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POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

T H E M E :

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE 21st CENTURY:

*ISSUES OF STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION
FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Introduction

All original abstracts sent in before the call for submission deadline are included in this volume. They are divided into three plenary groupings:

- i. Management and Social Sciences
- ii. Education and Arts
- iii. Engineering and Sciences

MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. THE CHALLENGES AND PROSPECT OF WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN KEFFI-NIGERIA

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Abstract

Women can be described as an indispensable group in the development of any nation. Women have great potentials necessary to evolve a new economic order, to accelerate social and political development and consequently transform the society to a better one. Women are crucial factor in nation-building; peace and stability at homes depend largely on the managerial abilities of women folk especially the mothers who plan, organize, direct and coordinate all the resources of the home, both human and materials to the benefits of all the members of the family. It is against this backdrop that this study is hinged on the assessment of Women in the informal Sector and the Development of Keffi, Nasarawa State. Theoretically, this study adopted the neo-liberalism theory as a theoretical modicum to provide explanation to the activities of women in the informal sector. The study employed primary and secondary data which were obtained through the administration of structured questionnaire and the revision of existing relevant literature, respectively. Data was collected from One hundred and thirty (130) sampled respondents randomly selected in the study area. The study found that through the increased earnings of these women, they have been augmenting household upkeep; they have been pillars of support to husbands. The study also revealed that some women joined trade out of intrinsic interest in trading. However; a good number joined out of extrinsic cum instrumental interests. This justifies why some women employ multiple mode of livelihood, whereby they are neither full time government worker nor full time trader. This study further reveals that a majority of women in Keffi who engaged in informal economic activities, do not have significant access to institutional finance, neither do they for socio-economic services that could enhance women's informal economic activities. This study concludes that although the informal sector has its challenges especially for women, such as inaccessibility of credit, the women's role in the informal sector is significant. The informal sector has a high labour-absorption capacity and there is the need to increase the level of stimulation of employment opportunities. This study recommended that an enabling environment which should include making credit available to women at affordable rates, with the private sector assisting government efforts to get credit to women be created. As such a more enlightened, more participatory, and more equitable form of intervention that provides a more appropriate and flexible regulatory framework is needed in this sector.

Keywords: Women, Informal sector, Development, Challenges, Prospect

2. INCENTIVIZED GIRL CHILD EDUCATION A TOOL FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN THE THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

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Women constitute about half of the total population in the third world countries, over 75% of them are acknowledged to be living in the rural areas as small scale or poor illiterate farmers. They are the center for family life and custodian of culture and fundamental values of society, to achieve the much talk about financial inclusion and poverty alleviation, incentivized girl child education has become imperative. Education is an empowerment tool for poverty alleviation, girl child education if properly acquired, will wipe out ignorance, create awareness, broaden the mind, and develop their human potentials which would make way for financial inclusion of the rural women and ultimately alleviate poverty. This study examines the concept of financial inclusion, poverty alleviation efforts in the third world countries and how incentivized girl child education can lead to financial inclusion of the hitherto rural women in order to alleviate poverty. The paper concludes with a recommendation for deliberate government policy towards incentivized girl child education as a tool for financial inclusion and poverty alleviation in the third world countries.

Keywords: Women, Education, Empowerment, Rural areas and Poverty.

3. IMPACT OF RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTROL MECHANISMS ON CREDIT ADMINISTRATION OF BANKS

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Credit administration is the most important function of the banking industry. It is the most risky, but most profitable function performed by banks. Over the years, there have been a lot of records of banking sector crisis due to poor credit administration and management. This research work is an empirical analysis of the impact of risk assessment and control mechanism on credit administration in banks (A study of First Bank Plc Abakaliki Branch). The study adopted quantitative research design; Questionnaire was used in data collection and Z-test in the analysis of data collected. Based on the analysis of data collected, it was discovered that there is positive and significant relationship between risk assessment and control mechanism on credit administration in banks. The implication of this study or finding is that banks should know the risks involved before given out any loan or credit facilities to their customers to ensure effective credit management and reduction of the possibilities of bank distress. Government on the other hand should control inflation and maintain a favorable interest rate that would enhance sound banking practices and overall economic growth of the country among other issues

Keywords: Risk assessment, Credit administration, Bank distress, Loan and Interest rate economic growth

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES IN NIGERIA: HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract
Within the Nigerian context, without prejudice, one can say that there are more issues with implementation of the adopted strategies than with the strategies of themselves as far as development strategies are concerned. As such, this paper will mainly concentrate on issues (problems) of implementation of development strategies (particularly plans, policies, budgets etc.). The paper will make a historical analysis of the success rate of plan implementation and in recent time budget implementation. It will also look at causes that led to failure of implementation, effects of such failures as well as strategies/methods that ensure correct policy, budget and plan implementation and recommend the best course of action that will ensure the elimination development challenges in Nigeria and elsewhere if followed.

Keywords: Nigerian, Strategies, Budget, Implementation and Development.

5. ABSENCE OF GLOBALLY ACCEPTED STANDARD OF GOOD GOVERNANCE- THE NIGERIAN DILEMMA TO DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract
Every citizen the world over aspires to have good governance and to be ruled by competent hands where they feel their lives and properties are not only in safe hands but also protected and revered. The case is quite different with Nigeria and Nigerians- the inclusive absence of globally accepted values of good governance. It is only in the course of good leadership which is the mandate of God bestowed on one through the people that guarantees Good Governance thereby reassuring the people to be proud of their country. This paper seeks to highlight the indispensable conventional tenets which are a minimum prerequisite for good governance where the leaders ought to be responsive and responsible to the people in view of the fact that the legitimacy of authority is derived from them. Experience has shown that Nigeria as a country has operated for decades far from these principles and why, where did we get it wrong? The Nigerian Dilemma. In this paper, wholly secondary method of data collection was used

Keywords: Nigeria, Citizen, Good Governance, Leadership and Values

6. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A MEANS FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A THEORETICAL DISCOURSE

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Entrepreneurship is a process through which individuals identify opportunities, allocate resources, and create value. This creation of value is often through the identification of unsatisfied needs or through the identification of opportunities for change. It has been observed that past developmental efforts in Nigeria are not sustainable as they were mainly biased to profits and profitability and accumulation of capital without attaching much importance to entrepreneurship promotion. It is based on the above background that the paper is aimed at examining and analyzing the theoretical justification of entrepreneurship towards achieving sustainable development especially in a developing economy like Nigeria. The methodology employed is the use of documentary technique to gather information and analyze it using simple content analysis. It was discovered that entrepreneurship can be an engine for sustainable development through employment generation, income and wealth creation, poverty reduction, reduction in rural urban unbalances, crime rate and etc. It is therefore recommended that various governments (Federal, State and Local) as well as other stake holders like Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Self Help Groups and individuals should promote entrepreneurship among citizens in order to achieve sustainable development in the country.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, Capital Formation, Sustainable Development and Content Analysis

7. GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISES AND THE NIGERIAN CAPITAL MARKET: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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The face of the growing global financial recession affected the Nigerian capital market as it experienced the worst set back in its history. The volume, transaction and the value of share dropped steeply. This caused trillion of naira losses to investors, share holders, lenders, borrowers and common people resulting in credit/liquidity crunch, crisis of consumers confidence and low output and employment in the economy. The situations have heightened worries of capital market collapse if urgent steps are not taken. The paper is aimed at empirically investigating the nexus between the current financial crises and the performance of Nigerian capital market. Using econometric and descriptive statistical tools, the paper deduced that a longrun equilibrium relationship existed between capital market performance indicators and total capitalization in Nigeria and concluded that, the market is responsible for long term growth capital formation and allocation to development uses efficiently. The following recommendations are hereby made in order to deepen the Nigerian capital market. Since capital market is a strong determinant of capital formation (investment) and growth in the long-run, there is the need for both the private and public sectors to pursue economic and financial policy reform that will encourage investment in the market.

Keywords: Capital market, Economy, Investment, Allocation and Transaction

8. POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA: RE-THINKING THE APPROACH

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Abstract
Nigeria continues to be at the bottom of poverty-ladder on virtually all applicable indices for deep and rising poverty in the midst of plenty. This is despite the plethora of poverty-reduction programmes of successive governments in the country, all of which were based on “Top-Down” approach to programme conception, planning and execution. The apparently in-effectiveness of the “Top-Down” approach to tackling poverty in the past craves for a holistic approach that would actively involve the target people themselves in the conception, planning and execution of poverty alleviation programmes, anchored on “Bottom-Up” approach. The crux of this paper is the compelling need to adopt the “Bottom-Up” approach to poverty-reduction programmes in Nigeria as this would make the people themselves key participants in the conception, planning and execution of poverty alleviation programmes. By this approach, the success as well as the sustainability of such programmes is assured. The paper argues that any development programme, which marginalizes the contributions of the primary beneficiaries, could hardly make any serious impact on the lives of the people including lack of sustainability. This is because the local communities, which could have owned the programmes and continued from where the government stopped, were from the levels of conception and execution excluded due to the “top-down” approach to such programmes, That has been the bane of the series of poverty-reduction programmes in this country. The paper concludes that the success or otherwise of the poverty-reduction programmes in goals attainment depend largely on the extent to which the people are made to participate in the conception, planning and execution of the programmes rather than alienation and exclusion.

Keywords: Nigeria, Poverty reduction, Programmes, Planning and Execution

9. CONSTRUCTING AN ALTERNATIVE MENTAL PLATFORM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AGENDA FOR NIGERIAN SCHOLARS

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There is no denying the fact that Nigeria groans under the heavy burden of underdevelopment like many of its African counterparts. Hence, the longing of everyone is the emergence of a new dawn of growth and 'total development'. How we got into the present quagmire and why we have remained settled and accustomed to this mess had been the subject matter of a long standing discourse. Also, the intellectual community has not refrained from suggesting solutions to the myriad of shenanigans that have encompassed many African nations and Nigeria in particular. We have had a lot of emphasis on the socio-economic and cultural aspects of the problem and recently, there had been several analyses of the technological dimension of the problem of underdevelopment in Nigeria. For instance, Oladipo (2003, 103) argues that “in post-colonial times, what we witness is a yawning technological gap, which has made it impossible for Africa to record any appreciable advancement in the competitive sectors of culture, which

include things like military strength, industrial capacity, economic viability and technological prowess". Toeing the part of these scholars, this paper focuses on suggesting a solution that is strategic to the very essence of development in any given society. The underlying assumption of this essay is that socio-economic development is a phenomenon that is driven by a mental configuration which is specifically wired as collective software for desired change. This is the "Development Psyche". It is an awareness that enthrones in its carrier a high and ever-increasing capacity to comprehend phenomena of nature, socio-historical processes, human relations and inter-state relations. (Ogundowole 2003, 80) No society can progress without a parallel progress attained in the mental development of its people. Socio-economic development will remain elusive while underdevelopment with its attendant indices will perpetuate itself if nothing is urgently done to strategically infuse an alternative mental platform for development in our people. This paper concludes that the construction and infusion of this alternative mental platform should be primary in the activities (research and teaching) of Nigerian scholars.

Keywords: Development, Consciousness, Education, Scholars, Nigeria

10. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA DURING THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

Local government administration is seen as an agent of effective development, given the fact that, it is the nearest form of government to the citizenry. In Nigeria, the system of local government has not gone through significant change since 1999. As usual, the constitutional provisions regarding the existence of local government remained subject of willful interpretation by the other tiers of government. Also, while certain legal interpretations were sought on "modus operandi;" the survival of the local government system was still subject to power game between the federal and state governments. This study however examines the major achievements and shortcomings of local government administration in Nigeria since the beginning of 21st century. It is however divided into six sections. Section one introduces the paper. This is followed by the conceptual and theoretical frameworks. The third section describes the models of local government administration in Nigeria. While section four examines the contributions of local government administration to the socio-cultural, economic and political development in Nigeria during the 21st century, section five also examines the major contemporary problems of local government administration in Nigeria, and the last section concludes and proffers solution to the problems of local government system in Nigeria.

Keys concepts: Local Government, Local Administration, National Development, Local Economy, Local Politics

11. PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORTHODOX MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IN NIGERIAN URBAN SETTING EVIDENCE FROM NSUKKA TOWN

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Abstract
Mental illnesses are among the most common conditions affecting health today, both in developed and developing countries of the world. Many studies have shown that people who have experienced psychiatric problems are feared, disliked and broadly rejected by society. They are regarded as relatively dangerous, dirty, unpredictable and worthless. These behaviors are now social problems that need multi disciplinary approach in its eradication in Nigeria. The purpose of the study therefore was to examine the public perception of the effectiveness of orthodox medicine in the treatment of mentally ill persons in Nsukka Town of Enugu State, Nigeria. A sample of 193 respondents of Igbo ethnic group were randomly selected using cross sectional survey design and a 20 item scale measuring public perception of the effectiveness of orthodox medicine. The findings of the study show that 42.5% of the respondents believed that orthodox medicine was the best for the treatment of mental illness while 57.5% said that orthodox medicine was not the best for the treatment. The most reason for negative perception of the orthodox mode of treatment was necessitated by the cost of drugs and educational level of the respondents coupled with the previous experience of orthodox medicine as ineffective and the adverse side effects of medical care. In view of this, the study recommends that drugs should be made available, accessible and affordable to the mentally ill persons in Nigeria. Health workers such as social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, health educators etc should provide services to the communities in order to lessen the sufferings of the mentally ill persons and educate the public on the need to have positive attitudes towards the effectiveness of orthodox medicine for the treatment of mental illness in Nigeria

Keywords: Orthodox medicine, Alternative care, Mental illness, Public perception, Effectiveness, Nigeria

12. LEADERSHIP TUSSELS; CONTENDING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICAN POLITY

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Abstract
In the contemporary African societies and the third world countries in general, it is saddened to note that leadership, which should be service to humanity is being regarded as an avenue to accumulate wealth. This paper examines the issue of leadership tussle in the third world countries with reference to Nigeria; the implications of which are some of the forces militating against social, political and economic development of the countries. The continued resources expended towards building genuine democracy in these countries are often marred by either coup d'état, revolution or act of terrorism. From the findings, it is discovered that government's insincerity of purpose as evidenced by not sticking to manifestoes made to electorates in discharging public functions. This constitutes serious development challenge in Nigeria and other developing countries in the 21st century. Thus; Africans must strive to build virile nations devoid of

corruption. The objectives of this study, among other things, is to evaluate governments' leadership styles, appraise the suitability or otherwise and determine the impact on the developing nations. The author adopts primary and secondary method of data collection which includes structured and unstructured questionnaires, which were administered, while the Likert's system 4 theories of participative group as the appropriate theoretical guide for this study were used. In conclusion, suggestions were drawn out for academic discourse.

KEY WORDS: Leadership, Corruption, Revolution, Terrorism, Coup d'état and Insincerity.

13. THE ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) IN AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF WOMEN FARMERS ADVANCEMENT NETWORK (WOFAN)

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Abstract

This Paper examines how Women Farmers Advancement Network (WOFAN) contributes to the agricultural and rural development in Nigeria by mobilizing women and youth to engage in agriculture and related activities. The paper contends that the local Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can play a pivotal role in agricultural and rural development as the supplement to the efforts of the government. The success of WOFAN offers several lessons in agricultural and rural development that can serve as a model for other states in Nigeria. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the contribution of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to agricultural and rural development in Nigeria. The methodology involves the use of primary and secondary data sources, which entails questionnaire administration and documentary analysis on related matters. The paper concludes that for Nigeria's rural societies to benefit maximally from the role of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), government will increase funding their activities to ensure sustainable agricultural and rural development. This paper recommended that the government should involve the rural populace especially rural women in formulation and implementation of its policies in order to achieve sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Non Governmental Organizations, Women Farmers Advancement Network, Rural Development, Agricultural Development, Sustainable Development, Development Strategy.

14. BEHAVIOURALISM VS NEO-BEHAVIOURALISM AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: INTERROGATING THE INTENTION OF RESEARCH WORKS OF PROGRESSING SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The last two decades have witnessed a tremendous outpour of litigious discourses between Behaviouralists and post-Behaviouralists social scientists over an appropriate research methodology. Yet, the themes of such conferences and journals are often development-related for scholars' inquiries. This article, therefore, interrogates the actual intention of progressing social scientists in their inquiries on social phenomena. Why progressing social scientists publish peer-review journal articles? Are studies of progressing social scientists aimed at solving societal problems or progression in academic

ranking? Thus, the paper specifically seeks: (i) The actual intent of progressing social science scholars in publishing peer-review articles; (ii) The utility rate of social science peer-review articles by public policy-makers; and (iii) The actual contributions of social science peer-review articles to national development in Nigeria. Adopting the Theory of Dialectical Materialism as its theoretical foundation and using the Observation Method in gathering both primary and secondary data; the article argued that until Nigerian academics are paid better wages and the personal needs of progressing social scientists are synchronized with the goals of national development, research works of progressing social scientists would be primarily aimed at satisfying methodological requirements for peer-review journal publications as a major precondition for progression in academic ranking other than improving the overall living conditions of humanity.

Keywords: Behaviouralism, Neo-Behaviouralism, National Development, Research Works and Progressing Social Scientists.

15. TECHNO PATRONAGE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IMPERATIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: EXAMINING INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY STIMULATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract
Nigeria like most African countries has been clamoring for industrialization ostensibly through public policies for over five decades without success. Can there be sustainable industrialization without deep-rooted indigenous productive forces? This paper, therefore, examines the rate of patronage and stimulation of indigenous technologies in Nigeria between 2010 and 2013. What is the comparative budget for indigenous technology development in Nigeria? Did the 2011 National Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) stimulate the growth of indigenous technologies in Nigeria? Is Nigeria producing and exporting as much as what it is consuming and importing? This article specifically seeks: (i) how much the Nigerian national government has budgeted for indigenous technology development compared to other sub-sectors (2010-2013); (ii) the growth rate of indigenous technologies in Nigeria since the new National Policy on STI (2011); and (iii) the production (export) and consumption (import) rates in Nigeria (2010-2013). Using the theory of Political Modernization and the Observation Method, the paper argued that industrialization is a function of ingrained homegrown productive forces. Thus, Nigeria's dream to be among the top twenty industrialized nations of the World by the year 2020 cannot be achieved without deliberate development and utilization of indigenous productive forces.

Keywords: Techno Patronage, Industrialization Imperatives, Developing Countries, Indigenous Technology, Homegrown Productive Forces and Stimulation.

16. INSECURITY AND ITS EFFECT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Security of lives and property is a paramount and important necessity which people living in secured societies enjoy unconsciously. Its importance is appreciated only in its absence - that is when insecurity sets in. Insecurity may arise as a result of human and natural factors, with a lot of devastating effect on socio-economic development of the economy in question. Theory holds that security of lives and property is a fundamental building block to economic development, as it paves the way for the aspiration to satisfy higher needs, which is a measure to quality of life. This paper is meant to identify the nature and causes of insecurity in northern Nigeria, its consequences and to proffer solutions to these security challenges confronting Northern Nigeria today. The focus of this work is on insecurity caused by human factors. Nigeria will be the study point with more emphasis on Northern Nigeria. The method of information gathering will be mainly through observation and personal interviews, and analyzed by drawing inferences on the information. In recent times the security of lives and property of residents of Northern Nigeria has deteriorated seriously affecting both the elites and the masses. No one regardless of Political standing is left untouched. Businesses are folding up, shops are closing up and residents are withdrawing their wards from schools and relocating to other environments considered safe. Churches are deserted on worship days due to fear of being attacked, public and private properties are being destroyed. Awoyemi (2011) posits that 'when a young man is poor, illiterate and unemployed, he becomes a clean slate for any kind of brainwashing....', Secondly, the activity component of the brainwashing given to them provide a quasi equivalent of employment and thus they feel engaged in acting out what they have been brainwashed about'. And this is what is what is applicable in the North today, as productive young men volunteer themselves to commit genocide with no clear intention on why they are doing so. It could be extended and attributed mainly to unequal distribution of scarce resources and power between the upper class and the lower class and injustice. The rich are getting richer by the day at the expense of the lower class, with live becoming more difficult and unbearable to them. Also the system of justice administration is unfair as it favors the top class leaving the lower class at the mercy of the system. It is suggested amongst others that awareness creation in the form of public orientation on the importance of right to life of every individual and the need for social justice could help bring an end to this insecurity.

Keywords: Insecurity, Development, Right to life, Resources and Poverty.

17. CAUSALITY BETWEEN FINANCING AND UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION (UBE) PERFORMANCE: AN APPLICATION OF VECTOR ERROR CORRECTION AND VARIANCE DECOMPOSITION MODELS TO NIGERIA.

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of funding on the performance of primary education level/UBE in Nigeria empirically. The study provides the opportunity to take stock of efforts in UBE key areas and correct strategies for the successful implementation of initiatives. A review of basic education literature since the world Declaration on Education for All to UBE through UPE was made. System theory was adopted as the study theoretically framework. The study uses annual data of aggregate funding, Teachers' welfare, Infrastructure and learning facilities and monitoring and supervision between 1999 to 2011. In the analysis, we tested for stationarity using Augmented Dickey-Fuller test and the test for long-run relationship was conducted using Johansen Co integration test. Vector Error Correction model (VECM) was used. The results show that data satisfied stationarity test. There is a long-run relationship between funding and the variables that measures the performance of primary education/UBE in Nigeria. The study also found that causality runs from funding to performance of education sector. The policy implication of these findings shows that there is a long-run relationship among the variables, policies to attract funding into the primary education level/UBE should have a long range view and should be sustainable in administration and planning of primary/UBE system of education in line with MDGs 2015. Investment in human capital through education is the cornerstone for sustainable development. The delivery of equitable, quality education provides an opportunity to improve the quality of lives of our people. This will help in reducing poverty and insecurity. Our pupils will be prepared to adapt to the global economy and meet international performance standard. No amount of money pumped into the poverty alleviation program and security by federal government of Nigeria will alleviate poverty and security challenges without eradicating illiteracy. Adequate funding must be provided by all education stakeholders and monitoring.

Keywords: Funding, Teachers welfare, Infrastructure and Learning facilities, Monitoring and Supervision, Quality, Policy implementation and Stakeholders

18. AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE IN NIGERIA DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS

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Abstract

The separation of ownership and control has given rise to an agency problem whereby management operates the firm in their own interest rather than the share holders. This creates opportunities for managerial shirking or empire building which may lead to outright expropriations of resources by directors. This paper utilizes documentary data from the annual reports and accounts of the banks

operating in the Nigerian money deposit banks, the annual report of the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporations (NDIC), Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the FACT Book of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The data generated were analyzed using content analysis. The study found that there is adequate corporate governance provisions in Nigeria which money deposit banks are expected to comply with. It is concluded that there is need for greater oversight functions by the regulatory authorities to ensure total compliance. The study recommends among others that audit committee should always be strengthened and board should be mainly composed of non-executive directors to prevent corporate failure.

Key words: Board, Profitability, Failure, Agency, Efficiency and Stakeholders

19. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND COMPLIANCE LEVEL BY NIGERIAN QUOTED FIRMS

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Abstract

This study is a response to the need to find out the extent to which financial statements and reports of Nigerian quoted firms are manipulated through non-compliance of disclosure requirements of SAS2 & CAMA S334-9. The objectives of the study include discovering whether or not Nigerian quoted firms apply the requirements of standards relating to disclosure of information in financial statements and examining the extent to which non-compliance behavior affects the quality of the reported performance of the firms. The period of the study is 6 years (2006-2011). The study involves 25 firms quoted as at 31/12/2011 on NSE. The study employs qualitative grading system statistics as an analytical tool to predict and explain relations between variables. The study finds that Nigerian quoted firms engage in none-observation of what is required by SAS 2 as the compliance level is about 80% as against 100%. The quality reported performance of Nigerian firms is poor. Based on the above findings the study recommends that regulatory bodies need to evolve necessary measures to curtail the extent of non-compliance behavior of Nigerian firms and to continually subject the firm's performance to quality tests to protect the various users (Stakeholders) of accounting information. This will improve the financial statement qualities of accuracy, relevancy, comparability, reliability, compatibility and free from errors and un-biasness. Timely and reliable information is useful for making prudent, effective and efficient decision which will bring financial, people focused development and sustainable growth.

Keywords: Disclosure, Financial reporting, Compliance, Performance, Stakeholders, Accounting standard.

20. THE DEVELOPMENTAL STATE, INFRASTRUCTURE COLLAPSE AND PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PRACTICE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The research problem that engages the attention of this paper is the persistent collapse of public as well as private structures across Nigeria, which collectively constitutes the nation's infrastructure. It has assumed the proportion of a national embarrassment, calling for serious intellectual scrutiny. Many public structures are constructed, delivered and payment effected only for such edifices to collapse within a very short period. Such structures include buildings, roads, bridges, flyovers, etc. The paper presents the thesis that the collapse of public infrastructure is the result of poorly articulated and ineffectively implemented procurement laws/policies of the state as a facilitator of development. It argues that the current nonchalant, prejudiced and self-serving disposition of the state towards the enactment and implementation of public procurement laws/policies constitutes the major hindrance to the achievement of sustainable infrastructural development in Nigeria. The objective of the paper is to critically evaluate the procurement laws/policies of the state, articulate the implications of the politicization and manipulation of the public procurement process and recommend measures for proper procurement policy formulation and implementation for the development of public infrastructure in Nigeria. The Marxist political economy approach is adopted as the theoretical framework. The paper is significant for its exposure of the political intrigues associated with the process of the enactment of public procurement laws and execution of public projects. The method of data collection relies mainly on secondary sources. The scope of the paper is Nigeria-wide but would focus mainly on Rivers and Bayelsa States. The findings would indicate a clear case of political maneuvering, executive/legislative collusion, compromise in project monitoring and execution, etc. all leading to the collapse of public infrastructure in Nigeria. Inevitably the paper draws the conclusion that there is indeed a positive correlation between the poor articulation and implementation of public procurement laws/policies and the incessant collapse of public structures in Nigeria and recommends an attitudinal change on the part of the managers of the Nigerian state.

Key words: The State, Development, Procurement, Infrastructure, Industrialization, Construction.

21. POLICE CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA: THE WAY FORWARD

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Abstract

Corruption of law enforcement agents in Nigeria especially with reference to the police has become a matter of great concern not only to various tiers of government but also to well meaning Nigerians. This concern is significant in twomajor ways. In the first place, it has become very worrisome that in spite of government's spirited attempts to improve the salaries and other conditions of service of these law enforcement operatives, corruption within the police organization has largely remained pervasive. Secondly; police corruption seems to have posed serious challenges to crime control efforts in the country. It is obvious that William Giller's five typologies of police misconduct as cited by (LarGrange, 1993:222) are all applicable in the Nigerian context. This unfortunate trend has undoubtedly contributed in no small

measure to the escalation of criminal activities in the country. It is in the light of this situation that this paper wishes to critically discuss the variants of police corruption with a view to providing a better understanding of the concept in the Nigerian context. In addition, the paper wishes to review relevant theories of police misconduct with a view to establishing a sound theoretical orientation for police corruption in Nigeria. Finally, the paper wishes to proffer fundamental suggestions that are expected to provide a lasting solution to this social virus in the country.

Keywords: Police, Corruption, Law enforcement, Nigeria and Country

22. THE ROLE OF NIGERIAN DESIGNATED NON-FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CRIMES

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Abstract

By some strange twist of luck Nigeria stumbled upon oil on its earth bowl in 1951-1956. This marked the beginning of a new economic era and the energy source for the country. Nigeria's new petrol dollars era was not a common era but one that had significant impact on the world market place. The blooming of crude oil as the principal source of petroleum and allied energy replaced the long cherished agrarian superiority. Despite the vibrant petrol-dollars controlled economy like other oil producing states, Nigeria's economy had long began its journey towards the doldrums since the second republic led by the then president Usman Shehu Shagari. The management of the economy by stakeholders dwindled from oil boom to oil boomerang. Whereas- Banks and other financial institutions are always under a sort of surveillance to ensure economic stability, designated non financial institutions graze without boundary contributing immensely to the recent economic and financial crisis. The crises that emanated from global financial recklessness had its impact and lessons on emerging counties like Nigeria. There can be no better arena of financial recklessness where there is significant exposure to cash inflow and outflow and where there is gruesome perpetration of economic and financial crimes than the designated financial institutions.

Key words: Economic, Financial crises, Financial institutions, Designated non-Financial institutions, Economic and Financial Crimes, Money Laundering, Monetary Payoff

23. DETERMINANTS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES IN MICRO FINANCE SUB-SECTOR: AN ECONOMIC EVIDENCE FROM MICRO-FINANCE BANKS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study essentially investigated the major determinants of Loans and Advances in the Micro-Finance sub-sector of the Nigerian financial system. Specifically, capital base, liquidity ratio, Deposit base and lending rate were examined. The study employed from 60 Microfinance banks in Kaduna and Kano states over a period of five (5) years from 2007 to 2012. The secondary data were

analyzed to confirm the appropriate relationships between the dependent variable (Micro fiancé Banks' Loans and advances and the Independent variables (determinants). Regression analysis was carried out to determine the relationships between the dependent and independent variables. The result revealed that there is a positive relationship between loans and Advances (dependent variable) and the bank capital. Similar result was also recorded for the deposit base of the bank. The result also confirms inverse relationships with the liquidity position and lending rate. Test carried out include F-test and t-test which were significant for the regression analysis at 1% degree of freedom. The study therefore, recommended that enhanced capital base policy of the Central Bank of Nigeria is indeed a positive development as this will boost the growth of the sub-sector. However, the lending rate should be further regulated to encourage borrowers and to stimulate economic activities and growth.

Keywords: Microfinance, Capital base, Liquidity ratio, Lending rate, Loan and advances

24. "COPYING WITH UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES" THE CASE OF EXTREME FOOD SHORTAGES FACED BY RELOCATED CHIADZWA VILLAGERS AT ARDA TRANSAU, ZIMBABWE, 2006-2012

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Abstract

Building on AmartyaSen (1981)'s entitlement theory which relates food security to availability of assets or entitlements, this paper discusses the problems of acute food shortages faced by displaced households of Chiadzwa, following the establishment of diamond mining operations in Marange, Zimbabwe. The objective is to question how displaced people responded to new threats of food vulnerability. The paper deals with the impact of diamond mining in Marange on local food security. Generally, food shortages were not uncommon in Chiadzwa before the June 2006 'discovery' of diamonds in the area but residents occasionally employed various coping mechanisms. They had fairly large tracts of land on which they could feed their livestock. They grew drought-resistant crops such as sorghum, millet or rapoko in addition to which maize was grown on a limited scale since the area was relatively arid. Over and above these entitlements, Chiadzwa residents depended largely on basket weaving, wood carving and wild fruits collection for their food needs. However, following their relocation to OdziArdaTransau where the state had built housing structures, Chiadzwa people found themselves in a quandary in as far as food provision was concerned. While the majority of these forcibly relocated villagers appreciated the good standard of their new dwelling units, they lamented lack of farming space and other traditional sources of food previously enjoyed at Chiadzwa. Given that the majority of the evicted people were directly dependent upon their immediate environment for survival, it became difficult for them to find alternative sources of livelihood in a new place where cultivable land, materials for basketry, wood for carving and wild fruits were not available. Development efforts were at stake at ArdaTransau following threats to food security, with villagers mostly resorting to begging. Methodologically, interviews will be carried out, coupled with archival sources on the history of food security in the area. Already preliminary interviews with displaced persons have been conducted.

Key words: Chiadzwa, Relocation, Begging, Food security, Compensation and Diamonds.

25. GOVERNANCE, CIVIL SOCIETY AND PUBLIC POLICY MAKING IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF THE 2010 ELECTORAL ACT

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Abstract

The Civil Society Index diamond reveals that civil society in Nigeria is operating in a relatively disabling environment. However, the structure, values and impact dimensions have been identified as its strengths. The important role that civil society plays in creating and implementing public policies has been widely recognized. The development of any nation does not wholly depend on the government alone but the combination of socio-political environment (Society) and the government. This informed the analytical view of the role of the society in general and its contribution to public policy in Nigeria. The society is a reinforcing mechanism for effective governance in the overall interest of the people that made it up. Policy making is an integral part of Government which identifies good governance in any nation. Civil society has been assumed to play an important role in the policy making process in Nigeria. This paper is anchored on the system theory in analyzing the role and contribution of civil society in Nigeria with reference to the 2010 Electoral. We examined the workings of the civil society's role as it affects policy making and governance in Nigeria. In doing so, we employed the descriptive approach. The paper has been able to establish the nature of civil society, its aims and objectives and how the civil society is trying to positively influence governance by its contributions in the administration of Government through the roles it plays in the policy making process.

Keywords: Governance, Civil Society, Public Policy Making, Electoral Act and Development

26. THE INCREASING RATE OF DIVORCE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A STUDY OF YAKURR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA IN CROSS RIVER STATE

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Abstract

The study empirically investigates the increasing rate of divorce in Yakurr Local government area, and the effect it has on both the family institution and society's development. The paper defines divorce as the ending of marriage or the dissolution of marriage which may be through legal proceedings and judgments; church pronouncement, the repayment of the bride price, the re-marrying of one of the partners to another person or by the simple agreement of the people involved. The paper reveals that despite government's effort to protect marriages by enacting laws, formulating policies that encourages Christian or court marriages, establishes social welfare division to treat marital problems, divorce still continue to soar in an alarming proportion, hence distorting developmental growth in Yakurr society. The paper seeks to find out factors responsible for the increasing rate of divorce in the study area. The study is anchored on the value conflict theory of Karl Marx to analyze the increasing rate of divorce in Yakurr and its effects on the family and society's development. The studies were carried out among men and women, aged 18 years and above and are resident in Yakurr Local Government Area. Two (200) hundred respondents were selected from four wards in the study area and the cluster samples were drawn from the

four major communities in the Local Government Area viz: Ugep, Ekori, Nko and Mkpani. The wards were selected through the use of simple random sampling technique. The questionnaire will be administered through hand delivery by the researcher. The findings also revealed that there are certain social structures and institution that are responsible for this increase. Concurrently, the findings show that this rate of divorce significantly affects the family as well as society's development. That is broken families breeds maladjusted individuals who later turn out to become criminals; and child abuse is the product of broken families. The paper suggests possible means of reducing, if not to eradicate divorce (Panacea for divorce rate) in Nigeria.

Keywords: Divorce, Family, Society's development, Modern family attitudes, Marriage, Broken homes/broken families, Feminist movements.

27. GENDER AND SANITATION IN SOME COMMUNITIES OF NORTHERN NIGERIA: TOWARDS GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN HEALTH AND HYGIENE PRACTICES

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Abstract

The research explores the sanitation and water related practices employed by some communities in Jigawa State, Nigeria. The major concern of the study is the analysis of the role of gender in the performance of sanitation practices, and specifically the role assigned to women in these vital aspects of hygiene and health related practices. Using as a theoretical foundation the radical strain of feminist theory, the paper analyses how the work of women is organized in the communities' water and sanitation practices, and how it is evaluated by the patriarchal culture of the Nigerian society. The mixed-method approach to data collection and analysis was employed due to the complex traditional nature of the communities studied. Thus, both quantitative and qualitative data were generated using survey questionnaires, focus group discussion and qualitative in-depth interviews. From the findings it is discovered that there is a progressive decline in health and sanitation standards in the research area. It is also revealed that more than 58% of the households do not have water in their toilets. Only 36% said that they wash hand after defecation, while majority of women (64%) do not wash hand before cooking. Other findings indicate that Hausa women and children are socially assigned the role of ensuring the availability of clean environment and water for domestic use and sanitation. Men in the communities only educate, instruct or order women to carry out major sanitation practices. The policy implications raised by this research are centered on a proper evaluation of the work of women in water and sanitation practices, and the efforts that are needed to make women realize their potentials as contributors to and stakeholders in water and sanitation resources of the communities. Another policy implication is the major concern of feminist scholars for women empowerment through giving them responsibilities in decision making and leadership positions.

Key words: Gender, Hausa Women, Hand Washing, Hygiene, Sanitation, Water, Feminist theory

28. POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND WOMEN EMANCIPATION IN NIGERIA: A QUESTIONING THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

National development requires a major re-ordering of human society. The socio-political and economic status of any nation is as important as the lives of individuals within the nation. To this end, there is the need to keep the economy stable and rich at all times. This to say the least is responsibility of all citizens male and female, young and old. Poverty reduction is a microcosmic strand out of the many divergent means of achieving development in Nigeria. In Nigeria and many African countries, women carry a disproportionately high burden of material deprivation, lack of or inadequate education, and marginalization with little or no opportunity to influence the political, economic and social processes that control their lives. Hence they are trapped in a cycle of poverty. This paper examines the issue of poverty reduction programmes in Nigeria and how they are being used to achieve national development neglecting the empowerment of female gender an asset which Nigeria has in abundance. The simple random sampling technique was used to distribute questionnaires to our sample population. Data were collected through a questionnaire and interview schedule administered on 500 women (300 literates and 200 non-illiterates). The results revealed stereotypes, prejudices, lack of finance and confidence to risk business ventures, skepticism, mistrust and perceived lack of suitability for leadership roles, as major challenges that discouraged women empowerment and emancipation. The theoretical framework that we have adopted in support of women empowerment is Liberal Feminism. On the issue of poverty reduction, we anchored our analysis on the social exclusion theory of poverty. This is because this theory refers to processes in which individuals or entire communities of people are systematically blocked from rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of society and which are keys to social integration. The outcome of social exclusion is that affected individuals or communities are prevented from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society in which they live. From our analysis and findings, we conclude that a focus on human resources development is one of the fastest and most effective means of reducing poverty and achieving national growth and development. We recommend the review and abolition of customary laws that are biased against women.

Keywords: National Development, Poverty Reduction Programmes, Women Emancipation and Social Exclusion Theory of Poverty

29. FINANCING PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Education finance comes definitely variety of sources. But government is the major financier partly because of the importance accorded to education. Government in most of developing countries has made education free and compulsory, as such, it bears the bulk of the financial responsibility. Funding of public primary education in Nigeria is public sector dominance. The Federal Government allocates financial resources to local governments for funding of primary School Education. Many criteria of allocating funds to primary education were applied in Nigeria and still remained inconclusive. Of recent Federal Government had established Universal Basic Education Intervention Programme (UBE) and

Education Trust Funds to improve the funding of education sector. Funding of Primary Education in Nigeria has been always controversial and highly elusive. The study through the use of descriptive statistics has examined three sources of funding of primary education; Intergovernmental- Fiscal- Relationships: Intervention Funds from Universal Basic Education and Education Trust Funds. The major finding of this work was that the 20% allocation to Local Governments was found inadequate. Universal Basic Education Intervention Programme has recorded modest achievements, while Education Trust Fund varied. These impacted negatively in the quality of Primary School Education. Based on our analysis we recommend for diversification of sources of funding of Primary School Education. Local Governments should be proactive in revenue generation to finance primary school education. Indirect tax (VAT) and property tax are potential sources of educational finance that could be explored. Furthermore there should be stakeholders forum where Government, Private Organizations, Non-Governmental Organization and alumni associations would come together to provide the synergy on funding of Primary School Education.

Keywords: Public Primary School, Education Finance, Inter-governmental Fiscal Relations, Universal Basic Education Intervention Programme, Education Trust Funds

30. AN ASSESSMENT OF INDUSTRIALISATION STRATEGIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Developed countries have experienced long-term improvement in the general conditions of living standard as a result of industrialization. The latest statistics on Human Development Index (HDI) (2011) indicated that those with very high human development were mostly industrialized countries of Europe and U.S.A. low human development countries came mostly from Africa countries. Nigeria was among the countries with low human development. The need for industrialization therefore is enormous in Nigeria in particular and Africa in general. The experience of Nigeria in industrial development of the last two decades underlines the need for taking fresh look at the basic purposes of industrialization and strategies adopted over time. The strategies adopted in the 1960s and 1970s were mostly protectionist of the Nigerian industries. Little emphasis was made on economic efficiency. In the early 1980s and 2000s, the Structural Adjustment Programme, Trade Liberalization and Deregulation policies adopted laid to the foundation of market economy. The latest privatization and commercial of public sector enterprises and reformation agenda were private sector-led growths. Despite all these industrial development policies, Nigerian Economy remains underdeveloped. The paper therefore recommends for fundamental transformation of the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: Development, Industrialization, Adjustment Programme, Liberation, Deregulation, Cottage Industries and Agro-Allied Industrial Development Strategy.

31. SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION AT LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL: ANALYSIS OF HEALTH AND BASIC EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS OF THE NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Local governments in Nigeria are saddled with the responsibility of providing social services to local people. The surest development of rural areas has been constitutionally placed on Local Governments. In order to achieve these statutory functions, 20% of revenue from Federation Accounts was distributed to Local Government Councils since 1991 fiscal year. Despite enhanced revenue the performance of Local Governments in social services was relatively very low. Many attributed the poor performance due to the lopsidedness of 1999 Constitution in eroding the autonomy of the Local Government Councils. Others attributed the problems from endemic corruption and lack of fiscal accountability at local government level. This paper examines social service provision at local level. Health and Basic Education services provision in the rural areas of the Northern Nigeria were analyzed. Rapid Rural Appraisal technique was used to conduct research in the three States of the Northern Nigeria. Through the use of checklist of issues, fourteen villages were selected and the perceptions of the local people were examined. Our investigations showed that the vast majority of rural dwellers are in poor health. From our interactions with the people in the villages visited we discovered that there was a gap between the people and the government officials who provided services to local people. Most local governments also have difficulty in collecting accurate and relevant data necessary for planning development projects. The result was always the use of the direct approach method of selecting projects by themselves which do not always meet the most pressing needs of the people. The paper also recommends for the need of improved methods of data collection and involvement of the people in planning and executing projects.

Keywords: Rapid Rural Appraisal, Social Services, Rural Development, fiscal accountability, Community Participation, Community Development Associations, Local People and Local government

32. UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN NIGERIA: ANALYSIS OF RURAL POVERTY IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

There has been a growing concern over the years for the need to critically examine the activities and behavior of the youth. This is due to the reoccurring problems of unemployment and lack of means of self reliance for youth. Nigeria has a youth population of close to 70-80 million about 50%-60% of her population and mostly located in the rural areas. Over 80% of the youth in Nigeria lack jobs and a great number (10%) are unemployable. The cumulative effect of worsening unemployment and high rate of out of school youth is a major break in the transition chain from youth to adulthood. Providing jobs for teeming millions of unemployed youth is therefore a challenge facing all governments and development

organizations. The research has employed correlation matrix to examine the causal relationship between unemployment, illiteracy, corruption, and poverty in the rural areas of the Northern Nigeria. Nine states out of the seventeen States of the three senatorial zones of the Northern Nigeria were selected. Out of 1598 questionnaires administered, only 108 (6.5%) were not returned. The results of analyses indicated robust relationship between unemployment, corruption and poverty. We also found positive correlation between unemployment and illiteracy among the rural areas. The paper therefore recommended community driven development as strategy to reduce unemployment and improve public accountability.

Keywords: Unemployment, Illiteracy, Corruption, Poverty, Rural economy, Correlation matrix and Community- driven

33. DRUG- ABUSE: A PREDISPOSING FACTOR FOR VIOLENCE IN THE NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract
Violence has become a cankerworm that has eaten deep into the social, economic, ethnic and religious fabric of Nigeria as a pluralistic entity. The youths have been so much neglected by the successive military and civilian administrations, since independence. The situation escalated in the last decade due to conversion of youths by political class into drug-addicts, and subsequently metamorphosed into political thugs, political assassins, social misfits (armed-bandits, drug-pushers) etc. in the North-Eastern Nigeria. The drug-abusers formed groups bearing different names - Kalare in Gombe state and Sara-Suka in Bauchi state, respectively; under the banners of different political parties to serve the interests of their powerful political fathers like the councillors, local government chairmen, the state governors, senators, representatives and other political stakeholders at both national and state levels. The violent upheavals that greeted the outcome of the last general elections of 2011 brought about the loss of many lives and property in most parts of Northern Nigeria. This paper intends to discuss the genesis of the ongoing spates of violent conflicts and their effect on the North-Eastern Nigeria in relation to drug-abuse. To achieve this, the researcher used existing literature by other researchers to get information on drug addiction among youths, their involvement in violence, and the effect of their restiveness on the society. The researcher recommends that neglecting the youths by the government of a country like Nigeria with about 85% unemployed and or under-employed youth proportion of national population of 170 million is as good as grooming a formidable tool for “Violent Revolution”.

Keywords: Youth-unemployment, Poverty, Drug Abuse, Political Violence, National Security And Revolution.

34. AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF APPLICATION OF GLOBAL ANTI-CORRUPTION INSTRUMENTS AMONG STATE GOVERNMENTS IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigeria had experienced several challenges in infrastructural development as a result of this persisted macro-economic problem called “Corruption” which has bedeviled the country for several decades. Several researches have been conducted by Academics, leading to development of some beautiful and useful recommendations but all these efforts are either abused during implementation or completely ignored. Therefore, it is high time for Academics and Researchers to redirect their research attention to address the menace of corruption which have bedeviled the nation's economy. Nigeria has enacted many laws formulated several policies and established numerous institutional frameworks to fight corruption in all its ramifications. It is pertinent to note that Nigeria has also being a signatory to a global anti-corruption initiative referred to as “the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).” This study examined the concepts and framework of corruption and anti-corruption in Nigeria, in line with the UN anti-corruption instrument. The main objective of this study is to empirically appraise the level of application of the provisions of the United Nation Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in the public sector, particularly State Governments in Northern part of the Country. The methodology used in this study included content analysis and field survey. Findings were made that the level of application of the articles of the UNCAC varies among states and the variation differs between the selected states. Findings were also made that there are weaknesses and non-compliance in the application of some specific articles of this instruments. Recommendations were made that the Federal Government should modify the enabling laws which deal with manifestations of corruption like the Evidence Act, the ICPC Act 2000, the EFCC Act 2002, the Money Laundering Act and that the Federal Government should also restructure some institutions like the EFCC and the ICPC to avoid duplication of functions and enhance institutional effectiveness and independence.

Keywords: Corruption, Anti-corruption, Instrument, UNCAC, Articles, Application.

35. AN APPRAISAL OF THE LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE WITH E-PAYMENT CIRCULAR IN FEDERAL UNIVERSITIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The concept of electronic payment as a means of making payment via internet banking services has been a topic of discussion among several groups in Nigeria, especially with its introduction in Nigeria, via treasury circular Ref. No: TYR/A8 & B8/2008, dated 22nd October, 2008. The application of this strategy is aimed at enhancing financial control in Nigerian public sector. The main objective of this paper therefore, is to appraise the level of compliance with the e-payment circular in Federal Universities in Nigeria, with particular reference to ModibboAdama University of Technology,

Yola. The methodology used was mainly contents analysis. The technique used in this work is qualitative grading using compliance index. The study found that the level of compliance with the e-payment circular in ModibboAdama University of Technology, Yola is partial. Recommendations were made that an administrative framework should be provided to enhance full compliance with the requirements of the treasury circular Ref. No: TYR/A8 & B8/2008, dated 22nd October, 2008. This can be done by establishing an e-payment compliance unit in the Bursary Department of the University for the Effective Operations of the electronic payment system.

Keywords: E-payment, Compliance, Treasury circular, financial control, Fraud Control, Tertiary institutions.

36. THE ROLE, CHALLENGES AND THE FUTURE PROSPECT OF MARKETING IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

The main preoccupation of this research work is to develop an academic discussion on the critical functions and essence of Marketing to man, human civilization and global integration, standard of living of individual nation, and the world in general. The data for this research work were gathered purely from secondary source. Materials from journals, texts books, magazines, newspapers, and internet documents were utilized. The paper concludes that Marketing is a fact of life. The thinking in the field now has shifted from marketing being a mere managerial tool for the attainment of commercial goals toward a social development perspective. Though there have been controversies and criticisms on the practice of marketing, the societal benefits are crucial for the civilization of man which can not be subjected to quantification. Man by nature is social, economic, political and psychological in nature that must co-exist, interact and engage in mutual exchange relationships for the attainment of his needs and wants. Obviously, we wonder how the challenges of living in a world without marketing can be. Marketing is a sine qua non social agent without which there will be no meaningful life.

Keywords: Marketing, Challenges, Exchange relationships, Human civilization, Global integration, Standard of living.

37. RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

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Abstract

The utilization of Human Resources Management Approach is perhaps the most imperative response to the challenge of climate change the 21st Century Octopus with its widespread tentacles; floods, droughts, desertification, rising sea level, changing rainfall patterns, rising temperatures and coastal storms which have imposed daunting problems to the realization of sustainable development. Climate change has eaten deep into the fabric of socio-economic, political and cultural system of Nigeria alongside other sub-Saharan African countries on economic growth and poverty reduction over the past decade have been threatened by climate change. Many states in Nigeria have at various times suffered great adversities as a result of one form of disaster or another caused by climate change. Cross River State for the past five years have been experiencing a growing intensity and frequency of disasters in the 18 local government areas of the state as a result of climate change. Nigeria is prone to flooding along the Niger Basin, affecting agriculture and land use. About 25 million or 28% of Nigeria's population live in the coastal zone and are at risk from flooding. States like Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Kastina, Kano, Gombe, Kebbi, Taraba, Sokoto and Zamfara suffer from severe drought impacts. This has affected agricultural and livestock production in the area. The incidence of desert encroachment has led to increase migration down south, resulting to some bloody conflicts between the migrants' herdsmen and indigenous farm owners. Human Resources Management as an integrated comprehensive approach aims at development of highly committed and capable employees in the organization, provides functional leadership and decision making, training, motivation, discipline and staff specializing in various Human Resource tasks and emphasizes the strategic role of workforce in managing organizational change. Climate change impact is a new challenge to Human Resources Management; therefore, addressing the challenges of climate change requires Human Resources training in the area of adaptation, mitigation, emergency response and management. The paper examines the Human Resources Management Approach to climate change and its effects, theory of strategic human resources, the role of human resources management, adaptation, mitigation, emergency response and management. The paper further recommends capacity building and strengthening of the existing structures National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and build support linkages with the military Navy, Airforce and Army in order to create a multi-sectoral involvement in climate change emergency management.

Keywords: Human resource management, Climate change, Socio-economic, Development and Multi-sectoral

38. AN APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF NGO'S IN PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF PRIMARY LEVEL EDUCATION IN BAUCHI STATE, NORTH EAST NIGERIA

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Abstract
Critical to the development of the education sector in Africa is the issue of access, quality and equity. This is more to be desired at the fundamental/primary education level. Several education authorities in Africa had in time past tried to address the challenge with little success. In the light of this efforts are being made to re-focus strategies on partnership with private organizations (both the local and international NGO's) to address the gap. This paper examines the synergy between the Bauchi state government (Nigeria) and NGO's working to create access to quality education in the state. Also roles of these NGOs were critically studied. 5% of the 40 identified NGO's in the state were interviewed directly while 10% of the 100 identified primary schools in the state were investigated by use of questionnaires. Our investigation showed that strategies employed for partnership can only achieve marginal results. Also there are serious overlaps in roles thereby giving the same results for all NGOs the paper recommends the involvement of all stakeholders in primary education in state, to draw up and all inclusive reasonable partnership for educational development.

Keywords: Nongovernmental Organization, Basic/primary education, Education planning, Partnership, public-private partnership

39. OIL ECONOMY, DIVERSIFICATION PROBLEM AND THE DUTCH DISEASE IN NIGERIA: LESSONS FOR THE NEWLY OIL PRODUCING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF AFRICA

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Abstract
Petroleum or crude oil is an exhaustible resource. It has become a common fact that Nigeria's crude oil reserves would be exhausted in the next four decades. So far, the oil wealth has not been translated to development, prosperity and affluence has not been formed and majority of the citizens have not benefitted from the oil wealth. Rather, they are living in abject poverty. The study therefore examines the Dutch Disease and the challenge of diversification in Nigeria and provides ample lessons for the newly oil producing developing countries to avoid the trap of poor utilisation of the oil proceeds to escape the temptation of over-dependence on oil revenue as the case in Nigeria. Descriptive and deductive methods of comparative analysis of secondary literature were adopted. The paper recommends that Nigeria, and indeed the newly oil producing third world countries of Africa namely Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe should endeavour to use the proceeds from oil to fund diversification schemes in other sectors of their economies since oil is a wasting asset or an exhaustible resource. This means that oil revenues in these countries should be managed in a very transparent, sincere, accountable and professional way. It is important that these countries should build a strong economy and make provisions for the future. Agriculture should be given the attention it deserves, local or domestic manufacturers should be energised and industrial base be broadened using the oil revenue because the oil wells would someday dry out. This implies that technological progress or industrial advancement rather than the oil economy, is a sure way to sustainable development.

Key Words: Oil, Nigeria, Diversification, Dutch Disease, Oil Revenue and Mismanagement

40. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND DIFFUSION AS A POLICY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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Abstract

The study examines technology transfer as a policy tool for economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. The study believes that closing the technological capability gap that separates advanced economies from developing countries, and particularly the sub-Saharan economies, is a necessary condition to put the latter on a path of sustainable development and poverty reduction. The study used descriptive method of analysing secondary information and data through content analysis. The study explained that sub-Saharan countries are the poorest and the least developed nation states of the world, and that rapid transfer and diffusion of technology from developed countries could speed up the pace of economic development in these countries. To achieve technology transfer and diffusion, the study recommends that sub-Saharan governments should leverage on FDI. The need to establish an effective national innovation system (NIS) which provides an interface for technology-related Transnational Corporation (TNC) activity, supports the development of the absorptive capacities of domestic enterprises and their linkages with TNCs, and provides a regulatory framework, including a balanced framework for intellectual property that enables the development of a knowledge base and technological capacities has become important. The coherence between FDI policy and other relevant policies (especially innovation and science and technology policy as well as private sector led development policy) is crucial in this regard; and home country policies and international support can also play a role in transforming these backward economies.

Keywords: Technology Transfer, Diffusion, Sustainable Development, Economies and Policy

41. EMBRACING SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS A POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY FOR NIGERIAN YOUTHS

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Abstract

The study examines the ways in which embracing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) could reduce poverty amongst Nigerian Youths. SMEs could open up major opportunities for income generation and participation in economic activities for rural and urban youths especially in agriculture, trading and services. The study employs deductive reasoning and descriptive method of analyzing secondary data and literature. The study reveals that SMEs are underdeveloped in Nigeria and youth's participation is low as they rarely embrace small businesses at their active age. This accounts for the low level of entrepreneurship and rising unemployment and poverty levels particularly among the youths in the country. This underscores the underdevelopment of the real economy. The paper recommends that youth should be properly enlightened to take advantage of the potentials and opportunities SMEs offer. There is therefore the need for government to embark on massive sensitization campaign and youth mobilization for the actualization of this laudable exertion. The CBN should direct all commercial banks and microfinance institutions to channel 20 percent of their credits to the SME sub-sector at a single digit interest rate. Government should ensure compliance to this directive and provide a leveled playing field by

over-hauling the business environment through infrastructural development, legislation and incentives for SMEs development, as well as guaranteeing adequate security for lives and property, among others.

Key Words: SMEs, Poverty, Unemployment, Income, Youth, Government and Nigeria

42. ISLAM'S STANCE ON TERRORISM: THE ACCUSATION AND THE TRUTH

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Abstract

It is unfortunate that Islam the religion of peace, harmony and brotherhood has been associated with terrorism all because of the astray behaviors of some few Muslims. The paper would present the true position of Islam toward terrorism and expose the activities of terrorists in the light of Islamic teaching under whose shade these activities are being committed and perpetrated. The paper would adopt conceptual analysis using primary and secondary method of data collection. The study intends to reveal the true stand of Islam, which is against aggression and terrorism. God has prescribed punishment for terrorist, mischief, and aggression equating them with waging war on God and His messenger. "The punishment of those who wage war against God and His messenger and strive with might and main for mischief through the land is: execution, or crucifixion, or cutting off hands and feet from opposite sides, or exile from the land, that is their disgrace in this world, and a heavy punishment is theirs in the Hereafter". (Qur'an 5:33) This clearly shows that no man made law contains such severe punishment commensurate with the danger posed by this transgression. Islam is a religion that cares for the inviolability of dead people and prohibits aggression against them, would naturally take more care of living people. Therefore Islam should not be responsible for the erroneous practices by some few Muslims under the guise of Jihad. The general public would benefit from this paper particularly those with little or no knowledge of Islam but judge it from the astray behaviors of some Muslims and get their image of Islam from such activities.

Keywords: Islam, Muslims, Religion, Punishment and War

43. HECTRAGE RESPONSE OF SOME SELECTED LEGUME CROPS TO PRICE AND NON-PRICE FACTORS IN NIGERIA (1983-2008)

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Abstract

The Study aimed at estimating the hectrage response of cowpea and groundnut to changes in price and non price factors in Nigeria between 1983 and 2008. Time series data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) statistical database, FAOSTAT; and the Nigerian Metreological Agency (NIMET) were used for the study. Unit root tests, via Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) equation, were conducted on the data to determine the stationary properties of hectrage, price, yield and mean rainfall. The Nerlovian dynamic adjustment model (NEDAL), was adopted while estimation was carried out using the Heteroskedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent Covariance Estimator. Estimation results of cowpea response function showed that, lagged hectrage was significant at 10% while weather was significant at 1%. On the other hand, results from groundnut response function showed that the crop own

price and yield were significant at 5% while lagged hectrage was significant at 1%. It was observed that lagged dependent variable (lagged hectrage) was a significant determinant of hectrage allocation in the cultivation of the crops studied; and yield, rather than price was more important in hectrage allocation decision of farmers in Nigeria. Nigerian farmers do not respond fully to changes in economic incentives in their resource allocation decisions. It is recommended that efforts be geared towards expansion of cultivable land and enhancing land management practices and accessibility to same by farmers through formulation and implementation of policies on land reform to encourage farmers to cultivate more land for increased crop productivity and achieving stable yields.

Keywords: Hectrage Response, Unit Root Test, Nerlovian Dynamic Adjustment Model, Heteroskedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent Covariance.

44. SMALL & MEDIUM SCALE MARKETING ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT DECISION MAKING

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Abstract

Small & Medium marketing enterprises (SMMEs) from studies play an important role in the growth, employment and development processes of the developing economies of which Nigeria is one. Capital investment is one of the major sources of identifying those projects whose return will maximize the wealth of shareholders. The use of investment appraisal methods is therefore a major factor in the determination of investment decision by enterprises in marketing sector in Nigeria. This was investigated and found that most small scale firms do not consider these appraisal methods as important in their capital project decisions. It was therefore suggested that academic communities should emphasize on the benefits of using these methods to Business graduates as future practitioners in commerce and industry. Apart from time constraints and resources limitation, most small business may not want to expose their decision making criteria to open discussions because, they are owner managed hence, the few available past works, like journals, magazines, textbooks and appropriate websites were used as guidelines. Studies revealed also that SMEs multitudes use very simple and traditional technologies and serve a limited market. The short comings of this investigation could be improved by the government breaching the gap between large and small firms by providing all needed support SMEs,

Keywords: SMEs, Marketing, Enterprises, Capital Investment and Decision.

45. CORPORATE PERFORMANCE AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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Abstract

The relation between corporate performance and Corporate Social and environmental reporting by corporations has become an important research area as we are faced with the reality that contemporary corporate Social and environmental reporting practices has drifted and evolved within a system skewed towards the spirit of free-market individualism without effective state direction. Hence companies may rationalize and be interested in maximizing their CSR reporting Practices in relation to how it impacts on its corporate performance. Why we argue that CSR reporting should not be subjected

to purely cost-benefits considerations as if it were strictly an “investment-returns” situation, we find that however, this is the perception of most corporations. The empirical literature in the field does not provide clear cut results on the relationship between corporate performance and Corporate Social and environmental reporting. We find instances of a positive link (Stanwick and Stanwick, 1998), negative link (Waddock and Graves (1997) and inconclusive results (McWilliams and Siegel 2001). Despite the avalanche of research in this area, the bulk of these studies have been conducted on the major economies of the Western industrialized countries. In Nigeria, the research evidence is largely inadequate and the views held by stakeholders in this regards are also circumscribed largely with extensive anecdotal assertions. The objective of the study is to examine the relationship between corporate social responsibility and corporate performance using a panel data research design and a scope period of 2008-2011. The study used secondary data from only audited financial statements and footnotes of the sampled companies for 40 companies selected using the simple random sampling. The study will make use of generalized least squares regression analysis as the data analysis method. We specified three models for the study. Model 1 examines the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Return on equity; Model 2 examines the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Return on Assets while Model 3 examines the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure on Firm growth. The Panel EGLS (Fixed effects) estimation shows that we find some evidence that corporate social responsibility specifically has a significant effect on corporate performance. The policy implication that follows where is the challenge of ensuring credibility of CSR disclosures as it may tend to be selective and as such difficult to determine whether such disclosures are anything more than corporate branding.

Keywords: Corporate performance, corporate social responsibility, Companies, Financial statements and Models

46. POPULATION GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

This paper has analyzed the factors which have contributed to the population growth and economic development. The paper also examines how rising population growth and economic development lead to degradation of environment. It was found among other things that most of the developing countries are over populated and inappropriate policy measures adopted of population growth and ecological disequilibrium. It was found that unlike in the developed countries, designed appropriate population growth and environmental protection policies are not put in place. The paper also re examines the whole concept of over population in terms of high birth rates, the size of the families and discusses how and why ecology and environment are to be protected and pollution is to be controlled.

*Keywords: Developmentalist, Environmentalist, Pollution, Global warming
And Population explosion*

47. THE DETERMINANTS OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS.

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Abstract

This paper empirically investigates the determinants of non-performing loans in Nigeria. The co-integration technique with its implied ECM was applied. Using data covering the periods between 1980 and 2010, the parsimonious ECM result indicates that the international competitiveness measured by the real exchange rate is an important determinant of non-performing loans in Nigeria. The parsimonious ECM result also indicates that the interest rate and inflation rate are significant factors that influenced the level of non-performing loans in Nigeria. Power supply is also an important determinant of non-performing loan in Nigeria. Contrary to expectations, the result shows that the level of economic growth is not an important determinant of non-performing loans in Nigeria. Policy efforts to reduce the level of non-performing loans should be pursued by the monetary authorities if the Nigeria financial system is to achieve its target goals

*Keywords: Non-performing loans, Real exchange rate, Inflation rate, Interest rate
And Co-integration.*

48. NIGERIA'S AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY CHALLENGES AND POLICY IMPERATIVES

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Abstract

One of Nigeria's key policy objectives is to diversify its economy away from dependence on petroleum exports and imports of its needs. The country also faces a huge food security crisis manifested by a rapidly growing population and a deficit in its food production, mitigated mainly through import of its needed staples. It is obvious that the once dominant and vibrant agriculture/farm economy is at risk of decay and imminent collapse. The major accusing fingers have pointed to insecure land tenure, drastically reduced funding and especially credit, poor technical input, significantly low investment in infrastructure and climate change as major causes of the crisis. These challenges have worked individually and in concert to plunge the nation's agrarian sector and food security into trouble. In this respect, Nigeria's agriculture and food security policy would have to come face to face with combination of the following: With such a huge population [150 million], can Nigeria sustain its agriculture by continually boosting production, generating employment and income for its vast majority of people? Can agriculture provide a basis for Nigeria's development and support its teeming population in the direction of prosperity and improved foreign exchange earnings? Can the agriculture change policy of the nation spearhead sufficient production to ensure food security for the vast majority of the people and what are the policy imperatives in achieving these? This paper shall look into these questions and attempt to give a significant insight into the food security challenges and policy requirements in tackling them.

Keywords: Economy, Food production, Agriculture, Policy imperatives and Investment

49. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: EFFECTIVE STRATEGY FOR RESPONDING TO INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS FOR BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

All over the world today, the growing population, changing lifestyles and increasing per capital needs have fuelled a growing demand for infrastructure services that is becoming difficult to meet. Also, the economic, social, political sanitary and environmental challenges from urban growth are becoming enormous. How to cope with a global public services infrastructure gap and pressures for efficiency improvements while being exposed to budgetary constraints and “affordability” limits is urgent as never before. For many years, Public authorities played the major role in offering aid in the design, financing and management of public facilities, however, budget pressures and growing demand for services mean that public authorities often no longer have the financial and technical capacities to meet expectations of citizens, taxpayers and consumers. This paper, to this extent, examines how Public Private Partnership agreements can be used to overcome budgetary constraints to finance infrastructure projects, while at the same time promoting long term sustainable development.

Keywords: Public Private Partnership, Infrastructure, Public Service Strategy and National Development.

50. ESCAPING THE POVERTY TRAP IN THE NIGER DELTA: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

This paper explores the poverty trap in Bayelsa State, in the Niger Delta of Nigeria, identifying the uneven distribution of the resources (oil and gas) produced from the State and the wanton devastation of the environment by the activities of oil Transnational Corporations in active connivance with the Federal Government are to be blamed for the crisis of poverty in the state, which has snowballed into human right issue. The paper identifies the active promotion of functional education as the panacea to break the yoke of poverty trap in the State. The study examines the poverty trap in the Niger Delta, and highlights the imperative of using education as a vehicle to lift the State out of abject poverty. In order to achieve the aims of the study, 10 towns from two clans in two Local Government Areas of Bayelsa State were chosen for the study. Primary data were collected through personal oral interview (FGD) 80 participants were interviewed, 8 persons per town. Research findings shows that, educational infrastructure is poor, teachers' motivation is low, girl-child education is relegated to the background and dropout rate is too high to actualize the goal of using education to break poverty trap in the state. It recommends that the girl child education should be promoted, government should consciously make proactive measures to promote education, the government should change the curriculum of the school system to meeting the changing times and teachers' motivation should be given paramount attention.

Keywords: Poverty, Poverty trap, Environment, Education, Girl-child, Relative poverty and Abject poverty.

51. NIGERIAN ECONOMIC REFORMS IN THE ERA OF GLOBALISATION: EXPORTING WEALTH AND IMPORTING POVERTY

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Abstract

In the last fourteen years of the return to civilian democracy, the Nigerian state has embarked on various forms of reform programmes aimed towards revamping the Nigerian economy. The reform packages have affected all sectors of the economy without major benefit to the average citizen. Under the current phase of globalization, the reform programme has succeeded in subordinating the Nigerian state to the vagaries of western control and machinations, spearheaded by the western controlled-financial hawks, IMF and the WORLD BANK. This paper examines the nature, dimensions and consequences of economic reforms programme adopted by the Nigerian state under the ongoing globalization of the world economy. Rather than promote economic growth and prosperity, but alas the reforms has entrenched the surplus extraction of resources through fuel subsidy removal; privatization of state- owned enterprises; pension reform and civil service reform to mention a few. The reform process has perpetrated brazen corruption, primitive accumulation among the ruling elites, thereby promoting poverty and hunger and the retrenchment of workers in both the private and public sectors of the economy. The paper thus argues that in order to redress the inequities in the reform programmes under globalization, there is the apparent need to diversify the economy by giving priority to agriculture, mining etc; reducing the high cost of governance in the state; declaring a total war on corruption and reducing the over dependence of the economy on external forces through internal self-regeneration and self-sufficiency in the economy.

Keywords: Economic Reform, Globalization, Corruption, Poverty and

52. CULTURAL CONFLICT AND SECURITY CHALLENGES: AN INQUIRY INTO THE PREDISPOSING FACTORS OF BOKO HARM IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the remote causes of Boko Haram phenomenon in Northern Nigeria. The history of Nigerian federation has been attended by conflict and social strife. This could be manifested in militancy, electoral violence, civil unrest, kidnapping / hostage taking, youth restiveness, ethno-religious clashes, and the most recent suicide bombing and Boko Haram insurgency. All these would serve as impediments to the process of nurturing sustainable development. Today, Boko Haram, a Northern Nigerian based insurgent group has stood out to be the greatest security challenges to the country; unleashing terror on everybody and everywhere in the country. Many factors have been attributed to the emergence and growth of the moment. These include unemployment, frustration and disappointment, dirty politics and above all state failure. It is alleged that politicians have been responsible for creating this 'monster' in order to score points and promote personal interests. But little attention, if any is paid to the predisposing factors that have been at the roots of this evil phenomenon. This article therefore, seeks to 1. Identify those factors that have prompted the origination and development of the group, 2. Explain the ideology and objectives of Boko Haram, and 3. Recommend solutions to the problems. The paper employs strain theoretical framework and also blends qualitative method and in-depth interview as instruments of data generation.

Keywords: Values, Conflict, Cultural Relativism and Predisposing Factors

53. UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Over the years, HIV/AIDS has grown from being an exclusively medical issue to influencing and taking centre stage of discourse in the security, economic and social sectors. Beyond the unavailability of a cure, the effects on the economy especially in poor countries with high prevalence rates cannot be overemphasized. This article seeks to examine the economic effect resulting from the spread of HIV/AIDS in Nigeria as well as ways in which these effects could be mitigated. It is impossible to dialogue about improving the Nigerian economy without making reference to problems generated by HIV/AIDS. Presently, about 3.4 million Nigerians are known to be living with HIV/AIDS, the catastrophic effects are undeniable. Being a growing economy, Nigeria cannot afford to lose her able bodied population to a disease which has no cure, because the only way out of that disease trap is death. It is therefore pertinent that policy makers understand that epidemics can negatively affect economies; putting measures in place to mitigate the effects HIV/AIDS has on the economy is what Nigerian legislators, executives and rural leaders need to consider as a means of coping with the effects of the disease.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Nigeria, Economy, Policy and Healthcare

54. TACKLING HIV/AIDS: THE ROLES PLAYED BY FAITH BASED ORGANISATIONS

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Abstract

The multi-sect oral approach to HIV/AIDS as propagated by UNAIDS and similar organisations have brought about diversity in the response to HIV/AIDS especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Faith based groups have become more involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa. In as much as their efforts have been criticized and seen as fuelling stigma and discrimination, they have also contributed positively especially at the grassroots level. This study is aimed at showing the various aspects in which faith based groups have been beneficial to people living with HIV/AIDS as well as actions taken by Faith based groups to reduce stigma and discrimination in their various communities. The Global strategy framework on partnership with faith based organizations already sets out roles, responsibilities and priorities for faith based groups. This will be the guideline for examining the actions of FBOs in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Criticisms of FBOs will also be examined. From this standpoint, the paper will identify strategies for strengthening the role of FBOs for tackling HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, and other part of the world in general.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, FBOs, UNAIDS, Faith-based groups, Religion.

EDUCATION & ARTS

55. PARTICIPATORY THEATRE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE ON CAMPUS

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Abstract

In twenty-first century Nigeria, the educational sector as a paradigm for human capital development is confronted by challenges, which are manifested in poor educational system, youth restiveness, cultism, crime, drug abuse and other social vices that are detrimental to learning and research. A key health issue among the aforementioned challenges for sustainable development is the issue of psychoactive substance abuse, which is now prevalent among student population. In this context, non-prescription drug abuse has been observed to be an increasing health challenge on campuses in Nigeria where learning toward human capital development is cherished. A social media baseline survey on over-the counter (OTC) drug abuse was conducted on “facebook”, “twitter” and “2go interactive”. Finding showed that various medicinal drugs, dosages and 'drug delivery systems are implicated in nonprescription drug abuse' on campuses in Nigeria. Majority respondents (students on campus) are of the opinion that out of every 10 students, 7 are non-prescription drug abusers. The baseline findings showed that nonprescription drugs have increased psychoactive effect on abusers. Consequently, they expose abusers to deviant and violent behaviors. To validate the baseline survey on the use of non-prescription drugs on campuses, an experiment was carried out on two state university campuses: Benue State University, Makurdi and Kogi State University campus, Anyigba. The methodology of Theatre for Development (TfD) was used for the experiment. Within this drama-based methodology, participatory tools that are common to sociological research such as Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Semi-Structured Interview (SSI) were used to collect data for the drama making process. Findings showed that apart from the traditional psychoactive substances such as cannabis, cigarette, heroine and cocaine, a significant number of students are increasingly becoming addicted to a variety of nonprescription cough syrups with codeine. These include Benelin, Novalin, etc. They are called “slow” due to their slow-down neurobehavioral effect. An interactive drama performance based on the findings was mounted, and issues arising from the drama performance were discussed by participants. The post-performance discussion suggested that managements of universities, law enforcement agencies - Nigeria Police Force, National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), governments and concerned bodies should collaboratively tackle the increasing case of psychoactive substance abuse on campuses. Regulatory policies on controlling the sales of drugs over-the counter in pharmaceutical stores and dispensaries should be intensified. In conclusion, the study re-affirmed the effectiveness of participatory drama method in communicating health issues in view of sustainable human resource development.

56. INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA: AN INSTRUMENT FOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

As C.C. Onyemelukwe has pointed out in his book “Men and Management in Contemporary Africa” Industrialization in Africa as many characteristics: The industrial personnel is generally untrained, the Western-type industrial experience is new and there is a shortage of relevant skills, lack of energy to power many African countries industries the changed of governments frequently in the last few decades, and since political activities are closely related to economic activities, political instability has

affected the direction and tempo of industrialization in many African countries. With scanty capital and energy with the influence of ethnicity in the recruitment and administration of labour, the processes and pace of industrialization in Africa have not been smooth, couple with corruption and Embezzlement. It must be remembered, that the Western capitalist line of industrialization with its consequent development of class structures and conflicts is new to Africa. The African's sense of group belonging, humanism, personalization of relationships, social interdependence and brotherhood, requires another concept industrialization. C.C. Onyemelukwe has suggested the community concept of industry and business for Africa. This has the advantage of harmony and material as well as psychological security. If industries are community-centered rather than self-centered, they are nearer to the African indigenous cultures and value systems. These contexts are characterized by a system of reciprocity or social exchanges with a moral content. Current industrialization strategies with energy and processes have not adequately taken into consideration the African cultures and values and social predispositions.

57. ASSESSMENT OF OPEN WELL WATER QUALITY FOR DOMESTIC USES IN
ANGWAN GAYAYA DISTRICT, ZANGON KATAF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.
KADUNA STATE

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Abstract

The paper examines the quality of open wells water of SamaruKataf. In order to assess the degree to which the open well water in the study area is portable for domestic uses. Water samples were collected from six wells these include: Tagama, NuhuBamalli Polytechnic, SamaruKataf Mosque, SamaruKataf ECWA I, Masukwai and TBMCC School randomly are using Grab method as recommended by WHO, (1998). The samples were collected in 250mls plastic containers which were taken to the laboratory of Kaduna state water board. The analysis employed the use of Standard Methods for the examination of waste water. The parameters tested include temperature, color, pH, conductivity, turbidity, total hardness, calcium, magnesium, total dissolved solid, iron, nitrate, chloride, lead and total coli forms. The results obtained indicated that the open well water of SamaruKataf have high content of lead, nickel and coli forms beyond the stipulated limit of WHO. The presence of these substances in the water above the stipulated value is capable of causing cancer, interference with vitamin D metabolism, affects mental development, in infants, diarrhea, meningitis, Urinary tract infections and acute renal failures. This result is at variance with the targets of the Government policy on vision 20:2020 of the 7 point agenda goal in the study area. The area is yet to be informed with the vision of eradicating health problems associated with well water. The paper therefore suggests that more bore holes be provided by the stake holders, adequate funds is needed to revive the existing station at Manchok and other abstraction method be strongly adhere to as a remedy

Keywords: Portable Water, Quality, Parameters, Coli Form and Policy.

58. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY RADIO IN BAUCHI STATE

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Abstract

This paper examines the challenges of community radio (CR) in Bauchi State, in terms of political, economic and professional measures. Bauchi established CR in a chain of extending the State broadcasting service, the Bauchi Radio Corporation. The actual motive is not known, but the general idea is that of the principle of CR in real, genuine ramifications. This is explained within the general terms of mass media development in society, their basic functions and expected roles. The paper, instead, tries to identify some of the challenges, the idea and implementation of CR in the State. This is in order to preview the future of CR and to explore their potentials for the desired role they are expected to play in the socioeconomic and political future of the State. The paper looks at the present set up and role of the BRC and, considering the missing link in the establishment of CR stations, argues about the possible challenges they can face. The paper concludes that notwithstanding the motive and the challenges, society can still utilize and own up to the stations and make them fulfill their expected roles with prospects for public good.

Key words: Community Radio, challenges, mass media, prospects, Bauchi Radio Corporation.

59. GOAL AND BEHAVIOURAL MOTIVATION CHARACTERISTICS PROCESSES ON LEARNING OF SCIENCE

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Abstract

Motivational processes influences child's socio-cognitive frame work. Approach showed that goal responses, behavioral pattern, societal oriented achievement, as well as parent and gender influences science student performance and reaction to success and failure. Life goal responses, behavioral patterns in reaction to behavioral challenge were defined for success at science subject cognition transfer, knowledge and skill. From the non inferred analysis of the studied parameters, motivation was not influence amongst students in senior one to three for life goal and behavioral patterns characteristics.

60. MOTIVATION ON INTEREST AND CONFIDENCE LEVEL IN LEARNING SCIENCE

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MAbstract
otivational processes influences child understanding. Approach showed that subject's interest and confidence level influences science student performance and reaction to success and failure. , high confidence level, and interest goal were defined for success at science subject cognition, transfer, knowledge and skill. Sex differential is another motive able variable but tends to merge with incremental challenge on class gain. From inferred analysis of the studied parameters, motivation was not influence amongst students in senior secondary one to three for subject interest and confidence level characteristics.

61. THE PERFORMING ARTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY: THEATRE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN A TALK WITH THE OLUWOLE-OGBA COMMUNITY

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DAbstract
evelopment, which is synonymous with; elaboration, evolution, expansion, growth and progress is also defined as the process of changing and becoming larger, stronger, or more impressive, successful, or advanced, or of causing somebody or something to change in this way (Microsoft Encarta 2009). Development has been on the front burners of nations in the 21st century, and in aligning with the Millennium Development Goals (MGD) of the United Nations which include reduction of poverty; increasing literacy; creation of jobs; enhancing technical cooperation between states and communities; preserving and protecting the environment; and ensuring that women receive recognition, encouragement, and training among others, the authors use complete participatory method through the Theatre for Development (TfD), encompassing drama, visual arts and music to diffuse developmental innovations and also evaluating how the various reported developmental programs of the different tiers of government in Nigeria; the Federal, State and the Local governments have truly impacted on the lives of the citizens and inhabitants of the Oluwole-Ogba Community, Lagos State.

62. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A STRATEGY FOR TOURISM PROMOTION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract

Rural areas in developing countries like Nigeria are characterized by gross lack of social amenities such as access roads, electricity supply, pipe-borne water, health, education and recreational facilities. The quality of life is therefore poor with the smajority relying on very little water supply, using firewood and other items for fuel, defecating in open places or using pit toilets with poor sanitation. The issue of rural transformation through tourism will focus on: the concept of rurality, rural transformation, and rural treasures for tourism development, rural transformation strategies and infrastructural needs of the countryside. Like in other parts of the world, rural areas in Nigeria have the highest percentage of tourism potentials, ranging from cultural set-ups, agro-tourism, and rural tourism to several others. However, these are not developed for social and economic purposes. Investing in rural centers for tourism means more activities, more scenery and more attractions in rural areas. The development of tourism infrastructure indirectly addresses and solves the problem of lack of infrastructure facilities in rural areas. The social and economic stagnation in these areas will become history through rural infrastructure development for tourism promotion.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Tourism, Rural Transformation.

63. THE MASS COMMUNICATION PROFESSIONAL IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY: A FOCUS ON STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR THE MASS MEDIA IN BAYELSA STATE

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Abstract

Mass communication constitutes the myriad of assorted qualities and values of issues about happenings in human societies all over the world and people read, listen or view happenings presented in the various forms of the mass media such as newspaper, magazine, radio, television, e-mail, internet and so forth. It is on this backdrop this paper has focused on the roles of the mass communication professional in a developing economy aimed at ascertaining whether information has economic value and ability to process and store certain types of data that provides technological and political advantages to a country over other countries. Succinctly, it was observed that the relevance of mass communication professional to modern society and mankind is demonstrated in its fulfillment of certain messages that propelled social and economic well being of people in majority of the developing countries.

Keywords: Mass Media, Information Dissemination, Mass Communication Professional, Developing Economy, Transformation and Strategy.

64. TEACHER'S TOOL IN MEASURE OF PUPILS' ACHIEVEMENT IN TEACHING-LEARNING-IN YOBE STATE-NIGERIA

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This research was set out to investigate teachers' tools in measure of pupils' achievement in teaching-learning amongst primary pupils in Yobe state-Nigeria. A sample of 255 teachers from the 17 local Government areas of the state. The major instrument used for the collection of information was check-list type of questionnaire. The findings of this work revealed that, teachers' tools and techniques of assessment favoured cognitive domain most at the detriment of affective and psychomotor domains. Also suggestions were made.

65. GLARING OBSTACLES TO DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE-THE NIGERIAN PREDICAMENT TO DEVELOPMENT

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“Abstract
Good governance” is a relatively new term that is often used to describe the desired objective of a nation-state's political development. The principles of good governance, however, are not new. Good governance is, in short, anti-corruption whereas authority and its institutions are accountable, effective and efficient, participatory, transparent, responsive, consensus-oriented, and equitable. These are the major characteristics of good governance as outlined by the United Nations. This paper seeks to highlight the indispensable conventional tenets which are a prerequisite for good governance but totally nonexistent in Nigeria, where the leaders ought to be responsive and responsible to the people in view of the fact that the authenticity of authority is derived from them. Practice has shown that Nigeria as a country has operated for decades far from these principles and why? The Nigeria Predicament to Development. Secondary method of data collection was used

Keywords: Democracy, Governance, Obstacles, Predicament and Development

66. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS: A CASE STUDY OF EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF RIVERS STATE.

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine the level of community participation in educational development programmes for exceptional children. The population of the study comprised of all adult members In Ahoada East Local Government Areas of Rivers State, Nigeria, which is 282,410. The sample size of 1000 was selected from parent population through a simple random system. The data were generated using a structured questionnaire and were analyzed using percentage, mean and standard deviation. The study result of the study revealed that community participation in the provision of education for children with special needs is at very low level and that the low participation was as a result of several factors; lack of awareness about programmes of special education for exceptional children and people, insensitivity of relevant authorities to the plight of community members in terms of their needs to cope with exceptional children, lack of sponsorship to embark on educational programmes for special needs education, and ICT (Information, and Communication Technology) programmes are yet reach the rural areas. Some strategies for improving community participation in special needs education were identified as follow; the need for community enlightenment programmes on special needs education. Those relevant authorities should see the need to sponsor community members to various programmes of special education, and Immunization campaign should be taking to the door steps of our communities. Based on the findings some recommendations were made to Rivers State Ministry of Education and development agencies in Nigeria for actions.

67. HARNESSING THE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

That the mass media play strategic roles in societal development remains an incontrovertible truism. Hence, communication and development are interwoven. The major thrust of this paper is to critically examine the centrality of development communication to national development, with a focus on Nigeria. It argues that communication is a strong instrument for the attainment of development and when properly employed, it has the tendency of ensuring the rapid development of a nation. The paper advocates participatory form of development and the mass media are the best tool for realizing this. The ACADA model and two theories- Development Media Theory and Democratic Participant Theory- are used to address the subject matter of this paper. The paper differentiates between “development communication” and “communication development.” It proposes effective development communication as the panacea for development in developing countries like Nigeria. The paper recommends that the mass media should exercise a high sense of responsibility and professionalism in covering and reporting development news about the developing countries; mobilizing and encouraging participatory form of development in developing nations.

68. CHALLENGES IN THE APPLICATION OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The use of ICT in education is inevitable in this era of digitalization for the survival of the nation of Nigeria in the 21st century. This has led to the examination of the challenges in the application of ICT in teaching-learning process in secondary schools in Nigeria. A survey research design was adopted for the study, which was guided by three research questions and three null hypotheses. The population of the study was 164,824, made up of 2,855 teachers and 161,969 students from the three education zones in Ebonyi State of Nigeria. With the use of proportionate random sampling technique, a sample of 500 was drawn; 200 teachers and 300 students. A structured questionnaire with 18 items was the instrument used for data collection which was face/construct validated by three experts, two in Curriculum Studies and one in Measurement and Evaluation from Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki-Nigeria. Its reliability was also established using Cronbach Alpha Procedure, which yielded a coefficient index of 0.70, indicating that it was reliable for the study. The instrument was administered personally on the respondents by the researchers, and 498 copies were properly filled and returned that was now used for the study. The data collected were analyzed using means and standard deviations to answer the three research questions, and 't' test statistic of independent variables was applied to test the three null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study showed that: ICT facilities were not available for teaching-learning process, and where they are available, teachers and students could not access them easily. There was this obvious lack of interest by administrators, teachers and students in the use of ICT in teaching-learning process. Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made: The Federal Government of Nigeria should provide enough ICT facilities in secondary schools in the country, and instruct the schools' administrators to allow teachers and students to access these facilities frequently in order to develop their digital capacity. Again, secondary school administrators in the country should be encouraged to develop interest in the application of ICT in teaching-learning process in order to enhance the nation's education system.

Key-Words: Information and Communication Technology (ICT); Challenges; Application; Availability; Accessibility; Development; and Teaching-Learning.

69. ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM, A MENACE FOR DEVELOPMENT: THE CONCEPT OF PLACE IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN POETRY.

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Abstract

The concept of locations in creative writing has been seen as dynamic features of literary art. This is because the concept of land has provided creative materials for writers to explore their birth place, the socio-political and economic concern of their people. Adopting eco-criticism as a framework, this paper discusses ecological imperialism in the dispensation of neo-colonialism as a source of danger or impediment for African development. The paper achieves this through the analysis of TanureOjaide's poetry with emphasis on the concept of place. The paper also examines the poet's use of nature, forest, abuse of land, animals, communities and the standard of living of its citizens which forms the yardstick of accessing her level of development.

70. SATURATION AND FREE ENRICHMENT IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S
THERE WAS A COUNTRY

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Abstract

Since its publication in 2012, critics are yet to do a substantive academic analysis of Chinua Achebe's *There Was a Country* (henceforth TWAC). Most of what we have are reviews on the internet and newspapers which has resulted into some verbal war especially between Yorubas and Igbos. Most of their comments are based on the thematic concerns and ambitions, they think, the author is set to achieve. This essay is of the view that the verbal conflict erupts because readers are armed with text and context. Hence, the need for saturating and enriching semantically underdetermined propositions in the text. Saturation and free enrichment are processes of supplying missing constituents to utterances made, to make the meanings explicit. Using Robyn Carston's theory of explicit content, this essay demonstrates that supplying unarticulated constituents- saturation and free enrichment in Achebe's TWAC makes the author's meanings explicit. It is demonstrated that reader's pragmatic explication is relatively governed by his comprehension of the text. It is obvious that this paper makes conscious the unconscious communicative negotiation that takes place between author and reader. Through this, this paper brings to the fore Achebe's vision for a Nigeria that would be pragmatic in policy making.

Keywords: saturation; free enrichment; explicature; There Was a Country.

71. EXPLORING CHALLENGES IN PHYSICS PERFORMANCE: THE IMPACTS OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF EFFICACY

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Abstract

The study investigated the effects of locus of control and self efficacy on performance of senior secondary school students in physic. It is based on attribution theory .The study provided answers to four research questions. A total of three hundred and fifty six physics students of intact classes were sampled from six public secondary schools in Yaba local Government of Lagos state Nigeria. Data were collected from primary and secondary sources using a questionnaire which measured students' locus of control and self efficacy (primary source) and students scores in physics (continuous assessment and examination scores) were obtained from the sampled schools (secondary source).The instrument was validated and its chronbach alpha value $r=0.93$ (locus of control scale) and $r= 0.76$ (self efficacy scale). The data collected was analyzed using t test, mean, standard deviation, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and regression .The result showed that a low positive significant relationship existed between locus of control, self efficacy and sex of student and their performance in physics while a low but negative and non significant relationship existed between age and performance of students in physics. The results were discussed and recommendations as well as policy implications were highlighted

Key words: Locus of control, self efficacy, performance

72. RESIDENCE'S SATISFACTION ON THE QUALITY OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT; THE CASE OF OKUKU TOWN, ODO-OTIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OSUN STATE, SOUTHWESTERN, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Most researchers in Nigeria have dwelt on the proposition that housing conditions which cut across rural, suburban and urban areas suffer deficit both in qualitative and quantitative terms without due attention to the livable environment holistically. This study assesses the quality of housing conditions and their environmental with a view to proposing measures for their improvement to enhancing a better livable environment. The study made use of both primary and secondary data. The primary data was sourced using structured questionnaire where 135 questionnaires were administered on every 10th household in a systematic random manner and 106 returned for analysis. The secondary data was obtained from published sources. The data was analyzed using SPSS software. Result shows that, 47.2% buildings were fair and would require renovation to make them fit for living, 85% of the walls were in poor state that would need immediate redevelopment to improve the quality. Similarly 80% of respondents revealed that most of their houses do not have any drainage system which leads to stagnant water bodies that may serves as breeding sites for mosquitoes. The study concluded that poverty was largely responsible for the state of the environment and that a better livable environment requires adequate provision of water, electricity and motor-able roads and also a general upgrade of the housing and environmental sanitation conditions of the area as well as sustained means of livelihood.

Key words: Housing conditions, residents' satisfaction, poverty, livable environment, sanitation.

73. IMPLEMENTATION OF BASIC UNIVERSAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVELS

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Abstract

The paper investigated into the implementation of universal Basic Educational system at secondary school level. 30 students, both principals and vice principals were sampled from 10 secondary schools in Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State, using stratified sampling method. A self developed and validated instrument was used for data collection. Five hypotheses were tested for, using co-relation, co-efficient and chi-square statistical methods. Result of analysis from the findings showed that, the equipment necessary for the implementation of the new system is not available. This fact which was supported by Obima (2006), that the new system of education needs a lot of materials in science, technical and vacation, since these are the areas of emphasis but these materials have grossly been inadequate. Based on the findings, it was recommended that among other things that government should involve all groups of people and private organizations should be mobilized to contribute immensely for effective implementation of the system. Government should also exploit means of ensuring proper management of such fund and see to his expansion in order to ensure adequate funding for the programme.

Keywords: Implementation, Universal, Basic Education, Adequate.

74. CLIMATE CHANGE, NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS AND THE RESILIENCE OF LOCAL INITIATIVES IN POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Forests' resources have contributed immensely towards survival of Nigeria's industries and the nation's economy through foreign earning from exportation of teak and other related wood materials. Similarly, industries such as pharmaceutical, paints, etc. have been relying heavily on forests to source their raw materials. Sawmills in particular are felling trees indiscriminately and regularly to make their livelihoods without actually making significant efforts towards afforestation. Consequently, tropical forests are disappearing at accelerating rates and this is contributing significantly to climate change. There is a universal ring to conflict of interests in forests. Environmentalists, job seekers (farmers, lumbermen and hunters) and government claim justification for their actions. The administration of forest reserves in Nigeria leaves much to be desired especially when one considers governments' decisions and policies on utilization of forest resources in meeting the needs and aspirations of citizens. For the past forty years, the administration of forestry had been monopolized by the state government within the federal structure in Nigeria. The exclusion of the stakeholders such as (local community dwellers, hunters, farmers,

timber contractors and other non-timber resources users) in the administration of forests directly or indirectly has led to poor forest governance and the consequent crises in forest reserves in Nigeria. Timber, as a forest product, no doubt, has dominated other forest products and has, therefore, attracted the attention of scholars, researchers and policy makers across the globe. Invariably, little or no attention is paid to non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and their environmental and economic impact on both rural and urban households. While efforts of international community and national governments are directed at planting of trees as a means of achieving a forestation goal, the needs and aspirations of NTFPs' users who also constitute the stakeholders in sustainable forestry are sidelined in policy formulation in Nigeria. Consequently, the environmental benefits of NTFPs and economic livelihood of those that depend on NTFPs are at a great risk. Using Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework, this paper uses empirical data to demonstrate how local people use people-designed and informal institutional arrangements that rely on local initiatives in preserving NTFPs and coping with economic hardships through NTFPs. This paper argues that the inclusion and mainstreaming of local people in policy formulation will undoubtedly enhance forest conservation and preservation. The locals are the custodians of forest resources and are in the best position to preserving these resources because the resources constitute the fulcrum of their survival and economic prosperity. It is hoped that lessons derived from this study will contribute to the body of knowledge on local initiatives, environmentalism and coping strategies adopted by local people and set modalities on how to use local initiatives as building blocks for liveable and sustainable forest resources and environment as well as poverty reduction in Nigeria, Africa and beyond.

Keywords: Climate Change, Non-Timber, Forest Products, Local Initiatives, Poverty

75. CLIMATE CHANGE, TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND ENVIRONMENTALISM IN NIGERIA: A POLYCENTRIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Lopsided environmental planning skews the benefits of environmental resources towards the few in the corridor of power while the masses pay in cash and kinds. The transportation of hazardous materials (such as petroleum products), though is associated with a lot of benefits, engenders the environment, causes degradation and compounds poverty whenever accident occurs. The increase in the number of petroleum tankers on Nigeria's roads has been traced to corruption that derailed the Nigerian Railway Corporation. Consequently, all heavy trucks and trailers rely on road networks that were not designed and constructed for heavy load. As expected, these roads fall into state of disrepairs as soon as they were constructed or rehabilitated. Invariably, Nigerian roads have become not only death traps but also sources of destruction of flora and fauna whenever accidents of petroleum tankers occur. This paper examines the impact of accident of petroleum tankers on environment and lives and property in Nigeria. Statistics show that between 2007 and June 2010, a total of 4,017 Tankers/Trailers crashes were recorded on Nigerian roads with a yearly average of 1,148 cases and monthly average of 96 crashes. The rate of crashes involving Tankers and Trailers is on the increase. A total of 4,076 persons were killed in crashes within the same period, while 12,994 persons were injured. A total of 5,825 vehicles were involved in the crashes that generated 17,070 casualties involving 26,362 persons. It uses Ojoo T-junction at Ibadan as a

case to demonstrate the colossal loss that citizens bear as a result of accident of petroleum tankers in Nigeria. A total of 8 accidents occurred at the said junction involving 14 trailers and a private car claiming a total of 46 lives. There was a critical accident that involved a petrol tanker, which engendered a serious inferno that destroyed 58 properties, while four lives were lost. Analysis shows that all the property owners were worst off in terms of compensation. None of the property owners received compensation up to 60% of the cost of renovating the affected properties. About 57% of the respondents lost their jobs due to the fire disaster. There is the need for an urgent intervention on the suitable and safe modes of transportation of hazardous materials, especially petroleum products. The required thing is to adopt effective polycentric environmental planning with people-centred decision making that compels kleptocratic capitalist bourgeoisies to comply with environmental standards, respect human lives and property in Nigeria. The intervention requires a new structure of governmentality that will prioritize polycentric planning that can act as a check, under certain circumstance, on the excesses of capitalist bourgeoisies as well as provide greater opportunities for accountable government.

Key Words: Climate Change, Transportation, Hazardous Materials, Environmentalism, Planning

76. TYPE OF MARRIAGE AMONG THE ATYAP IN NIGERIA: THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION AND RELIGIOSITY

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Abstract

This paper examines the relationship between the Christian religion (denomination and religiosity) and type of marriage (monogamous or polygynous) among the Atyap in Kaduna State. Various economic and socio-economic theories, evolutionary and modernistic in nature, have attempted explaining type of marriage in society. A variant of the 'male-compromise' theory maintains that the Church, among other factors, plays an important role in the emergence of monogamy from polygamy which affects the health of both women and children and increases conflict which inhibits peaceful coexistence and development in society. However, my search of the literature has not shown any empirical study on the effect of religion variables on type of marriage. The purpose of this study is to establish the type of marriage and to explore its relationship with the Christian religion. The methodology includes a study of randomly selected 600 eligible women, aged 15-49, including the 386 ever-married women whose data is analysed using logistic multiple regression models. Proportions in polygynous unions among the currently married Atyap women are low (26-28 per cent) compared to those of other groups in the country (40-50 per cent) and has declined as found in other rural parts of Nigeria. The multivariate regression model reveals religiosity has an inverse relationship with polygyny while religious denomination has no significant effect. The paper concludes that by curbing polygyny, religion possibly serves to enhance the health status of women and children and contributes to peaceful coexistence and development in Atyap land. It also emphasises the need for intrafaith analysis in the study of type of marriage especially among the numerous predominantly Christian ethnic groups in Nigeria, for the purpose of formulating appropriate demographic and health policies needed for both regional and national development.

Keywords: religious denomination, religiosity, monogamy, polygyny, Atyap

77. SOCIAL MEDIA, ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGNS, PARTICIPATION AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE AMONG THE UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, NSUKKA STAFF

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Abstract

There is growing evidence that the social media of communication with their characteristic decentralized media activities provide avenue for positive participation in development objectives. However, little is known about their contribution to environmental health development. Therefore, in this study, we examine the influence of social media on the environmental health behavior and level of participation of staff of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The survey research method was used and data, using the Questionnaire, was collected from a sample size of 120 respondents. The Health Belief Model (HBM) served as the theoretical fulcrum. Findings show that the level of participation in environmental health initiatives is high and significant. However, behaviour change is at the average. Discussions were based on the results, implications and suggestions.

Key words: Social Media, Environmental Health Development, Campaigns, Participation, Behaviour Change.

78. ROBO-SAPIENS AND THE CONFLICTS IN HUMAN COMMUNICATION RELATED DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Extant literature supports the fact that the advent of the new media of communication continues to further human communication and development aspirations. However, less is known of the distortions that this phenomenon has introduced and the implications for sustainable development. Hence, in this study, we examined the conflicts between new media (man's creation) and man, over the social problems that arise as a result of the increasing use of the new media in the human development processes. We adopted the Dialectical Research and Documentary Analysis Procedure (DR & DAP) and argue that, in almost every human activity, Robo-sapiens (New media) are changing how humans interact with their environment and a lot of distortions are introduced thus disrupting the old 'safe' order (professionalism, privacy, ethics and responsible usage, etc). We note that, while it cannot be denied that new media have aided human communication and development, our findings show that new media have introduced negative social changes and clogs to the wheel of human progress. We suggested that all users (professional and non- professionals) should be sober and responsible in the use of new media, if the development gains must be sustained.

Key words: Robo-Sapiens, Homo-Sapiens, Conflicts, Human Development, Dialectical, Social Problems.

79. CREATING A LOCAL BUILDING MATERIALS DATA BASE SYNERGY BETWEEN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE'S IN NIGERIA

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Abstract
Nigeria, just like other developing countries with high urbanization rates, is challenged by the shortage of adequate and qualitative housing provision. This issue is compounded by the narrow range of building materials available for the construction sector, most of which is either imported or needs imported machinery, equipment and technical manpower for its production. This has resulted in rising cost of building materials, and impossibility of providing decent and affordable housing in both urban and rural areas, especially for the people in the low income bracket. This dependence on imported building materials has resulted to the neglect of local indigenous building materials. There has been no little or no technological development, expertise and man power training dedicated to local building materials to bring them in tandem with the times. This paper examines indigenous building materials and review research works done on them. It highlights the advantages of affordability and sustainability, generation of employment opportunities and improvement of the living standard of Nigerians. Finally, solutions such as the establishment of a synergy and development of a networked database of continuous Research and Development Centre's to promote local building materials are presented.

80. FOSTERING ENVIRONMENTAL LITERACY AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHER EDUCATION

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Abstract
Growing concerns about the environmental unsustainability of human activities provided the opportunity for policy interventions, aimed at encouraging sustainable development. Despite this, human action increases environmental risk. Hence, there is the need to address the problem from education sector by employing instructional strategies that are community-based and participatory, such as service learning and educational trips using constructivism theoretical framework. The study therefore, investigated on how to improve environmental literacy (knowledge, attitude and practices) of primary school pupils through service learning and educational trips in Oyo Metropolis, Oyo state of Nigeria, using a pretest- posttest control group quasi experimental design. Three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Seven instruments were used to elicit responses from 264 primary 5 pupils from 12 schools purposively selected and was analysed using Analysis of Covariance. Treatment had significant main effects on pupils' environmental knowledge ($F(2,251) = 29.98; p < 0.05$) attitude ($F(2,251) = 3.57; p < 0.05$) and practices ($F(2,251) = 12.93; p < 0.05$) than conventional strategy. This implies that there is the need for teachers development on the use of service learning and educational trips in promoting environmental literacy in social studies.

Key words: Environmental literacy, Service learning, Educational trip, Social Studies, Environmental knowledge, Environmental attitude, Environmental practices.

81. LES PROBLEMES DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT DU FRANÇAIS LANGUE ETRANGERE EN AFRIQUE

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Abstract

Le monde contemporain est caractérisé par l'ouverture, les échanges de tout genre, la communication, d'où la nécessité du plurilinguisme. Donc il est temps pour nous africains, d'avoir une vision plus large et positive de l'apprentissage de langues étrangères à caractère international, tel le français. Ce changement de mentalité nous permettra d'avoir la motivation qui est le moteur de tout apprentissage. Il s'est trouvé qu'aujourd'hui dans nos pays l'enseignement du français en général et du FLE (Français Langue Etrangère) en particulier, sont dans l'impasse. Un peu partout on parle de baisse de niveau, à propos des apprenants qui ne font preuve d'aucune compétence linguistique. Non seulement ils sont généralement incapables de communiquer oralement, à l'écrit c'est encore pire. En fin de cycle, ils laissent tomber le français qu'ils oublient rapidement par ignorance des avantages du plurilinguisme. Pire encore, la défaillance ne s'arrête pas aux apprenants mais s'étend également aux enseignants, mal formés, non motivés, recrutés sans scrupule et expédiés sur le terrain. On pourrait alors se demander comment est-on arrivé là ? On sait que de nombreux facteurs extralinguistiques y constituent la première cause, mais ce sont ceux d'ordre psycholinguistique qui nous intéressent ici. Pour nous, il est question de faire une analyse de principales causes, à commencer par une mauvaise politique linguistique des états africains, les méthodes et programmes mal appliqués, le manque de motivation chez enseignants et apprenants, le tout, à la lumière des théories de la linguistique appliquée et disciplines apparentées à l'enseignement. Enfin, nous avons procédé à la proposition d'une approche linguistique des solutions. Ainsi nous avons jugé nécessaire de bien former les enseignants en langue française, veiller à une bonne application des méthodes d'enseignement...etc ; en prenant en compte, bien sûr, le contexte africain.

Keywords: français- linguistique- enseignement- apprentissage- méthode.

ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

82. SMOOTHENING EFFECT OF CUTTING TOOLS ON WORK PIECE MATERIALS USING SPLIT-PLOT DESIGN

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Abstract

There is an increasing high demand and preference for imported machined products to locally machined ones. Several studies have revealed that this trend is as a result of the high degree of surface roughness of the locally machined products. This study carried out a designed experiment that determined the controllable cutting variables that best minimize surface roughness of some selected machined workpiece materials. Spilt-Plot experimental design matrix was used to obtain the data from experiment based on the Montgomery 2-level factorial design. The Fisher-Yates analysis resulted to the formulation of a model which generated a response surface roughness of $1.15\mu\text{m}$. The Taguchi optimality array model was used to validate the output of the model and the stipulated range of values is between $0.9\mu\text{m}$ to $1.3\mu\text{m}$. The null hypothesis for the main effect indicated that workpiece materials, cutting tool type and selected depth of cut are the most important factors while for the interaction effect, appropriate selection of rake angle, depth of cut and feed rate within various tool types will generate a minimal surface roughness for machined workpiece materials.

Keywords: Split-plot design, Taguchi Optimality Array, Surface roughness, Fisher-Yates analysis.

83. ROAD TRAFFIC-SAFETY ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL TRAFFIC RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CRASH PROPENSITY: RESULTS FROM NIGERIAN SAMPLE

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Abstract

A cross-sectional study was crafted to research a gamut of unique, potential traffic risk factors that are linked with lingering crash propensity in a stretch of busy interstate dual-carriage highway spanning 525Km east to west of Southern Nigeria. The method adopted entailed a collection of 41-year old traffic accident data from governmental sources, conduct of hourly traffic flow count for 28 days at a designated point in the highway studied, and undertaking of a survey involving questionnaire administration to 532 well-informed respondents drawn from seven of the 36 constituent states of Nigeria. The 41-year accident data were graphed; the traffic volume data were decomposed on hourly basis to ascertain the level of seasonal index, cyclical component, trend and noise. And the respondents' scores, transposed into 532 x 25 data matrix, was analyzed with Principal Component Analysis (PCA) version of Factor Analysis contained in StatistiXL software. The scree plot and computed eigenvalues justified the adequacy of nine factors extracted by varimax rotation. Our findings suggests that, although road traffic accidents (RTA) rates, which peaked at 11,320 deaths in 1983 from a threshold value of 1000 in 1960, is already on the decline, nevertheless, serious effort should be made to curtail and whittle down the strong influence of the identified potential traffic risk factors in an attempt to reduce or prevent further accidents. The results of this study address the causes and panacea to the perceived resurgence of the epidemiological

problem. It is suggested that, as a primary prevention measure, annual revalidation of vehicle road worthiness as well as strict enforcement of penalties for low level of altruism, extraversion, macho attitude and self reported risky driving behaviors, among others, should be instituted by the Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC) as means of exerting firm control and regulation on the identified factors.

Keywords: Varimax Rotation, Road traffic Accidents, Traffic risk, macho attitude.

84. RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE VARIABILITY AS FACTORS IN CONTINUOUS ENVIRONMENTAL RADON MONITORING

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Abstract

A study was conducted on the effects of temperature and relative humidity variability during continuous radon monitoring process. Rad Aqua, a continuous radon monitoring accessory of a commercial solid state, ion-implanted, planar, silicon alpha detector (Rad 7), was employed to observe the effects of temperature and relative humidity difference during continuous radon monitoring process. High radon readings of $1750 \pm 88 \text{ Bqm}^{-3}$ at moderate temperature and low relative humidity ranges of 28.9 - 33.8°C and 4-7% respectively were obtained. At lower temperatures of 24.9 - 26.8°C and higher relative humidity values of 55-63%, very low activity values of $11.3 \pm 3 \text{ Bqm}^{-3}$ were recorded at the same monitoring station with same measurement parameters. The results suggested that substantial part of radon activity concentration may be lost during continuous radon monitoring due to high humidity or low temperature in the measuring environment.

Keywords: Relative humidity, Temperature, Radon activity concentration.

85. BALANCED LOAD BASED NETWORK BANDWIDTH FOR DELAY SENSITIVE SERVICES: A CASE STUDY OF AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY SAMARU ZARIA KADUNA STATE

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Abstract

This paper deals with the performance of delay-sensitive applications running over a network that offers multiple classes of service, where the adaption of application rates in response to network feedback is the primary mechanism available for controlling quality of service (QoS). Satisfying critical QoS requirements in networks poses major challenges, due to the intrinsic complexity of network resource allocation. The problem of load balance based bandwidth allocation for delay sensitive services will be considered. For satisfying deterministic end-to-end delay requirement, a simple and efficient algorithm for path level optimal bandwidth allocation, Path level Equal Ratio Allocation algorithm (P-ERA), is utilized. Based on P-ERA, another algorithm for network level optimized bandwidth allocation,

Network level Equal Ratio Allocation algorithm (N-ERA), is also presented for scenarios of more complicated network circumstance. Simulations results indicate that N-ERA algorithm can make full use of network bandwidth and admit more services, even if they are delay critical, than other algorithms dealing with the same problem. And the less computation complexity of N-ERA algorithm makes it of great application value. N-ERA algorithm features appropriate route selection and balanced bandwidth allocation, and can adaptively avoid, or at least delay, the emergence of network bottleneck when a network is heavily loaded.

86. ASSESSMENT OF SOME TRADITIONAL GRAIN STORAGE STRUCTURES IN MUBI SENATORIAL ZONE OF ADAMAWA STATE

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Abstract

An assessment of some traditional grain storage structures in Mubi senatorial zone of Adamawa State of Nigeria was undertaken. The result of the findings shows that the common grain storage structures existing in the zones are the mud rhombus, thatched rhombus, underground pit, platforms, earthen pots, cribs respectively. The grain usually stored in unthreshed forms includes millet, sorghum, maize and cowpea. Most of these structures are not moisture proof, rodent proof and are not airtight. Structural defects occur mainly in the roof, walls and columns of the storage structures. The common types of physical defect are cracks, leakage, termite infestation and structural failure of parts. The causes of defects among others include poor strength of materials, inadequate columns, low elevation and pest infestation. In the 57 wards of the five (5) Local Governments in the study area a total of 264 structures were studied (Table.4.). The study revealed that 32.6% of the structures investigated have cracks on their walls, and 15.5% have defect due to collapse of wall lining (Table.5.). The pie-chart (Fig.4.) also revealed that 117.200 marks structures with cracks on the wall, and 55.810 marks structures with defects due to collapse of wall lining. The importance of storage among other are; to keep planting materials from one generation to the other without loss of viability, to ensure steady supply of food throughout the year, since food harvest are seasonal, to stabilize food prices by stock piling when food prices are low and releasing them into market when the prices go up, to encourage farmer's to produce more food since the excess of what they produce will not be lost.

Keywords; Structure, storage, drying, defects, moisture, grain, termites

87. ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF COCONUT OIL ON CLINICAL ISOLATES FROM ADULT SKIN

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Abstract

The antibacterial activity of coconut oil on bacteria isolated from adult skin was carried out using agar “well” diffusion method. The test bacteria (i.e. *Serratiamarcescens* *Salmonella* species, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*.) were isolated from the skin of students of Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State. The antibacterial screening was carried out using varying concentrations of the coconut oil i.e. 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml, 15mg/ml and 20mg/ml. The zone of inhibition increased with increase in the concentration of the oil on the isolates i.e. *Serratiamarcescens* *Salmonella* species, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Staphylococcus aureus* zone of inhibition was found to be 6.0, 10 and 12 (in mm) at 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml respectively, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* zone of inhibition was found to be 5.0, 5.5, and 23 (in mm) at 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml respectively, the zone of inhibition of coconut oil on *Serratiamarcescens*, was found to be 5.0, 11 and 12 (mm) at 5mg/ml, 10mg/ml and 20mg/ml respectively, while *Salmonella* species zone of inhibition was found to be 3.5mm at 5mg/ml concentration and no activity was found at 10mg/ml, 15mg/ml and 20mg/ml respectively. Also there was no activity found on coconut oil at 15mg/ml of the concentration used in all the test organisms. The phytochemical screening carried out on the coconut oil showed the presence of some active chemical compound which includes Balsams, steroids saponins, terpenes. The result therefore, suggests that coconut oil can be used for any skin hygiene preparations.

Keywords: inhibition, agar “well”, test organism, phytochemical, skin hygiene, varying concentration.

88. EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE WEALTH CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA: IMPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

The paper focuses on education for sustainable wealth creation and development and the implication for agriculture in Nigerian in the 21 century. The paper is aimed at defining education and also stresses it's important to the individual, the society and the nation at large. It highlights the failure of the present system of education which cannot address the twenty first century problems and so the need to adopt new strategies in education for wealth creation. The paper relates education to development of a society or nation; define wealth and the role of education as a strategy in wealth creation. Finally the paper concluded by establishing that Nigerian agriculture has huge potential for wealth creation for the benefit of the nation under good policy implementation and came up with the following policy recommendations.

Building and shaping education curriculum in agriculture at the national level that is focus on production lesions of productivity at secondary schools, monotechnics, polytechnics and universities in Nigeria and developing nation at large; Irrigation projects should be privities and mechanized for wealth creation nationwide; Strategies should aimed at establishing and boosting agricultural specific training on short duration period (4 weeks) for wealth creation ventures in fishery, livestock, horticulture, crop production, mush room production etc; Research and sustainable development strategies in all aspects of agriculture should be handled seriously at both national and State levels; Nigerian Government should facilitate access to fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides at affordable prices while youth and farmers must be properly trained on the use of these inputs that required specific skill; Government at the Federal and State levels should ensure promotion of employment in modern agriculture for the young school leavers of secondary and tertiary level; devise specific support for affordable finance for farmers specifically small holders, women, youth and graduates. There is need for strategies to promote research at the academic levels on the following linkage; agricultural growth, global economic growth, food security, social safety, national security/ health; Nigeria and other developing nations should implement ensure reduction in post harvest losses maintained through better storage, sustainable environment and transport infrastructure.

Keywords: Education, Sustainable, Wealth-Creation, Twenty- First Century Implication Agriculture, Nigeria

89. PREVALENCE OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS OF ABIA STATE UNIVERSITY UTURU, ABIA STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

The prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among female students of Abia State University Uturu was studied. Blood samples and High Vaginal Swab (HVS) samples were collected from two hundred (200) female undergraduate students and investigated for various agents of STIs including: *Candida albicans*, *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, *Treponemapallidum*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and Human Immuno Deficiency Virus, using standard microbiological methods. The HVS were analyzed using direct wet smear and culture techniques while blood samples were examined using standard proprietary agents. Out of the 200 female students sampled, *Candida albicans* had the highest prevalence rate of infection 78 (55.7%), followed by *S. aureus* 48 (35%) and *T. pallidum* 13 (9.3%). *N. gonorrhoea* and HIV was not isolated among the female students. There was a significant difference in the prevalence level of infection with age (χ^2 cal 7.2616 $P < 0.05$ df3), economic class (χ^2 cal 0.609 $P < 0.05$ df2), faculty based distribution (χ^2 cal 3.887 $P < 0.05$ df4). Increased screening for STIs is essential in preventing disease transmission and complicated health problems among these groups.

Keywords: Prevalence, Venereal Diseases and Females.

90. A TWELVE DAY STUDY ON CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTE GENERATED AT AN URBAN MARKET IN OKIGWE, IMO STATE NIGERIA

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Abstract

Waste management is an important element of environmental protection. Proper characterization of solid waste is fundamental for the planning of waste management services. The aim of this work is to characterize solid waste for the purpose of decision making and planning as well as prevention of environmental degradation. This paper therefore presents the case study of the characterization of waste generated at an urban market in Okigwe, Imo State Nigeria. Of the 650.3kg of waste generated in the market during the study, majority were biodegradable 581.9kg (89.4%), while others were non- biodegradable 69.2kg (10.6%). The biodegradable waste consisted of fish waste (3%), meat waste (11%), vegetable waste (15%), fruit waste (48%), and cartons (12%), while the non- biodegradable waste consisted of polythene (4%), tins (1%), plastics (2%), and glass (4%). This study reveals the absence of modern waste/incineration facilities in the market and therefore recommends their provision in order to contain the large quantity of waste generated at the market.

Keywords: Solid waste, generation and characterization.

91. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A STRATEGY FOR TOURISM PROMOTION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract

Rural areas in developing countries like Nigeria are characterized by gross lack of social amenities such as access roads, electricity supply, pipe-borne water, health, education and recreational facilities. The quality of life is therefore poor with the smajority relying on very little water supply, using firewood and other items for fuel, defecating in open places or using pit toilets with poor sanitation. The issue of rural transformation through tourism will focus on: the concept of rurality, rural transformation, and rural treasures for tourism development, rural transformation strategies and infrastructural needs of the countryside. Like in other parts of the world, rural areas in Nigeria have the highest percentage of tourism potentials, ranging from cultural set-ups, agro-tourism, and rural tourism to several others. However, these are not developed for social and economic purposes. Investing in rural centers for tourism means more activities, more scenery and more attractions in rural areas. The development of tourism infrastructure indirectly addresses and solves the problem of lack of infrastructure facilities in rural areas. The social and economic stagnation in these areas will become history through rural infrastructure development for tourism promotion.

Key Words: Infrastructure, Tourism, Rural Transformation.

92. ENERGY CONTENT ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN JIMETA-YOLA METROPOLIS

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Abstract

This research was conducted to study the potential of recovering the energy in solid wastes from Jimeta - Yola metropolis of Adamawa state, Nigeria. The study will assist in reducing the total amount of waste going to the landfill, promotes the development of technologies to utilise MSW as energy sources and also serve as a basis for further research in the relevant area in order to establish an integrated solid waste management system. The study area was classified into three different waste areas namely waste areas A, B, and C known as high, medium, and low income areas respectively. Waste area A comprised of 80 unit housing estate, Dougirei housing estate, and Government Reserve Area (GRA). Waste area B includes State Low Cost housing, Nasarawo, and Demsawo. Waste area C comprised of Luggere Quarters, Yelwa Quarters, and Rumde Quarters. Ten houses were selected at random from each waste area for the analysis of the waste. Site specific study method was used to characterize the waste whereas the calorific value of the waste was determined using the physical composition analysis. The results obtained from the study show that the waste generation per capita per day was averagely 0.78kg/cap/day and that 75-90% of the municipal solid waste in Yola metropolis was of organic materials. The average moisture content analysis was found to be 46.98% whereas the calorific value was calculated at 1670.30kj/kg.

93. BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF STREET VENDED SOY-CHEESE (KWAI DA KWAI) IN KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Objective: This study focused on bacteriological standard of soy- cheese sold within Birninkebbi metropolis. Soy cheese is a common street vended food sold in market place, motor-parks, streets and schools in kebbi state. Many processors of the soy-foods business used it to generate income for supporting their families. They have little or no knowledge about good manufacturing practices and good hygiene practices. Careless exposure of contamination is quiet noticeable. This poses a challenge to health and well being of the consumers. Methodology and Results: standard plate count and presence of sour taste were used to analysed sampled soy-cheese from five areas namely; Badariya(sp1), Gesse (sp2), RafinAtiku (sp3), shiyamFada (sp4), Bayan kara(sp5) areas within BirninKebbi metropolis. The samples were labeled sp1-sp5 accordingly. The bacterial counts yielded 4.0×10^4 , 3.0×10^4 , 5.0×10^4 , 4.0×10^4 and 6×10^4 colony forming unit (cfu) per gram of sampled soy-cheese respectively, with absence of sour taste. This is within the acceptable limit that is less than 100,000 cfu/gram at the time of sell. However the presence of an indicator organism *Staphylococcus aureus* in the three samples sp1, sp3 and sp4 rendered the soy-cheese unacceptable for consumption. Other isolated bacteria were *Bacillus cereus* in sp2 and sp3 which is also pathogenic to human. Application of findings: This study will be helpful to improve the standard of processing and sell of soy-cheese.

Key words: soy-cheese, bacteriological, standard, challenge, health, consumers

94. THE IMPACT OF SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUES ON NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

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Abstract

Socio-cultural values like institutional frame work, has been largely ignored as if it, too had no serious implication for the success of national security strategies. It is easy enough to discount the socio-cultural values in the national security strategies. But that has been a costly error. The paper recommends that government should as a matter of fact and urgency have a refine national values and incorporate it into our national security strategies I order to have stability which is a prerequisite for national security and development.

95. VIABILITY ANALYSIS OF A PV-HYDRO-DIESEL HYBRID RENEWABLE ENEGY SYSTEM FOR KATSIRA VILLAGE IN GORONYO, SOKOTO STATE USING HOMER SOFTWARE APPLICATION

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Abstract

The burning of depleting fossil fuels for power generation has detrimental impact on human life and climate. In view of this, renewable solarenergy sources are being increasingly exploited to meet the energy needs. Since the last decade, Off-Grid rural electrification with the help of renewable energy sources (RES) has become a cost-effective and convenient option for areas where grid connection is neither available nor feasible in the near future. This paper focuses on creating a model for electricity generation from a mix of renewable resources to satisfy the electrical needs of an off-grid remote village of Katsira in Goronyo local government of Sokoto state the north western zone of Nigeria. The selected solution is based on the system cost and the availability of the renewable energy resource at the location of interest. Techno-economic feasibility of the hybrid systems was carried out to meet the load requirements of Katsira village, with primary energy demand of 189Kwh/day and 33kw peak. The monthly average daily global solar radiation for the village is 5.919 kWh/. NREL's HOMER software has been used to perform the techno-economic evaluation. The simulation results indicate that for a hybrid system composed of PV, diesel and SHP, the cost of generating energy (COE) has been found to be 0.045\$/kWh which is 40% lower than that of PHCN. The optimized hybrid system realized has a NPC of \$39,828.00 and no storage battery is necessary.

96. ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES AS THE BEST OPTION FOR FISHERIES MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY

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Abstract

Ecosystem approach to Fisheries 'main purpose is to plan, develop and manage Fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies without jeopardizing the options for future generations to benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine and inland water ecosystem. Considerable progress was made in the 1980s and 1990s as efforts were made to regulate fisheries to ensure sustainable use of marine and inland fisheries. At the time, the focus was almost exclusively on a single species approach. The ideal situation is the nature conservation that is to retain the integrity of nature by considering the biological, social and economic aspects of any water bodies. And the only workable way is to make the ecosystem approach to fisheries operation for sustainability is to translate the relevant policy goals into operational objectives and actions. The main steps in the process of implementation is to consider the high level policy goals (social, economic and environmental), next is to identify broad objectives relevant to the fishery or area in question. Then break these objectives down into smaller priority issues and sub-issues that can be addressed by management measures. Set operational objectives and develop indicators and reference points. Then develop decision rules on how the management measures are to be applied and finally monitor and evaluate performances.

97. PREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION: (A CASE STUDY OF SIR YAHAYA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BIRNIN KEBBI)

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Abstract

The prevalence study of Hepatitis B Virus (HBsAg) was carried out among patients attending Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital BirninKebbi, Kebbi State, data of patients were collected from June, 2011-June, 2012 at the statistic unit of the Hospital. The data were analyzed using simple percentage, pie-chart and bar-chart was used for the presentation. A total of 545 data of patients screened for HBV were collected. 163 (29.9%) of the data were found to be positive while 382 (70.1%) were negative. The highest prevalence rate was recorded between the age group of 21-30years with 84 (51.5%) being positive while age 61-70years was found to have the lowest prevalence rate of (6.1%). Male subjects were found to have the highest prevalence rate of 90 (55.2%) while the female subjects were found to have the lowest percentage prevalence. Hepatitis B virus which is some time referred to as silent epidemic disease can cause a serious inflammation of the liver therefore, proper prevention and treatment measures should be practice.

Keywords: HBsAg, HBV, Male subjects, Female subjects.

98. COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF OILS EXTRACTED FROM SHEANUT:
(VITELLARIA PARADOX) AND CASHEW NUT: (ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE)

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Abstract

Shea Butter oil and cashew oil are natural oils that are important in nutrition and commerce. They are sources of dietary energy, antioxidants, biofuels, and raw materials for the manufacture of industrial products. In this investigation, soxhlet extraction of oils from sheanut and cashew purchased from BirninKebbi central market were carried out. Analysis of physicochemical parameters of the oils revealed the specific density (0.1,0,93g/cm³), oil yield 306, 40%, iodine value (63.0,37.80mg I₂/100g), peroxide value (16.67, 8.33MEq/kg), saponification value (189.34, 147.2mgKOH/g), acid value (2.3, 6.572mgKOH/g) for sheanut oil and cashewnut oil respectively. Though higher oil yield was obtained for cashew nut oil, higher values obtained for the physicochemical properties of sheanut oil and its availability makes sheanut oil more preferable for both domestic and industrial use.

Keywords: sheanut, cashewnut, physicochemical parameters, oil yield.

99. MODELING BOKO HARAM: A GAME THEORETICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

In contrast to previous elections in Nigeria, especially the much criticised 2007 elections, the 2011 elections (In which a Christian won the presidential seat) was reported in the media as having run smoothly with little voter fraud. Some observers view the election as the most transparent, free and fair in contemporary Nigerian history. Yet the post election violence that followed left about 1000 persons dead. This post election violence was principally perpetrated by members of the Boko Haram sect an Islamic insurgency against western education and Christian influence. There have been predictions by experts that Nigeria will disintegrate between 2015 and 2030 with tribal and religious conflicts being a root cause. It is therefore important that adequate attention be paid to stopping insurgencies like the Boko Haram which at present is the chief pointer to the materialisation of this prediction. In this paper, we model Boko Haram using a game theoretical approach. Results of simulation shows that if there is significant incentive to cease fire and the cost of Terrorism is significantly increased, then Boko Haram being a rational player will prefer to cease fire. We also show that there is a tempting strategy for Home Zone states (Northern States) to enter into agreement with Boko Haram where the state, rather than confront, will choose to compromise while Boko Haram refrains from attacking within the state. We therefore suggest that besides increasing the cost of terrorism and providing incentives to cease fire, the federal government should make it impossible for any state to enter into such agreement.

Keywords: Boko Haram, Game theory, Nash equilibrium, Payoff matrix, Dominant strategy, Best response, Zero-Sum game.

100. COPING STRATEGIES FOR THE CONSTRAINTS TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ZANGON KATAF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Agriculture is the most important form of human activities in the whole world. In ZangonKataf Local Government Area, it is the most important occupation, major source of income and source of food. Yet it is still at the primary level. The paper examines the factors militating against the agricultural development and coping strategies for the development of agriculture in the area. Data were collected through observation and focus discussion using standardized questionnaires on sixteen (16) villages which were randomly selected. This is because most of the inhabitants of the local government are farmers. 200 hundred copies of questionnaires were produced and administered randomly to the farmers. Simple descriptive statistical analysis using tables and percentages was employed. The study found out that agricultural development in area is been limited by the occurrences of drought, bush burning, pest and diseases, lack of enough capital to expand their agricultural production, lack of feeder roads to transport food produced to the market, high cost of labour, poor storage facilities, low prices on food produced, and poor and ineffective management of government policies and programmes towards improving agriculture. It is therefore, recommended that the government programmes should be phased into immediate short and long terms. The short terms should include: development of agro-allied industries especially in processing, provide rural infrastructure, provide agriculture extension services, provides incentives for inputs in agriculture, development and encourage the use of simple agricultural implements, develop effective mechanisms to facilitate movement of food crops, improve food preservation, reduce pre and post-harvest losses. The long terms programmes include: provision of agricultural fund, harmonization of research institutions, incentives for agricultural loan, pricing, enhanced supply of agricultural inputs, rural infrastructure and agricultural products protection policies.

Keywords: Agriculture, Policy, Constraints, Strategies, Factors.

101. EFFECTS OF COMBINED APPLICATION OF PLANT RESIDUES AND NPKFERTILIZERS ON THE YIELD OF YAM (DIOSCOREA ROTUNDATA 'C'V' EWURA)IN THE DERIVED SAVANNA OF OGBOMOSO

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Abstract

The field experiment was carried to determine the effect of Pueraria, Soyabean and NPK fertilizer combination with urea and Muriate of potash on the performance of yam (Dioscorearotundata) . The gap between plots was 1m while that between replicates were 2m. The plant residues were incorporated two weeks before planting, fertilizer rate of 90-50-75kg N.P.K /ha and 45-25-37.5 kg N.P.K /ha was achieved using NPK 15-15-15 compound fertilizer and excess N and K rates were met using urea and muriate of potash respectively. The fertilizer was applied in ring method to the growing yam at 2 months after sprouting. The experimental design was Randomized Complete block design with 4 replicates. There were nine treatments namely; Control (no residue, no fertilizer), No residues + 45-25-37.5 kg N.P.K

/ha (50% of the recommended NPK rate for yam in the zone), No residues + 90-50-75 kg N.P.K/ha (Recommended NPK rate for yam in the zone), Incorporation of soybean residue alone, Soybean residue + 45-25-37.5kg N.P.K /ha, Soybean residue + 90-50-75 kg N.P.K/ha, Incorporation of pueraria residue alone, Pueraria residue +45-25-37.5 kg N.P.K /ha, Pueraria residue + 90-50-75 kg N.P.K /ha. There were significant differences between 90-50-75 kg N.P.K/ha rate fertilizer application compared with control alone (no residue, no fertilizer) in terms of % N of yam leaves. Incorporation of pueraria with 45-25-37.5kg N.P.K/ha rate increased % N of yam leaves compared with pueraria alone and pueraria with 90-50-75 kg N.P.K/ha. Analysis of variance indicate that Soybean incorporated into the soil alone and soybean with 90-50-75kg N.P.K/ha recommended rate fertilizer slightly increased %P compared with soybean with 45-25.37.5kg N.P.K/ha (50% recommended rate).

Key words: NPK Fertilizer, Pueraria, Soybean, Yam, Plantresidues, Soil Fertility.

102. DETECTION AND PREVALENCE OF TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS AMONG WOMEN IN BIRNINKEBBI, NORTH WEST NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study aimed at investigating the prevalence of Trichomoniasis among women in BirninKebbi - Kebbi State, Nigeria. Trichomoniasis is a sexually transmitted disease associated with reproductive health complication and various other genitourinary tract syndrome including cervicitis, epididymitis and proctitis. The risk of Trichomonasvaginalis is higher in women.

Methodology and Results: Two hospitals were used as the study area, Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital (S.Y.M.H) and the Vesico Vagina Fistula (V.V.F) centre all in BirninKebbi Metropolis. Questionnaire was used to obtained information on the age and educational status of the two hundred and twenty patients studied. Urine and high vaginal swab samples collected were analysed using standard parasitological method, for the identification of flagellate form of Trichomonasvaginalis. Out of the 220 women studied, 4.1% (7 of 170) pregnant women were significantly more infected with Trichomonasvaginalis than non pregnant women 4% (2 of 50 samples)($p < 0.05$). T. vaginalis detection was significantly dependent on the sample used ($p < 0.05$) swab samples had 13.5% (5 of 37) than urine 2.2% (4 of 183). women aged between 20-29 years had higher rate of infection 6%, (6 of 100) followed by <20 years age group 4% (2 of 50) with least prevalence in 30-39 years age group 2 (1 of 50). While women aged >40 tested negative for the infection with T. vaginalis. Infection with T. vaginalis is age dependant ($p < 0.05$). the result of this study shows no relationship in educational status and infection with T. vaginalis.

Application of findings: This study has confirmed the existance of Trichomonasvaginalis infection among women in BirninKebbi, Kebbi State. This suggest the need for control of Trichomoniasis through public health programmes including; persistent efforts to educate people on the need to improve on their personal hygiene, screen, diagnose, and treat infected patients.

Keywords: Trichomoniasis, women, sexually, transmitted, prevalence, complication

103. THE ROLES OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE TESTING IN RESEARCH

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Abstract

The research methodology literature in recent years has included a full frontal assault on statistical significance testing. The purpose of this paper is to promote the position that, while significance testing as the sole basis for result interpretation is a fundamentally flawed practice, significance tests can be useful as one of several elements in a comprehensive interpretation of data. Specifically, statistical significance is but one of the three criteria that must be demonstrated to establish a position empirically. Statistical significance merely provides evidence that an event did not happen by chance. However, it provides no information about the meaningfulness (practical significance) of an event or if the result is replicable. Thus, we support other researchers who recommend that statistical significance testing must be accompanied by judgments of the events practical significance and replicability.

Keywords: Statistical Significance Testing, Educational Research, Assult, Replicability, Jackknife.

104. EVALUATION OF THE PHARMACOGNOSTIC PROFILE AND ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITY OF DETARIUM MICROCARPUM GUILL AND PERR (FAMILY FABACEAE) IN ALLOXAN-INDUCED DIABETIC

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is the most common endocrine disorder that impairs glucose homeostasis resulting in severe diabetic complication including retinopathy, angiopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy thus causing neurological disorder due to perturbation in utilization of glucose. In this present study, antidiabetic activity of *Detariummicrocarpum* was investigated in rat model. Methanolic extract of the root bark of the plant was prepared by soxhlet extraction and was partitioned between chloroform and n-hexane fraction respectively. The extract and its fractions were screened for phytochemical constituents and antidiabetic effect using standard procedures. The ash values of the stem bark, root bark and leaves were determined while the leaf microscopy of the plant was also examined. The acute toxicity (LD50) of the methanol extract was determined in mice model. Diabetes was induced by single injection of alloxan monohydrate (120 mg/kg). The glucose tolerance test was also determined. The blood glucose levels were analyzed as indices of diabetes. The phytochemical screening of the plant revealed the presence of proteins, carbohydrates and terpenoids in large amount and saponins, resins, glycosides and steroids in moderate amount. It also showed absence of tannins, alkaloids and acidic compounds. The leaf microscopy showed the presence of anomocytic stomata. The acute toxicity test showed that the root bark extract was safe at doses of 5000 mg/kg. The treatment with extract of *D. microcarpum* decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) the blood glucose level within 32 hours of treatment. The standard drug, glibenclamide (2 mg/kg) also showed similar effect unlike the normal saline which showed no significant reduction in the blood glucose levels. The fractions also reduced the blood glucose level of the rats but the methanol fraction showed significant effect ($P < 0.05$) which is comparable to the standard drug. The effect

observed was in the trend viz MF>Glibenclamide> ME > CF > HF > Normal saline. Administration of the extract to non-diabetic rats showed no significant reduction to their blood glucose level indicating no hypoglycaemic effect. *Detariummicrocarpum* has a significant antidiabetic activity in glucose tolerance test. This study concludes that the root bark of *D. microcarpum* can be used as traditional treatment for diabetes mellitus as claimed by local users.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus. Detariummicrocarpum. Alloxan. Phytochemistry. Glucose.

105. GENERALIZED BETA-MODIFIED WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract
This study showed the combination of modified weibull distribution and beta distribution which led to obtaining a distribution that is better than each of them individually in terms of the estimate of their characteristics and parsimonious in their parameters using the generalized beta generated distribution by Cordeiro et al (2011). The resulting model, beta-modified weibull distribution is better in terms of its flexibility and shape. The investigation on proposed distribution showed some of the statistical properties such as moments, moment generating function, the asymptotic behavior, the parameters estimation among others. However, our findings clearly made it clear that beta-modified weibull distribution is not only flexible, also has better representation of data than ordinary modified weibull distribution, it therefore describes situation better than modified weibull distribution.

Keywords: Modified Weibull, Beta-modified Weibull, moment generating function, hazard rate, Asymptotic behavior

106. MODELLING AND SIMULATION OF AMINE BASED CARBON CAPTURE PLANT IN A COAL FIRED POWER PLANT USING HYSYS® 7.2 SOFTWARE

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Abstract
Power instability in Nigeria is a serious issue which affects every aspect of life. In attempt to overcoming this problem, The Federal Government is set to build coal power plants in different part of the country. As such, environmental considerations become necessary as the said plant is associated with emission of greenhouse gases. This poses serious environmental challenges that concerns Scientists and Engineers together, which accelerate the pace of finding solutions. Carbon Capture plants are still under the development stages, thus great efforts are required to reaching the optimum capture method with the optimum conditions. Hysys® software is used extensively in this regard. Many attempts recently to simulate the carbon capture plant, especially amine based, are for the purposes of feasibility

studies and design aiding. In this study, a simulation framework using Hysys® 7.2 was carried out to investigate the available techniques for CO₂ capture from coal fired power plant of 500 MW using different solvents. Primary (MEA), secondary (DEA) and tertiary (MDEA) amines were analysed regarding their tendency to corrode the equipment and their performance especially in the absorption and stripping columns. From the results obtained, DEA gives better performance. Although, both MEA and DEA achieve high CO₂ recovery but MEA corrosiveness and the high energy requirement during stripping makes it less preferable choice. MDEA was found to be the most disadvantaged owing to its very low CO₂ recovery. This is in line with the fact that MDEA is a tertiary amine and well known to have limited affinity for acid gases. The DEA concentration used for the absorption was between 25-30 % by mass at 45 °C and over 90% CO₂ capture was achieved. In the stripping unit, a bottom pressure of 215 kPa and a condenser temperature of 40 °C achieved up to 91% recovery of CO₂ with an initial 3.81 Reflux Ratio and a CO₂ purity of 95.7% by mole. Also from this study, DEA solvent showed higher absorption capacities than tertiary amines and greater efficiency at separation operations than primary amines.

Keywords: Modelling, simulation, amine, carbon capture, Hysys® 7.2

107. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The accelerated growth of Nigeria in the field of urbanization, population, business as well as industry has lead to some attention in assessment of available water resources in various parts of the country. Apart from air, water is the most important resources on earth because all forms of life needs it for survival. Water is everywhere, but not all is fit for consumption. The threat of water crisis is becoming increasingly real in the face of increasing demand, relatively static supply and deteriorating quality due to pollution. Therefore, adequate supply of portable water is sine qua non for any meaningful development programe in any nation. Water resources that require expensive maintenance, demanding energy resources or chemical to treat the water should be avoided wherever possible. Groundwater is usually preferred to surface water because it often requires no treatment, uniform water temperature through the year, withdrawal can often be continued long after draught condition have depleted rivers and stream. Nigeria has greater challenges when it comes to groundwater management. Lack of appropriate hydrogeological base maps, poor knowledge of the geology of the Nigerian terrain, lack of infrastructural facilities and absence of a working legislature. The resource is lagging behind the pace of development and often, very little control is exercised in its exploration. In this paper, groundwater management problem encountered in Nigeria were highlighted. The paper also emphasized that the machinery of groundwater resource management needs an urgent overhauling with the aim of streamlining the overlapping functions of the various agencies that have operated the system. Also government and management control policies were recommended towards an effective and meaningful groundwater management in Nigeria.

Keywords: Groundwater Management, Groundwater Policy, Pollution, Aquifer, Resources.

108. COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF CRUDE PITUITARY EXTRACT (CPE) OF CLARIAS GARIOPEINUS, TOAD AND SYNTHETIC HORMONE (OVAPRIM) ON INDUCEMENT AND HATCHABILITY OF CLARIAS GARIOPEINUS (BURCHELL, 1822)

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Abstract

A research was carried out to determine the effect of the use of Crude Pituitary Extract (CPE) of *Clarias gariepinus*, Toad and Synthetic hormone (Ovaprim) on the hatchability of *Clarias gariepinus*. Fifteen matured female *Clarias gariepinus*, were induced with three types of hormones, Crude Pituitary Extract (CPE) of *Clarias gariepinus*, Toad (CPE) and Synthetic Hormone (ovaprim) tagged treatment A, B and C respectively. Treatment A, B and C were replicated five times. Corresponding number of each replicates, had the same weight of 500gm, 520gm, 540gm, 560gm and 580gm. Treatment A and B were given two of first and decisive dose of 1ml of supernatant at an interval of 6hrs. Treatment C was given one and decisive dose of 1ml. of ovaprim. The sacrificed males were injected with 1ml. and final dose of CPE of *Clarias gariepinus* and Toad and 1ml. of ovaprim respectively. The flow through system was used for incubation and the wet-dry system of fertilization was adopted. Hatching commenced after 12hrs. and was completed within 24hrs. Treatment A had a total of 4,127 hatchlings and percentage (%) hatchlings of 44.12, Treatment B, 1711 hatchling and 18.29% and Treatment C had 3,517 hatchlings and 37.59%. The use of CPE of *Clarias gariepinus* was significant at both 1% and 5%. Also the Least Significant Difference (LSD) of 3.70 was obtained. The mean difference between treatment A and C mean was 4.83, which is >LSD 3.70. Therefore, there is significant difference in the use of CPE of *Clarias gariepinus* and Toad. The mean difference between Treatment A and C. is 0.82, which is <LSD, Therefore, there is no significant difference between Treatment A and C. Mean difference between Treatment C and B is 4.01 which is >LSD, showing significant difference between Treatment C and B. Therefore, the use of CPE of *Clarias gariepinus* Toad [PE] and synthetic hormone (ovaprim) were effective for inducing fish to spawn, but CPE of *Clarias gariepinus* and Ovaprim were more effective than Toad (PE). This is aimed at improving fish breeding and availability of "fish seed" through artificial propagation.

Keywords: Female Clarias gariepinus, Toad, Synthetic hormone, Ovaprim, Supernatant, wet-dry, flow-through, Hatchlings.

109. COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE NUTRITIONAL, ORGANOLEPTIC QUALITIES AND BISCUIT MAKING POTENTIALS OF MALTED AND UNMALTED SORGHUM FLOUR COMPOSITE

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Abstract

In the recent years, the search for convenient foods has led to increase in the consumption of wheat-based products such as biscuits. Compositing wheat flour with locally available cereal has been found to reduce dependent on wheat in many developing countries. Malting of sorghum reduces phytic acid content, which is a significant anti-nutritional factor. In this work, the nutritional, organoleptic qualities and biscuit making potentials of malted and unmalted sorghum was investigated. Sorghum grains were processed into flour and used to substitute wheat flour at different proportions (0, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 100%). Similar composite flours were equally obtained from malted sorghum grains. The mixtures were homogenized and thereafter used to produce biscuits. The nutritional and organoleptic qualities of the biscuits were evaluated. Trained panelist evaluated the differences in organoleptic properties using a consumer sensory panel. The protein content for both malted and unmalted sorghum decreased progressively as the quantity of sorghum added increased. The protein content for the malted composite biscuit ranged from 10.66 to 10.27 while that of unmalted ranged from 10.96 to 10.78. The fat content of malted composite ranged from 4.43 to 3.91 while that of unmalted from 4.55 to 4.31. The ash content of malted ranged from 3.23 to 4.63 while that of unmalted 2.23 to 2.31. The fibre content of the malted ranged from 2.69 to 3.19 while that of unmalted ranged from 1.71 to 1.89. It was observed that malting decreased the fat content while a sharp increase in the ash content was recorded for malted products compared to unmalted. Malting increased the fibre content. Biscuit with up to 40% substitution level for both malted and unmalted samples compete well with the control (100% wheat flour) in appearance, aroma, taste, texture, crispness and overall acceptability ($p < 0.05$). However, malting improved the taste and aroma of the biscuits. The results show the feasibility of producing nutritious biscuits of desirable organoleptic qualities from both malted and unmalted sorghum flour with up to 40% substitution level with wheat flour, which can be recommended for diabetic patients.

Keywords: Sorghum; Malting; Phytic acid; Biscuits; Nutritional qualities; Organoleptic qualities

106. NUTRITIONAL PROPERTIES AND BUNS MAKING POTENTIALS OF MALTED AND UNMALTED SORGHUM WHEAT FLOUR

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Abstract

Buns are wheat based snack, small round sweet cakes that are eaten between meals in many countries of the world. Wheat flour, which is the main ingredient for bun making is imported into many developing countries. This places a considerable burden on the economy. Therefore, efforts are being made to composite wheat flour with locally available cereal. The phytic acid content and anti-nutritional factor in local cereal can be reduced malting. This work examined the nutritional, organoleptic qualities and buns making potentials of malted and unmalted sorghum. Sorghum grains were processed

into flour and used to substitute wheat flour at different proportions (0, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 100%). Similar composite flours were obtained from malted sorghum grains. The mixtures were homogenized and thereafter used to produce buns. The nutritional and organoleptic qualities of the buns were evaluated. Trained panelist evaluated the differences in organoleptic properties using a consumer sensory panel. The protein content of the unmalted buns ranged from 11.87 to 11.60 while that of the malted buns ranged from 11.73 to 11.46. This showed that malting decreased the protein content. The fat content ranged from 5.55 to 5.32 and 5.37 to 4.63 for unmalted and malted sorghum respectively. This showed that malting lowers the fat content of the composite buns. The fibre content ranged from 1.72 to 1.92 and 1.96 to 2.89 for unmalted and malted sorghum respectively. This showed that malting increased the fibre content of the products. The ash content ranged from 1.77 to 1.37 and 2.78 to 3.38 for unmalted and malted sorghum respectively. This showed that malting increased the ash content of the samples. Therefore, malted sorghum flour will produce better composite buns if enriched with soybean than unmalted sorghum flour. Buns with up to 40% substitution level compete well with the control (100% wheat flour) in appearance, aroma, taste, texture, crispness and overall acceptability ($p < 0.05$). However, malting improved the taste and aroma of the buns. The results show the feasibility of producing nutritious buns of desirable organoleptic qualities from both malted and unmalted sorghum flour with up to 40% substitution level with wheat flour, which can be recommended for diabetic patients.

Keywords: Sorghum; Malting; Phytic acid; Buns; Nutritional qualities; Organoleptic qualities

107. THE THEORETICAL REVIEW OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN NIGERIA HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

The Economic importance of the entrepreneur in world history has been recognized for several decades. Entrepreneurial activities have played significant roles in vitalising global economies, creating new job opportunities and fostering innovation and creativity. Perhaps, a major drive behind the Entrepreneurship phenomenon is the rise of the knowledge economy reinforced by both globalisation and innovation. Also, the need of education in the developmental effort of any nation cannot be underestimated. Education is the major agency for both personal and national socio-economic development. Therefore; Entrepreneurship education communicates and inculcates the skills needed to recognize business opportunity. Its aim is to help young people develop skills and attributes that allow them to be innovative and to identify, initiate and successfully manage personal and work opportunities. This paper assesses the state of entrepreneurship education in higher institutions in Nigeria, looking at its developments in developed countries and outlining a set of recommendations for universities and policy makers. The assessment includes academic and business links, quality entrepreneurship curricula, and the role of entrepreneurship within the university system in Nigeria. In Nigeria, entrepreneurship is still trying to find its home. As it has been observed from our study that, fewer universities in Nigeria have academic entrepreneurship departments, and most entrepreneurship courses are still taught by the lecture method as case studies are rarely used. Case studies provide role models for students considering an entrepreneurial career path. Nigeria has the opportunity to learn from models around the world and focus on integrating the most relevant and high-quality practices into higher institutions. Nigeria's competitiveness, innovation and economic growth depend on being able to produce future leaders with the necessary skills and attitudes to be entrepreneurial in their respective professions, either by creating their own companies or renovating the

existing ones. The materials used for this paper were derived from secondary sources. This study involved an extensive literature review which critically analysed and assessed the policy, challenges and significances of entrepreneurship education as a means of instilling entrepreneurial spirit and skills in undergraduate students, thereby reducing unemployment in Nigeria and lead to economic development.

Keywords; Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial skills, higher institution, policy and Economic Development

108. ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS OF WASTE ENGINE OIL DISPOSAL IN NIGERIA: A REVIEW

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Abstract
Environmental degradation and pollution through anthropogenic activities is a perennial problem in the developmental efforts of all tiers of government in Nigeria. Petroleum hydrocarbon pollution arising from indiscriminate and deliberate disposal of waste engine oil in the environment is worrisome. In this paper, a preliminary assessment of environmental contamination by petroleum hydrocarbon pollutants emanating from the utilization of mineral-based crankcase oil and a review of the impacts of these pollutants are presented. This review highlights the need for periodic evaluation of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated sites. The results of such evaluation would be important in order to better define exposure estimates in the general population and to examine the relationship between the levels of the pollutants in the environment and their subsequent health effect development as panacea for tackling development challenges.

*Keywords: Waste Engine Oil, Mineral-based Crankcase Oil, Pollution, Development,
Petroleum hydrocarbons; Nigeria*

109. FINANCE AS A CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTOR IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY OF ENTREPRENEURIAL VENTURES

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Abstract
The establishment and sustainability of entrepreneurial venture is driven by the availability of adequate finance as well as access to the available capital at every stage of the business cycle. However there are other resources needed for the survival of the entrepreneurial venture such as human and material resources. This paper seek to identify various sources of finance for a start-up small business ventures, risk associated with the capital venture, the significance of finance and their implications for the entrepreneurial venture. Challenges that are faced by the providers of finance to the small business ventures in building up the finance gap are also analysed. 25 small business ventures (Poultry) were

randomly selected from 5 local governments out of 18 local governments in Ondo State. Hypothesis testing was carried out by adopting a t-test based on the sample size and it was found out that there is a significance difference at 0.05 alpha levels that adequate finance is needed for the establishment and sustainability of entrepreneurial venture at every stage of its cycle.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial venture, Capital, Sustainability, Finance gap, Risk.

110. AN APPRAISAL OF THE CURRENT METHOD OF RETAINING WALL ANALYSIS A CASE STUDY OF CANTILEVERED RETAINING WALLS

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Abstract

Cantilevered retaining walls are important parts of many engineering structures such as basements, bridge abutment, swimming pool, etc. The analysis and design of cantilevered retaining walls have hitherto remained a circuitous and a repetitive process that is error prone. This problem is found mainly in the stability analysis of retaining walls structures. The resulting errors lead to blunders in the choice of reinforcement and its placement. This paper reviewed the current procedure for the analysis of cantilevered walls and introduced a modification, based on Equivalent Force Systems of Rigid Body Mechanics, and recommended a shorter, error proof, and more straight forward procedure.

Keywords: Retaining Structures, Stability Analysis, Circuitous, Error Prone, Straight Forward Procedure.

111. INVESTIGATION INTO THE QUALITY OF GRAVEL AGGREGATE, FROM UMUNYA GRAVEL SITES, FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Like many towns in Nigeria, Umunya is blessed with rock outcrops of sedimentary rock formations. Some of these rock are, unfortunately characterized with alternating layers of shale and sedimentary rock especially those near the expressway leading Onitsha. The production of concrete aggregate of size 8mm 16mm from these rocks results in aggregates with heavy contaminations of shale, with the shale Camouflaging perfectly as rock when the aggregate is dry. In this report a mathematical model based on Scheffe's simplex method was developed for the compressive strength of concretes produced with the aggregate, for a given range of water/cement and aggregate/ cement ratios. Optimum

values of strength and water/cement ratio obtained were 4.63N/mm² and 0.538 respectively for concrete mix proportion of 1: 1.375: 2.625. When compared with the strength of a similar mix proportion with granite aggregate, estimated at an average of 25 to 35N/mm², it was suggested that 8-16mm size of aggregate from such rocks be disused for the production of structural concrete to avoid structural failure and unnecessary waste of materials.

Keywords: Sedimentary Rock, Aggregate, Contaminations, Concrete Strength Mathematical Model

112. INTEGRATING GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY AND VES FOR DETERMINATION OF OVERBURDEN THICKNESS

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Abstract
Groundmagnetic survey and Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) geophysical method were used to delineate Oyo State Industrial Estate, Ogbomoso South Local Government Area, Southwestern Nigeria. The study area falls within latitude 08° 06' 07.4" and 08° 06' 25.4" and longitude 004° 15' 03.3" and 004° 15' 49.0". The research was conducted with a view to revealing the efficacy of using both geophysical techniques to determine the overburden thickness of an area. This will help the researcher to know the competent zones with respect to engineering purpose in as much as the study area is design for industrial purpose. Four groundmagnetic traverses and ten Vertical Electrical Soundings stations were occupied. Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of both techniques shows that when they are integrated for engineering study, reasonable conclusions could be draw from the research as the result of both techniques correlate with each other. Areas with thick overburden and those with fractured basement are the areas that factories making use of heavy machines should not be built on it. This is because the continual vibration of the heavy machines might cause subsidence in the factories in the future which might lead to loss of life and properties.

Keywords: Groundmagnetic Survey, Vertical Electrical Sounding, Overburden Thickness, Competent Zones, Weak Zones.

113. GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES IN AMAI KINGDOM NDOKWA LAND AREA OF DELTA STATE

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Abstract
Resistivity measurements were carried out in six locations at Umuekum, AmaiNgeAmal, AmalIshikaguma, AmalUmuosele within the central Mosque, along Ogume Road Amal and along Abbi/Orogun Road within Amal kingdom in Ndokwa land area of Delta State. Vertical electrical sounding method of schlumberger array was employed in carrying out the field investigation. Data obtained from the field were plotted on a log-log graph with electrode spacing (AB/2) on the x-axis and the apparent resistivity (a) on the y-axis. The field curves were curve-matched to obtain the resistivities and thickness of the layers. The results obtained from the partial curve matching were improved

upon by employing a computer iteration method. The various layers obtained from the iteration were grouped together into geologic depth intervals called geoelectric section. The driller's log from AmaiUmuekum was used to correlate the geoelectric section and was found to be consistent. With the knowledge of the local geology, the result obtained revealed that the first and second layers are clay formations with an average thickness of about 7m while an appreciable and sustainable water supply could be obtained in the fourth layer at an average depth of 30m within the medium grained sand formation in Amai Kingdom.

114. GRID COMPUTING: A DESIRABLE TOOL FOR ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE

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Abstract

This paper explained how Government at different levels can apply Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in Government to Government (G2G), Government to Employee (G2E), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B). This application is referred to as Electronic Governance (e-Governance). The system enables citizens to make best use of automated administration processes that are accessible on-line. Grid computing is an ideal solution to this type of administrative processes. This paper therefore presents how Grid computing can be used to effectively and efficiently meet the yearnings of citizenry. In this paper, we demonstrated the creation of a virtual environment by using Grid technologies to a specific e-governance application on distributed resources. We presented a framework for the adoption of grid computing for e-governance management using Electronic Bill server (EB server), Comprehensive Welfare and Social Services server (CWSS server) and Corporation sever (C server). Experiments were run with the Grid environment and without Grid environment by considering the number of jobs completed and the period to complete various jobs submitted for processing using MATLAB. The number of jobs completed by EB server by using Grid: are 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 and 120 while 15, 25, 33, 60, 72 and 90 were completed without Grid under the same condition. The numbers of jobs completed by CWSS server with Grid are: 30, 50, 70, 90, 120 and 130 while 22.5, 37.5, 52.5, 67.5, 90 and 97.5 were completed without Grid. The numbers of jobs completed by Corporation server under Grid are: 30, 50, 70, 90, 120 and 130 while 24, 40, 56, 72, 96 and 104 were completed without Grid. The period to complete various jobs submitted for processing by the EB server under Grid are 30, 50, 70, 90, 120 and 130 minutes while 18, 30, 42, 54, 72 and 88 minutes were required without Grid. For CWSS server, the period to complete various jobs submitted for processing under Grid are 30, 50, 70, 90, 120 and 130 minutes while 18, 30, 42, 54, 72 and 88 minutes were required without Grid are 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, 120 and 130 minutes while 6.5, 19.5, 32.5, 45.5, 58.5, 78 and 84.5 were required for the same amount of job without Grid. For Corporation server, the period to complete various jobs submitted for processing under Grid are 10, 30, 50, 70, 90, 120, and 130 minutes while 8, 18, 38, 50, 65, 80, 90 minutes were required without Grid. The result of simulation revealed that implementing an e-Governance solution was cost effective, efficient, consistent and reduced job processing time with high quality of result and providing better services to citizens.

Key words: E-Governance, Grid Applications, Grid Computing, Grid environment, Grid Infrastructure and Grid Resource Broker

115. MATHEMATICAL MODELING SOLUTION FOR TRAVELING SALESMAN PROBLEM

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Abstract

This paper examined and analysed the desire of Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP) to find the cheapest way of visiting all given set of cities and returning to the starting point. We presented a unique decomposition approach model for TSP in which the requirements and features of practical application in communication network, road transportation and supply chains are put into consideration. We used a Mathematical Modeling solution with the application of Ant Colony Search Algorithm (ACSA) approach for result computation. In our approach, different Agents were created for difference purposes. Information agent gathered information about best tour and detected the solution agent that arrived at a given point with information message containing details of where the solution agent has come from as well as best tour cost. The place ant performs local pheromone decay on the relevant links. This help to avoid random visit to irrelevant edges and allows the place ant to calculate the cost of tour of all place ants including the latest pheromone level on the links to each of the place ants. The solution agent uses available information to decide which node to visit next and informs the place ant of its decision to move to a given destination and update better tour previously sampled while information about where to go next also obtained. The place ant updates its pheromone value for that link using the equivalent of the algorithm for local pheromone update. The cycle continues until solution agent arrives at its destination. The main advantage of our approach is that it permits the use of mixed integer programming and combinatorial optimization techniques to compute real optimal routing path, solving the problem in practice by returning actual shortest route with its numerical value and not the best effort result as provided by some previous models and analytical methods. The implementation was carried out using C# programming language. Data used were generated and the performance evaluation of the model was carried out through simulation using Matlab 7.0. The result shows that by considering all possible paths between a node as the source and another as the destination, all possible routes for a particular journey with shortest route in each case were generated.

Keywords: Ant Colony, Combinatorial Optimization, Mixed Integer Programming, Pheromone, Search Algorithm and Traveling Salesman.

116. LYPOLITIC ACTIVITIES OF ISOLATED MOULDS FROM PALM OIL DURING STORAGE

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Abstract

Palm oil samples from a mechanized oil processing factory (NIFOR), BeninCity and a locally manufacturing depot at Aisegba-Ekiti, Ekiti state were investigated for moulds and the lypolytic activities of the moulds isolated were also studied. *Aspergillusflavus*, *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger* and *Rhizopusstolonifer* were isolated from both mechanically and locally produced palm oil. *Aspergillusflavus* was more lypolytic with free fatty acid 21.00%, 4.00%, peroxide values 19.20, 6.30 Meq/kg for both locally and mechanically produced oil respectively after the storage period. Other isolated moulds showed less lypolytic activities

Keywords: Palm oil, rancidity, peroxide value, biodeterioration, fungi, inoculation

117. A STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF BURN INJURIES AMONG PATIENTS ADMITTED IN NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL ENUGU, FROM JANUARY 2008 TO DECEMBER 2009

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Abstract

Burn injuries are among the most devastating injuries seen in the emergency unit, ranging from minor to lethal injury. It has been observed as a worldwide problem. The low socioeconomic level of most inhabitants of developing countries, like Nigeria, makes it a devastating injury not only to the patients, but also to overburdened dependents. The knowledge of the prevalence of burn injuries will equip and guide the policy makers and other researchers in planning of preventive programs in this area. Burns occur when the skin is exposed to excessive heat. Agent-Host-Environment model was used as part of the theoretical framework. The agent represents the various causes of burn injuries, the host is the person(s) who may be susceptible to burn injuries, and the host factor is influenced by age, sex, lifestyle and many others. This study is therefore a two years retrospective review of all the patients who presented with acute burn injuries from January 2008 to December 2009. The instrument for data collection was a proforma, which was drawn in line with the objectives of the study. Patients' folders obtained from the medical records department of the hospital were the sources of information. The information obtained includes age, sex, and month of injury, causes and prognosis of the burn injury. A total of 101 patients with burn injuries of various causes were studied. Males were 38.6% while females were 61.1% (ratio, 1:1.5). Flame was the single most common cause of burn injury (60.4%), while hot water was less frequent (25.7%). Majority of burn injuries occurred in the months of January and May (14.9% and 15.8%) respectively. The incidence of burn injury was highest among people within the age group of 0 to 10 years (38.6%). The mortality was 23.8% which is still significant. The researcher therefore suggested a well targeted prevention campaign program to reduce the high incidence and mortality, as most burn injuries are preventable.

Keywords: Prevalence, Burns, Burns injury, Prognosis and Mortality

118. EFFECTS OF TRACTOR POWER, TYRE INFLATION PRESSURE AND SPEED OF TRACTOR DRAWBAR PULL AND SOIL RESISTANCE TO CONE PENETROMETER PRESSURE

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Abstract

The research work examined three tractor speeds (i.e. 4km/hr, 8km/hr and 11km/hr) powers, (i.e. 19kN, 40kN and 47kN) and tyre inflation pressure (i.e. 83kPa, 97kPa and 110kPa) with different implement load attached while tractor drawbar pull and soil resistance to cone penetrometer pressure were measured. It was observed that both drawbar pull and soil resistance to cone penetrometer pressure were found to increase from 0.72kN to 1.42kN and 0 to 163kPa (i.e. within 5 to 10cm soil depth) when the tractor power was increased from 19 to 47kN respectively. Similarly, the drawbar pull was found to decrease from 9.7kN to 7.7kN when the tyre inflation pressure was increased from 83kPa to 110kPa but both tyre inflation pressure and speed of tractor with different implement loads attached did not have any effect on soil resistance to cone penetrometer pressure.

Keywords: Tractor Power, Tyre Inflation, Pressure, Speed, Drawbar Pull, Soil Resistance, Cone Penetrometer, Pressure

119. MIGRATING FROM THE CONVENTIONAL GRID TO THE SMART GRID: RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES

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Abstract

This paper presents issues and trepidations associated with transferring from conventional methods of electricity monitoring and distribution to the cyberspace, especially in a developing country like Nigeria where current approaches have failed to provide regular, reliable electric power. The Smart Power Grid is a developing concept already put to test, successfully, in very advanced countries. The implementation of the Smart Grid will include the deployment of many new technologies and multiple communication infrastructures. Connecting the electricity grid to the Internet can provide a lot of advantages in terms of control, data viewing and generation. However, in Nigeria, the proposal to transfer conventional methods to the smart grid has perhaps not hit the deck yet because of excessive focus on power generation, and because of the annotated reservations associated with the Internet, as the Smart Grid involves circulation and dispersal via inter-networking structures. This research describes the key technologies that support Power Grid substation automation, summarizes the mode of implementation into the existing Nigerian electrical infrastructure and brings to fore issues and mitigating approaches to provide a seamless and securitised transfer of the current power grid to the Smart Grid.

Keywords: Power Grid, Distribution, Conventional Methods, Cyberspace, Inter-networking, Smart Grid.

120. OVERWORKING AS AN AGENDA FOR STRESS

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Not only do many activities fail to take advantage of the potential benefits to both the individual and organization, but it can also be a potential source of work stress. Overworking of individual or organization and reduction in staffing levels and the increased need of effective cost management have placed greater pressures on senior quantity surveyors. Research into academia and non academia of the federal polytechnic, bida, Niger State showed that overworking require full rest, which was too seldom carried out. Replies from 100 academia and non academia in the federal polytechnic, bida using questionnaire survey indicated a clear correlation between overworking and stress at work. Stress was often caused by the hierarchical structure of the organization not permitting sufficient rest. As a result, there was duty failure and also, senior surveyors' authority within their own departments was undermined. The result of the study shows that most artisans experienced much stress at their work place than at home, and the stress had negative effects on their productivity at work, and at the same time caused medical problems in their body systems. The study also shows that aerobic, bio-feedback, relaxation, laughter and social support are the commonest ways artisans use to manage stress while their common stressors are drinking, quarrelling, clubbing, flirting and smoking. The study concludes that every construction firm should make provision for the management of stress of artisans through proactive strategy, non-specialist and specialist assistance measures, restructuring of social-physical environment, time-off and social activities measures while artisans should adhere to their chosen ways of managing stress as these would help to achieve optimal performance at work.

Keywords - Stress, Stressors, Construction Industry, Performance, Manageability.

121. THE EFFECT OF NON DELEGATION AS AN AGENDA FOR STRESS

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Not only does poor delegation fail to take advantage of the potential benefits to both individual quantity surveyor and quantity surveying organization, but it can also be a potential source of work stress. Poor subordinates, lack of training, poor delegation skills, fallacy, lack of confidence in subordinates, were some of the reasons managers failed to delegate. Similarly, back pain, heart disease, sleeplessness, aggression towards employees, taking longer over tasks, waist pain, boring and repetitious of tasks were also some of the symptoms of stress complained by individual quantity surveyor and quantity surveying organization. The downsizing in staffing levels and the increased need of effective cost management have placed greater pressures on senior quantity surveyors. Research into senior quantity surveyors practicing in private organizations, government organizations, academia, consultants and contractors in Niger State showed that delegation of responsibility to middle surveyors require great skill, which was too seldom present. Replies from 30 senior surveyors in 10 organizations using primary data derived from secondary data such as the review of related textbooks, journals, articles, internet on delegation and stress related issues in quantity surveying organization indicated a clear correlation between lack of autonomy and stress at work in some quantity surveying

organizations. Stress was often caused by the hierarchical structure of the organization not permitting sufficient autonomy. As a result, there was delay in construction production leading to cost and time overruns as well as undermined of senior surveyors' authority within their own departments. Providing training and seminar on delegation and stress management will increase the awareness level and its effects in Nigeria

Keywords: Delegation, Quantity Surveying, Organization, Work Stress, Autonomy, Management, Niger state.

122. A SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Electricity is a secondary form of energy, which defines social development and is a major driver of world urbanization. Electricity is produced, transmitted and distributed for use with a range of resources and technologies which results in a process that has impact on sustainability. Generally, electricity production sector is a significant polluter in societies around the world. This paper is an exploratory sustainability assessment of the electricity system in Nigeria within the context of the power sector reform of the Nigerian government in the last ten (10) years. The paper examines the interconnectedness among production, regulation and consumption in Nigeria and investigates the sustainability of the electricity system in the country. The power sector reform programme of the Nigerian government has gulped over \$14 billion in the construction and expansion of new and existing power plants, as well as the upgrading of transmission and distribution facilities in the last ten years. The Sustainability Assessment of the electricity production and consumption system in Nigeria is based on the adaptation of the seven basic general principles postulated by Robert B. Gibson. These sustainability principles provided the framework for considering the electricity system in a broad and coordinated format and provided the basic guidelines for assessing the sustainability of electricity supply options and consumption patterns. The paper utilizes three sustainability assessment procedures for the study, these are: Electricity Infrastructure, System regulation and attitude of local residence. These three indicators represent the life cycle of electricity from production to transmission through distribution to consumers and it ensures that the supply management and demand factors of the electricity system are taken into consideration for each individual sustainability principle and extensively influence electricity production and consumption.

Keywords: Sustainability assessment, Electricity production and Consumption, Nigeria

123. ALTERNATIVE USES OF BIOMASS FOR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN A LOCAL NIGERIAN COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Biomass is a renewable energy resource and refers to all of the earth's living matter, plants and animals, and the remains of this living matter. Biopower is the process of using the energy derived from biomass for electricity production. This paper reports the study of a proposal to use Biopower for meeting the energy needs of a rural community in Edo state, Nigeria. The community is currently not on the national grid but operates a feed mill that utilizes biomass and generates biomass residues that can be used for electricity production. Three scenarios were proposed for the study. Scenario 0, the reference scenario involved powering the community through diesel generation, while Scenario 1 involves using part of the biomass residue generated in the community for electricity production and Scenario 2 involves using all the biomass residue to power the community and selling the left over to the national grid. Based on economic, financial and technical consideration, the study recommended Scenario 2 as the most feasible and beneficial option for using Biopower in the selected community. The study however recommended this option and lists the technical limitations and challenges of the project in the community.

Key words: Biomass, Bio-power, Local Community, Nigeria