmental enforcement officers, this makes the environmental laws worthless. To avoid the issue of corruption, officers to be recruited to enforce environmental laws should be persons who are environmental friendly. This can be ascertained through simple interview that borders on environmental sustainability and conservation. A monitoring team should also be established as a follow up to the law enforcement officers.

Proper Funding of the Environmental Sector

Proper funding of environmental enforcement institutions is a *sin qua non* to achieving environmental regimes in Nigeria. Proper funding will enable the law enforcement agencies to acquire proper and adequate environmental monitoring gadgets, vehicles, employ enough dedicated personnel with good salaries that will deter officers from being lured to condone environmental law breakers in lieu of tips

Conclusion

The discussion on environmental challenges and global warming is inexhaustible. There are several other factors, both natural and man-made factors that have seriously affected the environment negatively, leading to global warming. However, the factors identified in this paper are very common and regular factors that are responsible for everyday global warming. Efforts must be made to contain these factors promptly if humanity and other creatures must continue to exist on the earth. This demands deliberate, consistent, concerted and collaborative effort from both sides of the Atlantic. The existing institutions and agencies targeted at fighting environmental pollution need to be strengthened and backed up with punitive sanctions that will discourage defaulters, especially in the third world countries where ignorance, poverty and hunger are some of the factors responsible for disobeying environmental safety laws. The result may not be immediately manifest, but consistency will yield a long term result, thus safeguarding the earth for the today's survival for all creatures on the globe, also sustaining it for the generations to come at meeting their own needs.

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