

# **INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

## **UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAM, TANZANIA**

### **CONFERENCE THEME**

Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda

### **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES**

The conference is intended to identify sustainable strategies for achieving the set goals. Scholars from all academic discipline and multi-stakeholders are invited to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

### **CONFERENCE LOC**

**Mrs. Adebitan, Esther**

+254 734421269

### **CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT**

+234 8174380445

+233 246663206

### **CONFERENCE DATE**

Thursday 1st - Friday 2nd December, 2016

### **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Conference Room, Green Light Hotel, Dar Es Salam, Tanzania

**E-mail:**           [africanissues@rocketmail.com](mailto:africanissues@rocketmail.com)

**Website:**       [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

---

© International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies, December - 2016

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstracts, its cover design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies

**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAM, TANZANIA**

**CONFERENCE THEME**

Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda

**CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE**

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

*International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies*

*\*Institute of Public Policy & Administration*

*University of Calabar, CRS. Nigeria.*

**Professor Jonathan Leape**

*Executive Director, IGC & Professor of Economics*

*London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*

**Mrutu Lukio**

*School of Public Administration and Management*

*Mzumbe University, Morogoro*

*Tanzania, East Africa*

**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH & POLICY DIRECTORATE**

**Professor Samuel K. Annim**

*Department of Economics*

*University of Ghana*

**Dr. Abdulazeez D. El-ladan**

*The Future Institute*

*Coventry University, United Kingdom*

**Dr. Mawuloe Koffi Kodah**

*University of Cape Coast,*

*Ghana*

**Mrs. Esther Adebitan**

*Department of Hospitality Management,*

*Kenyatta University, Nairobi, Kenya*

**Dr. Diji Chuks J.**

*Department of Mechanical Engineering,*

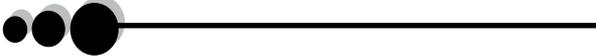
*University of Ibadan, Nigeria*

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

<b>Day One: Thursday, 1st Dec. 2016</b>		
12:00am	– 2:00am	Arrival
2:00am	– 7:00am	Short Rest from Journey
7:00am	– 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	– 10:00am	Registration
10:00am	– 10:30am	Tea Break
10:30am	– 12:45pm	Opening Ceremony
12:45pm	– 1:00pm	Group Photo
1:00pm	– 2:00pm	Lunch Break
2:00pm	– 4:00pm	Plenary Sessions
4:00pm	– 5:00pm	Tea Break
5:00pm	– 7:00pm	Dinner
8:00pm	– 10:00pm	Skype Presentations
<b>Day Two: Friday, 2nd Dec. 2016</b>		
7:00am	– 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	– 9:00am	Policy Briefing
9:00am	– 2:00pm	Conference Tour to Historic & Tourism Destinations in Tanzania
2:00am	– 3:00pm	Lunch
4:00pm	– 5:00pm	Research Networking & Proposal Writing
5:00pm	– 6:00pm	Certificate Presentations / Closing
<b>Day Three: Saturday, 2nd Dec. 2016</b>		Departure

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

*...Quality research begins here*



**I**nternational Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an accredited, leading international research Institute that provides platform for independent, collaborative and institutional based research. Research endeavors address specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. (See website [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)).

## **Publications**

The Institute has published several International multi-disciplinary journals domiciled in reputable Universities and indexed electronically. The African Development Charter series, Economic Reviews, Standards for Writing Research are some of the major readings published by the Institute.

## **Institutional Collaborations**

The Institute partners with international research institutions and universities among which include University of Ghana- Accra, University of Education- Winneba, Kenyatta University – Nairobi, Coventry University- United Kingdom, Weber State University- United States, University of California- Los Angeles, University of New South Wales- Sydney, Concordia University- Canada, University of Southern Australia, Universiti Teknologi-Malaysia.

The Institute has projects arms; research and training academy. The research arm is coordinated by **African Research Council for Sustainable Development (ARCSD)**, with project office in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi. The Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS) is a subsidiary of the **African Research Council on Sustainable Development**. CRERDS provides functional development and training in Entrepreneurship and Renewable Energy Technologies for sustainable development. The Institute training academy is known as the International School of Advanced Research Study.

## **The International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)**

The International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) is the training and capacity building directorate of the Institute. ISARS is an affiliate of the University of Illinois, Chicago and University of Liverpool, London. It partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. The learning outcome is improved professional skills in research, teaching and quality publications.

## **Editorial Peer Review Policy/ Publications**

The Institute has an experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. Members are drawn from different international Universities. The board operates a blind peer reviewed system.

Institutional Journals are published in hard print and e-version. Published Journals are indexed in international research repositories; IIPRDS electronic Library, Google Scholar, SCOPUS, ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO Information Services, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), and National Library of Nigeria cataloguing in publication data.

### **Institutional Electronic Library**

The Institutional library is an institutional electronic repository established to manage, disseminate and preserve where appropriate, research materials and also provide access for purposes of advancing research studies and learning. It has a quiet area for studying, and also offers facilities to facilitate group study and collaboration. The library provides the open access to electronic resources through the Internet and offers assistance to librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

### **Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)**

The Institute operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with Universities, Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations irrespective of where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced international acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

Welcome to IIPRDS, we lead the frontier for quality research and quality publications.  
Quality research begins here!

***Dr. Bassey Anam***

# United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

## *Research and Innovation Perspective*

**Jonathan Leape**

*Executive Director, IGC & Associate Professor of Economics  
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*



**S**ustainable development is a global commitment and an overarching umbrella also for environment-related research. Building on the foundation laid by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the United Nations member states, including the EU Member States, agreed in 2012 at the Rio+20 Sustainable Development Conference, to develop Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They are an integral part of the post 2015 development agenda which is scheduled for adoption by UN Member States in September 2015.

The proposal foresees a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries in the world. Therein the importance of investments in science, technology and innovation (STI) is acknowledged.

1. Fostering innovation is included in goal 9: 'Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization'
2. Science, technology and research cooperation are listed as means of implementation for a number of thematic goals
3. Technology is part of goal 17 'Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development'

The UN decided to link the SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda processes in order to achieve a global development focussing on sustainability. Likewise the Commission also decided to combine the two processes to ensure consistency, both at EU level and internationally.

### **The EU position**

Sustainable development is an overarching objective of the European Union set by the Lisbon Treaty. Sustainability is enshrined in the Europe 2020 strategy. Horizon 2020, the EU's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation will contribute with at least 60% of its budget to sustainable development (integrating economic, social and environmental objectives).

The EU has expressed support for a broad vision of science, technology and innovation as important drivers of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in the post-2015 framework and highlighted:

1. That science, technology and innovation should not be centred on the transfer of existing technology but on involving all partners in innovative collaboration
2. The importance of promoting science

3. Technology has to be addressed within a broader science, technology and innovation agenda. Increasing national investment in research and development, also through public-private partnership, should be promoted
4. Emerging economies are important players in transfer of technology and capacity-building for Least Developed Countries LDCs, as well as in S&T cooperation. South-South and triangular cooperation plays an increasingly important role
5. Technology transfer to be fostered in a policy environment favourable to S&T development and diffusion. Importance of a proper Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection regime at domestic level
6. All countries should increase bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation on science, technology and innovation and solution-oriented research; strengthen capacities; promote mobility and access to publications



## The Challenge of the Sustainable Development Goals

**Arthur Lyon Dahl**

*International Environment Forum*

*Nur University, Santa Cruz, Bolivia*



**R**io+20 called for the preparation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which focussed on reducing poverty, but including a wider set of sustainability issues relevant to all countries. An intergovernmental Open Working Group built on an inclusive process to issue a set of proposed SDGs in July 2014 (OWG 2014), and these are now under intergovernmental negotiation for approval by a UN summit of Heads of State on 25-27 September 2015. The Open Working Group proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals with a number of targets under each goal, 169 targets in all (OWG 2014). The UN General Assembly and the UN Secretary-General have accepted that the proposals of the Group be the main basis for the post-2015 intergovernmental process (UN 2014). Indicators still need to be developed for these targets.

### The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development: Finance, Technology, Capacity-building, Trade, Systemic issues: Policy and institutional coherence, multi-stakeholder partnerships; data, monitoring and accountability

As indicated by the Open Working Group, the SDGs “are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable”. Unlike the MDGs which focused on the needs of the poor in developing countries, they will apply to every country. Where in the past the wealthier countries were more involved in mobilizing funds and development projects to achieve the MDGs in poorer countries, they will now be expected to assess their own trajectories towards national sustainability and to contribute their share towards planetary sustainability.

This is the first time that the international community has agreed to measure the sustainability of the whole planetary system, and to recognize that the planet imposes boundaries and limits that we must learn to live within. Scientists report that we have already overshoot some of those boundaries, particularly for greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and nitrogen fixation, and must reverse course to step back inside them (Rockström et al. 2009). A system of governance based on national sovereignty and giving priority to domestic issues is poorly adapted to these global challenges. While only one of the MDGs was explicitly environmental, half of the proposed SDGs have a major focus on the environment and natural resources.

In this perspective, it will no longer be possible for governments to consider policies and activities just within national borders. Global systems of trade, travel and communications unite all countries, so the footprint of most countries extends far beyond their borders, and the high share of global consumption in the consumer economies contributes to imbalances and environmental impacts all around the world. The SDG process will measure that impact.

While it may be relatively easy for the nations of the world to agree on aspirational global goals, assigning relative shares of the effort required to meet them will be much more difficult. Each nation has a tendency to jockey for competitive advantage, to hold out to see what others will propose, and to settle for the lowest common denominator. If the SDGs are to be more than just aspirational, then some countries have to set the pace with suitably ambitious efforts.

One issue with the proposed SDGs is the extent to which they will themselves be integrated across the different dimensions of sustainable development. Indicators narrowly focussed on only one measure of performance might simply reinforce sectoral approaches. It has been suggested that the goals and targets proposed by the Open Working Group are reasonably well integrated across the economic and social sectors, but that this is less true of the

environmental sector, which results in some contradictions between meeting environmental sustainability goals and other measures of progress. Some of these issues are discussed below.

### **Growth**

For example, economic growth for all is still an explicit goal (Goal 8 is to “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth”) and target 8.1 is to “sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and in particular at least 7% per annum GDP growth in the least-developed countries”. Yet some experts say a return to significant rates of growth is unrealistic when growing demand and global resource scarcities produce rising prices. Furthermore, the needs to respect planetary boundaries and to meet sustainability requirements require limitations on some kinds of resource exploitation and pollutant emissions which are linked to material consumption. The use of GDP as a measure of growth is also increasingly questioned as inappropriate, and target 17.19 is “to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP”.

A much more nuanced approach to achieving global prosperity is needed, with growth in consumption for the poor to meet their basic needs balanced by reduced material consumption among the rich. Once a reasonable level of material human well-being is reached, further growth in consumption can be counter-productive to both social welfare and environmental sustainability. Continuing growth in the more intangible dimensions of society may be highly desirable, but there are optimum levels of many material factors in production that should not be exceeded. Sustainability requires convergence towards an optimum, rather than continuing growth without limit.

### **Common but differentiated responsibilities**

Another challenge with global goals is to determine common but differentiated responsibilities and responses. As mentioned above, the goal to end poverty requires that the poor raise their consumption to a reasonable level of well-being. However, on a planet where the consumption of resources and impacts on biogeochemical cycles is overshooting global capacities, the wealthier countries and populations have a responsibility to reduce their consumption levels in order to free up resources and space for the poor to meet their basic needs. The public debate on this has not yet really begun. A major effort is needed in public education on sustainable consumption and production, aiming towards a consensus on the efforts required and the assistance to be given to poorer countries. The wealthy countries need to consider their fair share of the global goals, including their larger role in the globalized economy with its resource flows and trade. Many countries also need to make efforts to reduce economic and social extremes within their own borders in the interest of equity and social stability. The SDGs will extend this process explicitly to the global level.

There is still much to be done, in the face of rising nationalism and xenophobia, to underline the fundamental interdependence of countries, the trade flows, geographic features and environmental resources that link them together, and the benefits of reducing differences in the interests of stability and security.

### **Ambitious targets**

One inevitable challenge with the SDG process is its ambitious global targets: end poverty, end hunger, etc. It is left to each country to set “its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances” (OWG 2014 para.18). As has been only too apparent with greenhouse gas reduction targets, the sum of all national targets generally falls far short of what is needed to reach a global goal, no matter how worthy or urgent. Will any countries be courageous enough to determine their fair share of the global targets, and be ambitious in setting their national targets as an example to the rest of the world?

### **The challenges of integration across the dimensions of sustainable development**

The Open Working Group has emphasized that “these goals constitute an integrated, indivisible set of global priorities for sustainable development.... The goals and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.” The SDGs are a package, and need to be addressed by each country in an integrated way, with each determining its share of responsibility in achieving the aspirational global targets.

Integration needs to be pursued in multiple ways simultaneously. The first is the integration across disciplines and the dimensions of sustainable development. The Open Working Group has gone to great efforts to build such integration into its proposed SDGs. Since governments are divided into ministries by sector, and the academic world trains people by discipline, there is a natural tendency to resist interdisciplinary work, since this can make life more difficult by introducing the complexity of issues today. The environment is often the dimension that gets marginalized since it may constrain an economic system still wedded to growth and short-term targets.

Beyond what might be considered as the intellectual integration of subjects or disciplines lies the challenge of rethinking the institutions of society and the processes by which it functions, including governments, the private sector, academia and civil society. These too often reflect a “silo” approach to the functions of society disregarding larger impacts and implications. Bureaucracies are notorious for not wanting to collaborate. Institutional reform is one of the most difficult issues in the move towards sustainability, with enormous inertia and resistance to change. We need to look for examples of institutional innovation and changes in processes that facilitate integration, and encourage their replication.

Ultimately, the concept of sustainability and the necessary integration to achieve it need to be understood and accepted by each individual, requiring a change in mind-set, if not in the whole paradigm of development. The transition to sustainability will ultimately be a transition in thinking, which will then be expressed naturally in institutions and activities. There is little effort at present to train people in complex systems thinking, with a vision of the whole, and to cultivate the ability to communicate across the disciplines. A good example is Fritjof Capra's recent book “The Systems View of Life” (Capra and Luisi 2014). Activities in building the human capacity for complex systems management and sustainability, even at a small scale, can have a large catalytic impact.

The UN Post-2015 Agenda, with its Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators and a global Sustainable Development Report, is creating a more coherent and integrated framework for national and regional policy and planning in the urgent need to transition towards sustainability.

# Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:  
**africanissues@rocketmail.com**
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google Scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
  - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
  - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
  - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google Scholar and other online research directory.

# Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

## **Important Notice**

Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

## **Submission of Manuscripts**

Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

E-mail: [africanissues@rocketmail.com](mailto:africanissues@rocketmail.com)

Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

## **Format of Paper**

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

## **References**

The reference style should be APA format.

## **Review Process**

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of a paper by the journal, the author(s) have automatically transferred copyright of the paper to International Standard Research Publishing. The transfer will ensure widest possible dissemination of information.

**Charges**

Manuscript must be submitted along with a processing fee. Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper and pay a publication fee of \$200 (USD) only. Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

Publication decisions: The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decisions.

Confidentiality: The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Institutional website: [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

# CONTENTS

## ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 1 **Globalization and National Security: it's Strategic Implications for Nigeria**  
*'Ogoh, Augustine Ogbaji, <sup>2</sup>Orbunde, Emmanuel & <sup>3</sup>Viashima, Luper Veronica*
- 2 **Effects of Insecurity on Sustainable Economic Development of Nigeria: the Case of Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria**  
*'Eche, Emmanuel, <sup>2</sup>Helen Douglas & <sup>3</sup>Adi, Daniel*
- 3 **Electrical Fault in Power Transmission Line in Nigeria: a Case Study of Enugu-New Heaven 132kv Transmission Line**  
*'Anierobi P.O & <sup>2</sup>Ananti J.E*
- 4 **Incongruent Perception of Population-Mix as a Reflection of Policy Deficit in Sustainable Development: the Case of Nigeria**  
*Elijah Babasola Afolabi Agbaje, PhD*
- 5 **Qualitative Detection of Proviral-DNA of HIV-1 in Infants to Determine the Efficacy of Antiretroviral Therapy in the Prevention of Vertical Transmission of HIV-1 In the Gambia**  
*Lamin B. Cham*
- 6 **News Battering: a Content Analysis of the Sun Newspaper Coverage of Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa Sub-Region (July - October, 2014)**  
*Dr Sam Okechukwu Omeje*
- 7 **Limnological Studies of Dadinkowa Reservoir in Yamaltu-Deba Local Government, Gombe State, Nigeria**  
*Kabiru Muhammad*
- 8 **Redefining Federalism in Nigeria: Critical Issues for Consideration on the Path to Development**  
*Prof. Y. A. Zoaka*
- 9 **Re-Invigorating the Nigeria Tax System as Redemption Strategy from the Vagaries of the World Oil Market**  
*Sunday O. Effiok*
- 10 **Feasibility Study of a Medium – Sized Full Service Hotel in Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi Nigeria**  
*'Dr Adejoh Apeh Matthew & <sup>2</sup>Akalazu Everest Donatus*

# CONTENTS

## ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 11 | **Examining Hotel Management Contract Negotiation Processes in Some Selected Hotels in Northern Nigeria**  
*<sup>1</sup>Florence Elma Lagasi, <sup>3</sup>Mathew Apeh Adejoh & <sup>3</sup>Ukonu Chinyere Ijeoma*
- 12 | **Sustainable Quality Agriculture: a Panacea for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation in Nigeria**  
*Nwanosike, Martin Royal Okechukwu*
- 13 | **Problems and Prospects of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Kakuri, Kaduna South Lga, Kaduna State**  
*Mukhtar Suleiman*
- 14 | **Unemployment and Youth Crime in Dutsinma Local Government Area of Katsina State**  
*Suleiman Amali*
- 15 | **The Physician-Patient Relationship: a Review of Two Theoretical Approaches and Health Regulation Implications**  
*Andre Yitambe, PhD*
- 16 | **Sustainable Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria**  
*Abubakar Aminu*
- 17 | **Technology and Quality Education: Attitude, Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and Perceptions towards Technology Integration in Teaching: a Case Study Approach**  
*Abdullahi Yusuf*
- 18 | **Gender Equality, Education and Growth in Nigerian the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**  
*<sup>1</sup>Amin Zaigi Ngharen PhD & <sup>2</sup>Christiana Enubi Akogwu*
- 19 | **Animal Farm: a True Replica of Contemporary/Post-Colonial Africa**  
*Shittu Fatai*
- 20 | **Electronic Asset Tracking System**  
*<sup>1</sup>Amaefule I.A & <sup>2</sup>Amanze B.C*

# CONTENTS

## ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 21 **Growth and Yield of Vegetable Amaranth (*Amaranthus cruentus* L.) as Influenced by Row Spacing and Nitrogen Fertilizer in Mubi, Northern Guinea Savannah Zone of Nigeria**  
*<sup>1</sup>M. Babayola & <sup>2</sup>M.D Toungos*
- 22 **Ethno-Religious Conflicts and National Question: an Impediment to Democratic Consolidation and the Realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria**  
*Orbunde Emmanuel*
- 23 **Strategies for Overcoming Poverty and Hunger Within the Sustainable Development Goal Agenda in Nigeria**  
*Innocent V.O. Modo PhD*
- 24 **Assessment of the IFAD-CBARDP Activities towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in the Rural Areas of Kebbi State**  
*<sup>1</sup>Oyediran, Kayode Kunl & <sup>2</sup>Nassarawa Muhammad Abubakar (M.Sc)*
- 25 **Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development in Nigeria**  
*Dare, E. Alaba*
- 26 **Urban Design for Transformation of Nigerian Cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**  
*Mukhtari Mohammed Adamu*
- 27 **Isolation and Identification of Lactic Acid Bacteria from Fermenting Cow and Soya Milk**  
*<sup>1</sup>Aliyu Garba Mugadi & <sup>2</sup>Musliu Abdulkadir*
- 28 **The Poverty - Democracy Nexus: Evidence From Nigeria**  
*Rose Mbatomon AKO (PhD)*
- 29 **Production Capacity and Growth Dynamics: Evidence from Nigeria 1995-2015**  
*Rose Mbatomon AKO (PhD)*
- 30 **Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance: it's Impact on Revenue Generation of the Non- Oil Sector in Nigeria**  
*Ademola, Emmanuel Akinyele.*

# CONTENTS

## ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 31 **Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Roles of Executives**  
*Abdurrahman Abdullahi,*
- 32 **Simulation of a Pandemic Insurance Database in Nigeria Health Sector**  
*<sup>1</sup>Amanze B.C & <sup>2</sup>Amaefule I.A*
- 33 **Sustaining the Growing Challenges of Cyber-Crimes in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: the Nigerian Experience**  
*Nathaniel C. Ozigbo PhD*
- 34 **An Evaluation of the Challenges of Technical and Vocational Skills Acquired by Graduates of the Federal Polytechnic Mubi in a Distressed Economy, for Poverty Alleviation of Nigerian Youths**  
*<sup>1</sup>Shittu AdamuNgalburgi & <sup>2</sup>Yohanna Yakubu*
- 35 **Coastal Changes of the Mangrove Forest and Shoreline in Southern Nigeria**  
*<sup>1</sup>Tamarabrakemi Akoso & <sup>2</sup>Mayowa Fasona, PhD*
- 36 **Globalization, Culture and Sustainable Development: Situation Analysis of North-Central Nigeria**  
*<sup>1</sup>Arop, Sylvia Kaka & <sup>2</sup>Inyang, Martins Nyen*
- 37 **Environmental Sanitation for Sustainable Development: Lessons from Sokoto Province of Northern Nigeria, 1906-1960**  
*Labbo Abdullahi*
- 38 **Internally Displaced Persons and the Challenge of Human Security in Central Nigeria**  
*Uji, Wilfred Terlumun PhD*
- 39 **A Var Model Analysis of Poverty and Economic Growth in Nigeria: (1990-2015)**  
*Mohammed Seri*
- 40 **Macroeconomic Policies and the Sustainable Development Goal of Ending Poverty: the Case of Nigeria**  
*<sup>1</sup>Amadi Sylvanus (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Apere Thankgod Oyinpreye (PhD)*
- 41 **Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in Nigeria**  
*Dr. Mrs. Asuru, Chikanele*

# CONTENTS

## ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 42 | **Population Dynamics and Food Security in Nigeria**  
*Angelinah Kurubo Osu (PhD)*
- 43 | **Evaluating the Effect of the Intrinsic Growth Rate: a Case Study of the Density of the Biological Species**  
*<sup>1</sup>Peters Nwagor, <sup>2</sup>E. N. Ekaka-a & <sup>3</sup>A. O. Nwaoburu*
- 44 | **An Investigation of Technical Progress and Output Growth in Nigeria's Manufacturing Sector: theory and Empirics**  
*Gushibet Solomon Titus PhD*
- 45 | **Rising Poverty Levels in Nigeria: does Improving Agricultural Productivity for Poverty Reduction Matter?**  
*<sup>1</sup>Gushibet, Solomon Titus PhD & <sup>2</sup>Prof Abimiku, Alananan Christopher (PhD)*
- 46 | **Analysis of Strategic Marketing as Critical Tool for Entrepreneurial Survival: a Study of Top Tree Oil Mills Nigeria Limited, Aba, Abia State.**  
*<sup>1</sup>Eke, Donatus Izuogu & <sup>2</sup>Arugu Love O.PhD*
- 47 | **Evaluating the Effect of the Intrinsic Growth Rate: a Case Study of the Density of the Biological Species**  
*<sup>1</sup>Peters Nwagor, <sup>2</sup>E. N. Ekaka-a & <sup>3</sup>A. O. Nwaoburu*
- Note

# Book of Proceedings

A decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping circles of varying sizes, arranged in a descending diagonal line from left to right. The circles are filled with a black and white gradient, with the top-left circle being the largest and the bottom-right being the smallest.

Conference  
Abstracts

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles and lines that connect the two words 'Conference' and 'Abstracts'. The circles are arranged in a path from the 'e' in 'Conference' down to the 'a' in 'Abstracts', with some circles being solid black and others being split diagonally. A thin line also connects the 'e' and 'a'.

# Globalization and National Security: it's Strategic Implications for Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Ogoh, Augustine Ogbaji, <sup>2</sup>Orbunde, Emmanuel & <sup>3</sup>Viashima, Luper Veronica

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Political Science

Federal University Dutsinma, Katsina State, Nigeria

<sup>3</sup>Department of Sociology

Federal University Dutsinma, Katsina State, Nigeria

---

## Abstract

---

The National Security of a Nation is a very important aspect of her survival as a Sovereign State. On the other hand, Globalization as a phenomenon which is a multidimensional and multifaceted process that encompasses political, economic and socio-cultural dimensions became boldly pronounce after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Socialist ideology. This era ended the cold war between the East and the West, and thereafter a wide range of changes began to emerge at the international level. This phenomenon of globalization did not spare the Nigerian State as the effect is being felt in an unprecedented manner, particularly the very negative effect on her National Security. Today, Nigeria is bequeathed with a lot of challenges; this research paper therefore looks at the implications of globalization on the National Security of Nigeria using indices such as poverty, insecurity of lives and properties, food security, etc as our unit of analysis. Also, using of political economy theory or approach as our theoretical framework, the paper came to a realization that a lot still needs to be done to put Nigeria on the footpath of maximizing the advantages of globalization on her National Security in an already heated polity that is facing the challenges of poverty, unemployment, insecurity and terrorism, etc, as against the disadvantages.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, National Security, Sovereignty, Strategic Implication, Terrorism*



## Effects of Insecurity on Sustainable Economic Development of Nigeria: the Case of Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Eche, Emmanuel, <sup>2</sup>Helen Douglas & <sup>3</sup>Adi, Daniel

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics, Federal University Wukari

<sup>2</sup>Department of Economics, Taraba State University, Jalingo

<sup>3</sup>Department of Educational Administration, Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi

---

### Abstract

---

This study examines the effect of insecurity on Direct Foreign Investment in Nigeria. Secondary method of data collection was employed to source data for the period of (1980-2014), which were analysed using Descriptive and inferential statistics, Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for unit root (ADF), Autoregressive Distributed Lag Estimate (ARDL) and Error Correction Representation Model (ECRM). The result reveals that, 0.30814 reduction in the level of insecurity will lead to a unit increase in economic growth in Nigeria, also a reduction in the level of insecurity with 3.32293 will yield 1 unit increase on Foreign Direct Investment in Nigeria on the same vein the finding of the study reveals that 1.1319756 reduction in insecurity will result to 1 unit increase on Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Nigeria.

The result of the Error Correction Model indicates that insecurity has negative relationship on sustainable economic development. Also, that the relationship between insecurity and economic growth is of short term. The result concludes that even if there is disequilibrium between insecurity and economic growth variables, in 1 year 5 month the variables will converge to equilibrium there by establishing a relationship.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Foreign investment Sustainable economic and Development*



## Electrical Fault in Power Transmission Line in Nigeria: a Case Study of Enugu-New Heaven 132kv Transmission Line

<sup>1</sup>Anierobi P.O & <sup>2</sup>Ananti J.E

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering,  
Federal Polytechnic, Oko, Anambra State, Nigeria

---

### Abstract

---

This paper highlights the faults analysis on Enugu-New heaven 132kv transmission line. Data used for analysis cover a period of six months (March 2015 to August 2015). The causes of this analysis revealed the different types of faults and power outages experienced in 132kv Enugu-New heaven transmission line. These are as a result of Single line to ground fault, line to line fault, double line to ground fault and Open circuit fault, faulty equipment with the transmission system and poor maintenance culture. A total of 39 faults occurred in six months; faults A: has the highest frequency of occurrence. The month of March has the highest faults. The total duration of power outage in a month was 67.94hr and also the month of September has the highest duration of power outage followed by July. The causes of faults on an electrical power transmission line and the possible solution to reduce these faults will be of relevance to PHCN and power system Engineers

**Keywords:** *Transmission line, Substation load, Transmitting station and Distribution network substation.*



## Incongruent Perception of Population-Mix as a Reflection of Policy Deficit in Sustainable Development: the Case of Nigeria

**Elijah Babasola Afolabi Agbaje, PhD**

*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,  
CMSS, Osun State University, Osogbo.*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**his paper examines the implication of poor perception of population-mix and lack of appropriate deployment of different brackets of the population for sustainable development in Nigeria. Nations are built on the strength and skill of their population. For countries with low technology and low level of development, manpower, particularly those in the productive age bracket, represents a critical factor of sustainable development, and a sure source of support for the aged. How much a nation could productively tap from this group represent the measure of monumental gain it could make for the present and saving for the future. As it stands, Nigeria is greatly privileged with high supply of such critical age-group. Paradoxically however, at a time this group should be productively engaged to support the aged, and make critical savings for the future, growing unemployment arising from corruption and poor governance reverses their fortunes to become largely dependent upon the aged and aging. With drastic reduction in birth rate, declining economy, poor history of savings and absence of social security, this paper examines the socioeconomic and health implications of the stress of elongated labour that the present aged faces. Furthermore, it interrogates the scenarios that aging and aged population in Nigeria may confront in not too distant a future if the trend is not immediately reversed.

**Keywords:** *Population-mix, Sustainable development and Policy deficit.*



## Qualitative Detection of Proviral-DNA of HIV-1 in Infants to Determine the Efficacy of Antiretroviral Therapy in the Prevention of Vertical Transmission of HIV-1 In the Gambia

**Lamin B. Cham**

*National AIDS Control Program, the Gambia.*

---

### Abstract

---

The priority of the Gambia is to eliminate maternal to child transmission of HIV and in line with this priority, the country implemented an antiretroviral therapy (ART) program. With this, all HIV infected pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and infants have access to ARV drugs. This study aims to determine the prevalence of vertical transmission of HIV among women receiving the ARV drugs. Dried blood spot samples were collected from 109 HIV-exposed infants enrolled in 12 ART sites across the country. A qualitative detection of proviral-DNA of HIV-1 was performed using the Real Time Abbott PCR assay. Data from 105 mothers were analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 and association of risk factors to PCR results were analyzed using (Crosstabs) Pearson Chi-Square. The p-value of significance is set at  $p < 0.05$ . This study has found the prevalence of vertical transmission of HIV is 0.0% (0/64) among women that received the neither ART, 7.1% (2/28) among mothers that received HIV prophylaxis only, and 38.4% (5/13) among women who neither receive HIV-prophylaxis nor ART during pregnancy or breastfeeding. Other risk factors of vertical transmission such as late initiation of treatment, default during treatment and first born of twins were found to be significantly associated with vertical transmission  $p=0.001$ ,  $p=0.022$  and  $p=0.000$  respectively. This study has found that the early intervention of ART at the onset of pregnancy through breastfeeding can eliminate Maternal to Child transmission of HIV and a high risk of vertical transmission was found among women who neither receive prophylaxis nor ART. If the effectiveness of the antiretroviral therapy is maintained, the Gambia, in the near future will attain the WHO's goal to eliminate Maternal to Child transmission of HIV.

**Keywords:** *ARV drugs, ART, prophylaxis, maternal to child (vertical) transmission, PCR, HIV-exposed infants, the Gambia*

## News Battering: a Content Analysis of the Sun Newspaper Coverage of Ebola Virus Disease in West Africa Sub-Region (July - October, 2014)

**Dr Sam Okechukwu Omeje**

*Department of Mass Communication,*

*Institute of Management and Technology (IMT) Enugu, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

This textual analysis of the Sun Newspaper coverage of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), in West Africa sub-region revealed how myths and stereotypes combine to blame an American Lawyer, Patrick Sawyer, of his own death. This followed an outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease that occurred in the West Africa sub-region in 2013, and spread to Nigeria in 2014. The Ebola deadly disease recorded 7000 cases, and claimed over 5000 death in the sub-region. It is for this reason that the paper investigated the Sun Newspaper coverage of Ebola Virus Disease in Nigeria. A content analysis study was adopted, and a total of 123 editions of the Sun Newspaper, out of which 94 copies from July to October, 2014 formed the sample size. The paper covered 234 stories on Ebola Virus Disease vis-a-vis news, features, editorials, pictures and cartoons. A review of literature and theoretical framework using agenda setting and social responsibility theories were analyzed. The findings showed that the Sun Newspaper displayed a significant news battering of the deadly disease in Nigeria. It also provided the news prominence, accuracy and magnitude of issues related disease published on its front and inside pages. We found too, that the hypotheses employed and tested in this direction received both the statistical and empirical support. The paper finally recommends among others that a syndromic surveillance for infectious diseases outbreak alert, and response, must be taken serious in both developed, and developing nations, if, we must remain a step ahead of any pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Ebola Virus outbreak, Coverage, Myths, Stereotypes, Death, Sub-region, Alert, Spread.*

## Limnological Studies of Dadinkowa Reservoir in Yamaltu-Deba Local Government, Gombe State, Nigeria

**Kabiru Muhammad**

*Hydrobiology, Department of Biological Sciences,  
Gombe State University, Gombe Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**P**hysico-chemical parameters, occurrence and distribution of biological organisms in Dadin Kowa reservoir Gombe State were carried out between June, 2014 to May, 2015. Five sampling stations were chosen and standard methods and identification guide were used to determine physico-chemical and biological parameters. Physicochemical parameters showed that Temperature, pH, Alkalinity, Transparency, Conductivity ranged between 21 - 27°C, 6.3-7.8, 28.1-46.2mg/l, 48.5-76.7cm, 54.0-397.5uS/cm respectively, while Dissolve oxygen concentration, Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Calcium, Magnesium, Hardness, Iron, Nitrate Nitrogen, Phosphate-Phosphorus ranged between 1.1-3.4mg/l, 2.2-39mg/l, 11.3-23.2mg/l, 4.5-8.9mg/l, 40.0-88.5mg/l, 0.1-3.3mg/l, 0.3-1.5mg/l, 0.3-2.0mg/l respectively. A total of sixteen (16) phytoplankton were recorded of which four classes of algae were identified. These are chlorophyta (35.9%), Cyanophyta(31.9%), Bacillariophyta. (35.9%) and Dinophyta(15.7%). Three major classes of zooplankton were recorded rotifer (36.9%) Cladocera (35.5%), Copepoda (27.4%). The composition, abundance and distribution of plankton varied with the variation in the physico-chemical parameters.

**Keywords:** *Limnology, Physicochemical parameters, Phytoplanktons, Zooplanktons.*



## Redefining Federalism in Nigeria: Critical Issues for Consideration on the Path to Development

**Prof. Y. A. Zoaka**

*Department of Political Science*

*Faculty of Social Science University of Abuja*

---

### Abstract

---

The paper is an attempt to consider some of the misconceptions that have dominated the narrative on the operations of Nigeria's Federalism. Some of the dominant misconception is the issue of state creation, the issue of marginalization, the issue of state religion among several diversionary ideas/ arguments from the main issues that border on development of the country. Therefore this paper will address these issues using mainly secondary sources as the main source of data collection. The Marxist class analysis was used as the theoretical standpoint to deploy the arguments in the paper. The findings shows that there is a wide gap in knowledge from most of those who are advocating for the breakage of Nigeria because they are not involved in deep class analysis. This gap is further compounded by the injustices meted to groups who are treated unequally in the country. The paper therefore recommended that the entire groups and individuals in the country should be treated equally and fairly on order to foster unity and development in Nigeria

**Keywords:** *Federalism, Marginalization and Development*



## Re-Invigorating the Nigeria Tax System as Redemption Strategy from the Vagaries of the World Oil Market

**Sunday O. Effiok**

*Department of Accounting, Faculty of Management Sciences,  
University of Calabar, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**he Nigerian tax system is skewed and loaded with overlapping taxes and further worsened by poor policies and inconsistent legal framework. This is the crux of the study which focuses on re-invigorating the Nigerian tax system as a means of revamping the national economy from the vagaries of the world oil market. The study made use of both the descriptive and explanatory research design. Data were collected from the use of instrument of questionnaire. They were coded and analyzed using the ordinary least square technique. The results revealed that there is a significant relationship between inconsistency tax policy implementation and revenue generation in Nigeria. It also revealed that insufficient tax information and poor data management do not significantly enhance tax compliance. Furthermore, the study revealed that ineffective board sensitization of workers does significantly affect effective tax compliance. The study concluded that Nigerian tax laws are noted for their complex structure. Tax laws should be understandable to all; they should be expressed simply, clearly and intelligibly. It is therefore recommended that legislatures and tax administrators should recognize that tax systems will be effective in the long term only if they have the cooperation of the taxpayers. Again, Nigeria tax administration needs to be autonomous to make the board responsible and accountable to what they are doing or supposed to do. (208 words).

**Keywords:** *Data management, Tax compliance, Tax information,  
Tax policy, Tax productivity*



## Feasibility Study of a Medium – Sized Full Service Hotel in Bauchi Metropolis, Bauchi Nigeria

**<sup>1</sup>Dr Adejoh Apeh Matthew & <sup>2</sup>Akalazu Everest Donatus**

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Hospitality Management,  
Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**hough there are many hotels operating within and near Bauchi metropolis, they are not enough to carry the anticipated demand. There exists excess demand not satisfied by the present supply structure. This is occasioned by the fact that demand for hotel services is influenced by such factors as price, service quality, taste, income, ambience, among other others. Therefore, this study is aimed at carrying out a feasibility study with a view to establishing full-service hotel to fill the current gap. The purpose of a feasibility study is to assist in planning a large project by evaluating the chances of the project's success before it begins. A potentially viable opportunity for commercial hospitality exists in Bauchi and this requires technical, market, infrastructure, operational and management analyses to provide a framework for successful investment. Commercial hospitality, especially the lodging facility plays a significant role in development efforts and poverty alleviation of goals 1 and 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals of the 21st century. A feasibility study of a 54 – bedroom full service hotel in Bauchi metropolis was conducted. Operational data obtained from the existing hotels and demand survey were processed by thematic and ratio analyses. Results show that it is economically and financially feasible to invest in a 54-bedroom full service hotel with start - up capital of N68, 576, 100. 00, capable of yielding average annual profit rate at 41% and a cap rate of 106%. It is recommended that Bauchi State government should provide enabling environment through its empowerment programme to motivate entrepreneurs to invest in commercial hospitality for poverty alleviation in Bauchi.

**Keywords:** *Feasibility, Commercial hospitality, Poverty alleviation, Sustainable development*

## Examining Hotel Management Contract Negotiation Processes in Some Selected Hotels in Northern Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Florence Elma Lagasi, <sup>3</sup>Mathew Apeh Adejoh & <sup>3</sup>Ukonu Chinyere Ijeoma

<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Hospitality Management,  
Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria

---

### Abstract

---

In the Nigerian hospitality industry, hotel management contract negotiation can be overwhelming on the operator and the owners; as a result most hotels owners give the management of their hotels operators. This study, which adopted the survey design aimed at examining the importance attach to hotel and its effectiveness in the negotiation processes of hotel management in some selected hotels. Non-probability sampling and the opportunity sampling method technique was used select 10 operators and owners of participating hotels from Bauchi, Kaduna and Abuja. Structured questionnaire was designed and administered. One sample t-test and descriptive statistics was used to analyse and test the hypothesis formulated for the study. Major findings revealed evidence that owners and operators of contract hotels in Northern Nigeria attach high level of importance to the ideals of the negotiation process. Developing and issuing request for proposal to gather information on all operators for the purposes of comparing and ranking in the negotiation; and recruiting negotiation key player such as legal counsel, consultant, and asset managers are weak in their level of effectiveness in the sampled hotels. Therefore owners are to ensure that ideal means of recruiting the right operators for achieving organisational goals for investment is adopted.

**Keywords:** *Contract, Management, Negotiation, Processes, Lease*



## Sustainable Quality Agriculture: a Panacea for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation in Nigeria

**Nwanosike, Martin Royal Okechukwu**

*Department of Agricultural Education*

*Federal college of Education, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**A**t independence, Agriculture contributed immensely to the Gross Domestic Product of the country's economy, but the discovery of oil in the 1970s subjected the sector to serious setback. Successive government have at one time or the other established agricultural programmes, Research Institutes and Colleges and Universities to revamp the sector without success. Unfortunately, oil price and quantity has reduced drastically resulting in the present economic recession. Obviously, economic diversification with particular interest in agriculture is imperative since the sector supports over 70 % of the country's population, most of them live in the rural environment. Sustainable development goals with emphasis on alleviating poverty and hunger for all by 2030 will no doubt regenerate the sector, ensure healthy food, eradicate poverty and hunger for over 175 million Nigerians once the 17 goals and 169 targets in the agenda are adequately addressed. Such measures like rural oriented agricultural policies and gender equality particularly in the North West and North East with very high poverty index, as well as properly funded and monitored sustainable low input agricultural strategies will reposition agriculture for better Nigeria. The paper acknowledged that Nigeria is a poor country and as such identified the causes, consequences and solutions to poverty and hunger in the country. Adequate implementation of such approaches to agriculture will provide window(s) to ensure healthy life and sound environment in Nigeria by 2030.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable agriculture, Poverty, Hunger, Nigeria.*



## Problems and Prospects of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Kakuri, Kaduna South Lga, Kaduna State

**Mukhtar Suleiman**

*Department of Geography, Faculty of Arts,  
Management and Social Science, Federal University Gashua Yobe State*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**his research work focus on the problems and prospects of small and medium scale industries in Kakuri, Kaduna south LGA, Kaduna state. The aim and objectives of this research is to examine the problems of small and medium scale industries in Kaduna with Kakuri being the studied area, with view of finding a lasting solution to the problems. Data used for the research were obtained through primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through oral interview and structural questionnaire administered to randomly sampled respondents. Secondary data were obtained from journals and textbooks. The study identified the major problems of small and medium scale industries in Kakuri which hampers the growth of the SMEs. The problems include; inadequate finance, shortage/change in price of raw materials, poor infrastructural facilities, inadequate labour, poor management, government policy, attitude of individuals to business and decline in product. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the government should provide loans to small and medium scale industries with little or no interest; government should provide adequate infrastructural facilities such as reliable power supply, good roads and so on. Government should empower youth, through training and financial assistance as a start of capital because many people lack the capital to start the business after being trained.

**Keywords:** *Small, Medium, scale, industries, Problems and prospects.*



## Unemployment and Youth Crime in Dutsinma Local Government Area of Katsina State

**Suleiman Amali**

*Department of Sociology*

*Federal University Dutsinma, Katsina State*

---

### Abstract

---

The paper examines unemployment and youth crime in Dutsinma Local Government area of Katsina state and its effect on the realisation of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. The study aimed at identifying the effects of youth crime, to explain the relationship between unemployment and youth crime, as well as suggest possible ways of reducing the problem of unemployment and youth crime in Dutsinma town, vis a vis realisation of sustainable development goals in Katsina state. The findings show that, there is a significant relationship between unemployment and youth crime in the study area. The major causes of unemployment according to the findings are lack of education, neglect of technology and neglect of agricultural production. Findings also reveal that the factors responsible for youth crime include unemployment, low socio-economic status, and drug abuse. It is therefore recommended that for sustainable development goals to be achieved in the study area, government and other concerned stakeholders should endeavour to provide educational opportunities, jobs, and entrepreneurial skills acquisition for members of the society.

**Keywords:** *Unemployment, Youth crime and Sustainable Development Goals*



## The Physician-Patient Relationship: a Review of Two Theoretical Approaches and Health Regulation Implications

**Andre Yitambe, PhD**

*Department of Health Management and Informatics*

*School of Public Health, Kenyatta University, Nairobi – Kenya*

---

### Abstract

---

Recent development in the organization of healthcare has impacted on physician and patient relationship. The physician-patient relationship is becoming more and more a universalistic concern. Since Hippocrates, the physician-patient relationship remains the corner stone of medical practice. A number of disciplines have questioned the interaction between physician and patient (from pure science, clinical sciences to social sciences). This paper uses a de-centered comparative method to examine how different theoretical approaches shape the understanding of doctor-patient interaction and health regulation implications. In particular, the article looks at two theoretical models: health economics and medical socio-anthropology. The findings show that the difference between the two approaches is based upon the background of each discipline. Nevertheless, there are some similarities. The paper concludes that no theoretical approach is totally privileged to understand the interaction.

**Keywords:** *Physician-patient relationship, Health economics, Medical socio-anthropology, Health regulations.*



## Sustainable Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria

**Abubakar Aminu**

*Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

Nigeria, as the saying goes, the lion of Africa is the largest country in Africa in term of population and like its counterpart in developing countries of Africa; it has its majority of people living in rural areas engaging in Agriculture for their lively-hood. But unfortunately Agriculture in rural areas is suffering from almost total negligence from government and other stake holders to the extent that most of the rural dwellers are migrating to urban centres in the country looking for better jobs and income and as such, facilitating unplanned urban growth and other consequences i.e. poverty, mass unemployment and inadequate food security all of which may affect sustainable economic growth and development in Nigeria. It is on this basis this paper is intended to critically examine how Agricultural sector development could facilitate sustainable rural development in Nigeria. The paper will also look at the issue of sustainable Agriculture and the challenges of Agriculture in Nigeria. The paper will source information from journals, magazines, textbooks etc. Lastly possible suggestion and recommendation will be made.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable, Agriculture and Rural development*



## Technology and Quality Education: Attitude, Knowledge, Self-Efficacy and Perceptions towards Technology Integration in Teaching: a Case Study Approach

**Abdullahi Yusuf**

*Department of Curriculum Studies, Sokoto State University, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

Recent studies proclaim a strong relationship between technology integration and quality education. However, despite much efforts of the federal government of Nigeria through TetFund intervention projects in the provision of modern technology devices to high institutions, only a few academic staffs often integrate technology in their classroom instruction. This has led to criticisms on the quality of Nigerian university education. With this problem much pervasive in Sokoto State University, the purpose of this study is therefore to investigate the attitude, knowledge, self-efficacy and perceptions of University academic staffs towards the integration of technology in teaching. Self-designed inventories were used for the study, hosting a sample size of 170 academic staffs, which were selected using purposive sampling, from a population of 302. Descriptive statistics, multiple regression analysis, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and two-way between subjects Multivariate Analysis of Variance were employed in the analysis of data. Findings of the study indicate negative attitude, lower self-efficacy and lack of knowledge in the use of modern technology devices among the academic staffs. Additionally, the academic staffs were of the perceptions that technology enhances and fosters teaching and learning. Further findings revealed a significant relationship ( $r=.52$ ;  $p=.014$ ) between these factors and technology integration in teaching, with lack of knowledge in the use of modern technology devices, the major contributing factor ( $\beta=.731$ ;  $p=.000$ ). Based on these findings, the study recommends that the University should put more efforts in staff training and development towards the use of modern technology devices.

**Keywords:** *Technology; Quality Education; Technology Integration*



## Gender Equality, Education and Growth in Nigerian the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

<sup>1</sup>Amin Zaigi Ngharen PhD & <sup>2</sup>Christiana Enubi Akogwu

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of History, Federal University Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

---

### Abstract

---

The role of education in the development of stock of competencies for Nigeria as elsewhere cannot be overemphasised. This is why education is considered a right since it is essential to the full and actual consciousness of all human rights and liberties. The right to education in this respect, exemplifies then insoluble and interdependence of all human rights. Educational inequality is a major infringement of the rights of women and girls and an important blockade to economic and social growth. Yet, lots of children world over and particularly in Nigeria still fail to gain admittance to education, and even larger numbers among those who do enroll, leave impulsively, falling out before the abilities of knowledge and proficiency have been accurately grown. This paper argues that to encourage gender equality and uniformity in learning, Nigeria must aim her struggles not merely towards education itself, but also towards society's cultural and utilitarian framework. Reforms are needed in the educational sector so that it no longer creates or permits the existence of separate standards and opportunities for males and females. This paper discusses Gender equality as having the objective of enhancing women's participation in the socio-political and economic developments around them. The paper further contends that the socio cultural imperatives must be properly located and dealt with else the issue of education and Gender equality in Nigeria would remain mere soothing words.

**Keywords:** *Gender Equality, Education, Growth insurgency and Development*



## Animal Farm: a True Replica of Contemporary/Post-Colonial Africa

**Shittu Fatai**

*Department of European Languages, Faculty of Arts,  
Social and Management Sciences, Federal University,  
Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State – Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**A**lthough Orwell was said to have written the fable prose fictional piece *Animal Farm* to portray the Russian or (Bolshevik) revolution of 1917 as one that resulted in a government more oppressive, totalitarian and deadly than the one it overthrew. But the novel truly reflects the contemporary/post colonial Africa. This paper argues that the oppressive, totalitarian, deadly and corrupt nature of government in Africa is the major problem militating against Africa development. Using Nigeria as a point of reference, the study observes the social, political, economic, cultural, educational, etc issues as discussed in Orwell's '*Animal Farm*'. It then relates these to the contemporary/post-colonial Africa in order to make a comparative analysis and establish a relationship or correlation between '*Animal Farm*' and Africa. The paper then concludes that an improvement in African leadership style and the system of government will definitely result in the improvement and development of Africa.

**Keywords:** *Animal Farm, Totalitarian, Improvement and Development*



## Electronic Asset Tracking System

<sup>1</sup>Amaefule I.A & <sup>2</sup>Amanze B.C

<sup>1&2</sup>Imo State University, Owerri

---

### Abstract

---

An efficient asset tracking system is designed and implemented for tracking the movement of any equipped asset from one location to another at any time. The proposed system made good use of a popular technology that combines a Smartphone application with a microcontroller. This will be easy to make and inexpensive compared to others. The designed in-asset device works using Global positioning system (GPS) and Global system for mobile communication / General packet Radio Service (GSM/GPRS) technology that is one of the most common ways for asset tracking. The device is embedded inside an asset whose position is to be determined and tracked in real-time. A microcontroller is used to control the GPS and GSM/GPRS modules. The asset tracking system uses the GPS module to get geographic coordinates at regular time intervals. The GSM/GPRS module is used to transmit and update the asset location to a database. A Smartphone application is also developed for continuously monitoring the asset location. The Google Maps API is used to display the asset on the map in the Smartphone application. Thus, users will be able to continuously monitor a moving asset on demand using the Smartphone application and determine the estimated distance and time for the asset to arrive at a given destination

**Keywords:** *Electronic, Technology and Global system*



## Growth and Yield of Vegetable Amaranth (*Amaranthus cruentus* L.) as Influenced by Row Spacing and Nitrogen Fertilizer in Mubi, Northern Guinea Savannah Zone of Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>M. Babayola & <sup>2</sup>M.D Toungos

<sup>1&2</sup>Crop Science Department Adamawa State University  
PMB 25 Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria.

---

### Abstract

---

A field experiment was conducted at Food and Agricultural Organization / Tree Crop Programme (FAO/TCP) Teaching and Research Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Adamawa State University, Mubi, Northern Guinea Savannah zone of Nigeria on sandy loam soil. This was to study the growth and yield of vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus cruentus* L.) as influenced by row spacing and nitrogen fertilizer in 2012 and 2013 rainfed cropping seasons. The experiment involved three levels of row spacing (20, 30, and 40 cm) and five levels of N fertilizer (0, 30, 60, 90, and 120 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>). These treatments in a factorial combination were laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design and replicated three times. Data were collected on growth and yield parameters. Data generated were analyzed using Analysis Of Variance (ANOVA). Result show that Plant height, number of leaves, stem girth, leaf area, leaf area index, fresh weight, dry matter weight, absolute crop growth rate (plant<sup>-1</sup>) of vegetable amaranth increased significantly ( $P = 0.05$ ) as row spacing and applied N rate was increased. On a unit of area basis however, fresh yield increased as the applied N increased and row spacing decreased. Application of higher dosage of fertilizer at the rate of 120 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> with narrow row spacing of 20 cm produced significantly higher fresh yield of 73.81 t ha<sup>-1</sup> in 2012, 71.80 t ha<sup>-1</sup> in 2013 and 72.81 t ha<sup>-1</sup> combined. The least value of yield (14.7 t ha<sup>-1</sup>) was obtained in the treatment with wider row spacing and no application of N fertilizer (0 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> at 40 cm row spacing). Therefore, the optimum N rate and row spacing for the maximum yield of vegetable amaranth (*Amaranthus cruentus* L.) is 120 kg N ha<sup>-1</sup> at 20 cm inter row spacing and was adjudged as the best combination for the production of vegetable amaranth in the Northern Guinea Savannah zone of Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Vegetable amaranth (Amaranthus cruentus L.), Row spacing, Nitrogen fertilizer,*



## Ethno-Religious Conflicts and National Question: an Impediment to Democratic Consolidation and the Realisation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

**Orbunde Emmanuel**

*Department of Political Science*

*Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State*

---

### Abstract

---

Nigeria as a Nation has evolve over the years with a lot of upheavals and trials. Nigeria continues to struggle with a lot of ethnic, religious and sectional tensions and conflict for more than 50 years after independence. The Nation's survival has continually been threatened by these ethnic & religious conflicts. The problem has attained a more worrisome dimension recently with the outbreak of more fierce ethnic conflict, i.e. the Fulani Tiv clashes of 2013-2014, and the ethnic boundary disputes in Taraba and Nassarawa states. This paper seeks to provide a chronological background to the problem, while at the same time highlighting the path Nigeria is to take to curb the issue and also provide some indices to help stem the tide of ethnic & religious conflicts in Nigeria as the country embarks on the realization of the United Nations sustainable development goals as a nation. The work made use of some conflict theories such as the relative deprivation theory and the frustration - aggression theory, but on the whole the political economy approach still has a lot to do with the development of ethnic conflicts in Nigeria. The work came to the realization that despite all these conflicts problems & situations, Nigeria will still fare better as a one United country instead of a divided one, as its been advocated by some sectional groups. The paper recommends a re-awakening in every body's commitment to the Nigerian project as a Nation with a strong resolve to creating the enabling peaceful environment for the realization of the sustainable development goals as envisaged by the united nation SDGs agenda.

**Keywords:** *Ethnic conflict, National Question, Sustainable Development and Democratic Consolidation*

## Strategies for Overcoming Poverty and Hunger Within the Sustainable Development Goal Agenda in Nigeria

**Innocent V.O. Modo PhD**

*Department of Sociology and Anthropology,  
University of Uyo, Akwa Ibom State – Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

The author writes on strategies for overcoming poverty and hunger within the sustainable development goal agenda in Nigeria. The author observes that Nigeria has had very laudable agricultural programmes for years that would have made poverty and hunger to be things of the past but for very low commodity price and poor infrastructures. The paper examines the concept, sustainable development and adapt the theoretical approach-Development from below, with Dialogue as people centred methodology for re-awakening the people and building the needed infrastructural base for the 70% rural farming population and the 25% urban population that are mainly focused on Small and Medium scale Entrepreneurs and industrial development. With the rich background of the nation's history in view, the author made some far reaching recommendations including the need for resource diversification as against the sole dependence on oil, and improving the infrastructural base of the nation's economy as strategies for making hunger and poverty a thing of the past for present and future generations of Nigerians.

**Keywords:** *Strategies, Poverty, Hunger and Sustainable development*



## Assessment of the IFAD-CBARDP Activities towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in the Rural Areas of Kebbi State

<sup>1</sup>Oyediran, Kayode Kuni & <sup>2</sup>Nassarawa Muhammad Abubakar (M.Sc)

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Urban & Regional Planning, College of Environmental Study,  
Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin-Kebbi, Nigeria

---

### Abstract

---

The Sustainable Development Goals seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals, complete what they did not achieve and balance/integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental both in the urban and rural areas. This paper aims at assessing the activities of International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)-Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development Program (CBARDP) towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals in the rural areas of Kebbi state. The set objectives among others include to identify the efforts of IFAD-CBARDP in improving the economic status of the beneficiaries and to assess IFAD-CBARDP activities base on the SDGs. Data were source through the secondary sources only most especially the IFAD-CBARDP documented success story from Kebbi State, Volume 2, 2012. Findings from the document revealed that little amount of money was given to the beneficiaries ranging between N3, 000 and N100, 000, more men benefitted than women in this phase and little was done on provision of rural water, electricity and combating climate change. It was concluded by recommending that the scope of their activities should be widening and review of the amount considering the economic situation of the country, there should be gender equality in the selection of the beneficiaries and there should be some improvements on areas of provision of rural water, electricity and combating climate change as these could also affect rural economy.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development Goals, Poverty, Rural Areas, IFAD-CBARDP, Gender Equality*

## Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**Dare, E. Alaba**

*Department of Geography and Environmental Studies,  
Kogi State University, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

The various security challenges in Nigerian urban centres due to the activities of Boko Haram and militancy of various forms, the activities of these groups and individuals have resulted in wanton destruction of lives and properties of citizens and disruptions of socio and economic lives of millions of Nigerian, the abduction of over 200 Chibok school girls which have attracted global attention. This paper examined Terrorism and urban insecurity in Northern Nigeria. The recent emergence of militant by the Niger Delta avenger, which led to the disruption of Nigeria global oil output. This paper examines the impact of terrorism and insurgency on sustainable development in Nigeria. The underlying causes and mode of operations of the terrorist groups. Data for the study were collected primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through direct field observation and questionnaire survey. On the whole 600 questionnaires were administered using random sampling to stakeholder and opinion leaders in Northern Nigeria. The analyzed data revealed that social injustice and grievances are the major cause of terrorism in Nigeria while corruption and sabotage militate against the campaign on insurgency. Finding revealed that there is a significant relationship between terrorist attack and quality of life (measured by social infrastructure and services provision). The Author advocates the following toward achieving a lasting peace and security in Nigeria; conciliatory options, negotiation, responding to grievances, the hard line measure of maximum use of force and fiscal federalism.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Terrorism, Extremism, Insurgent, Dissident, Sustainable Development.*

## Urban Design for Transformation of Nigerian Cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**Mukhtari Mohammed Adamu**

*School of Environmental Studies,  
Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri Borno State Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

This paper title “Urban Design for Transformation of Nigerian Cities in the 21st Century” Examined Nigerian cities with a view to showcasing the capacity of urban design for their transformation. This was achieved through examining the nature and characteristics of Nigerian cities, explaining the concept of urban design, showcasing the capacity of urban design in transformation of Nigerian cities and make momentous recommendation. The method used in the paper was wholesomely literature research that consulted text books, journal, internet materials, and conference and seminar papers. The major findings of the paper are that peculiar problems of Nigerian cities are physical, environmental, sociological, cultural and managerial in nature which places them in the present pathetic situation. The paper expressed that urban design adequately utilized has the capacity to transform Nigerian cities into functional, productive, equitable, resilient and save places to live in the 21 century.

**Keywords:** *Urban, Urban design, Transformation, Cities, Nigeria.*



## Isolation and Identification of Lactic Acid Bacteria from Fermenting Cow and Soya Milk

<sup>1</sup>Aliyu Garba Mugadi & <sup>2</sup>Musliu Abdulkadir

<sup>1</sup>Department Biology Federal University, BirninKebbi,

<sup>2</sup>Department of Science Laboratory Technology, College of Science and Technology  
Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi State

---

### Abstract

---

Ten (10) of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) were isolated and identified by conventional biochemical tests out of the ten isolates of LAB from fermented cow and soya milk five (5) were obtained from soya milk while the remaining five (5) from cow milk. Only three (3) different species of lactic acid bacteria were isolated and identified as *Leuconostocmesenteroides*, *Lactobacillus plantarum* and *Pediococcus pentosaceus*. All the three species were gram positive rods and were catalase and oxidase negative. *Leuconostocmesenteroides* had the highest percentage occurrence (50%) followed by *Lactobacillus plantarum* (40%), *Pediococcus pentosaceus* had (10%) which is the least percentage of occurrences.

**Keywords:** *Bacteria, Biochemical, Cow and Soya Milk*



## The Poverty - Democracy Nexus: Evidence from Nigeria

**Rose Mbatomon AKO (PhD)**

*Department of Economics,  
Nasarawa State University Keffi*

---

### Abstract

---

This paper reviews the poverty situation in Nigeria in light of current economic recession and given the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The paper is motivated by observations on household expenditures and the expenditures of the national legislature which are taken as proxies for the interaction between distribution and growth in reducing absolute poverty. National data for the period 2003-2010 are examined and descriptive statistics are employed to answer the research question. We find unsustainable discrepancies between household expenditures and the expenditures of the national legislature indicating unacceptable income inequality that may help to explain the pattern of high ongoing poverty rates in Nigeria. The Nigerian national legislature (consumption) expenditure was 67.62% of total resources required to eliminate absolute poverty in 2003-04 and 124.81% in 2009-2010. A single member of the Nigerian legislature on average expended ₦118.17 millions in 2003-04 and ₦533.58 millions in 2009-2010 whereas per capita household consumption expenditure for the same period was a paltry ₦4,029.70 and ₦7,212.30 respectively. The current economic recession support the results and indicate Nigerian economy cannot afford the current western democratic structures in place. The results also indicate eliminating absolute poverty and the practice of western democracy may be mutually exclusive in Nigeria. The paper recommends Nigeria realistically restructures democratic structures constitutionally in line with country specific economic traditions and patterns as a key channel for poverty reduction.

**Keywords:** *Poverty; Consumption Expenditure; Economic Growth; Democracy*



## Production Capacity and Growth Dynamics: Evidence from Nigeria 1995-2015

**Rose Mbatomon AKO (PhD)**

*Department of Economics,  
Nasarawa State University Keffi*

---

### Abstract

---

This paper examines production capacity and credit to production to assess their impact on economic growth measured by gross fixed capital formation. Using annual data for 1995–2015, a set of structural variables is articulated to model production capacity and growth in Nigeria. The analysis comprises both the short and the long-run estimations using Johansen cointegration test, unrestricted VAR and VECM. Variance decomposition outputs indicate most of the variation experienced by the growth variable is attributable to its own shock. The analysis confirms that the private sector financial constriction index earlier developed and tested for Nigeria to capture incidence of rampant internal round tripping of financial resources deters economic growth significantly. Cointegration analysis of speed of adjustment suggests that 102 percent of the deviation of GFCF from its long run equilibrium is corrected every year, so that it takes about a year to cut the gap in half. There is evidence of crowding out net investment in Nigeria both in the short run and long run which may help explain the current economic recession in Nigeria in 2016. A network of crowding out channels affecting economic growth is also established.

**Keywords:** *Capacity Utilization, Economic Growth and Financial Constriction*



## Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance: it's Impact on Revenue Generation of the Non- Oil Sector in Nigeria

**Ademola, Emmanuel Akinyele.**

*Department of Accountancy,  
Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Ogun State Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**ax evasion and tax avoidance are anti-social tax practices in Nigeria, it is an instrument used by the tax payer to reduce the payment of taxes to the government purse. This has a significant detrimental effect on the provision of social amenities by the formal institutions. The paper examined the impact of tax evasion and avoidance on revenue generation in Nigeria. It suggests that though both are an instrument known to law as a means of reducing tax payment. Primary data was used where questionnaire were given to the staff of federal inland revenue service and Secondary Source of data was also sought from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical Bulleting (2014), Federal Inland Revenue Service Annual Reports and Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria Journal. Data analysis was performed with the use of SPSS. Findings showed that Tax evasion and avoidance has significant effect on revenue generation in Nigeria. The paper recommends that there should be a reform most especially on tax avoidance while close monitoring should be on tax evasion.

**Keywords:** *Tax evasion, Tax avoidance, Revenue Generation, Non oil sector*



## Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Roles of Executives

**Abdurrahman Abdullahi**

*Department of Public Administration,  
Faculty of Social and Management Sciences,  
Bauchi State University, Gadau*

---

### Abstract

---

The aim of this paper is to examine the role of the executives as Financiers, communicators, leaders, facilitators and so on in rebranding Nigeria for sustainable development. The paper relied on secondary source of data and content analysis was used in analyzing the data. The study discovered that there is synergy between executive roles and development. The study concluded that executives can play numerous roles such as the role of policy-makers, negotiators, facilitators in discharging their executive responsibilities. If the executives effectively played these roles, they will be able to combat the major ills to our development. These ills include corruption, nepotism, lack of patriotism and above all get rich quick syndrome. The study recommended that the orientation of our young ones should be changed since individual is the foundation of all reforms, changes and development in the society. This is because there could be no hope of putting up a healthy, lofty and strong structure when its building block is weak and defective.

**Keywords:** *Rebranding, Chief Executive, and Development.*



## Simulation of a Pandemic Insurance Database in Nigeria Health Sector

<sup>1</sup>Amanze B.C & <sup>2</sup>Amaefule I.A

<sup>1&2</sup>Imo State University, Owerri

---

### Abstract

---

The goal of this paper is to produce a high resolution model suitable for the assessment of life and health insurance portfolio risk under various possible pandemic scenarios. The model consist of an agent based pandemics simulation in which agent mortality and infection susceptible characteristics are determined by a set of configurable risk factors which can then be initialized from census data and insurance portfolio summary data, among other data sources. As the model runs, it generates time series data describing the number of infections in various regions or states (such as zip codes) throughout the model at individual agent level. This data can then be overlaid with insurance portfolio distribution data to determine how an insurance portfolio compares with the general population. This comparison may be performed both at the level of static risk assessment and likely dynamic progression of the disease through the population over time. Our structured system analysis and design methodology uses real data provided by an “insurance company client” to explore the impact of linking Nigeria census data with real insurance company data. The insurance company insured more than 22 million people. After the data conditioning is completed and transformed into a form usable by any logic model. Observed features of the model must be noted so that the model can be tested for validity and realism.

**Keywords:** *Insurance portfolio, Risk and Population*



## Sustaining the Growing Challenges of Cyber-Crimes in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: the Nigerian Experience

**Nathaniel C. Ozigbo PhD**

*Department of Business Administration  
University of Abuja. Abuja – Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

**T**his study examines cybercrime issues, trends and problems faced by the Nigerian users and how the crimes could be minimized by formulating effective cyber crime laws. The study noted that the information technology revolution associated with the internet usage brought a new wave of crime, and that internet on-line business services which ordinarily suppose to be a blessing as it exposes one to a lot of information have become a source of discomfort and worry due to the atrocity being perpetrated through it. Cyber-crime is defined as offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individual with the criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm to the victim directly or indirectly using modern telecommunication networks such as internet (Halder and Jaishankar 2011). The study emphasizes that the effects of a successful cyber attack could have far-reaching implications such as financial losses, theft of intellectual property and loss of consumer confidence and trust. Studies in United Kingdom found that people aged between 50-65 were least likely to be successfully targeted by online criminals because they spend fewer time or maintain better security while youths between 18-30 suffer a lot of hacking attack. The attackers commit malicious activity that creates a shadow economy. The study concluded that cyber crime is a world-wide phenomenon that menaces economics and the security of every state and recommended that the detection of criminal activities could be improved using security intelligence systems such as SIEMs and that sharing of security information as the best practice for the prevention of cyber-crime.

**Keywords:** *Cyber crimes, its Implications on Individuals and Nation's Economy.*

## An Evaluation of the Challenges of Technical and Vocational Skills Acquired by Graduates of the Federal Polytechnic Mubi in a Distressed Economy, for Poverty Alleviation of Nigerian Youths

<sup>1</sup>Shittu AdamuNgalburgi & <sup>2</sup>Yohanna Yakubu

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Building Technology,  
Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State

---

### Abstract

---

The study was on an evaluation of the challenges of technical and vocational skills acquired by graduates of the federal polytechnic mubi in a distressed economy, for poverty alleviation of Nigerian youths. Challenges of technical and vocational education in Nigerian polytechnics e.g. Lack of Well-equipped workshops, inadequate teachers, Insecurity, Corrupt practices, Haphazard implementations of programmes and Poor funding were highlighted. Lack of community participation, Importance of skills acquisition, the economic front, Poverty, Approaches to poverty alleviation were other highlights. Programmes such as NAPEP were used to address the phenomenon, however, in these programmes; polytechnics graduates in Mubi were not involved. Population for the Study was 500 respondents, sample of 200 respondents were used for the Study. Area of the study was the Federal Polytechnic Mubi in Adamdwa State, Nigeria. 3 research questions was used to guide the study. Descriptive Survey Design and personal Observation was used for the Study, structured Questionnaire was the instrument used. Overall mean and analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for data analysis. Poor performances of graduates in the industries, High rate of unemployment, Lack of good infrastructures, Lack of social security, High living standard, Low industrial capacity utilization, High poverty level are some of the study findings. The study concludes among others that vocational and technical skills acquisition by citizens of nations are fast means of development of nation's economy. Lack of skilled vocational and technical manpower can provide serious gap in the development of under-developed nations like Nigeria. Vocational and technical education programmes and institutions should be enhanced, governed and administered by technical and vocational educators' only and not by general education educators and in situations where such exist, it should be corrected, are some of the study recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Evaluation, Technical/Vocational skills, Polytechnics graduates, Distressed Economy, Nigeria*

## Coastal Changes of the Mangrove Forest and Shoreline in Southern Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Tamarabrabrakemi Akoso & <sup>2</sup>Mayowa Fasona, PhD

*Department of Geography, University of Lagos*

---

### Abstract

---

This research studies the mangrove forest in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, which tops as Africa's largest Mangrove forest. Owing to the physical and human environmental benefit of the mangrove forest it becomes pertinent to investigate the spatial extent using satellite based images over three epochs. The aim of this study was to ascertain the extent of depletion and degradation in the mangrove forest and its implications. Feature extraction was performed using a composite of Brightness, greenness and wetness band of Tasseled Cap Transformation; enabling a succinct distinction of land-cover features. Training data polygons were enhanced by a field survey using a GPS while images were classified using a supervised classification algorithm, Maximum likelihood. The result of the LULC classification showed the spatial extent of Mangrove forest having an area of 1800 km<sup>2</sup> which was 24% of the study area in 1987. While in 2013, an 8% reduction left the spatial extent of the mangrove to 1221.8km<sup>2</sup>. The total area of mangrove loss in last 26 years was 578.2km<sup>2</sup>. Thus, estimating an annual loss to be at 22.4km<sup>2</sup>/annum. The non-forested wetland was the major land-cover class that the Mangrove feature class was lost to, amounting to a total area of 797.8km<sup>2</sup>, thus reducing the capacity to prevent shoreline loss. As such the shoreline was retreated by 13,509km<sup>2</sup> from 1987-2013. The field reconnaissance showed human activities such as logging for timber, cooking and building huts were responsible for depletion the mangrove forest. Finally, activities from multi-national oil companies such as oil pipeline dredging, gas flaring and oil spillage were responsible for the mangrove forest loss and degradation.

**Keywords:** *Mangrove Forest, Land use Land cover, Remote sensing, Shoreline changes, Oil exploration*



## Globalization, Culture and Sustainable Development: Situation Analysis of North-Central Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Arop, Sylvia Kaka & <sup>2</sup>Inyang, Martins Nyen

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Sociology,

Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University Lafia

---

### Abstract

---

This study investigated the role of Globalization, Culture and their impact on Sustainable Development in the North-Central states of Nigeria. Six cities representing the six states of the geo-political zone were selected for the study. This is against the backdrop of increasing influence of western cultures on the African heritage, culminating in the adoption of alien values. The study was a survey. Structured questionnaire was administered on three hundred and eighty two respondents (382), selected through purposive and accidental sampling techniques. The study employed descriptive statistics in the analysis of data. The paper revealed that globalization has indeed integrated culture on a global scale as evident in the changing lifestyles, technological advancement and a near absence of cultural identity among many Nigerians, as well as increased threat to regional and global peace. It was also found that imperialism is being promoted by globalization and this encourages the underdevelopment of the developing world. The study recommends that deliberate steps be taken to promote and globalize Nigeria's rich cultural heritage as a means of sustaining development along our cultural ethos.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Globalization, Sustainable Development*



## Environmental Sanitation for Sustainable Development: Lessons from Sokoto Province of Northern Nigeria, 1906-1960

**Labbo Abdullahi**

*Department of History,  
Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto*

---

### Abstract

---

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage wastewater. It is clear that sanitation is critical for human survival and fundamental for ensuring environmental sustainability. This was definitely one of the reasons why Colonial Government in Nigeria paid much of its attention to the provision of such health services as environmental sanitation and vaccination in order to safeguard the health of the expatriates and general public. This paper attempts to define the concept of sanitation and present a brief historical analysis of the level of environmental sanitation in pre-colonial Nigeria. Secondly the paper focuses on the colonial environmental sanitation programmes in the Sokoto Province and presents how the programmes could be lessons for achieving environmental sustainability and promotion of public health in the Nigeria and other developing countries.

**Keywords:** *Environmental Sanitation, Public Health and Sustainable Development*



## Internally Displaced Persons and the Challenge of Human Security in Central Nigeria

**Uji, Wilfred Terlumun PhD**

*Department of History, Federal University Lafia,  
Nasarawa State, Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

The United Nations in-line with the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has as its focal point the realization of the sustainable goal of Development, the attainment of Human Security in the areas of Food Security, Housing, Health care and Basic Education in Africa, in societies where there is the internal displacement of persons on a large scale. Africa has been a major recipient of Human and Natural Disasters often leading to the displacement of population on a large Scale, often, denied of basic Human Security. In Central Nigeria, arising from the near state collapse, occasion by religious and ethnic conflicts, there has been the mass internally displacement of persons (IDP) without basic Human Security. This paper, using primary and secondary data intends to x-ray the challenges involved as well as the way forward. It is the position of this paper that Nigeria, particularly Central Nigeria is far away from the sustainable goals of development as enshrined in both the (NEPAD) and as well as United Nations goals of development in Africa.

**Keywords:** *Internally displaced Food Security and Sustainable development*



## A Var Model Analysis of Poverty and Economic Growth in Nigeria: (1990-2015)

**Mohammed Seri**

*Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State*

---

### Abstract

---

The indispensable factor for sustainable economic development in every economy is poverty reduction. In Nigeria, however, there is a functional relationship between the rate of poverty and sustainable economic growth in the economy. This paper investigates the direction of this functional relationship between poverty and sustainable economic growth using the Granger causality test. In addition, a multiple regression analysis explores the impact of poverty and economic growth. The objective of this paper is to review and attempt a synthesis of the relevant literature on growth versus poverty, and to analyze the causal link between the two phenomena. Research issues that drive study are; does economic growth tend to “raise all boats” as Kuznets (1955) pointed out. What is the role of the pattern of growth in the process of development? Which factor must we consider in designing appropriate pro-poor growth policies? This paper finds considerable variation in the poverty-reducing effectiveness of growth across time and authors. In addition, our analysis speaks in favour of the fact that as growth occurs poverty reduces, no matter the level of inequality. This conclusion suggests that developing countries, in attempting to reach their poverty reduction objectives, should pursue policies that foster productivity growth. A successful strategy of poverty reduction must have at its core measures to promote rapid and sustained economic growth. This includes policies to make labour markets work better, remove gender inequalities and increase financial inclusion.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Economic growth, trickledown effect, pro-poor and pro-growth policies.*



## Macroeconomic Policies and the Sustainable Development Goal of Ending Poverty: the Case of Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Amadi Sylvanus (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Apere Thankgod Oyinpreye (PhD)

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt

---

### Abstract

---

Poverty has been a major global challenge which impacts negatively on national growth and development. Since 1990, there has been global plan of action to tackle the problem. This began with the adoption of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which terminated in 2015. Now the global plan of action has been extended up to the year 2030 under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study examined the potency of some macroeconomic policies as tools in the effort to reduce or eradicate poverty as contained in the SDGs agenda. Data used for the study were mainly secondary data sourced from the various publications of the Central Bank of Nigeria, National Bureau of Statistics as well as the United Nation's Human Development Index. The Ordinary Least Square estimation technique was used to test a multivariate equation. The results show that most of the macroeconomic policy variables used have negative relationship with income poverty used as the index of poverty. This means that increases in those variables could invariably reduce poverty and vice versa. Against this background, we recommend that greater care be taken in the design and implementation of these policies which exert some levels of influence on income of the people among others.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Macroeconomic policies, Eradication, Sustainable development and Potential*



## Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**Dr. Mrs. Asuru, Chikanele**

*Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences*

*Ignatius Ajuru University of Education*

*Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt*

---

### Abstract

---

This paper focused on gender equality and sustainable development in Nigeria. The study adopted a model made up of Women Literacy Rate (WLR), Women Labour Force Participation (WPR), and life expectancy at birth as the independent variables against women Poverty Rate (ANP) as the dependent variable. In order to achieve this task, the study utilized econometric approach in the analysis of data. The study found that about 60 percent of the total variation in women poverty rate (ANP) is explained by the independent variables while the remaining 40 percent is attributable to factors exogenous to the model. It also found that, gender equality and women empowerment programmes were not significant to bridge inequality and achieve the desired level of reduction in women poverty rate in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that the various health programmes undertaken by the government should be maintained so as to sustain the effort of women life expectancy at birth. Also, stakeholders should monitor the implementation of reforms in the direction to ensure equitable distribution of resources and rewards.

**Keywords:** *Gender, Equality, sustainable development, and Women empowerment.*



## Population Dynamics and Food Security in Nigeria

**Angelinah Kurubo Osu (PhD)**

*Department of Economics Ignatius Ajuru University of Education,  
Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt, Rivers State of Nigeria*

---

### Abstract

---

Millions of people in the world today are food especially in the third world countries. This sad state has been of a great concern to the United Nations, as captured in the United Nations Millennium development goal 1, sub-target A, B, and C to fight hunger, poverty and starvation globally and ensure environmental sustainability. This paper examines population dynamics and food security in Nigeria, by decomposing population into the following strategies (0-15, 16-64 and above 65). The paper also decomposes food production into (fishery, crops, livestock and forestry). Time series data were obtained from various sources and subjected to series of econometric analysis. The empirical results show that the dependent populations 0 to 15 years and 65 years and above have negative and significant effect on fishery, livestock, crops and forestry. This implies the food crisis experience in the country can partly be explained by the dynamic nature of the country population composition. To checkmate this ugly trend the paper recommends population control and aggressive revolution in the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** *Population, Food security and Millennium development goal*



## Evaluating the Effect of the Intrinsic Growth Rate: a Case Study of the Density of the Biological Species

<sup>1</sup>Peters Nwagor, <sup>2</sup>E. N. Ekaka-a & <sup>3</sup>A. O. Nwaoburu

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics/Statistics,  
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt.

<sup>2&3</sup>Department of Mathematics

Rivers State University of Science and Technology Nkpolu, Port Harcourt

---

### Abstract

---

In this paper, a nonlinear mathematical model is proposed to evaluate the effect of intrinsic growth rate with emphases on the density of the biological species in a polluted environment while also considering the effect on biodiversity which can be used to improve the environmental quality. The proposed model is analyzed using a systematic numerical simulation based on a Matlab programming language (ODE 45). It is observed that an increase in the intrinsic growth rate of the biological species predicts dominantly a biodiversity gain scenario whereas a relatively lower value of the intrinsic growth rate predicts a combination of biodiversity gain and biodiversity loss. These novel contribution have not been seen elsewhere, these are presented and discussed in this paper.

**Keywords:** *Intrinsic growth rate, Density, Biological species*



## An Investigation of Technical Progress and Output Growth in Nigeria's Manufacturing Sector: theory and Empirics

**Gushibet Solomon Titus PhD**

*Department of Economics, University of Jos*

---

### Abstract

---

The paper seeks to examine the impact of technical progress on output growth in Nigeria's manufacturing sector for the last four decades (1985-2015). This paper uses the Cobb-Douglas production function and econometric analysis to shed more light on the impact of technical progress on the manufacturing output growth in Nigeria. The method of data analysis was the simple least square regression technique applied on time series data obtained from the Annual Statistical Abstract and Industrial Surveys of the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS) for the period under consideration. The paper reveals that the contribution of technical progress to output growth in the manufacturing sector is low. The weak performance confirms the existence of weak technological base which is largely responsible for the stunted growth of manufacturing output in the country. The paper recommends that government and policymakers should focus on practical science and technology development as well as encouraging research and development (R&D) at the enterprise level so as to boost manufacturing output and expand the production possibility frontier of Nigeria, amongst other recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Technical Progress, Output Growth, Impact, Manufacturing, Productivity*



## Rising Poverty Levels in Nigeria: does Improving Agricultural Productivity for Poverty Reduction Matter?

<sup>1</sup>Gushibet, Solomon Titus PhD & <sup>2</sup>Prof Abimiku, Alananan Christopher (PhD)

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Jos

---

### Abstract

---

The paper examines the strategies to improve agricultural productivity for poverty reduction in Nigeria. Secondary data sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) was used. Descriptive statistics using tables, charts, figures and percentages was adopted as method of data analysis. The paper reveals that poverty and declining agricultural productivity have characterised the economy, and that the agricultural sector is not productive enough to reduce poverty in the country. The study recommends that government should revamp the agricultural sector through effective and durable agricultural strategies and policies that will mobilise domestic savings and attract foreign direct investment (FDI) into the agricultural sector. To achieve this, basic farm inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, tractors, etc, and low interest (single digit) loan facilities should be sufficiently provided and in good time to farmers across the country, and at the same time, encourage farmers to partake in irrigation farming by constructing earth dams and water channels, amongst other recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Poverty Incidence, Farmers, Agricultural Productivity, Development*



## Analysis of Strategic Marketing as Critical Tool for Entrepreneurial Survival: a Study of Top Tree Oil Mills Nigeria Limited, Aba, Abia State

<sup>1</sup>Eke, Donatus Izuogu & <sup>2</sup>Arugu Love O. PhD

<sup>1</sup>School of Business Education,

Federal College of Education (Technical), Umuze-Anambra State

<sup>2</sup>Department of Political Science, Federal University, Otuoke - Bayelsa State

---

### Abstract

---

Entrepreneurship engagements have continued to encounter difficulties in coping with turbulent economic environment. The global economic crisis worsened the state of affairs culminating in the collapse of many companies. In spite of these challenges, some entrepreneurship still thrives. This paper is focused on the entrepreneurship survival strategies of organizations with focus on Top tree Vegetable Oil Company, Aba, Abia State. A descriptive survey of the company reveals that adoption of corporate strategy, stretching of core competencies and distinctive capabilities remain the hallmarks of entrepreneurship which thrives in spite of turbulence in the business environment. Recommendations are made for the adoption of integrated plans and innovative activities, formulation of long term goals as well as development of reputation for quality goods and services. This paper has implication in public policy formulations for business growth and development in Nigeria and the developing countries.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Strategy, Strategic Marketing, Economic environment, core competence, distinctive capability*



## Evaluating the Effect of the Intrinsic Growth Rate: a Case Study of the Density of the Biological Species

<sup>1</sup>Peters Nwagor, <sup>2</sup>E. N. Ekaka-a & <sup>3</sup>A. O. Nwaoburu

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mathematics/Statistics,  
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt.

<sup>2,3</sup>Department of Mathematics,  
Rivers State University of Science and Technology Nkpolu, Port Harcourt.

---

### Abstract

---

In this paper, a nonlinear mathematical model is proposed to evaluate the effect of intrinsic growth rate with emphases on the density of the biological species in a polluted environment while also considering the effect on biodiversity which can be used to improve the environmental quality. The proposed model is analyzed using a systematic numerical simulation based on a Matlab programming language (ODE 45). It is observed that an increase in the intrinsic growth rate of the biological species predicts dominantly a biodiversity gain scenario whereas a relatively lower value of the intrinsic growth rate predicts a combination of biodiversity gain and biodiversity loss. These novel contribution have not been seen elsewhere, these are presented and discussed in this paper.

**Keywords:** *Intrinsic Growth Rate, Density, Biological Species*



