

# **6TH AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

## **CONFERENCE THEME**

Governance, National Security & Economic Development in Africa: Emerging Issues & Challenges for Nation Building

## **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE**

**T**he 6th-ARRCGED aims to bring together leading academic scientist, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results on issues of governance, national security and strategies for nation building.

## **CONFERENCE DATE**

Thursday 10th - Friday 11th August, 2017

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Reference Library, Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State - Nigeria

**TIME:** 10:00 am

## **CONFERENCE CONTACT**

**Dr. Love Arugu**

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Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State

**Comrade John Kalama**

Department of Political Science  
Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State

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Department of Sociology & Anthropology  
Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State

## **CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT**

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# **6TH AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

## **CONFERENCE THEME**

Governance, National Security & Economic Development in Africa: Emerging Issues & Challenges for Nation Building

## **CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN**

**Professor Seth Accra Jaja**

*Vice Chancellor*

*Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State*

## **LEAD SPEAKER**

**Professor Benjamin Okaba**

*Director, Institute of Foundation Studies*

*Bayelsa State, Nigeria*

## **GUEST SPEAKERS**

**Professor Kabiru Dandago**

*Hon. Commissioner for Finance*

*Kano State, Nigeria*

**Professor Ted Adias**

*DVC Elect*

*Federal University, Otuoke*

**Engr. Simbi Kesiye Wabote**

*Executive Secretary*

*Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board*

*Yenagoa, Bayelsa State - Nigeria*

## **AFRICAN HONOURS AWARD**

**Professor Seth Jaja**

*Vice Chancellor*

*Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State*

**Professor Kabiru Dandago**

*Hon. Commissioner for Finance*

*Kano State, Nigeria*

**Professor Ted Adias**

*DVC Elect*

*Federal University, Otuoke*

**Professor Benjamin Okaba**

*Director, Institute of Foundation Studies*

*Bayelsa State, Nigeria*

**Engr. Simbi Kesiye Wabote**

*Executive Secretary*

*Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board*

*Bayelsa State, Nigeria*

<b>Day One: Wednesday 9th August, 2017</b> Arrival of Guests/ Conferees/Delegates	
<b>Day Two: Thursday 10th August, 2017</b> Opening Session/ Plenary	
9:00 - 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00 - 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark
10:15 - 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30 - 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Guest Speakers
12:00 - 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm - 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm - 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
<b>Day Three: Friday 11th August, 2017</b> Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué	
7:00am - 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am - 10:00am	Conference Briefing
10:00am - 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm - 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm - 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm - 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
<b>Day Four: Saturday 12th August, 2017</b> Departure of Guest/ Conferees/Delegates	

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

*...Quality research begins here*



## About Us

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), Nigeria is a member of First Assured Brilliant Intl Limited, incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Institute is a non-partisan organization, independent of government and other bodies. Since incorporated in 2013, IIPRDS has made significant contributions in quality research and international standard publications. IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development. We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship. See website: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>

## Vision/ Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

## Research Focus

In affiliation with national and regional governments, nongovernment organizations, the civil societies, research organizations and Universities, Africa's Development has been central in the Institute research programmes. Through clearly identified priority projects, IIPRDS works within the following focal areas,

1. Initiates research projects for Africa development
2. Organize research workshops, seminars, and conferences
3. Mobilize institutional supports for research implementation
4. Train researchers to enhance their capacity and technical base
5. Publish and index research findings in peer-reviewed Journals and readings
6. Provides professional technical and operational support for research in Africa
7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

## Research Conferences/ Journals

Research conferences are central to the activities of the Institute. The Conferences provides an opportunity for scholars to interact, share knowledge and strategies for advancing the course of development. IIPRDS adopt a multidisciplinary approach and work with an international network of partners to develop research themes which we actively seek to see applied in development policy and practice.

IIPRDS adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national and international institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers, institutions, and agencies who work within the purview of its research focus as well as policy makers. In doing this, IIPRDS supports networking and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities among developed and developing countries. The conferences also provide an opportunity for training and capacity building for researchers.

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

1. Science Publishing Corporation (SPC) Germany
2. International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC) United Kingdom and
3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:  
<http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/journals>

### **Directorates of Policy & Research**

The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARCSD), with project offices in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi.

#### **1. International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS).**

ISARS study curriculum is broad based and shares research content with that of leading world-class Universities offering courses in Research Methodology; University of Illinois, Chicago, University of Amsterdam, University of Liverpool, London and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. It partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. The course is 100% online and it is flexible. English is the official language of study. The course will facilitate thinking that is logical, reading that is critical, and writing that is clear, simple and engaging. The learning outcome is improved professional skills in research, teaching and quality publications.

#### **2. First Assured International School of Business (FAISB)**

FAISB provides students with basic and advanced business management concepts and entrepreneurship principles required for a successful career in the management or ownership of a small-to medium and large-sized business. The school operates Online and Campus studies. It develops young entrepreneurs, offers certificate, degree and graduate studies as well as mid-level and senior level executives International Executive Certificate Programmes.

### **Key Competencies**

Our learning and development solutions are designed by scholar-practitioners who have a rich mix of industry expertise and research in specific disciplines and sectors. Through many of our discipline-specific curricular designed, implemented and monitored by our Professional Business Research & Academic Board drawn from a mix of local and international professionals, we help in the development of professionals who contribute to the overall organisational learning and culture that create sustainable systems, congruencies and performance.

### **Solving Employer Challenges**

We work at building human capacities and improving staff performance, address skills shortages, develop talented employees or increase loyalty and employee retention, boost employee attitudes, enhance work commitments, effectiveness or efficiencies in meeting critical business objectives. In doing this, we adopt a style of theory-practice knowledge fusion to enhance improved organisational performance by applying sound academic theory to rich practical work-based experiences.

- 3. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS).** CRERDS provides functional development and training in Entrepreneurship and Renewable Energy Technologies for sustainable development. In collaboration with the Kuwait Foundation, the Centre will soon launch the **International School of Energy Study**.

### **Our Professional Team: Professional Research Council**

The Institute is home to approximately 150 researchers affiliated with thematic research clusters, 50 knowledge professionals, 25 professional staff and about 95 students at any one time. Members of the Institute research and professional team are drawn from international universities and reputable research organizations. The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. The board operates a blind peer-reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by the internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and the topic has social and empirical relevance.

### **Technical and Operational Support to Research Organizations**

IIPRDS international professional and technical research team provides institutions and organizations with operational support for research in Africa. Among other things, the team handles project design, management, and budgeting; questionnaire development on a range of social and economic issues; serving as a liaison between the Center and project stakeholders including subject matter experts and funders; handles data collection, survey analysis, and report writing.

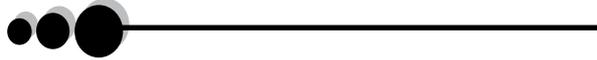
### **Research Dissemination through IIPRDS Electronic Library**

We aim to disseminate research to as wide an audience as possible. Our research has strong academic credibility and is published in top journals. Research findings are indexed in the IIPRDS electronic library. The electronic library was established to manage, disseminate and preserve where appropriate, research materials and also provide access for purposes of advancing research studies and learning. The library provides the open access to electronic resources through the Internet and offers assistance to librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

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

The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

**WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE, DR. LOVE O. ARUGU AT THE 6TH AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HELD ON THURSDAY AUGUST 10, 2017 AND FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 2017 AT THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OTUOKE, BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA**



The Chairman of this occasion, Prof. Seth Accra Jaja,  
Vice Chancellor, Federal University Otuoke

The Lead Speaker, Prof. Benjamin Okaba,  
Director, Institute of Foundation Studies, Federal University Otuoke,

The Guest Speaker, Engr. Simbi Kesiye Wabote,  
Executive Secretary, Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board (NCDMB)

The President, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies,

The Deputy Vice Chancellor-elect, Federal University Otuoke, Prof. Teddy Addias

Hon. Commissioner of Finance, Kano State, Prof. Kabiru Dandago

All Deans of Faculties of the Federal University Otuoke here present

Directors and staff of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies

Invited Guests,  
Distinguished Conferees,  
All other protocols duly observed.

First and foremost, I want to thank the Almighty God for bringing us from various places and for making this event a reality.

You are all welcome to the 6<sup>th</sup> African Regional Research Conference on Governance and Economic Development holding today, August 10, 2017 through August 11, 2017 at the Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria. It is obvious that Africa is faced with enormous socio-economic, political and security challenges that need serious attention from state actors and non-governmental agencies and organisations. Thus, the theme of the Conference, “Governance, National Security and Economic Development in Africa: Emerging Challenges for Nation Building” is appropriate and significant. Dear Colleagues and researchers, we hope that all participants and delegates in this conference will delve in to the challenges and issues confronting the African Continent while presenting their papers. Like the saying by the Great Philosopher, Socrates, “Great minds discuss ideas, average minds discuss events, weak minds discuss people.” We urge all of us as great minds to tackle the issues and challenges that have been hindrances to Africa as a Continent as we converge.

In the light of the above, we wish to commend the Directors, Staff and members of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies for driving the process of growth and economic development in Africa through this conference and other programmes of the Institute. In the same vein, we appreciate the Vice Chancellor, Federal University Otuoke, Prof. Seth Accra Jaja and the Management of the University for assisting the Conference Local Organizing Committee (LOC) hence, we urge Vice Chancellors and managers of Universities across Africa including development partners and agencies to accord priority to research and development issues in their various countries and institutions as this is the only sure way we can move the African Continent forward.

**Special Appeal:** On behalf of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, the Federal University Otuoke and the Conference Local Organising Committee, I make a special appeal to the Executive Secretary, Nigerian Content Development and Monitoring Board, NCDMB to continue his good works in partnership and research support to tertiary institutions as this will enhance economic and community development across Nigeria.

Thank you all and have a peaceful stay in Federal University Otuoke!

Long Live the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies!

Long Live the Federal University Otuoke!

Long Live Otuoke Community!

Long Live Bayelsa State!

Long Live the Federal Republic of Nigeria!

Long Live Africa!

**Dr. Love O. Arugu**

*Director of Research*

*South South Geo-POLITICAL Zone*

*International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, IIPRDS*

# Welcome!

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In affiliation with International Business Schools in United Kingdom and Asia, FAISB provide students with basic and advanced business management concepts and entrepreneurship principles required for a successful career in the management or ownership of a small-to medium and large-sized business. The school offers Certificate, Advanced Diploma, Executive and Professional Studies. The programmes are flexible (**CAMPUS AND ONLINE COURSES**) and adaptable to your schedule.

### CORE VALUES, STRATEGIES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. We provide students with creative problem-solving and critical-thinking skills needed to become effective and successful business managers.	3. The school provides quality professional learning experience that will help organisations enhance the capacity of their workforce.
2. With a variety of course delivery formats (in-class, hybrid, online, industrial experiences); it allows students the flexibility to pursue their study while accommodating their non-academic commitments.	4. We work closely with industry experts to determine their manpower needs, understand skills gaps, design and deliver the right courses and qualifications so that we can help employers drive sustainable economic growth.

### KEY COMPETENCIES

FAISB curriculum is design by scholars/practitioners who have a rich mix of industry expertise and research in specific disciplines and sectors. It leaves students with more than just practical knowledge; case-based lessons and collaborative learning models, train students and practitioners to analyze, decide, and lead with excellent managerial skills rather than merely know.

### ADVANCED CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA STUDY IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT(ED)

The programme is designed to meet the need of middle level manpower (students, young school leavers and emerging entrepreneurs) who need to develop basic skills for business development and management. With the blend of experience and abilities, the curriculum adopt an inclusive learning methodology that recognize the peculiarity of individual learner. ED is strictly a campus study anchored in various countries and cities.

### CAMPUSES/BUSINESS OFFICES: UK, USA, GHANA, NIGERIA, KENYA & TANZANIA

FAISB adopts online study curriculum except consultancy/professional management training programmes and ED. Upon registration, students will be directed to campuses closer to their city. You can also check details on the school website. **To register, log on to [www.internationalpolicybrief.org/faibu](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/faibu). Fill in the following details on the FAIBU Registration platform. OR Send an e-mail to the Ag Registrar FAIBU. E-mail: [fasbstudy@gmail.com](mailto:fasbstudy@gmail.com)**  
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Sunyani, Ghana

**Dr. Margret Kabuoh**  
Business Administration & Marketing Dept.  
Babcock University, Nigeria

# Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to:  
**sustainable.development01@gmail.com**
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google Scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
  - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
  - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
  - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google Scholar and other online research directory.

# Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

## **Important Notice**

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

## **Submission of Manuscripts**

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

**E-mail: [sustainable.development01@gmail.com](mailto:sustainable.development01@gmail.com)**

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

## **Format of Paper**

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

## **References**

The reference style should be APA format.

## **Review Process**

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

**Copyright**

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

**Charges**

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

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

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A decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping circles arranged in a diagonal line from bottom-left to top-right. The circles are black, white, and black, with the white circle in the middle.

Conference  
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## African Drama and National Development: a Study of Frank Ogbeche's Harvest of Corruption

**Mathew Taiwo**

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### Abstract

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African nations of the post independence era are bedeviled by myriads of problems ranging from corruption to abject poverty, tribalism and nepotism, tyranny, thuggery, misappropriation of public funds and the most heart rending one is insurgency which scares off foreign investors. As a matter of fact, these problems are inimical to socio-economic development on the African continent. The role of the African writer in this situation is to use his literary prowess to address the banes confronting his society by covertly suggesting the steps that can be taken to solve the problems. Many African writers have been of great assistance to the continent especially writers like Wole Soyinka, Ngugi Wa Thiong'o, Ayi Kwei Armah, Chinua Achebe and a host of others. The aim of this paper is to discuss Frank Ogbeche's Harvest of Corruption as a tool for national development. The paper also takes a look at the concept of African Drama and National Development.

**Keywords:** *African drama, National development and Corruption*



## An Investigation of Materials Management on Sustainable Construction in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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Construction material management is concerned with the planning, identification, procuring, storage, receiving, logistics, supply chain management, production on site, and field servicing requires special attention to achieve cost reduction and distribution of materials. An essential factor adversely affecting the performance of construction projects is the poor materials management during site activities. The aim of this study is to investigate the practices of materials management on sustainable construction sites. Data were collected with the aid of questionnaires administered to professionals' in construction firms. The data generated were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Findings include that the main factors of materials management are sourcing of materials, receiving and verification of materials on site, issuing of materials for use, procurement for materials and quality inspection and control. For effective measure, there should be a proper planning of material management for sustainable construction right from the inception of project execution and strict compliance with the project bill of quantities, schedule of materials, construction programme, specification, proper stock accounting and security systems is essential so as to ensure timely project execution and standard work delivery within reasonable cost, time and quality.

**Keywords:** *Material management, Planning, Procurement, Storage of materials, and Sustainable construction.*



## The Effective and Efficient of an Online Intelligent Tutoring System using Machine Learning Algorithm

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<sup>3</sup>Imo State University, Owerri

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### Abstract

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This paper is aimed at developing an Intelligent Tutoring System that provides immediate and customized instruction or feedback to learners, usually without intervention from a human being (teacher). The research was motivated by the need to enhance effective and efficient learning, thereby increasing learning capacities'. The objective of this paper is to generate videos and provide materials needed to tutor an individual on particular areas, provide questions and answers section after every lesson, as well as provide an instant feedback system to express satisfaction or lay complaints. It also aids an individual to learn from any location at his/her convenience as the system runs online. The machine learning algorithm is adapted to developing this system as it aids effective analysis of the above problem using a series of well defined steps that builds upon each other. The development is done using technology such as html, css and javascript for its frontend; PHP for its backend and the MySQL database for data collection. The expected result will be an Intelligent Tutoring System that will improve learning without the need for human intervention.

**Keywords:** *Intelligent tutoring, Intervention and Technology*



## Loan Fraud Detection System for Banking Industries in Nigerian Using Data Mining and Intelligent Agents: the Way Forward

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### Abstract

Criminal elements in today's technology-driven society are using every means available at their disposal to loan the money from their illegal activities. Bad management of banks' loan portfolio in Nigeria often results in bad loan and subsequent bank distress. The high incidence of bad debts resulting from commercial bank's loans and advances is a reflection of the growing problem of distressed banks within the Nigeria's financial system. This research seeks to focus on loan fraud control and prevention, which aim to automate the monitoring and diagnosing of loan fraud detection schemes in order to report suspicious bad debts to banks. The research adopted the technology of intelligent agents and data mining to provide a more adaptive, flexible and knowledge-based solution for loan fraud system. Based on analysis of monitoring, diagnosing and reporting of loan fraud system activities occurring in transactions, several types of intelligent agents are proposed and a multi-agent framework is presented for loan fraud detection system. The proposed multi-agent framework is a stand –alone system which can be integrated by banks to combat loan fraud system.

**Keywords:** *Data mining, Intelligent agents, Customer profiling, Financial institution and Risk management*

## Towards A Paradigm Shift in Land Governance and Administration for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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*Federal Polytechnic Nekede*

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### Abstract

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Land is a natural resource and one of the three factors of production. It is expected to be guided by a policy that specifies the way and means through which it is to be accessed and administered. The policy is an official statement by a government of its intentions and plans regarding the conservation, use, and allocation of land and expresses political choices concerning the distribution of power and interests in land as well as determines rights of access to and use of land related resources. The need for land policy arises because of continual disequilibrium and imbalance between the citizens of a country. Owing to the significance of and value attached to land, it has become the source of conflict in many countries around the world resulting to displacements of the poor and vulnerable groups from their land with little or no compensation at all thereby worsening their poverty levels. It is against this background that the land resource needs to be properly managed to ensure equal and sustainable benefits by all from its investment. This paper reviewed the seemingly prevailing land policy in Nigeria. It relied on primary data especially questionnaires and interviews; as well as secondary data in the form of books and periodicals in gathering data. The paper employed the use of chi square in analyzing the data and concluded that there is urgent need for a paradigm shift in land governance and administration if Nigeria should advance towards sustainable economic development.

**Keywords:** *Policy, Compensation, Governance, Administration, Compensation, Registration, Titling.*



## Regional Integration and Brexit: between Economic Nationalism and Economic Internationalism

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### Abstract

This paper attempts a theoretical justification for the exit of Britain from the European Union in 2016. It agrees that despite the fact that a nation can hardly exist in isolation, it may opt out from an integrating system when the wellbeing of its nationhood is threatened or jettisoned for supra-territorial interest. In furthering this fact, the paper employs the content analysis method to determine whether the duo of economic nationalism and economic internationalism underscore albeit theoretically, the action of Britain to exit the European Union after the referendum in June, 2016. Part of the findings of the paper show that issues of immigration, underemployment, tax evasion and high support levy for the European Union were chief in undermining the economic prosperity of the Britain and hence the call for referendum. The paper amongst others recommends that the United Kingdom can open its trade policy unilaterally to all countries after exiting the EU, implement deregulation policy at home and negotiate a free trade agreement with the EU.

**Keywords:** *Regional integration, Economic nationalism and Economic internationalism*



## The Elite and Bureaucracy in the Nigerian Political Development

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### Abstract

The paper which bothers on the elite and bureaucracy in the Nigerian political development adopted the qualitative method of data collection basically, content analysis. The elites have promoted political crises through the process of over politicization of social life and over centralization of the federal arrangement. The presence or absence of stable political institutions is one of the major differences between political systems that can be explained on the basis of differences between elites. It will be unusual for political power not to be effectively institutionalized in the more developed countries such as Britain, the United States, The Netherlands etc. than in the less developed countries like Nigeria. Indeed, stable political institutions are marked by the absence of irregular seizures of government executive power or obvious military influence in policy-making through threats of military intervention. What is more fundamental is that political power ascendancy or political authority usually happen in accordance with principles and rules that, in spite of being largely informal, are well known. The paper concluded that in Nigeria, the military has dominated the elite class like most other less developed states. Although the elite have made indelible mark in the political development of Nigeria through the instrumentality of the bureaucracy, the military seems to have had the most profound influence in the realization of the political developments achieved in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *The elites, The military, Political development, Political authority, Political power ascendancy*

## Globalization and the Position of Africa in the Current Global Reordering

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### Abstract

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The long term interest of globalization is to restructure the wider global economic rules to suit the requirements of global capital. This paper using dependency theory attempts to discuss on globalization and answer some questions relation to the position of Africa in the current global reordering. These questions are: Does African economy has equal chance to compete with its counterparts in a globalized world economy? What goals does globalization seek to achieve? This paper argues that globalization is serving the interest of Western Capitalist economy at the expense of African or Third World Countries. The paper uses secondary data both library books, journals magazines and internet base materials. The paper concludes that the MNCs, the Western media technology, the WTO, IMF/WORLD BANK etc are jointly responsible for the engineering of underdevelopment of the African countries.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Global capital and Underdevelopment*



## Evaluating the Chemical Methods for the Determination of Mineralogical Compositions in Geological Samples

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### Abstract

The pre-mining phase in identifying mineral deposits requires chemical characterizations for better prediction of its economic potentials as well as the human health risks associated with the exploration. This paper proposes a new approach by which mineralogical compositions can be determined using spectroscopic techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Raman spectroscopy to provide more reliable data. To identify the minerals in geological samples, XRD only detects abundant crystalline minerals whereas Raman spectroscopy can be used to identify amorphous minerals that occur in trace quantities. The determination of structure-bond relationship by Raman spectroscopy in predicting the chemical forms of the minerals is another important method. In order to assess why mineral ores as geological samples might differ so markedly from one another in terms of their compositions, the use of scanning electron microscopy (SEM) helps to interpret how the elements at individual particle levels interact in each sample. However, six extraction methods and five analytical techniques have been reviewed in this study. For major (Al, Ca, Fe, K, Mg, Na, P, S, Si), minor (Ba, Cr, Li, Mn, Zn) and trace (As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Se, Sr, V) elements, the available data showed that X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) techniques have a strong correlation. Thus, the data from various analytical techniques are useful not only to provide qualitative and quantitative information but also to evaluate the interaction between the elements present in the minerals. Since it is possible to analyse minerals based on their compositions, the risks posed to human health and the environment can be prevented prior to mining activity.

**Keywords:** *Analytical techniques, Mineral ores, Elemental determination, Chemical analyses, Minerals.*

## Assessment of Climate-Smart Agriculture in Africa's Quest for Economic Diversification and Sustainable Food Security

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### Abstract

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**G**lobally, the hazards of changing climate are not abating and as it is well acknowledged that agricultural activities in Africa are very vulnerable. As such, emphasis has been placed on designing strategies with regard to the needs of sustainable development especially under the condition of economic recession. One of the regions of the world where the effects of climate change are been felt hardly is Africa. African countries are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as a result of their limited economic development and institutional capacity. Africa depends heavily on rain-fed agriculture making the rural livelihood and food security highly vulnerable to climate variability. Present technologies and institutional structures seem inadequate to achieve the mitigation need to effectively slow climate change effects while also achieving food security, livelihood and sustainability goals. Currently, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is one major innovative agricultural development strategy aimed at sustainably increasing productivity and resilience while at the same time reducing/removing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). CSA combines the improvement of social resilience with the improvement of ecological resilience and promotes environment friendly intensification of farming systems, herding systems and the efficiency of sustainable gathering systems. Lack of a climate mitigation approach and poor institutional structures are both detrimental to the successful adoption of climate-smart agriculture in Africa. Thus, for a successful adoption of CSA in Africa, there is the need for increased political commitment, human and financial investment, incentives and information dissemination.

**Keywords:** *Climate-Smart Agriculture, Africa, Economic diversification, Sustainability and food security*



## Are 'Tribes' a Positive or Negative Form of Political Organization in Africa?

**Nazifi Shehu Imam**

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### Abstract

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Many of the African states were formed based on the territorial frontiers imposed on Africa by the colonial rulers. For instance, countries like Ghana have an ethnic (over 100 hundred) groups and vast religious diversity. Even though, most of African tribal groups (mainly based on pre-colonial relationship between different ethnic groups) were created by the colonial rulers for administration purposes, the African native rulers had also used the idea as a way to gain advantageous services and resources in the colonial administrations. 'Tribes' can be defined as a community of people who have the conviction that they have a common identity and fate based on issues of origin, kinship ties, traditions, cultural uniqueness, a shared history and possibly a shared language and classification often focuses more on sentiments of origin and descent rather than the geographical considerations of a nation. The diverse tribal groups have become an efficient way to gather political mobilization and economic needs in the post-colonial African states. But, it has also been blamed and criticized as an obstacle to Africa's development as well. The argument in this paper is that the concept of tribalism could be both a positive and negative in African political mobilization.

**Keywords:** *Tribes, African politics, Political mobilization, Governance.*



## The Nexus Between Globalisation and Peace in Africa

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### Abstract

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Globalization which is term used for the emergence of a global society, in which trade, investment, finance, agriculture, transportation, communication, defense and security, culture, market, production, medicine, politics and education are accelerated via microelectronics, this process is seen as a period of development in Europe and America. But in the case of Africa it is a calamity. Globalization in Africa has led to industrial backwardness, unemployment, cultural pollution, artificial conflicts, spread of deadly diseases, proliferation of weapons mass destruction, environmental degradation and pollution, debt crises, brain drain, over dependence, economic and political exploitation of the poor by the rich, corruption and stagflation of the economy, it has done little to Africa compare to its counterparts in other continents. It is against this backdrop this work will examine the impact of globalization on peace in Africa. This work attempts the following questions: What are the features and manifestations of globalization, what is the nexus between globalization and peace in Africa and in what ways does it affect peace in Africa? This work concludes that peace can never be possible in Africa at this age of globalization; this is so because it is the latest stage of the political, economic and social domination and subjugation of the African continent. Therefore, Africa is in a catch 22 situation.

**Keywords:** *Nexus, Globalisation, Peace in Africa*



## Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) Lands Boarder Automobile Importation Ban: the Socio-Economic Implications of the Cotonou Episode

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### Abstract

The recent Federal Government ban on land boarder importation of automobiles attracted a plethora of public outcry and agitations. While some members of the Nigerian public argue that it sent many family breadwinners out of jobs with its attendant socio- economic implications, others viewed it from the perspective of the implications for the much pampered regional economic integration. This paper examined the socio-economic consequences of this policy measure as well as the implications for the fragile regional economic integration .The methodology follows the content analytic approach while data is sourced from secondary materials which include – books, journal, periodicals, magazines, the internet etc. The paper is developed in parts which range from the introduction, problem statement, literature review, theoretical framework, gaps in literature, methodology, findings, recommendations and conclusion. The study reveals that the said ban constitutes a negation of the basic principles of regional economic integration (ECOWAS) and has an adverse consequence on the socio-economic welfare of the citizens of both Nigeria and the Cotonou Republics. The theoretical framework was located as theory of customs union developed systematically by Viner in 1950, Mead ( 1955), Lipsey(1957), Johnson (1962), Cooper and Massel (1965), and Vanek (1965).

**Keywords:** *FGN Ban, Importation of automobiles, Regional economic integration, Socio-economic implications, Cotonou episode, Theory of customs union.*

## Boosting a Nation's Trade Potentials Via Robust International Economic Relations: the Nigerian Experience

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### Abstract

The argument against trade protection has as its major underpinning in the benefits accruable from free trade. Hence, foremost classical economists –Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Harbeler, Ohlin, etc, extol the virtues of free trade. Even at that, what measure of freedom of trade could guarantee such benefits? This paper examined the extent to which a healthy and robust international economic relations, could enhance/boost a nation's trade potentials. It focused on the Nigerian experience. The major objective is to ascertain the extent to which the recent trips by the Nigerian leadership has and can boost the nation's trade potentials. It is a descriptive study which is anchored on qualitative analysis. Data is obtained from secondary sources – books, magazines, journals, periodicals, the internet, etc. The paper was divided into parts from the introduction, problem statement, objectives, research questions, literature review, theoretical framework, gap in the literature, methodology, findings, recommendations and conclusion which revealed that the frequent tours and interactions of the Nigerian leadership has resulted in a boost in foreign direct investments, capital inflows by way of loans/grants and trade volume. The Smith's "Vent for Surplus" theory as applied by Myint was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study.

**Keywords:** *Trade protection, Free trade, International economic, Nigerian leadership.*

## Qualitative Manpower Development through Effective Public Policies: the Pathway to Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Meeting the needs of the present without jeopardizing the chances of the future generations to meet their own needs, is the thrust of sustainable development. The realization of the lofty aims of sustainable development is a herculean task for developing nations given their low level of capital formation. This paper examined three goals of sustainable development – poverty alleviation, reduction in inequality and food security within the context of the extent to which qualitative manpower development through effective public policies can enhance the prospects of developing countries in realizing such goals by year 2030. It is a descriptive analysis based on content analysis in which data was sourced from secondary materials such as books, journals, magazines, periodicals, internet etc. The neo-classical theory of sustainable development was adopted as its theoretical framework. The paper ran in parts- introduction, problem statement, literature review, theoretical framework, the gap in literature, methodology, findings, recommendations and conclusion. The result of the study indicate that qualitative manpower development will facilitate the attainment of sustainable development in Nigeria. It also concluded that such qualitative manpower development could be realized through a revisit of existing public policies to make them effective.

**Keywords:** *Qualitative manpower, Public policies and Sustainable development.*

## The Benefit of International Economic Integration: a Perspective from Nigeria's Economic History

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### Abstract

International economic integration may be viewed as the creation of most desirable structure of international economy, removing artificial hindrances to the optimum operations and introducing deliberately, all desirable elements of co-ordination or unifications. When artificial barriers are removed, there are obvious benefits. Economic integration of this nature exists in various parts / regions of the world. This study examined the history / evolutions of such integrations globally; it traced the circumstances that led to the development of ECOWAS and the benefits that has been derived by countries of the region with particular focus on countries of the region with particular focus on Nigeria. The classical theory of international trade is adopted as its theoretical framework while data was obtained from secondary materials like books, journals, periodicals, the internet, etc. The paper ran in sections beginning with the introduction, problem statement, objectives, research questions, literature review, theoretical framework, the research gap, historical analysis of the contents of the materials sourced, findings, recommendations and conclusions. The results of the investigation revealed that West African countries like Nigeria, have benefited so much from the formation of ECOWAS.

**Keywords:** *International integration, Artificial barriers and Optimum operations*

## International Economic Relations as a Veritable Instrument of Economic Development in Africa: Evidence from Nigeria

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### Abstract

Through the ages, people have reached beyond their own border to obtain essential, valued or exotic materials. Contemporary surer communications, larger trade and capital movements have greatly enlarged this process, quickened its pace, and endowed it with far-reaching ecological implications. Thus the pursuit of sustainability requires major challenges in international economic relations. International economic relationship pose a particular problem for poor countries trying to manage their environments, since the export of natural resources remains a large factor in their economies. This paper examined the extent to which African economic development has been enhanced through international economic relations. Specifically, it seeks to highlight the benefits the African countries have derived from the international economic order. Data is obtained from secondary sources which include- journals, periodicals, magazines, books, the internet, etc. The mode of analysis revolves around a simple comparison of the terms of trade of African/standard of living between African and a few European countries. The findings indicate an unfavorable terms of trade in respect of African countries. It also reveals a low standard of living for its citizenry. The paper concludes that Africa's economic development will continue to suffer major setbacks until it achieves significant improvement in its international economic relations through a favorable global economic order. It therefore, recommends that African countries take giant steps to transform their economies from primary agricultural to secondary manufactures to correct the imbalance in the terms of trade.

**Keywords:** *International economic relations, Global economic order, Ricardian theory of comparative costs, Standard of living, terms of trade.*

## Lipids and Proteins Levels in Vitreous Humor of Rabbits after Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Death

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### Abstract

Carbon monoxide is a euphoric toxic gas with the propensity of causing death within a short time interval. In this study, eighteen (18) rabbits of same sex and age were divided into three groups thus: carbon monoxide death (CD) group was made up of animals exposed to high levels of carbon monoxide (CO) till death, while disguised death (DD) group composed of animals mechanically sacrificed and exposed to carbon monoxide. Similarly control group (CG) was comprised of animals mechanically sacrificed without exposure to carbon monoxide. Vitreous humour samples were extracted from the animals and their lipid and protein profiles determined using standard methodologies. Pearson correlational analyses and Anova (LSD's *post hoc* test) were used for the statistical analysis. Results showed a significant decrease ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the vitreous lipid and protein profiles of the studied groups. The decrease in vitreous humor lipid profile, total protein and globulins were more pronounced in CO death than disguised death. Hence a markedly decreased vitreous lipid profile, total protein and globulins could serve as an adjunct hallmarks in the investigation of CO poisoning death.

**Keywords:** *Carbon monoxide, Toxic gas, Poisoning death*

## Hunger and Crime: a Challenge to Nigeria National Security

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### Abstract

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Nigerian across the country is no doubt facing difficult times owing to the current economic recession. Although, the government has been applauded for its fight against corruption, following several arrests of the acclaimed high, mighty and subsequent refund of stolen funds, the management of the economy has brought similar cheering news. The tough times have resulted in job losses and hunger induced crimes. The petty crimes are increasing nationwide. In fact, crime rate in the country is presently a worrisome dimension with the introduction of new device by criminals in order to get their victims and security agencies unaware. From kidnapping to bank robbery vandalism, burglary and internal fraud among several other nefarious acts which put security operatives on their toes. The methodology was qualitative using content analysis. The paper recommends more provision of job opportunities; enhance agricultural production in the country, promotion of industrialization across the country, among others. If hunger is properly addressed, the rate of crimes would be very low.

**Keywords:** *Hunger, Crime, Poverty, National security, Recession, Economy management, Nigeria*



## Effects of Deposit Money Banks' Credit on Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria (1995-2013)

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### Abstract

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This study is on the effects of Deposit Money Bank's (DMB) credit on Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria. The major objectives are to empirically determine the effects of Deposit Money Bank's Credit on Agricultural Productivity (proxy Agricultural Gross Domestic Product) in Nigeria. Secondary data were obtained from CBN Statistical bulletin and Annual reports covering the period of 1995 to 2013. Data were presented in table while graph and histogram were used to determine the trend of agricultural productivity and explanatory variables. In conducting the analysis, multiple regression were employed to analyze data on such variables as Agricultural Gross Domestic Product (AGDP), DMB credit to private sector (CPS), public sector credit (PSC), and the credit to small and medium Enterprises(SMEs). Hypotheses were carried out on assumption of the dependent and explanatory variables. CPS and DMB's have significant positive relationship with AGDP while PSC and CSMEs have positive relationship but not significant with AGDP. With the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of 0.957 showing that the model explained over 95.7% of the variation in AGDP in 1995 to 2013. It is recommended that DMB's credit should be encouraged to enhance their support to Agricultural sector and ensure that the regulatory framework as issued by CBN is adhered to. Following the outcome of the study, it is therefore concluded that a unit increase in DMB's credit triggered a corresponding significant change in AGDP by up to 1.04 units. The tested hypotheses show that all the variables are of the alternative hypotheses.

**Keywords:** *Deposit money bank credit, Credit to private sector, Public sector credit, Credit to small and medium enterprises, Agricultural gross domestic*



## Overcoming the Challenges of Establishing Small and Medium Scale Business – Nigeria's Experience

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### Abstract

The role of small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) cannot be overemphasized given its relevance, in resource mobilization, utilization and overall contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) of a nation. It serves as the engine of rapid economic growth and development as it responds to the macro economic problems militating against developing nations like Nigeria. Therefore, this paper examines the meaning of SMEs, factors to be considered in establishing SMEs, problems and prospects of SMEs to the Nigeria economy, government past and present effort towards SMEs and problems associated with government efforts. The paper concluded that if policy implementation is enhanced through efficient monitoring and periodical reviews as well as provision of infrastructure, the SMEs, will be empowered and this could serve as an engine of growth to the Nigeria economy.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Establishing, Small and medium scale business, Nigeria's experience*



## Achieving Millennium Development Goals through National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP): an Appraisal

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### Abstract

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Poverty and Rural underdevelopment had become so endemic in Nigeria that those who re pessimists have almost concluded that the situation could not be remedied. These issues have always generated some heated debates among politicians, scholars, journalists and other stake holders. The United Nations came up with some fundamentals development goals which were set for all member states to achieve by the year 2015. In a bid to achieve these goals Nigeria Government had imitated series of empowerment oriented policies one of which is National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP). This study explored the functionality and vibrancy and some loopholes of thee policies through assessment of the various efforts that have been employed by adopting a survey method. It was discovered that NAPEP could be used to attain a level of socio-economic development if adequate attention were paid to the implementation of the objectives of the programme. The programme impacted positively on the study Area of Ifelodun Local Government of Kwara State in view of the rise in the economic income of the beneficiaries but it is yet to achieve the maximum. This is also the problem of gender disparity which is skewed against women. However, it is recommended that the programme be strengthened to enhance it spread to the numerous unemployed people.

**Keywords:** *Underdevelopment, Gender disparity and Poverty eradication*



## Assessing Entrepreneurship Development through Manufacturing Sector Performance and Growth of Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Accusation abound that current challenges in Nigeria are on the increase despite new and innovative bid to stimulate and sustain growth in national economics through entrepreneurship development. However, research evidences have revealed that inability to understand who entrepreneurs are and how they engage with entrepreneurship development add salt to the injury. It is in view of this revelation that this study sought to find amongst others the extent of influence of entrepreneurship campaign on performance of manufacturing firms in Nigeria and effect of such performance status on gross domestic product (GDP) of the nation. This research attained these objectives through a broad study of related literature, coupled with collection and analysis of empirical data. The primary data were sourced from selected manufacturing firms operating in south East Nigeria, while the secondary data were collected from national figure on the manufacturing sector and the (GDP) of the country. A judgmental sample size of 100 respondents was adopted for primary study, while the secondary data covered a period of thirteen years (1999-2015). The finds revealed that failure to understand who entrepreneurs are and how they engage with entrepreneurship development have negative effect on economic performance (employment creation and improved investment expenditure) of the manufacturing sector. It was recommended among others that stakeholders should review and considerate the strategy in view of its multiplier effect in the economic growth and industrial development of the nation.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship development, Manufacturing sector, Performance & growth, GDP*



## Scaling Governance and National Security through Social Marketing Impact of Anti-Corruption Campaign “Change Begins with Me”

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### Abstract

Contrary to expectation, corruption takes and occupies prominent position as a significant threat to governance and National Security after two years of anti-corruption campaign “Change begins with me”. Among scholars and researchers in both private and public discourse, and in development literature where it has extensively been documented, divergent views abound about social marketing paradigm, not only on how it is planned and implemented by governmental or non-governmental agencies but also on how it shapes people's behaviour especially to minimise corrupt practices in Nigeria. It is in view of this revelation that this study seeks to find out if Nigerians are aware of the anti-corruption campaign (social marketing) and how such campaign shapes their behaviour. This research attained these objectives through a broad study of related literature, coupled with the collection and analysis of empirical data. The researcher adopted survey method, using questionnaire and interview to gather data from people living in Imo State South-East part of Nigeria. The findings showed among others that although the people are aware of the anti-corruption campaign but such campaign are yet to properly influence their behaviour towards ensuring corrupt-free nation. Thus, inability of anti-corrupt agencies (especially ICPC and EFCC) to adopt measures capable of ensuring clearly established, coordinated behaviour influencing approach for attaining such goal which have made their efforts look like short-term arrangement designed to achieve cheap political popularity. Based on these findings, it recommended among others, that the government and her agencies should adjust and re-design her approach to anti-corruption campaigns and programmes, provide strong social control mechanisms to regulate corrupt practices and behaviours in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Scaling governance, National security, Social marketing impact, Anti-corruption*

## Globalisation and African Economies: a Theoretical Perspective

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### Abstract

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This paper explicitly disclosed the real implications of globalization as regards to the African states and more importantly its nature in an international transaction. The theory of state was adopted as frame of reference while secondary data in the form of published works are utilized to expatiate on the great challenges of globalization to the developing economies, especially in financial activities, trade and policies associated with the system that's affecting state capability to control the market invisible hands and global inequality. The paper argues that, African countries are among the victims of the globalizing economy, whereby, marginalization and discrimination of other states in the continents manifested international imbalance as well as retrospectively to local economies, businesses and development of infrastructure. More, operations of multinational corporations added to the diminishing of national sovereignty of African states, specifically in the socioeconomic aspect of the people.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, State, Implications, Multinational cooperation, Sovereignty*



## Effect of Financial Instability on the Performance of Nigerian Banking Sector

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### Abstract

This study critically evaluated the financial instability and the performance of banks in Nigeria as regards to its causes and implications. This critical evaluation required the formulation of some testable hypotheses to confirm the effect of financial instability in the performance of banking sector. Tests of the differences of means were also applied to determine if there is any significant relationship between financial instability which is proxy by the total savings and deposit liabilities, total investment, total credit facilities and level of unemployment in the banking sector. The results obtained confirmed that financial instability adversely affect the performance of the banking sector. The hypothesis which tried to prove that there is no significant relationship *between* financial instability and level of unemployment in the banking sector; our results affirm that as a result of financial instability, large numbers of staff were retrenched due to inability of banks to meet up with their obligations and in the attempt to reduce the cost of operations. The standard of living of the people were negatively affected especially those who depended on the bank staff who were thrown into unemployment. The implication of this study is that government as well as CBN should formulate policies that will enhance the financial stability and efficient performance of banking system. Banks should diversify in their lending activities and investment opportunities, putting into consideration the agricultural sector of the economy. Central banks should promote the ability of the banking sector to withstand shocks and thus prevent financial instability.

**Keywords:** *Financial instability, Challenges, Prospects, Consequences*



## Discretionary Accrual and Financial Reporting: Implications for African Economies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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### Abstract

This paper on discretionary accrual and financial reporting: implications for African Economies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century examine the relationship between Discretionary Accruals and investment decisions in African sub-region. The data used in this study are obtained from audited annual financial statements of selected firms quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). A sample of Eighty-Three (3) subjects was used in this study. This sample is purposively selected to represent the different sector of the Nigerian economy, this was done to ensure representativeness of the studied firms; the data however, covered the period 2000-2015. The e-views statistical package is used to estimate the parameters of the model adopted for the study. The ordinary least square (OLS) method is used; this was to enable the causality of the variables to be explored. The results of the study show that Accrual Generating Process is significantly and positively related to the three measures of corporate performance as represented by dividend per share, price per share studied. It was however recommended among others that; Potential investors should always look beyond accounting numbers when assessing investment opportunities as window dressing might paint rosier pictures for investment opportunities. In assessing company's management performance, efforts should be made not to restrict such assessments to traditional measures (such as return on investment) but should include such methods as balance score card and employee motivation.

**Keywords:** *Discretionary accrual, Corporate performance, Investment decision and earnings management*

## Capital Structure and Firm Financial Performance in Nigeria: Evidence from Non-Banks

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### Abstract

This study sought to evaluate the impact of capital structure on firm performance. Capital structure decisions are major parts of financial management functions. The study employed causal models to relate various measures of performance to various proxies of capital structure. Data were obtained from audited financial statements and the parameters of the models were estimated by the E-views statistical software. Thus, the multiple regression least squares method was used in this study. The findings of the study include total debts (leverage) has negative impact on financial performance but only significant for return on equity; long-term debt (non-current liabilities) and short-term debts (current liabilities) have mixed impacts on performance, none of which is significant, asset tangibility has negative impact only for earnings per share and for the other measures positive but that of return on equity is not significant; firm size has positive and significant impact on all three measures while asset growth has negative impact on all three measures but none is significant. The study recommends that firms should seek the optimum capital mix so as to be able to achieve the required synergy, firms should not think of increasing size without due cognizance of other factors as diseconomies of scale might set in; in seeking to grow firms greater emphasis should be on the returns to scale not tangibility.

**Keywords:** *Total leverage, Firm tangibility, Growth prospects, Firm financial performance, Firm size*



## Impact of Familial Obligations on Emigration Decision of Nigerians in Diaspora

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### Abstract

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This research paper focuses on how the Nigerian familial obligations influence migration decisions of individual members. While the literature on migration and brain drain emphasize availability of economic opportunities and income returns as basis for migration of professionals, family influence have not been considered a major factor. Individuals with family obligations are likely to migrate than those without family obligations. A snowball sample of one thousand Nigerians residing in the United States were sent questionnaires, and twenty interviewed personally. 650 responses comprised the final sample. In the preliminary findings, over 85% of Nigerian families sampled are happy to have chosen United States as their country of settlement. Birth order and family type are important in the migration decisions of more than 90% of those sampled. Nigeria's security challenges and socio-economic upheaval were not significant. In general, the findings of this research study confirm the importance of the rarely mentioned role of the family in emigration decisions.

**Keywords:** *Emigration, Migration, Family, Birth order*



## Unraveling Boko Haram, Policy Option for Resolving the Challenges

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### Abstract

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It is generally assumed that Boko Haram is either a religious sect or a political insurgency. To put this to an empirical test and determine the best conflict resolution mechanism, data on the religious identity of their main targets, those that are sympathetic to the sect, and those who funded the insurgents, their attempt towards creating a theocratic state were collected and interviews conducted. Result shows that more churches and Christians were targeted and those who have funded and provided safe havens for the group were Muslims. While the assassination attempt on President Buhari in July 23, 2014 and the desire of the sect to replace a secular Nigeria with a theocratic state shows that it is both political/religious. Therefore, Boko Haram has become a political movement, though it is still dressed up in language of Islamic holy war to attract followership among civilian, ex rebels from neighboring countries, government officials and the military, making most conflict resolution elusive. The long term solution is to dismantle their safe havens among civilians in northern Nigeria by using a counter ideology strategy in the region.

**Keywords:** *Boko haram, Terrorist, Political, Religious, North eastern, Nigeria*



## **Regionalism and the Challenges of National Security in Nigeria**

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### **A b s t r a c t**

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**S**ince the emergence of the present democratic dispensation in 1999 following a prolonged military rule perhaps, no issue has been given prominence as regionalism and national security. That is, how the component nationalities or units should or could relate with one another with minima conflict. This paper, in essence, examines the issue of regionalism in Nigeria, the various regional arrangement that the country has experimented with are examined and how it has affected and still affecting national security through the emergence of regional militias fighting for their sectional and not national interest. The paper is of the view that for regionalism to ensure maximum national security and integration there is the need to create a national identity or create Nigerians. Finally the paper concluded by advocating equity, social, political and economic justice for all regions in the distribution of dividends of democracy.

**Keywords:** *Regionalism, National security, Nigeria*



## Roles of Libraries and Information Professionals in the Provision of Information for Economic Development of Nigeria

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### Abstract

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The attainment of economic development of any nation will be feasible provided all the essential infrastructures, including libraries and other information agencies and information professionals are given the desired attention to contribute their quota. This is because, for any nation to develop, it needs to have and provide relevant, updated and adequate information on food security, democracy, health, education, gender equality etc. The paper describes the roles of information in the economic development of Nigeria. In addition, the paper also examines the roles of libraries and librarians in the provision of information services for ensuring the achievement of economic development in Nigeria. Suggestions were proffered on ways libraries can contribute to the nation building through its services and laudable programmes. The challenges faced by libraries in contribution their quota toward economic development were also highlighted. Based on the review of literature, the paper provided some recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Libraries, Information, Information services, Economic development, Nigeria*



## Challenges of Electronic Information Resources Management in Federal University Libraries of North Western State of Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examines the management challenges of electronic information resources (EIRs) in federal university libraries of North Western State of Nigeria. The major objectives of the study were to identify the types of (EIRs) in the libraries well as well as challenges affected the management of such (EIRs) in the libraries understudy. Related literatures to this study were reviewed. Qualitative research methodology was adopted using narrative research design. Two e-librarians of five (5) federal university libraries were sampled as the participants of the study. Focus group interview was the instrument used to collect data and the data obtained was analyzed using thematic qualitative data analysis. The study revealed that various types of electronic information resources were held and maintained by the university libraries understudy. Such e-resources include electronic databases, these/dissertation, manuscript, conference/seminars proceeding, e-books, e-journals among others. Also, the study revealed that the low level of electronic information management is as a result of the following challenges: instability of power supply and slow speed network as a result of low bandwidth which affect the internet connectivity, lack of well trained personnel with knowledge in science of management of electronic, technological equipment, poor funding, lack of policy guideline, lack of user education and lack of continue training. Recommendation were given at the end which if followed will help federal universities libraries of North Western State of Nigeria in proper and effective management of electronic information resources.

**Keywords:** *Management, Electronic, and Information resources*



## Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Facilities used in Managing Electronic Information Resources in Federal University Libraries of North Western States of Nigeria

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### Abstract

The development and availability of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in libraries have today not only increased and broadened the impact of information resources at their doorsteps, but also placed more emphasis on effective and efficient services. Their applications in libraries, commonly known as library automation, have indeed continued to ease and promote quick and timely access to and transfer of information resources that are found dispensed round the globe. The study was undertaken through detailed study of seven (7) universities. The research adopted the narrative design of the qualitative research methods, where the interview guide was used as the instrument for data collection from a total of ten (10) participants. The pieces of information gathered were analyzed using thematic qualitative data analysis technique. The study revealed that various information and communication technologies used in managing electronic information resources in federal university libraries understudy includes server, computers, scanner, router, wireless, printer, internet access, switches, external derives, library portal, digital repository software and chart computer among others. The study recommend the need for the provision of necessary and modern information and communication technology required for the management of electronic information, which will definitely enhance the effective and efficient accessibility and utilization of electronic information resources.

**Keywords:** *ICTs, Management, Electronic Information Resources, University libraries, Nigeria*



## Sustainable Public Procurement: Panacea to Good Governance in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The world is paying much attention to sustainability issues, especially on the environment (-global warming). Sustainable public procurement (SPP) is a tool which allows governments to leverage public spending in order to promote the country's social, environmental and economic policies. Public procurement expenditure in Nigeria amounts to as much as 20 % of the GDP –however the present public procurement policy in Nigeria does not formally take into account sustainability aspects. The Government of Nigeria recognizes that procurement decisions by public entities and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) have inherent social, public health, environmental and economic impacts both locally and globally, both at present and in the future. In practice, however, far from all public procurement has a focus on sustainability. While there are some good examples among countries, regional and international authorities, a host of shortcomings remain. This paper seeks to introduce the concept of SPP, its relevance in governance, and significance of its application for sustainable economic development. Good public procurement systems can help governments optimize resources to obtain better value for money and improve projects delivery. An enabling environment for good governance is thus created when public procurement systems are strengthened. The exploratory approach is adopted in this study so as to provide an extensive expands on the subject being studied. Therefore the paper relied basically on literature from which conclusion is drawn that SPP is one major way of seeking to achieve good governance goal of “realizing development that gives priority to the poor, advances women, sustains the environment and creates needed opportunities for employment and other livelihoods. Government procurement should be used to bring development to deprived areas in the nation through margins of preference and other measures in the procurement process.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Public procurement, Sustainability*

## The Place of Minority Language in Sustainable National Development

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### Abstract

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Since the amalgamation of Nigeria as a nation in (1914), Nigerian governments, past and present have made serious efforts to enact policies and programmes that are geared toward national integration. All such well intended and unity oriented programmes and polices proved abortive for non-involvement of power of language, particularly the minority language which suffer from marginization. It is against this background that this paper examines the relevance of minority languages in the national development. It looks at the measures to be adopted to revive the endangered languages. It further looks at the interplay between minority language and national development. It provides a number of useful recommendations by advocating the measures to put the minority languages as a tool useful for sustainable national development. It concludes by advocating the proper utilization of minority languages in all domains such as Basic Health, Agriculture, Business Opportunities and Political Awareness.

**Keywords:** *Minority language, Sustainable and National development*



## Indigenous Language as a Tool for Attitudinal Change for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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This paper attempts to look at indigenous language as a tool to attitudinal change for sustainable development in Nigeria n language is an active tool in displaying and promoting culture. People imbibe culture to showcase their identity but in the process develop attitudes, beliefs, values and behaviors which are sometime not acceptable, hence needs a change. This change can easily be carried out via indigenous language because of its global usage. This paper intends to also discuss the basic procedures for attitudinal change in order to ensure that right attitudes are exhibited for sustainable development in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Indigenous language, Attitudinal change, Sustainable development*



## Inadequacies of Public Housing Infrastructure in Imo State: Critique of the World Bank Housing Estate Owerri

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### Abstract

This paper examines the inadequacies of public housing infrastructure in Imo State. It attempts a criticism of the state of housing infrastructure in the World Bank Housing Estate, Owerri. Among the major infrastructure are; security, accessibility, safety, availability and quality of amenities like pipe-borne water, electricity, sanitation etc. The paper opines that despite huge financial grants involved in the construction of the World Bank Housing Estate, Owerri, Owerri, there are glaring inadequacies in the basic requirements of a public housing estate thereby restricting the enjoyment of its facilities by occupiers. It relies on primary data and library information to arrive at a conclusion. It also adopts a descriptive survey research design, taking a sample size of 150 residents of the estate, randomly selected from all the strata or areas that constitute the World Bank Housing Estate, Owerri. It indeed adopted a stratified random sampling technique to illicit information from respondents, giving all residents equal probability level to be selected as respondents. Results after simple statistical analysis show that public infrastructure in the World Bank Housing Estate Owerri are grossly inadequate. The paper recommends that government should as a matter of conscious efforts provide modern facilities and maintain existing infrastructure to give the residents a sense of belonging and a better lease of life.

**Keywords:** *Inadequacy, Public housing, Infrastructure, Housing estate, Safety.*

## The Role of Literature in Nation Building and Conflict Resolution: the Igbo Example

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### Abstract

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The problems of organization and control, bad leadership and undemocratic tendencies, have always faced mankind for a very long time. Efforts have been made to put an end to such unwelcome issues. Politics is concerned with the articulation of class struggle in the society, conflicts, wars, riots and other disruptive acts. How the society organizes to resolve such competing interests in ways that will not tear them apart has been the challenge of the time. Igbo literature is one of the tools that could be used to curb this. This paper, therefore, seeks to show how Igbo literature can enhance the achievement of political stability and sustainable democracy in Nigeria. Literature is a veritable tool of empowerment; as such, the challenges of political stability and sustainable democracy could be a thing of the past if people are acquainted with tools like literatures in their indigenous languages.

**Keywords:** *Conflict, Nation-building, Igbo, Stability and Literature*



## Examining the Impact of Fiscal Federalism and Financial Autonomy on Grassroots Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The absence of fiscal federalism and financial autonomy in the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has negatively impacted on development at the grassroots level. The local government system is expected to act as catalyst for development and the engine of growth for local economies. Since the local government is closer to the people, it has the most direct and immediate impact on the people. It is therefore expected that adequate funding will be guaranteed for the third tier of government for it to play its constitutional role. However, the reverse is the case. This situation has hampered their statutory responsibilities to deliver on their core mandate of developing the grassroots and eradicating absolute poverty. The development has rendered the local government system ineffective and non-functional. State governments have capitalized on the provisions in the constitution to emasculate the local governments by deducting and diverting funds meant for the development of the rural areas. The major hindrance to efficient and effective service delivery of the councils is the instrument of the State and Local Government Joint Account, which has been used by state governments to deduct funds from the monthly allocation of local governments from the federation account. This has negatively affected the performance, stagnated development and intensified poverty in the grassroots areas, thereby negating the aspirations and dashing the expectation of the mass of the people for better life.

**Keywords:** *Development, Fiscal federalism, Financial autonomy and Constitution*

## Nonviolent Counterterrorism Strategies and Internal Security of African States: an Appraisal of Nigeria's Amnesty Policy in Niger Delta Region, 2009 – 2016

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### Abstract

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This paper examined the impact of nonviolent counterterrorism strategies on the internal security of African states with specific reference to Nigeria's amnesty policy in Niger Delta region. The study adopted the rational choice theory of terrorism as its theoretical framework and derived its data from secondary sources which included official policy documents from the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's amnesty office including textbooks, journal articles and the internet etc. Data collected from these sources were analyzed through qualitative method and content analysis. Findings from the study shows that nonviolent counterterrorism strategies through post-conflict disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programmes have helped in resettling several ex-combatants and their families back to the society in several African states including Nigeria, Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) etc. In the same vein, the study observed that use of military force (violent counterterrorism strategy) by states have also helped to escalate and prolong conflicts in Africa. However, some recommendations were made which included the need to strengthen civil-military relations especially in the area of intelligence gathering and dissemination. There is need for African states to also engage in counter-radicalization of their citizens through massive investments in education, public enlightenment and socio-economic development in of provision of basic social amenities.

**Keywords:** *Nonviolent counterterrorism, African states, Internal security and Amnesty policy*



## The Challenges of Post-Conflict Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Programme Implementation in Africa: a Comparative Analysis of Nigeria and Angola DDR Programmes

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### Abstract

Available records indicate that the transformation and resettlement of victims of conflict and war through disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) is faced with various challenges in Africa hence, this paper examined the challenges confronting DDR programmes in Nigeria and Angola. Findings in the study revealed that disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) is a nonviolent post-conflict resolution framework that entails systematic processes and procedures which are often ignored by African States and leaders. Further findings and analyses also revealed that the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) exercise in Nigeria and Angola helped to resettle and reintegrate several ex-combatants and victims of conflict and war who could have naturally constituted threat to the security of the state. The study adopted the basic human needs theory (BHN) as its theoretical framework and derived its data from secondary sources, which included official government documents, textbooks, published journals, magazines, the international news media, newspapers, the internet etc. Data collected from these sources were analyzed through qualitative method and content analysis. However, to ensure effective DDR exercise, there is need for African States and its leaders to adhere to international standards by ensuring that ex-combatants and militants are exposed to professional nonviolent tests and trainings that will transform them as productive members of the society once again.

**Keywords:** *Post-conflict, Disarmament, Demobilization and reintegration*

## User Assessment of Electronic Information Services in Federal University Gashu'a, Yobe State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The paper is focused on user assessment of information service provision in Federal University Gashu'a situated in Yobe State, Nigeria. It also tried to assess electronic services provision by the Library and the ICT center of the University. Staff and students of the University constituted the population of the study; survey research was used while purposive sampling procedure was used in selecting the respondents for the study. Findings indicated that there were databases services, e-granary services and internet services amongst others. Majority of the users were not satisfied with the services provided by the library and the ICT center, and this was because the services were not provided as at when needed by the users as a result of lack of standard internet facilities, instability of electricity, poor ICT infrastructure in the university, inadequate storage capacity of the computers, inadequate support by the University Management, dependent on other units of the University for access to the internet and electronic information resources. It is recommended that the University should give adequate support in terms of giving proper attention and finances to all issues regarding electronic information in the University in areas such as; developing high ICT infrastructure that can enhance electronic information provision services in the University.

**Keywords:** *User Assessment, Electronic information, Services, Nigeria*



## An Economic Monster to Retard Economic Diversification Progress

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### Abstract

As observed no meaningful development can be achieved in a state plagued by restiveness and socio economic challenges. Economic diversification and development of any kind can only thrive in a conducive environment. In this regards, this paper discusses the resultant effects of insurgency to economic diversification and development of a state, so as to bring to light it resultant effects to the survival, growth and development of an economy in a world that is revolving on the orbit of numerous opportunities and pitfalls. The sourced data are analysed which resulted in the conclusion of the study, that any resultant effect of any kind would negatively affect the socio economic activity, therefore thwart economic progress whether of mono or diversified economy. It is recommended that economic opportunities should be made available to the teeming youths via the constructions of needed amenities that would aid diversification of the economic and orientation on the need for tolerance.

**Keywords:** *Cost implication, Economic development, Insurgence and Mono economic.*

## Influence of Meteorological Parameters on the Development of *Exserohilum Turcicum* (Pass.) Leonard and Suggs. on Maize in Tanzania

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### Abstract

Twenty maize varieties and inbred lines were used to determine the effect of weather parameters on the development of *Exserohilum turcicum* incitant of northern leaf blight disease in Tanzania. Inoculated field experiments were conducted in Morogoro, Arusha and Mbeya Regions in 2013 and 2014 in a 15 m<sup>2</sup> plot size, replicated three times in randomized complete block design. Data on the disease incidence and severity index were recorded at weekly interval from 65 days after sowing and subsequently for five weeks, while weather data was obtained from Tanzania Meteorological Agency. Data were subjected to ANOVA and correlation coefficient, means separated with LSD ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). Results showed that rainfall, relative humidity and temperature in Arusha (59 %) and Mbeya (72.4 %) Regions favoured maize infection by *E. turcicum* than in Morogoro (42.7 %). Negative significant ( $P \leq 0.05$ ) correlation coefficients were found between minimum temperature and severity index in Morogoro ( $r = -0.694$ ) and Arusha ( $r = -0.748$ ) Regions while significantly positive correlation existed between relative humidity and severity index ( $r = 0.739$ ) in Mbeya Region. Although northern leaf blight disease was prevalence in all the regions, weather conditions in Mbeya favoured high development of the pathogen compared to Morogoro and Arusha Regions.

**Keywords:** Maize, *Exserohilum turcicum*, Rainfall, Relative humidity and temperature, Tanzania.

## Biodegradability of Polyethylene Blends with Natural Polymers

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### Abstract

High density Polyethylene and low density polyethylene were each blended with fine cassava flour and sawdust in different proportions of 0.10/1.00 and 0.30/1.00, with polyethylene resins being in higher proportions. The blended products were tested for tensile strength and biodegradation. It was discovered that whereas cassava flour tends to lower the tensile strength of both LDPE and HDPE, sawdust tend to increase it. Different samples of the blend were tested for biodegradation by burying them in a loamy soil for 28 days. The samples consist of A1 0.1/1.0 sawdust to LDPE, A2 0.1/1.0 sawdust to HDPE, A3 0.10/1.0 cassava flour to HDPE, A4 0.10/1.0 sawdust to LDPE, A5 0.30/1.0 cassava flour to LDPE, A6 0.30/1.0 sawdust to LDPE and A7 0.3/1.0 cassava flour to HDPE, A9 is a pure LDPE and A10 is pure HDPE. For sample A1, the first week of degradation recorded 0.78% decay or weight loss in two weeks, 1.55% weight loss and 2.09% weight loss in three weeks and 2.30% loss in four weeks. These show a progressive decay and so do all samples respond to biodegradation in different rates according to the proportion and the nature of the natural polymer present in the blend. The thickness of the buried sample also affects the rate of the biodegradation. When the samples were tested for tensile strength, it was observed that while cassava flour tend to reduce the tensile strength of the polyethylene blend in a higher proportion, it in turn increases it in the lower proportion blend, while the reverse is the case with sawdust blend.

**Keywords:** *Polyethylene, Natural polymer, Blend, Biodegradation, Tensile strength*

## Impact of Operations Management Practices on Venture Performance in Cybercafé Ventures in Osun State, Nigeria: Customers' Perception

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### Abstract

Cybercafé business became a popular venture in Nigeria in the early 2000s. Recently, many of the cafes had closed down but some are still operating. Mitigation of the challenge posed by high unemployment rate in Nigeria requires that any form of business that has potential to generate employment opportunities such as cybercafé ventures be sustained. We sought to assess the operations management practices employed by Cybercafé ventures and to appraise their effects on venture performance using customers' perceptions. Questionnaire was used to elicit information from one hundred and fifty randomly selected Cybercafé clients in three Nigerian states. The results showed that the major competitive strategies used in the Cafes were regular service availability (dependability), quality, cost, related services delivery and flexibility, while personal interaction was the predominant medium of advertisement. Correlation analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between management practices and customers' assessment of the performance of the cyber cafés. Also, we found significant relationships between customers' patronage and (i) waiting time, (ii) response time [( $r=-0.126$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) and ( $r=-0.133$ ,  $p<0.05$ )] respectively. The study concluded that the Cybercafés in Nigeria need more innovative strategies to attract and retain customers so as to sustain their ventures.

**Keywords:** *Operations management, Competitive strategies and Customers' perceptions*

## Barriers to Innovation among Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria: a Case of Outdoor Advertising Firms

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### Abstract

This paper reports the results of a study that examined barriers to innovation among outdoor advertising firms in Nigeria. Survey method was used. Data were collected in 35 outdoor advertising firms. Three sets of questionnaires were administered. Set A of the questionnaire was administered to the Creative Departments comprising 18 items. Set B was administered to the Research and Development Departments comprising 29 items while Set C was administered to Account and Finance Department comprising 16 items. The questionnaires were designed to obtain information on the innovation types in the firm and barriers to innovation in the firms. The results show that most (94.4%) of the firms introduced new/significantly improved products in which 58.1% was developed by home firms, 25.6% was developed by home firms in collaboration with other firms and other enterprises or institutions accounted for 16.3% of the innovation activities of the selected firms during the period of study. About half (52.9%) of the product innovations were new to market while 47.1% were only new to firms. Further, findings from this study showed that the major factors hampering innovation activities among the enterprises include inadequate infrastructural facilities, high cost of innovation and inadequate funds for innovation. Regression analysis reveals that two factors: (i) Innovation costs too high and (ii) Inadequate facilities directly influenced product innovation in Nigerian advertising industry while lack of finance from sources outside enterprise was shown to significantly influence process innovation. This paper concludes that the outdoor advertising firms in Nigeria need infrastructural and financial support from sources outside of the industry to be able to maximize their innovative capabilities.

**Keywords:** *Barriers, Innovation, Advertising and Infrastructural*

## Assessment of Factors Militating Library Automation in Colleges of Education in Delta State

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### Abstract

This study examined the problems associated with library automation in Colleges of Education located in Delta State Nigeria. Survey research design was used to carry out the study. The population comprised library staff, lecturers and students of colleges of education. Stratified random sampling technique was adopted to select a total of 350 respondents from two Colleges of Education for the study. A 20 item questionnaire was designed by the researchers and forwarded to three research professionals in the Educational Foundations Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Anambra state for validation before it was administered to the respondents. The questionnaire consisted of two parts; part 'A' and 'B'. Part 'A' focused on obtaining responses that related to bio-data while part 'B' was meant to obtain data that addressed the subject matter. The Likert scale options were used in the questionnaire. Data collected were analysed with frequency counts and percentage to obtain a valid result. The result indicated among other things that there were several problems associated with the introduction of library automation in Colleges of Education in Delta state. Lack of serious awareness of the relevance of library automation in this modern era was part of the problems found. It was recommended among others that librarians and other library staff should be serious with creating awareness on the need to have Colleges of Education automated as soon as possible.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, Factors militating and Library automation*

## Problems Associated with Single Parenting as Expressed by Literate Adults in Ilorin Metropolis

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### Abstract

This study focused on the problems associated with single parenting as expressed by literate adults in Ilorin metropolis. The study also examined the relative role of variables of gender, age, occupation, religion and marital status on the expression of literate adults in Ilorin metropolis. Three research questions and three hypotheses were raised to guide the study. The simple random sampling technique was used to select 200 respondents from five different occupations in Ilorin metropolis. Data were collected using instrument tagged “Problems of Single Parenting Questionnaire (POSPAQ). Data collected were analysed with frequency counts and percentage while t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05, level of significance. The result revealed that respondents were not significantly different in their expression of the problems associated with single parenting on the bases of gender, age, occupation, religion and marital status. Some of the problems are that they find it difficult to make better decisions, lack social support from the public, unable to cater for the total needs of the children. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that counsellors should organize regular lectures, workshop and other programmes that would be centred on the problems faced by single parents.

**Keywords:** *Literate, Marital status and Occupation*

## Expanding the Frontiers of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Criminal Justice Administration: Scope and Limitation in Military Justice

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### Abstract

The need for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in criminal justice administration has been canvassed and some in roads have been made in some areas of criminal justice. This has challenged the traditional understanding of crime as a fight between the state and the offender in which the main purpose is to punish the offender. The theory upon which this emerging trend (i.e the use of ADR mechanism in criminal Justice system) has been the main controversy ranging amongst academicians, policy makers and justice administrators. These theories range from restorative justice to Aquinas practical reason, to Finnis practical reasonableness etc. However, a variant of criminal justice i.e. military justice system in Nigeria and world over appears to defy any of these theories. This is because the Armed Forces Act 1993(as amended) and other instruments for the administration of military Justice as discussed in this paper emphasis enforcement of discipline at the expense of justice as the basis of military justice. This paper adopts the doctrinal research methodology which is a legal research approach which analysis texts, cases and instruments vis a vis administration of military justice. It concludes that the frontiers of military justice can be extended by the use of ADR in specific cases and offenses in the Armed forces Act 1993 and recommend ways toward making justice administration in line with modern democratic tenants and constitutional provisions for fair trial.

**Keywords:** *Criminal justice, Frontiers of military and Armed Forces Act*



## The Role of Academic Libraries and Librarians in the Realization of Economic Development

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### Abstract

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**E**conomic development is a process that influences growth and the restructuring of an economy to enhance the economic well being of a nation. The development of a country depends on how much information or knowledge its citizenry are exposed to. It is only a reputable and reliable knowledge base that can bring about efficient manpower production and capacity building for economic management and governance. Knowledge has been a critical determinant of competitiveness in the world of today given the prevalent globalization and rapid technological change. The library and librarians being the providers of knowledge are indispensable fuel for the engine of development. The paper examined the complimentary role libraries and librarians play in the realization of economic development. It highlights on the services to leverage knowledge assets through the provision of world class information, manpower training and capacity building all of which has an impact on Nigerians economic development.

**Keywords:** *Academic role, Librarians and Economic development*



## Learning Plus in Schools: a Means for Nation Building

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### Abstract

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The role of education in nation building is widely acknowledge in the national policy of education in Nigeria, for the fact that education impacts all the three elements of what defines notion of nation building thus: increasing the level of tolerance and confidence of citizens; creating unity zonal sense of belonging among people and increased in the level of economic growth of the country. These can only be achieved by having healthy citizens in the country. School health programmes as a country. School health programme as a component of Learning Plus Initiative is one of the strategies for achieving Health For All (HFA) declaration, which in turn brings about quality education in the country. This papers discussed how learning plus, such as provision of healthy environment for teaching and learning in the school, school feeding, school health services, guidance and counseling services and school-community relationship may contributes to nation buildings in Nigeria. Suggestions made to includes; schools management should always notify the parents in relations to their children's health progress in the school and anything pertaining to health screening, or inspection such as immunization activities, personal hygiene among others. As a saying goes 'a healthy nation is a wealthy nation'.

**Keywords:** *Nation, Learning, School health program, Health and citizens*



## Corruption in Academia: a Challenge to Nation Building

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### Abstract

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Corruption in academia occurs when an individual or group of people receives a benefit(s) that does not serve the institution and provide service that favours the client. It is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit(s). It is also regarded as misused of institutional power by the members of the institution. It is against this background that, the paper discusses the effects of corruption on nation building and concept of nation building. Conclusion and recommendations were made to include, academic institutions in Nigeria should set up a committee with aim of fighting corruption in the institutions. NGO's should also partner with EFCC, ICPC as well as other institutions in fighting corruptions especially in the academic institutions.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, Nation building, Academia.*



## Assessing the Extent of Usage of Opinion Papers Over Empirical Papers in Educational Research in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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This study assessed the extent to which researchers use opinion paper over empirical papers in Nigeria. The ex-post design was used and 117 research reports were selected from 4 (four) National multidisciplinary educational journals (2013 – 2016 editions) to determine the level of usage. The research instrument was a structured questionnaire of 20 items with a 4 point rating scale to elicit information from the respondents to determine the perception of researchers on method used with 0.85 reliability index. 50 respondents comprising 25 male and 25 female academic researchers were randomly selected for this study. The data collected were analysed using percentage for the research questions. The t-test statistics was used to test the hypotheses. The results indicated that researchers write more of opinion papers than empirical papers. The reasons for preference were given. Based on the findings, recommendations on how to improve the quality of Educational research in Nigeria were suggested and they include: inclusion of critical thinking activities in the school curriculum as well as improving resources available for research activities.

**Keywords:** *Research instrument, Educational research, Improving resources*



## Ecological Impact of Lugu Reservoir and Goronyo Dam Project on Weed Flora in Catchment Areas of River Rima, Sokoto Northern Nigeria

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### Abstract

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**E**cological; impact of the ecological impact of Lugu Reservoir and Goronyo Dam Project on weed flora in catchment areas of river Rima Sokoto, was assessed. It was found that wetland weed is gradually replacing upland weeds in the annually flooded farmlands. The 48 prominent weed species identified comprised 29 upland and 19 wetland/aquatic weeds. Weeds were rated by 85% of the farmers as their greatest problem, which they attributed to the annual flooding by the water released from two projects (Dam and Reservoir) While farmers in the upland areas hoe weeded their fields 2-3 times, those in the flooded plain weed 4-5 times in the season, which represent 40-70% of the labour for crop production. The study revealed further the indirect impact of the changing weed flora on the livestock and human health. The terrestrial, fire –regenerated nutritious grasses have been replaced by low quality wetland species, which harbor pest and disease agent. The findings the detrimental impacts of the dams on the communities in the catchment areas of Riverer Rima, Sokoto. The Altered water regimes at the up and downstream occasioned by flooding, has affected the long-established and sustainable agricultural production systems and traditions. The Sokoto River Rima Basin Development Authority should evolve a water management policy that will coordinate release of water at the spillways of the two projects to prevent the undue overflowing of the reservoirs.

**Keywords:** *Lugu Dam Reservoir, Goronyo Dam project, Ecological Impact, Weed flora, Communities*



## Vocational and Technical Education in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Nigeria: Problem and Prospect

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### Abstract

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In the early eighties the need to update and improve on our vocational and Technical education programme was so strong that Government within a space of ten years has established eight Federal colleges of Education (Technical) in Nigeria. Colleges of Education students have continued to train using outdated methodology and concept. Newer ways of instructions that require the application of digital technology have become the trend in the vocational field. This paradigm shift requires novel approached methodology, and instructional resources as well as the right personnel occupying management position. This paper focuses on the acquisition of relevant knowledge and skill required for vocational job in today Nigeria and the challenges this situation pose for vocational and Technical Education. The paper suggestion that meaningful programme restructuring is required to address the identified problems

**Keywords:** *Vocational, Technical education, Skill required, Problem and prospect*



## On the Mathematical Analysis of the Impact of an Interest Rate: Implication for Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

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The dynamical system that describes the production of crude oil in Nigeria depends on the formulation of a continuous Mathematical Model of a non-linear first order Ordinary Differential Equation. By using the method of a numerical simulation, we have systematically constructed a few stabilization strategic scenarios due to the impact of changing interest rates. This Nobel results that is obtained, has not been seen elsewhere; these are presented and discuss in this paper

**Keywords:** *Mathematical model, Differential equation and Numerical simulation*



## The Consequential Implication of Bank Distress on the Financial Performance of some Selected Deposit Money Banks (DMBS) in Nigeria

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### Abstract

It examines the consequential implication of Bank Distress on the Financial Performance of some selected Deposits Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria. Data were collected from annual financial reports of concerned financial institutes from 2001 - 2010 by using correlational analysis. The study found that, Asset qualities of the reviewed banks showed an appreciable growth and improvement as seen from their annual reports and accounts. Therefore, asset quality significantly affects the financial performances of quoted banks as the F-statistics for the selected banks calculated were far greater than their respective tabulated value at 5% level of significance. Trading capital of banks grew over the period under review and was highest with Zenith Bank Plc and First Bank Plc. It was discovered that employee motivation is a key success factor in evaluating the financial performance of selected banks. Banks that provide good and adequate employee motivation tend to perform better and even outperform banks that don't take issues of employee motivation serious. The study recommended that; Profits should not form the only key criteria for evaluating the financial performance of banks but rather other key factors should be introduced which include: capital adequacy tests, Basel accord compliance, assets quality evaluation, and employee's motivation. There should be strict and closely monitored supervision by the APEX regulatory authorities such as Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), National Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) and Economic and Financial Crime Commission and other related offences (EFCC) through their various on-site and off-site examinations. There should be regular training and re-training for financial institution employees to enable them acquire the latest skills on their very sensitive job.

**Keywords:** *Bank distress, Assets quality evaluation, Employee's motivation, Capital adequacy, Financial performance*

## Impact of Monetary Policy Regimes on Performance of Commercial Banks in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper examined the impact of monetary policy Regimes on Performance of commercial banks in Nigeria. The paper used Descriptive and Ex-post Facto Research Design. It utilized time series data collected from Central Bank of Nigeria Bulletin. The study was divided into SAP Period (1986-1999) and Post SAP Period (2000 -2013). Eight Research Questions and eight Hypotheses were raised for the study. Regression and Pearson Product Moment Correlation technique were used to analyse the data collected while t-test statistic was employed in testing the hypotheses. Monetary Policy Rate was the independent variable while Total Assets Value, Deposit Mobilization, Loans and Advances and Credit to the Private Sector were the dependent variable in different regression equations. The study discovered that Monetary Policy Regimes during the SAP Period did not have significant impact on the Total Assets Value, Deposit Mobilization, Loans and Advances and Credit to the Private Sector. However, the study discovered that Monetary Policy Regimes during the Post SAP Period had significant impact on the Total Assets Value, Deposit Mobilization, Loans and Advances and Credit to the Private Sector respectively. The paper recommended that policy makers should administer the Monetary Policy Instruments to ensure they are effective in generating and invigorating the level of economic activity desired in the banking industry.

**Keywords:** *Monetary policy, Bank, Performance, Credits*

## Engagement of Vigilantes in Countering Insurgency: Patterns and Implications for Nigeria's Security Sector

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### Abstract

Over the years, Nigeria has been on throes of internal security threats occasioned by Boko Haram insurgency. The activities of insurgency occasioned the trends of violent deaths in the country. The involvement of local vigilantes in the war against insurgency has become one of the developments that would affect insurgents' operational strategies. Using qualitative data, particularly media reports and secondary sources, this paper is anchored on the pillars of counter-insurgency doctrine namely; the protection of local population, the promotion of good governance, the elimination of insurgents' safe havens, as well as the place of training in bringing the counter-insurgents to the hideouts of insurgents in examining the engagement of vigilantes. These pillars further point to the problems associated with fighting against non-state armed groups. The paper answers the following questions: What is the rationale behind the involvement of vigilante groups in counter-insurgency? How do vigilante groups counter insurgents' survival strategies? What are the implications of engaging civilians in counter-insurgency? The success of local vigilantes in partnership with the security forces largely depends on the ability of the government to prioritise the pillar of promoting good governance by addressing some of the economic and political aspirations of the people in communities where insurgents operate and recruit foot soldiers. Engaging local vigilantes demands that stakeholders go beyond mere training and the elimination of insurgents. The paper concludes that trans-border co-operations and simultaneous security operations would only deliver expected results when they are mainstreamed into human rights education, information sharing and early response system. Setting up community insurgency emergency response system is timely because the country can only be a safe enclave where human rights will regain its value when Boko Haram is transformed.

**Keywords:** *Boko haram, Insurgency, Counter-insurgency, Vigilantes.*

## Globalization and the Enervating of States' Power: Implications for National Security

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### Abstract

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The pressures of globalization have gradually redefined states' power as sovereign entities. Thus, the growing interconnectedness of nongovernmental organizations, formal and informal groups, individuals etc. across the globe is constituting a great challenge to states' power, consequently their inability to contend, and regulate affairs within their defined territories. In essence, globalization had greatly altered states' sacrosanct feature that is sovereignty. The aim of this paper therefore, is to examine how the processes of globalization have enervate states' power and its consequential effect on National security.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Sovereignty, National security*



## An Assessment of the Level of Adopting Marketing Information System among Small and Medium Scale Business in Nigeria

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### Abstract

In today's business environment, professional managers in both private and public sectors cannot afford to ignore information system. It helps to create competitive firms, manage global corporations and provide useful products and services to customers. The social economic imperatives of the Nigeria economy of today are systematically shifting in favour to the growth of small and medium scale business that hold the ace for Nigerian development. Preliminary findings has shown that small and medium scale business sectors in Nigeria are deficient in gathering and processing information to help in their operations and this has resulted to low sales. The objective of this study is to assess the level of adopting marketing information system by small and medium scale businesses. Data were collected from selected business sectors in Kaduna State, Benue State, Plateau State and Abuja the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria. One hundred and twenty five (125) employees of the business sectors were surveyed. Analysis was conducted using SPSS statistical tool. T. test was use to test the hypothesis in order to determine whether small and medium scale business differ significantly on their orientation to marketing information system. The findings revealed that small and medium scale business are equally not clearly oriented to marketing information system and the level of awareness to the practice of marketing information system is minimal. It was recommended that effort should be made to enlighten them on marketing information system, it application and practice is necessary so as to enable them fit into the global competitive world.

**Keywords:** *Marketing information system, Small and Medium Scale Business, Competitive, products.*

## Re-Examining Female Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria: a Pathway to Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

Economic growth demands a stable but flexible social and political framework which is capable of resolving the inevitable interest group and sectoral conflicts that accompany such structural change. Entrepreneurship being an insatiable factor is a moving force and development of any nation. It has an important role in the context of a developing nation like Nigeria which is confronted with major socio economic problems. Women entrepreneurs are vital sources of growth that can empower the economy, yet they face tremendous challenges. This study re-examined female entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The methodology is based on documentaries that deals with entrepreneurship and reflected on contemporary issues. It was recommended that female entrepreneurship development should be seen as a basic criterion for economic development and a pathway to sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Female, Entrepreneurship, Development, Poverty, Unemployment, Empower.*



## Public Service Ethics: a Precursor to Sustainable Good Governance

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### Abstract

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The conduct of public affairs globally is completely guided by rules and regulations which sharpens the does and don't of public servants. Over the years performance indicators showed that the dismal performance of public service was attributed to non respect for ethical conduct in delivering good and qualitative services to the citizenry. This paper critically examines governance issues as they relates to good ethical conduct for public servants with emphasis on Nigeria. Secondary data was collected from selected government agencies that were established to regulate and enforce laws governing the conduct of government business. Descriptive analytical method was used to analyse the data collected. It was found that ethical rules and regulations were not strictly followed and implemented and at the same time political interest overshadowed national interest. The paper recommended that virile institutional framework should be provided and hard work must be rewarded; violators of laid down ethical values should be punished based on the gravity of their misbehaviour.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Ethics, Public service, Administrative responsibility, Good conduct.*



## De-Radicalization Policy and Community Based Approach Options for Sustainable Peace in North East, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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In recent years there has been an important shift of emphasis in dealing with violent extremists around the globe. This is because violent extremists remain a major threat to global security. In Nigeria, there have been various attempts to deal with the insurgents (Boko Haram) but unfortunately most of these attempts revolved around military tactics and operation to dislodge them. However, other options like de-radicalization policy and community based approaches were not employed as strategies to deal with the insurgents. The approaches are geared toward de-radicalizing the insurgents through stages that include mobilization stage, prison and after detention stage vi-za viz the involvement of community in ensuring sustainable peace in the region. It is therefore based on this that the paper examines these approaches as strategies to counter terrorism in the Chad Basin Region. The argument of the paper is that if properly adopted the approaches will enhance peace building and reconstruction in the Chad Basin Region and indeed the country at large.

**Keywords:** *De-radicalization, Community based, Sustainable development*



## Psychological Capital and Organizational Resilience in Selected Oil and Gas Firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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### Abstract

This study examined the relationship existing between psychological capital and organizational resilience in selected oil and gas firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers state. This research utilized the cross sectional design. This study employed three objectives of the study, a trio research questions and tripartite research hypotheses. The population of this study is 180. The sample size using the Krejice and Morgan sampling determination is 123. Structured questionnaires were administered to respondents in order to obtain responses from the respondents and they were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS version 20). The analysis of the data indicated that there are significant relationships subsisting between psychological capital, its dimensions and organizational resilience and its measures as utilized in this study. The policy thrust of this paper for managers of organizations, top executives in the oil and gas firms is that psychological capital should be employed in the quest for the needed resilience in their organizations.

**Keywords:** *Psychological capital, Organizational resilience, Adaptive capacity, Management of keystone vulnerabilities, Situational awareness*

## The Estate Surveyor and Valuer's Perspective of the Solution to Decent Housing Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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**H**ousing development the world over is a critical component in the socio-economic fabric of any nation. In Nigeria, it is disheartening to observe that the issue of housing has become a major problem. One can prove beyond any doubt how it has become extremely difficult for the average Nigerian to possess or own a decent house. The paper seeks to examine the factors militating against decent housing development in Nigeria with the aim of proffering solutions to same from the Estate Surveyor and Valuer's view point. The study significantly employed secondary data. It raised salient issues inherent in housing development. The prominent militating factors include problem of funding, land acquisition, inadequate infrastructure and lack of a sound integrated and implementable housing policy. Recommendations have been made to create an enabling environment for decent housing development.

**Keywords:** *Estate surveyor and valuers, Perspective, Solution, Decent housing development*



## Poverty, Monetization of Conflict and Insecurity in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

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### Abstract

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The issue of poverty has been and still is a subject of concern for academics and policy makers around the world. In the Niger Delta region and indeed Nigeria, poverty has been significantly linked to the emergence of an economy of conflict with a cyclic character that undermines security as well as socio-economic growth and development. As a result, the paper exposes the empirical link between poverty, monetization of conflict and insecurity in the Niger Delta region. The paper relies on the theoretical assumptions of Marxism, especially the understanding that poverty emerges as a result of the social evils associated with the character of the ruling class in society. Thus, drawing on the strength of rigorous content analysis of existing literature, the paper submits that widespread poverty benefits the ruling class as it provides a veritable platform for the monetization of conflict and the persistence of insecurity in the region. In other words, in the midst of poverty, conflict has now assumed the place of a commodity similar to any of its kind in the market place, making it easy for more youths to get involved in illicit socio-economic activities that continually undermine security. The paper concludes that the original class based struggle to emancipate the Niger Delta region from the shackles of exploitation to entrench a more humane social system that addresses the many challenges of the people notably poverty amidst plenty has been clearly defeated under the new approach of monetizing conflict which in itself is a ruling class strategy that takes advantage of widespread poverty amongst the people.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Monetization, Conflicts, Insecurity, Niger Delta region.*



## Evaluation of Housing Investment Performance in Abuja, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Housing investment performance is an examination of total return from an invested capital in real estate market, vis-à-vis an associated market risk. The incessant failure of real estate investment is attributed to the lack of feasibility and viability forecast on future of investment and poor analysis of past and present market situations. The objective of the paper is to examine the performance of housing investment return with a view to determining the quantum of risk to be taken to earn an expected return and to establish the most secured investment market. The literature has revealed that the failure of most investment is due to poor analysis of economic and market conditions. The research concentrates on the analysis of Abuja property investment market with view to examining the returns from different real estate sub-markets. The research employed descriptive analysis (standard deviation, coefficient of variation and sharpe ratio) and ANOVA to analyze the data collected through systematic method of sampling. The result of analysis of variance showed a statistically significant difference in returns on investment, at p-value of 0.00013 less than 0.05 level of significant. The results of residential investment performance across three locations in Abuja showed high volatility in Maitama and Wuse residential submarkets at 4.81% and 4.04% respectively, and Gwarinpa market is less volatile at 1.41%. Gwarinpa market showed a stable return on the investment at 6.7% and 6.6% for arithmetic and geometric means respectively. Therefore the research concludes that Gwarinpa residential market exhibited steady and stable return on the basis of average returns, less volatile and performed better on the basis of risk-to-reward ratio than any other submarket at 0.21. Maitama submarket is described as the most risky and volatile submarket at 4.8% standard deviation.

**Keywords:** *Residential, Investment performance, Sharpe ratio*

## Economic Diversification as a Function of Infrastructural Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The research problem which this study addressed was the relationship between economic diversification and infrastructural development in Nigeria. Operationally, economic diversification is defined as the state of economic development in which an economy does not depend on only one product (monoculturalism) for its revenue base. It is a condition in which an economy is couched on diverse economic sectors and domestic products so that its foreign exchange earning capacity is not incapacitated by price fluctuations in the international export market. Specifically economic infrastructure refers to the basic network of transport and communication systems as well as energy and collateral services that promote movement of goods and services from point of production to point of sale. The objective was to find out if the current state of infrastructural development in Nigeria can promote economic diversification. The paper used the federal government recurrent expenditure budgets on transport and communication as proxy for infrastructural development and recurrent expenditure on agriculture, manufacturing and construction as proxy for economic diversification. The methodology is a multiple regression analysis of data sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin from 2000 to 2016 in respect of the two variables: Economic diversification and infrastructural development. The result or finding showed that there has been no positive relationship between the budgets for infrastructural development and the budgets for economic diversification over the period of analysis. The conclusion was that infrastructural deficiency has impaired economic diversification in Nigeria. The policy recommendation is that there should be nexus between recurrent expenditure on infrastructural development and recurrent expenditure on diverse economic sectors. The two variables should be positively related so that the imperatives of infrastructural development will jack up the conditionalities for economic diversification in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Economic infrastructure, Economic diversification, Agriculture, Manufacturing and construction, Services and Trade.*

## Social Entrepreneurship and Organizational Effectiveness in Selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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### Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between social entrepreneurship and organizational effectiveness in selected Non-Governmental Organizations in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. This study adopted a cross sectional design approach. This research employed three objectives of the study, tripartite research questions and hypotheses. The population of the study is 120. The sample size using Krejcie and Morgan table of sample determination is 92. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents in order to elicit responses from the respondents. The responses were analyzed using the Statistical Package for social sciences (SPSS VERSION 20). The analysis of data indicated that there are significant relationships existing between social entrepreneurship, its dimensions and organizational effectiveness and its measures in non-governmental organizations in port Harcourt, Rivers State. The policy thrust of this paper is for managers of non-governmental organizations to avail themselves of the tool of social entrepreneurship in order to attain of organizational goals of profitability, productivity and stability.

**Keywords:** *Social entrepreneurship, Innovativeness, Proactiveness, Stability, Profitability, Productivity.*

## Internal Control and Public Sector Revenue Generation in Nigeria: an Empirical Analysis

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### Abstract

This study examined internal controls in operation at Nigerian Federal Inland Revenue Board with a view to establish whether such internal controls have produced any meaningful results in increased collected revenue. The study population was the senior staff during the calendar year 2016. The research was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Questionnaires were used on a population of 38 respondents in gathering primary data for the study. Data was analyzed by use of the linear regression. The data collected was then analyzed and findings have revealed that the five components of control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication and monitoring must be available for internal controls to work as they are positively significant. The study therefore concludes that internal controls do function although with hiccups and that there is a significant effect between internal controls and revenue collection in Nigerian Federal Inland Revenue Board. The study recommends FIRS to cultivate integrity and ethical values among its employees and management. Effective board of directors, management, and internal audit departments should be established in organizations. Management should design internal controls to ensure efficiency and effectiveness, reliability of financial reporting as well as compliance with laws and regulations. FIRS should adopt internal control and information systems that produce operational, financial and compliance-related information reports to make it possible to run and controls the business. Internal controls need to be adequately monitored in order to assess the quality and the effectiveness of the system's performance over time. Monitoring of tax payers feedback and audits should be conducted periodically by internal auditors. This will improve revenue generation that will ensure sustainable Nigeria economic growth and development

**Keywords:** *Control environment, Risk assessment, Control activities, Information, Communication, Monitoring and revenue collection.*

## Achieving Sustainable Development in the Nigerian Housing Sector: Issues, Challenges and Prospects

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### Abstract

All over the world, housing remains one of those fundamental social conditions that determine not only the quality of life and welfare of people but also that of places. To nations, it is a critical component in their social and economic fabric; hence, the provision of adequate and affordable housing in any country is very vital as it is a stimulant of the national economy and aimed at providing quality and environmentally friendly homes that will help to ameliorate or improve poor housing conditions and thus contribute to enhancing people's standard of living and the general quality of physical environment. This means that housing should be affordable and sustainable. Sustainable development is paramount to achieving an environmentally and economically stable housing sector in developed and developing nations today and has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This paper therefore discusses the major issues surrounding sustainable development in Nigeria's housing sector, the challenges as well as the way forward to achieving the goal of adequate and affordable housing for the citizenry.

**Keywords:** *Housing, Affordable, Sustainable development, Environment, Economy, Nigeria*

## Assessment of Skills Acquisition Programs in Bayelsa State: Implication for Economic Development

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### Abstract

The study investigated the Assessment of Skills Acquisition Programs in Bayelsa State: Implication for Economic Development. The study employed a descriptive survey design. A sample of 460 respondents was used for the study. The researchers employed purposive sampling technique to select respondents (only youth) for the study. Three research questions were answered. The research instrument for this study is a questionnaire titled Skill Acquisition Assessment Scale (SAAS). The reliability of the SAAS instrument was established through the Cronbach Alpha method; which produced a reliability coefficient of 0.83. The data obtained was analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study showed that the extent to which skills acquisition program is carried out in Bayelsa State is on the average; less than High; the extent to which youths in Bayelsa State enroll for skill acquisition program is low and the extent to which youths in Bayelsa State utilize skill acquisition program for self-sustenance and job creation is discouraging not impressive. Among others, it was recommended that Soft Loans, adequate equipment in the area of the acquired skill should be provided for beneficiaries and also a permanent skills acquisition center should be provided for effective job creation and economic development in Bayelsa State.

**Keywords:** *Skill acquisition, Skill, Economic development.*



