

AFRICAN-EU DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE ON POLICY & STRATEGIES, UNIVERSITY OF GHANA - ACCRA

CONFERENCE THEME

Towards Economic Diversification in Africa: Identifying New Opportunities

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

African-EU Development Conference on Policy & Strategies is the largest international forum of research experts, especially African researchers to discuss emerging development issues that affect the global economy. The conference provides a multi-disciplinary forum for networking and intellectual exchange among scholars who conduct research in and of relevance to sustainable development.

CONFERENCE DATE

Wednesday 19th - Thursday 20th July, 2017

CONFERENCE VENUE

Conference Room, Department of Political Science, University of Ghana, Accra

TIME: 09:00 am

CONFERENCE CONTACT

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CONFERENCE THEME

Towards Economic Diversification in Africa: Identifying New Opportunities

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Felix Asante

*Director, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
University of Ghana, Legon*

GUEST SPEAKER

Mr. William Hanna

Ambassador of European Union to Ghana

SPECIAL GUEST OF HONOUR/SPEAKERS

Hon. Alan Kyeremanteng

*Minister of Trade and Industry
Ghana*

Prof. Yusufu Ali Zoaka

*Department of Political Science & International Relations
University of Abuja, Nigeria*

Dr. Veronica Babajide

AG Registrar, International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)
*Department of Science and Technology Education
University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Dr. Chuks. J. Diji

*Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development (ARCSD)
University of Ibadan, Nigeria*

Dr. Bassey Anam

*Institute of Public Policy and Administration
University of Calabar, Nigeria*

Dr. Andre Yitambe

*School of Public Health
Kenyatta University, Nairobi*

Rehanet Isa

*Executive Secretary, (DABE-IIPRDS)
Federal College of Education, Zaria - Nigeria*

Day One: Tuesday 18th July, 2017	
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates & Training/Graduation for Students of International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)	
Day Two: Wednesday 19th July, 2017 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 / Keynote Address
12:00 - 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm - 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm - 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
Day Three: Thursday 20th July, 2017 Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué/Graduation & Induction of Students of International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)	
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
Day Four: Friday 21st July, 2017 Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates	

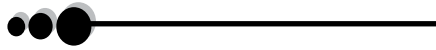
Welcome Address by

PT Hussein Botchway (MIIPRDS, MGPA)

Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation,

St. John of God Hospital, Physiotherapy & Orthotic Training School

Duayaw-Nkwanta, B/A. Ghana



Distinguished invited guest, conference participants, distinguished ladies and gentlemen.

I welcome you all to the University of Ghana, the premier University in Ghana and one of the most prestigious universities in Africa.

Established in 1948, the University of Ghana is the oldest and largest public universities in Ghana with the mission of developing world-class human resources to meet global developmental challenges.

The Africa –EU development conference on policy and strategies is being held under the theme: *Towards Economic diversification in Africa, identifying new opportunities* with the aim of bringing together academics, researchers and policy makers to deliberate on emerging development issues that affect the global economy particularly Africa with a focus on eliciting creative ways to harness the potential of the African continent.

It is our expectation that papers presented and discussed in this conference will address these critical issues in the various thematic areas.

We wish you a very fruitful deliberation and enjoy every moment of your stay in Ghana, the gateway to Africa.

Akwaaba,

Thank you very much.

A Speech Presented by the Acting Registrar, International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS), on the Second Graduation Ceremony Held at University of Ghana - Accra on the 20th July, 2017



Protocol

I am highly delighted to stand before you on this glorious day to present this address. Today is special in the life of the Institute; special in the sense that, today we are celebrating the second graduation ceremony of our students from the International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS).

ISARS is an international research arm of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS); a world renowned, international, accredited research institute that provides a platform for independent, collaborative, institutional, evidence-based research activities. ISARS courses are purely online with a mission and vision to design the necessary research skills for researchers and help to improve their research capacities and individual skills through independent engaging study, logical thinking and simple writing respectively.

I must congratulate our dear graduands who have surmounted the rigours of receiving lectures, participating in individual and group practical, completing assessments and submitting same within the stipulated frame of reference. All these were achieved in your peculiar social environment where power supply is irregular and erratic and where the internet facility is crappy; I really commend your efforts for without commitment and passion on your part, today would not have been a reality.

Having satisfied all requirements leading to the award of your Certificate, I welcome you into the spectrum of the league of researchers. This is the beginning of the great task that awaits you. I encourage you to utilize all the principles and methods involved in the training you have been exposed to, in your various disciplines and I expect to see you formulating policies on how to tackle unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, and other problems ravaging your country's polity and the African continent.

Having said all these, I wish you the very best and I hope to see you at the top. Once again, *congratulations!*

Dr. Veronica Babajide
AG Registrar, ISARS

International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) Proceedings for Graduation



1. Procession
Two Processions shall hold,
 - a) The Graduands of International School of Advanced Research Study will lead, followed by Inductees and
 - b) Stakeholders, Professional Research Council and Academic Board (comprising of Members of IIPRDS Stakeholders Board, Directors of International Directorates of Policy and Research, Members of Editorial Board/ Academic Board and Representatives of affiliated Research Organizations and Universities).
2. Introduction of Dignitaries, Inductees and Students
3. Prayers, Anthem & IIPRDS Chant
4. Institutional brief by the President/Director of the Institute.
5. Report on African Research Council for Sustainable Development
6. Report on International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)
7. Keynote Presentations/Goodwill Messages
8. Convocation of ISARS Students
9. Induction of graduands of ISARS as Associates of IIPRDS
10. Feedback from ISARS Students/Inductees
11. Closing/Marching out procession/Group photographs

Graduation/Convocation of Students, International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)



The Registrar Cap and say:

“Will all graduands of the International School of Advanced Research Study please stand.

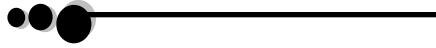
The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say, “By the authority of IIPRDS Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research, and Academic Board ISARS, I present to you the following persons who have successfully completed their studies and have fulfilled the requirements as prescribed by the Council and Academic Board of the School for the Award of Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The graduands will replace their caps and remain standing, while the President/Director rises and say,

“By the authority vested in me as President/Director IIPRDS, I award those of you present and those who are unavoidably absent, for whom the Registrar stands proxy, Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The Registrar of ISARS will read out the names of the graduating. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Scroll and Certificate from the President/ Director of IIPRDS. The President/Director will resume his seat. The Registrar and Students will also resume their seats.

Induction of Associates, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies



The Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development will Cap and say:
“Will all Inductees of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say,

“By the authorities of the Council of Directors, First Assured Brilliant International Ltd (incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), of which IIPRDS is an Institutional Research and Policy Directorate; Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research of IIPRDS and Academic Board, I admit you as Associates of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with all the rights and privileges attached thereto”.

The Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development will read out the names of the inductees. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Certificate and Plague from the President/ Director of IIPRDS.

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!

International School of Advanced Research Study

We are glad to introduce you to our Online Professional Certificate and Degree courses on "Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques" in affiliation with International Asian Universities and European Research Organisations. We believe you are the right person for this course. It is 100% online and flexible.

*Earn a Professional
Certificate & Degree in*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. We wish to partner with your University by organizing research training workshop for graduate students and academic staff. A detailed proposal will be sent to you at your request. Send an email or call the Ag Registrar for inquiries.

Register TODAY

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I BUSINESS MANAGEMENT I ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT I HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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. 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**
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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:
africanissues5@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: africanissues5@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.


Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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

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

Institutional website: **www.internationalpolicybrief.org**

EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT POLICY



EU development policy seeks to foster the sustainable development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty. It is a cornerstone of EU relations with the outside world and contributes to the objectives of EU external action – alongside foreign, security and trade policy (and international aspects of other policies like environment, agriculture and fisheries). Providing over 50% of all global development aid, the EU and its Member States is collectively the world's leading donor.

EU action on development is based on the EU treaties and on the 2006 European Consensus on Development, which commits the EU Council, European Parliament and Commission to a common vision. In 2011, the Commission set out a more strategic EU approach to reducing poverty, including a more targeted and concentrated allocation of funding; the Agenda for Change. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the international community at the UN Summit in September 2015, the EU is now working towards a new European Consensus on Development as a new common vision for development policy for the EU and its Member States.

The Millennium Development Goals (or MDGs), which expired at the end of 2015, made an enormous contribution in raising public awareness, increasing political will and mobilising resources to end poverty. (Find out more about how the EU has contributed to the MDGs in the MDG Brochure 2015.)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development builds on these successes of the MDGs but also goes further; incorporating follow-up from the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, and aiming to address poverty eradication together with the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Issues addressed by the MDGs have been integrated into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

European Consensus on Development

The European Consensus on Development is a shared vision and framework for action for development cooperation for the European Union (EU) and its Member States. It is a blueprint which aligns the Union's development policy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This new, ambitious collective European development policy addresses in an integrated manner the main focus points of the 2030 Agenda: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. The new Consensus contributes to the objectives and principles of EU external action as laid down in the Lisbon Treaty, and supports the Global Strategy on the EU's Foreign and Security Policy presented in June 2016 by the High Representative. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be a cross-cutting dimension for the implementation of the EU's Global Strategy.

Poverty eradication remains the primary objective of development policy under the new Consensus. At the same time, it integrates the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It also underlines the links between development and other policies, including peace and security, humanitarian aid, migration, the environment and climate change. The new Consensus reaffirms our commitment to a rules-based global order, with multilateralism and the United Nations at its core. Given the strong link with climate action, through the new Consensus we are also giving a timely political signal to reaffirm our strong commitment to implement the Paris Agreement.

The Consensus highlights important cross-cutting elements such as: youth; gender equality; mobility and migration; sustainable energy and climate change; investment and trade; good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights; innovative engagement with more advanced developing countries; and mobilising and using domestic resources. Given the inter linkages between the SDGs, the Commission will pay particular attention to actions that meet multiple goals in a coherent way.

The Consensus takes a comprehensive approach to implementation, drawing on the framework agreed through the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, combining aid with other resources, with sound policies and a strengthened approach to Policy Coherence for Development. It includes a more coordinated EU and Member States approach to development, promoting joint programming and joint actions. It puts emphasis on better-tailored partnerships with a broader range of stakeholders and partner countries. The EU also promotes Policy Coherence for Development, to maximise the development impact of other EU policies. The EU is strongly committed to making aid more effective.

The EU approach to development effectiveness

Development aid is a limited resource, which needs to be spent as effectively as possible in order to achieve results. Better policies in developing countries, coupled with improved aid allocation mean that aid is more effective today at reducing poverty than ever before. International aid increasingly acts as a catalyst to spur the change needed to create conditions in which people in developing countries are able to raise their incomes and live longer, healthier and more productive lives. Though development outcomes are very much dependent on developing countries themselves, the EU is committed to doing its utmost to help alleviate poverty, strengthen national resilience and empower local communities through more effective delivery of aid.

Financing for development

Financing for Development (FfD) is about promoting a comprehensive and integrated approach to providing the policies and resources needed to support sustainable development around the world. FfD is a broad concept. It includes the mobilisation of domestic resources (such as tax revenues), international financial resources (such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other international public flows), harnessing the role of the private sector in financing development, maximising the use of innovative financing sources and mechanisms, increasing trade capacity and investment to create jobs and drive economic growth and promoting debt sustainability.

Research for development

Europe Aid aims to bridge the gap between policy & research and promoting the European perspective on development issues in the international arena, on the basis of knowledge, evidence based research and scientific excellence. Public policies should wherever possible be grounded in the best evidence available. Effective translation of research into policy requires addressing the different cultures surrounding those carrying out research and those who might be able to use it. Early and ongoing involvement of relevant policy makers in the designing and conducting of research is the best way to ensure that the findings are put into practice. Establishing and maintaining links between both sides as well as more comprehensive communication are therefore essential.

It is hoped that EU-Africa Development conference will identify challenges facing the African Continent, from which the EU can define new policy directions and strategies for curbing them.

*Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development
Rue de la Loi 41
B-1049 Brussels*

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Conference
Abstracts

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles of varying sizes and orientations, some solid black and some with a diagonal split. A thin black line extends from the right side of the word 'Conference' towards the circles.

An Analytical Review of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) of Some Selected Firms from within and Outside Nigeria


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Abstract

This study analysed the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of firms with their Corporate Financial Performance (CFP) based on contextual content analysis. The study forge ahead to compare the outcomes of various conceptual and empirical studies that deals with CSR and CFP from within and outside the domicile of Nigeria. The findings from the previous studies showed conflicting results or outputs (i.e. many positive outcomes, some negative results while very few showed neutral relationship between CSR and CFP of firms). Therefore, this study is of the opinion that there is a positive cordiality between CSR and CFP because more than 80% of the authorities/scholars in the field proved it conceptually and empirically that there is positive relationship among the two concepts (i.e. CSR and CFP). As such, the issue of CSR should be given a more consideration by all the parties to it (i.e. Employees, Employers, Government, Researchers, Management and the Public at large). Since, it yields positive impact to the CFP of Firms as such a dedicated agency or commission should be established too be monitoring the Firms.

Keywords: *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Corporate Financial Performance (CFP), Content analysis, Stakeholders theory, Shareholders theory, Agency theory*



An Assessment on Community Participation in Primary Education

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Abstract

All over the world, nationals have come to realize that education is the key success not only in economic diversification but in the whole human endeavor. Therefore, Education takes place not only in schools but also within families, community and society. Despite the various degree of responsibility taken by each group, none can be the sole agent to take 100% responsibility for educating children. Parent and families cannot be the only group of people for children's education as long as their children interact with and learn from the world outside their families. Communities and society must support parents and families in the up-bringing, socializing and educating of their children. Schools are institution that can prepare children to contribute towards the economic diversification of the countries in which they operate, by equipping them with skills important in society. It seems to be correct that, educating pupils in Nigeria will boost the economic growth in the country, present and in the upcoming times, apart from well educated citizens that the country will produce, it will also help both the government, communities, companies, private organizations etc to construct more institutions and to recruit more employees who may assist in the economic growth of the country. This research is therefore, intended to determine the roles and the levels of community participation in improving the primary education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Assessment, Community participation, Primary education*



Forced Displacement and its Socio Economic Impacts on Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

Armed conflict by the extremist insurgent group Boko-Haram operating in Northern Nigeria have rendered 2.2 million people homeless and internally displaced while over 100 million people have been killed during the period 2007-2016 by the sect and of the state military campaign in North Eastern Nigeria. This research work focused on Forced Displacement and its Socio Economic Impacts on the internally displaced persons. Both primary and secondary data were sourced for the study. Three thousand five hundred (3500) questionnaires was administered using systematic random sampling covering three (3) states of North Central Nigeria. Descriptive and inferential statistics was employed to process the data. Findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between arm conflict and the number of internally displaced persons. The IDPs faced the challenge of violence, Human right violation, access to shelter, food and other basic services such as health, nutrition, water sanitation, hygiene and education. The Author advocates the following; socio economic inclusion of the internally displaced with the host communities this will strengthen resilience and self reliance of the IDPs, Re-integration and voluntary Returned of the internally displaced, inclusive governance should be adopted where every citizen are stakeholders and policy makers are accountable to the masses finally the provision of free legal service for case of abuse, human right violation against the IDPs.

Keywords: *Internally Displaced Persons, Arms Conflict, Humanitarian Aid.*



Corruption and Socio-Economic Integration in Western Africa: a Necessary Evil

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Abstract

Corruption across the world has indeed become a hydra-headed challenge to the issues of regional integration and development most especially amongst the developing nations. Several attempts to curb this menace in some cases have met unprecedented setbacks. The setbacks unfortunately are orchestrated by “Corruption” itself. This study therefore, made attempt to critically review the phenomenon in Western African countries as developing nations, vis-à-vis the degree of socio-economic integration and development by asking whether or not corruption is indeed needed in Western Africa. To that, a thematic or content analytical method was adopted. The study anchored its theoretical foundation on Frustration-Aggression Theory. The findings amongst others showed that, - Indeed corruption is dangerous for any nations socio-economic development but a comparative analogy of the Nigeria's socio-economic development under a period that it were seen as one of the most corrupt nation in Africa, and what we have at present under President Muhammed Buhari, and some other countries such as Ghana, Zambia etc, gives a clear picture that if well viewed, corruption is indeed a “necessary evil”. We therefore, recommend thus, that efforts to curb corruption should be intensified and be made more effective and not to cut across all spheres of life because, at some point in the life of a nation, a bit of corruption is needed for an effective regional integration and socio-economic development.

Keywords: *Corruption, Socio-Economic Development*



Impact of Personnel Appraisal in Enhancing Employee's Performance in Nigerian Public Sector: a Granger Causality Approach

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Abstract

The research paper vividly takes a look at the impact of personnel appraisal in enhancing employee's performance in the Nigerian Public Sector, using Nigeria Port Authority as a case study. The paper makes use of both primary and secondary data and granger causality test was adopted as the estimation techniques. For the Primary data, questionnaires were distributed to 120 staffs of Nigerian Port Authority and the data was then modified using the coding system to make it a grouped data and the secondary data adopt the use of a model and granger causality test was used to analyse the model. However, the objectives of the paper is to determine whether the objectives of organizations be jointly set by subordinates and superiors for better performance outcome, to verify if open personnel appraisal have a positive effect on organizational performance and to also examine whether personnel appraisal enhance employee's performance in public sector in Nigeria. The paper is an improvement of many other paper in the field of personnel management appraisal because no paper or study has make use of questionnaire analysis and Econometrics analysis. Moreover, the result of the granger causality test shows that this is a bi-directional relationship from Personnel Appraisal to Employee's Performance in Nigerian Public Sector and from Employee's Performance in Nigerian Public Sector to Personnel Appraisal, which implies one causes the other to react. Therefore the paper concludes and recommends that personnel appraisal is very impactful not only in training and development, but ensuring that the effectiveness of organization comes to the fore through achieving good results in all its ramifications especially with bias in Nigeria and that to be able to obtain a reliable appraisal of the employee, supervisors should make it a point of making periodic notes on each of the persons to be appraised. This is because, if one waits till the end of the period to do the appraisal, the tendency will be to forget some rather important positive or negative behaviour the appraise showed in the course of the period.

Keywords: *Personnel appraisal, Management performance and Development*

Boko Haram (BH) Insurgency and its Implications on Small and Medium Enterprises in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Small and Medium Enterprises are the forces that enhance the development of every society, as such, any threats to its operations will impact negatively on the society. The paper reviewed the implications of Boko Haram (BH) insurgency on Small and Medium Enterprises in Borno State. The study specifically reviewed seventeen available existing literatures on the Boko Haram insurgency activities. The study discovered that the major implication of Boko-Haram insurgency includes; the destruction of Small and Medium Enterprises and will result in another crisis in the society. Small and Medium Enterprises by implication lost its international trade network because co-traders as it is in the case of Maiduguri the Borno State capital has lost it all customers abroad, especially from the neighboring countries they share a border with. The study recommended that security is everybody's business; however, Nigerians, government, the international community and other related organizations should do more to end the crises by providing adequate security. Hence, Small and Medium Enterprise operators/entrepreneurs need to step up in strategizing security threats to avert losing the entire enterprises to the hand of the terrorist. By implication, losing the company will lead to frustration to all employees of the enterprises. In conclusion, Boko-Haram is a deadly terror group that destroys anything on their way including SMEs in Borno State this brings the economic activities to a standstill.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Small, and Medium Enterprises, Borno State and Insurgency*

Financial Literacy and Small Scale Business Performance in a Contemporary Nigeria: the Women Entrepreneurs in Perspective

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Abstract

The paper examined the relationship between financial literacy and business performance among small scale women entrepreneurs in Gombe. From a population of 21,624, a sample size of 198 respondents were drawn with the aid of Yamane formular. Questionnaire was the instrument used for the collection of data and analyses were carried out using descriptive statistics. A simple regression analysis was carried out to determine (statically) the relationship between variables. A maximum score of 10 was allotted to individual with higher financial literacy or better business performance and vice versa. Scoring high on the financial literacy front, shows that targeted respondents are largely financial literates; indicating that on the average, they have performed relatively well in terms of business performance. The relationship analysis documents a positive relationship between financial literacy and the performance of small scale women entrepreneurs in Gombe. However, a more collaborated efforts is expected from the State's Ministries of Women affairs/social welfare and Commerce in conjunction with other relevant stakeholders to organize periodic financial literacy training for women entrepreneurs to further enable them make informed decisions on investment, diversification and risk taking (among others).

Keywords: *Business performance, Women entrepreneurs, Financial literacy, Investment, Diversification, Risk-taking.*



Potential Roles of Industrial Clusters in Economic Diversification in Nigeria

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Abstract

For decades, Nigerian economy depends on the oil sector as major source of foreign exchange earnings, but crash in the price of oil at international market made economic diversification a front-burner issue. The purpose of this chapter contribution is to explore the potential roles of industrial clusters in Economic Diversification in Nigeria. The paper adopt a critical discourse analysis, while sourcing the required data from scholarly articles and policy documents on clusters development and diversification. The generated non-numerical data were subjected to content analysis. It was found that clusters development has inherent potential for accelerating Nigeria's quest for economic diversification. The potential benefits of clusters include development of strong industrial base, growth in GDP, import substitution, export promotion, food self-sufficiency, spin-offs, urbanization, agglomeration, employment opportunities, infrastructural enhancement, poverty reduction and improved wellness of the citizens. This paper provides a sustainable approach for economic diversification through clusters development. The findings arising from this theoretical paper need to be strengthened with empirical investigation/testing. The paper concludes with far-reaching recommendation that, the three levels of Government in Nigeria need to embrace clusters development in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria in the face of dwindling oil revenue.

Keywords: *Industrial Clusters, Economic Diversification, Nigeria*



Exploring the Potentials of Ecotourism Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development in Tourist Communities in Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the potentials of ecotourism entrepreneurship as a mechanism for sustainable development in tourist communities in Nigeria. The paper adopts a qualitative research method reviewing scholarly articles, texts and relevant internet resources on the subject matter. The sourced materials and relevant numerical data on tourism in selected African countries were critically analysed using critical discourse analysis (CDA) on the basis of which judgmental conclusion was made. Although previous studies found that ecotourism has provided employment opportunities, provide access to wealth creation and improve infrastructural facilities in the host communities. The present study found that Nigeria's tourism sector has poor contribution to gross domestic product (GDP), employment opportunities, capital investment and foreign exchange earnings compared to other African countries. The results of this paper support the need for ecotourism development to in order to create employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths, increase revenues for the host communities and conserve natural endowments in various parts of Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Nigeria, Tourism, Suitable Development*

Establishing a Nexus between Globalization and Transnational Crime in Africa: Challenges, and Policy Intervention

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Abstract

This paper examines a nexus between globalization and transnational crimes with respect to African countries. It conceives globalization to be the arrival of the world into post modern traits of industrialization, urbanization, mass communication, and mobilization of society where computers, virtual communities, interactive communication and fluidity or movement in and out become increasingly dominant. On the other hand, transnational crime are those crimes that incorporates all forms of illicit activity that crosses border, including both international and organized terrorist groups. In addition, it encapsulates the internationalization of crimes as precipitated by globalization with respect to movements of goods or services, to financial system where criminals exploit the weak porous border system, and aided by both regional and international free trade policies to commit criminal activities. Some of which include smuggling, money laundering, narcotics trade, waste disposal hazards, human rights abuses and other crimes that support terrorist activities. Further, it identifies the pervasive nature of the nexus as evidenced in violence, personal security, reduced life expectancy, fostering of addiction, traffic in persons, and pornography. Three theoretical explanations of modernization, world system and ecological have been reviewed and adopts the world system as a theoretical framework because it addressed how historically Africa found itself into such system created by globalization through capitalism thus producing crime across nations due to polarization of classes and inequalities. Conclusively, some responses of African countries to the menace have been highlighted which include challenges posed by both internal and external actors. It recommends the enforcement of existing laws, both national and international, or regional, as well as enactment of additional ones to mend some leakages, and suggests further concerted collaboration by African countries via political will of leaders in order to curve transnational crimes pose by the global changes.

Keywords: *Globalization, Urbanization, Mass communication, Mobilization*

Production and Sensory Evaluation of Homemade Drinks from Ginger and Tiger Nut for Introduction into the Nigerian Hospitality Market

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Abstract

Guinea corn, ginger roots and tiger nuts are widely used for their acclaimed nutritional and health values by many families in Nigeria. Guinea corn is processed into snacks and beverage drink. Ginger is widely used as spice in meals and drinks while tiger nut is preferably used as enrichment or enhancement in drinks. However, some have combined both ginger and tiger nut as an enrichment in drinks locally served at ceremonies. The popularity of drink made from these commodities in communities, especially in Northern Nigeria suggests that they can offer an excellent choice to persons from other parts of the country when professionally processed. In view of their cheap availability and potential for healthy living which is the main goal of the hospitality industry, a research into establishing the likeness for drinks from ginger and tiger nut with a view to commercializing the drinks is justifiable. Three samples of drink consisting of Guinea corn – ginger drink, Guinea corn – tiger nut drink and Guinea corn – ginger – tiger nut drink were produced, bottled and served to a 60-member taste panel made of three groups of 20 each drawn from the three major ethnic groups in Nigeria, namely, Hausa, Yoruba and Igbo. The drinks were served chilled during lunch but on different occasions to the different ethnic groups. The respondents were asked to rate the qualities of the samples on a 9-point bipolar scale ranging from 1 (Dislike Very Much) – 9 (Like Very Much) based on sweetness, tartness and aroma. Data collected were analyzed by One Way ANOVA to establish the relationship between the different ethnic groups. Results show that the panelists like Guinea corn – Ginger – Tiger nut drink very much, but like much the Guinea corn – Ginger drink and Guinea corn – Tiger nut drink. No significant difference was established among the different ethnic groups. It is recommended that drink made from a combination of guinea corn, ginger and tiger nut should be produced and marketed in larger quantity at functions, events and transit restaurants along major routes. In addition, the shelf life should be enhanced to allow for long term marketing of the product.

Keywords: *Homemade drink, Commercialization, Marketing, Hospitality*

An Assessment of Working Capital Management on Performance of Nigerian Listed Petroleum Firms

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Abstract

In this study, we empirically investigate the effect of working capital management on performance of Nigeria listed Petroleum firms. We hypothesize that Working capital management does not have significant influence on the financial profitability of Nigerian quoted petroleum companies. Our data set consist of petroleum firms listed in the Nigeria Stock Exchange for the period 2010-2015. Using Panel regression analysis, results indicate that the cash conversion cycle and all its major components; namely, inventory turnover in days, payable turnover in days and receivable turnover in days – are associated with the firm's profitability though some strongly does while others partially does. The results of this study should be of great importance to managers and major stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and financial analysts.

Keywords: *Working Capital Management; Profitability; Empirical*



Education: an Instrument Towards Economic Diversification in Africa

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Abstract

Education is an essential ingredient for the transformation of every human society. It is life. All aspects of education, contribute to the economic, social, political, aesthetic, cultural, scientific and technological development of all civilizations. Identifying new opportunities for economic diversification of Africa cannot be attained without education. The ancient Egyptians used hieroglyphic writing as a form of education to transform their society. The Babylonians, Assyrians and peoples of ancient Mesopotamia used cuneiform system of writing to develop their environment. The ancient Igbo of Nigeria used Nsibidi script to develop their democratic and egalitarian societies. The Vai Script of Liberia was used for human progress in that epoch of ancient Liberia. Today education becomes the circumambulation tool for sustainable development. This paper examines how education can be used to meet up the thirst and quest of Africa to develop like the Asian Tigres. The multidisciplinary approach, use of journal articles, newspapers, magazines, oral interview is applied as the method of research. The way forward is that education should be adequately financed by government and non – governmental organization. The curriculum needs to be reviewed to suit the African reality, the need to train and retrain teaches to meet up with current best practices Worldwide etc.

Keywords: *Education, Development, Economic Diversification.*



Good Governance: Pancea Towards Sustainable Economic Diversification in Twenty-First Century Africa

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Abstract

Economic diversification in any given country can never be achieved in bad governance. Human and material resources are essential ingredients towards sustainable development in all aspects of human endeavor. Areas of economic diversification are enshrined in people and nature's gift. This can only be achieved through good governance. Despite the need to identify new areas, if the administrations of such areas are poorly or inadequately handled by government (s) in power, sustainability in the economic realm is bound to flop. It is in the light of this that this paper researches into the possibilities of new areas for rapid economic diversification and how sound, reliable, consistent, corrupt free governance can achieve and sustain these for generations yet unborn. The methodology applied here includes use of journal articles, newspapers, magazines, multi-disciplinary approach, oral interview etc. The way forward is to intensify irrigational farming by constructing dams across the continent, agricultural development, improvement on women empowerment, a new outlook towards industrial revolution, energy sector development, financing entrepreneurial schemes, peace and security studies, women – in – science – technology education; tourism, cross fertilization of ideas continentally; issues in climate change for environmental sustainability, business tactics for success, and a whole lot more.

Keywords: *Good Governance Bad Governance, Economic Diversification, Sustainable Development.*



Rethinking Education in Nigeria: the Challenges of 21st Century Learning Society


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Abstract

This paper stresses the need for Nigeria to review its education policy to reflect the demands of 21st century education especially in the area of curriculum development. The post-colonial education curriculum adopted by educational institutions in Nigeria seems to be deficient, hence inadequate to provide the skills and competencies required in today's economic community. The 21st century education emphasizes skills and competencies such as critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, innovation, collaboration and communication. The paper anchors its strength on the need to respond to the social and economic needs of students and society in the 21st century, and to align with countries whose economy is being driven by the 21st century education. The transition from textbook-driven education to competency-based education being urged is expected to provide Nigeria with the desired outcome in its quest to participate in the 21st century knowledge-based economy.

Keywords: *Curriculum development, 21st Century education, Skills and competencies, Text-book driven education, Competency-based education.*



Perception of the Girl-Child Education by the Parents: a Study of Bayara Community

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Abstract

This study aims at examining parents' perception of the girl-child education in Bayara Community in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State, Nigeria. Data on parents' perception of the girl-child education were gathered from the field survey for this purpose. Information gathered reveals that 80.8 per cent of the parents in Bayara Community see the education of the girl-child as necessary. The study also reveals that 66.7 per cent of parents in Bayara preferred to train their female children to tertiary level of educations. Furthermore, 62.5 per cent of parents disagreed to the fact that male-child education is more important than the girl-child education. The paper concluded based on the data gathered from the field that parents in Bayara community have positive attitude toward the education of the girl-child as against the popular believe that most parents in northern Nigeria have negative attitude toward the girl-child education.

Keywords: *Perception, Education, Girl-Child, Attitude, Parent.*



Exploring Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Towards Food Hygiene among Students in Aminu Saleh College of Education Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

There have been several reports of outbreaks of food poisoning in schools in recent times. Most of these Outbreaks were attributed to non-adherence to hygiene practices by the people of the school. It is argued that, students do not practice food hygiene because either they have little or no knowledge in food hygiene or because of poor exposure of implications food poisoning condition at school. This study was concentrated on the practices of food hygiene in the school among students who are future people in the community. The purpose of this study therefore was to explore food hygiene knowledge, practices and attitudes regarding handling of leftover foods, cross contamination and personal hygiene, hospitality of students of tertiary institution. Questionnaires and focus group interviews were used to collect data. The result was analyses using deductions and SPSS version 21.0 for windows. Findings revealed that, majority of students had knowledge regarding handling leftover food, cross contamination and personal hygiene. There were, however, deficiencies in food hygiene practices and attitudes due to complacency, time, poverty and peer pressure.

Keywords: *Food, Hygiene, Food poisoning, Students Training and practices*

A Comparative Study on Causes of Teacher Attrition in Public and Private Secondary Schools in Ondo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Previous works on causes of teacher attrition in secondary schools have been predominantly qualitative and phenomenological. This paper, predicated by the Herzberg's two-factor theory however, compared the causes of teacher attrition in public and private secondary schools using descriptive design of a survey type and focusing on the extrinsic and intrinsic conditions of the teaching profession. The population consisted of all the professional teachers in the 304 public and over 285 private secondary schools in Ondo State as at 2013/2014 academic session. 15 public secondary schools and 15 private secondary schools were purposively selected across the 18 Local Government Areas of the state, and 5 teachers with not less than 5 years teaching experience were purposively selected in each school to make 75 teachers in public and 75 in private secondary schools. Three research questions and one hypothesis were raised and tested. The instrument for gathering data for the study was a 35-item researcher developed and validated questionnaire titled "Causes of Teacher Attrition in Secondary Schools Descriptive Questionnaire (TASSDQ) with a reliability coefficient of $r = 0.69$. Findings show that the causes of attrition in schools irrespective of the proprietorship include irregular/non-payment of salaries and fringe benefits, stressful teaching tasks, poor public perception about teaching, and employment of non-professionals, among others. However, unsatisfactory salary is not a cause of teacher attrition in public secondary schools whereas it stands as a major cause in private secondary schools. Also, findings reveal a significant difference in the causes of teacher attrition between public and private secondary schools ($t(148) = 1.196; >.05$). Given these findings, the recommendation is that the proprietors and principals of secondary schools should evolve a management strategy that enhances the dignity of teachers through the provision of such opportunities for intrinsic and extrinsic conditions as feelings of responsibility, challenge, recognition, and effectiveness in the remuneration system.

Keywords: *Teacher attrition, Public secondary schools, Private secondary schools, Extrinsic conditions, Intrinsic conditions.*

Effects of Cutting Speed and Depth of Cut on Surface Roughness (RA) of Aisi 1027 Steel in Turning Operation

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Abstract

The study was carried out to evaluate the effects of cutting speed and depth of cut on surface roughness (Ra) of AISI 1027 steel in turning operation. The Experimental samples of AISI 1027 Steel were turned on E3N-01 lathe machine using machining parameters of 40mpm, 50mpm and 60mpm for cutting speed (Cs), 0.5mm, 1.0mm and 1.5mm for depth of cut (Dc) and a feed rate (Fr) of 0.120mm/rev. The surface roughness of the turned samples were afterwards determined with the aid of Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) and the results which range between 1.0167 μ m and 11.9843 μ m. The maximum Ra values of 6.4443 μ m, 11.6069 μ m and 7.4536 μ m were obtained a cutting speed of 40mpm and the minimum Ra values of 1.2456 μ m, 3.3303 μ m and 2.5806 μ m were obtained at cutting speed of 60mpm. Similarly, the maximum Ra values of 7.0532 μ m, 5.8058 μ m and 4.1229 μ m were obtained at the mid value of Dc (1.0mm) and the minimum Ra values of 6.4443 μ m, 1.7731 μ m and 1.2456 μ m were obtained at 05mm. The results were subjected to statistical analysis using analysis of variance (ANOVA) as a statistical tool at 95% confidence interval ($p=0.05$). The results showed that the significant value (p value) for cutting speed is 0.036 which is less than 0.05 ($p=0.036<0.05$). Similarly, the p value for depth of cuts 0.403 which is greater than the p value of 0.05. This implies that the surface roughness increases with increase in cutting speed statistically and vice versa. Similarly, the p value for depth of cut is 0.403 which are greater than the p value of 0.05. This, therefore, depict insignificant changes in surface roughness with increase in the values of this parameter ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: *Cutting speed, Depth of cut, Mild steel, Surface roughness and Turning.*

Moral Decadence and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria: Prospects of the Catholic Integral Human Development Approach

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Abstract

This paper investigated the extent to which moral decadence impeded sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Three research questions guided the study. 600 civil servants participated in the study with 87% response rate. The instrument for data collection was a questionnaire on corrupt practices, violent crimes and social injustice. The reliability of the instrument was established at 0.6 using Cronbach Alpha. Mean, frequency distribution and simple bar chart were used for data analysis. The results of the mean score for corrupt practices, violent crimes and social injustice were 3, 2.6 and 2.5 respectively. The study thus concluded that moral decadent variables impeded sustainable development in Nigeria. Based on the results of the findings, the study recommended an adoption of integral human development approach which entails integration and interaction of the economic, moral, spiritual, social, cultural and political dimensions of development, in order to ensure sustainable and authentic human flourishing and well-being of persons and the society at large.

Keywords: *Economic, Development, Moral, Integral, Human, Sustainable.*



Potential of Soyabeans Seasoning with Garlic and Ginger Spices for Sustainable Health in Bauchi State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed the use of soya bean in enhancing ginger and garlic seasoning in food production for healthy eating. The objectives of the research was to; produce soya bean seasoning enhanced with ginger and garlic, to produce dishes using enhanced soya bean seasonings for sensory evaluation to taste for acceptability and to review the health benefits of soya bean seasoning with ginger and garlic. The study adopted both survey and experimental research using a purposive random sampling in getting the data. The population of the study was made of the sensory evaluators drawn from among the staff and students of Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, and chefs from selected hotels in Bauchi, Bauchi State. A random sampling was used where fifty (50) sensory evaluators were selected, comprising 25 persons from the polytechnic community and 25 men and women from the hotels as respondents. The study used dried soya beans, ginger, and garlic as sample A, B, and C respectively. Both descriptive statistics and One – Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze the data. The result of the study indicated that soya bean – ginger seasoning differs from soya bean – garlic and soya bean – ginger – garlic seasonings at $P = 0.717$ and $0.148 > 0.05$ but soya bean – garlic seasoning shows no significant difference from soya bean – ginger – garlic seasoning at $P = 0.024 < 0.05$. soya beans + ginger pepper soup differs with Soya bean + ginger + garlic pepper soup at $P = 0.717$ and $0.148 > 0.05$. Soya bean + garlic jollof rice differs with Soya bean + ginger jollof rice with $P = 0.717 > 0.05$. However soya beans + ginger jollof rice and Soya bean + ginger + garlic jollof rice seasoning shows no significant difference from soya bean – ginger – garlic seasoning at $P = 0.024 < 0.05$. Soya bean+ ginger + garlic mixed vegetables and Soya bean + ginger mixed vegetables differs at $P = 0.148$ while Soya bean+ ginger + garlic mixed vegetables and Soya bean + garlic mixed vegetables has no significant difference with $P = 0.024 < 0.05$. The study has opened up more avenues for exploiting the numerous health benefits of soy bean, ginger and garlic therefore recommend that; families and commercial hospitality enterprises should adopt and incorporate soya bean enhanced seasonings into their exquisite cuisine and processing of these seasonings should be done under good hygienic condition to avoid contamination because they easily attract germs.

Keywords: *Seasoning, Soya beans, Garlic, Ginger Spices and Sustainable Health*

Determinants of Financial Reporting Quality: Evidence from Listed Agriculture and Natural Resources Firms in Nigeria


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Abstract

This paper investigated the determinants of financial reporting quality in listed Agriculture and Natural Resources firms in Nigeria. Owing to the widespread advocacy to diversify the Nigerian economy, the choice of the Agriculture and Natural Resources sector, being a prospective mainstay of the economy is necessary, so that investors and other stakeholders will understand the financial reporting practices in the sector. The study using a correlation research design examined specific firm attributes and corporate governance determinants of financial reporting in the listed Agriculture and Natural Resources firms in Nigeria, from 2008-2015. The study employed the use regression analysis which showed a positive significant relationship between firm age, audit committee independence and financial reporting quality, proxied by discretionary accruals. Leverage and financial reporting quality however revealed a negative but significant association. It is recommended that managers of firms in the Agriculture and Natural Resources sectors finance their operations from more of non debt instruments, so as to ensure quality accounting numbers. Regulators should review upwards the number of non executive independent directors in the audit committee, and ensure strictly compliance to the letter.

Keywords: *Financial reporting quality, Firm age, Firm leverage, Audit committee independence, Audit committee size.*



Culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Nigeria


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Abstract

Cultural activities constitute an integral part of human existence. And as man struggles to attain the level of development defined as enhancement of his standard of living, culture cannot be relegated to the background in view of its role in fostering sustainable development. However, culture-centred development has never been seriously considered in several parts of Nigeria. And within the context of man's activities on the environment, much care is needed to strike a balance between meeting the needs of this generation without necessarily jeopardizing the opportunities of the future generation which sustainable development entails. Thus, the paper highlights the essence of integrating culture into man's efforts to promote sustainable development. The centrality of culture in the overall effort at ensuring sustainable development in terms of funding and policy mechanism remains the focal point of sustainable development in Nigeria. The focus of this paper is on "culture, Tourism and Sustainable Development in Nigeria". Qualitative Approach was adopted in the conduct of this research. The findings confirmed that culture is central to sustainable development.

Keywords: *Culture, Sustainable Development, Policy Mechanism, Standard of living.*



Managing Customers' Service, Expectation and Satisfaction in Hotel Industry: a Case of Selected Hotels in Katsina Metropolis

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Abstract

Customer are the most important component of a hotel, customer satisfaction is what keeps a hotel going and thriving day after day, week after week, and year after year. Every good hotelier understands that to make sure customers come back again and again. The lack of good management of customer expectation service that term to ruin down the establishment, so the research tends to explore way of managing customer expectation service in hotel industry. The study has the following objective; to evaluate how customers service can affect customer expectation and satisfaction, to determine how customer expectation influence customers satisfaction, to assess how customer Complaint affect customer expectation and satisfaction and to evaluate the effect of service recovery on customer expectation and satisfaction. The study population will be hotels in Katsina metropolis, targeted population of 150 respondents. Both questionnaire and interview will be used for the purpose of this research to gather data. The data will be analyze using the inferential statistics where descriptive will be used and regression for the purpose of responding to the hypothesis. Results will be presented through the use of Statistical charts and tables while conclusion and recommendations be made for policy, practice and for the academia for further research.

Keywords: *Customer, Hotel, Satisfaction, Service and Expectation*



Evaluating the Influence of Service Quality on Customers Satisfaction of Small Hotels in Bauchi

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Abstract

Quality of a product (or service) may be observed as its features by means of which certain needs of customers are satisfied. Moreover, customer satisfaction is one of the leading indicators of successful performance in the hotel sector. Many hotels today tend to increase their investments with the aim of improving service quality and perceived value for guests in order to achieve better customer satisfaction. This study is aimed at determining the relationship between service quality dimensions and customer satisfaction. Purposive random sampling was used based on the convenient for researchers in gaining information from respondents. Structured questionnaire was used as an instrument where 150 respondents were engaged in the study but only 112 filled and returned their questionnaire which became the unit of analysis of this research. Correlation was used to test the relationship between service quality dimensions and customer's satisfaction and meanwhile, the hypothesis were tested using regression analysis. The result shows that Reliability and Customers' Satisfaction were not positively and significantly associated ($r=0.024$, $p=0.805$), Assurance and Customers' Satisfaction were positively and significantly associated ($r=0.798$, $p=0.000$), Tangibility and Customers' Satisfaction were positively and significantly associated ($r=0.447$, $p=0.000$), Empathy and Customers' Satisfaction were positively and significantly associated ($r=0.425$, $p=0.000$). And finally Responsiveness and Customers' Satisfaction were positively and significantly associated ($r=0.918$, $p=0.000$). Therefore based on the findings it was recommended that hotel managers should place importance on significant predictors of guest satisfaction such as; empathy, responsiveness, assurance and tangibility for policy and practice.

Keywords: *Service quality, Customer satisfaction, Hotel, Bauchi*

Revitalizing Technology-Based Teaching for Economy Diversification: Current Issues and Challenges in Sokoto State University, Nigeria

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Abstract

Recent studies proclaim a strong relationship between technology-based teaching and quality education. Furthermore, quality education has been revealed by many authors as one of the road map to economy diversification and recovery. However, despite much emphasis made by these studies; despite the presence of numerous open software applications on the Internet; and despite much effort put by the federal government of Nigeria in the provision of modern technology devices to high institutions of learning, only few academic staff often integrate technology in their classroom instruction. With this problem noticed in Sokoto State University, the study seeks to investigate the current issues and challenges towards the integration of technology in teaching by academic staff. Self-designed inventories were used for the study, hosting a sample size of 170 academic staff, who were selected using simple random sampling, from a population of 302. Five statistical tools of descriptive statistics, one sample t-test, two-way between subjects Analysis of Variance, multiple regression analysis, and one-way between subjects Multivariate Analysis of Variance were employed in the analysis of data. Preliminary analysis depicts low score (24.9 points) on technology integration among the academic staff, with a significant difference noted on gender and faculty. Findings of the study also indicate negative attitude and low technology among the academic staff as the major challenges inhibiting technology integration in teaching. Further findings proclaim significant difference in gender on staffs' attitude and technology literacy, with female academic staff reported to have negative attitude and lower technology literacy than their male counterpart. Other findings revealed a unique significant contribution in the prediction of technology integration, with technology literacy rated as the major contributing factor ($\beta = .456$; $p = .027$). Based on these findings, the study recommends the need to revitalize technology integration into teaching in Sokoto State University for effective economy diversification.

Keywords: *Technology Integration; Technology-Based Teaching; Economy diversification*

Irrigation Agriculture for Sustainable Development of Africa in the 21st Century: a Case Study of North Western Nigeria

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Abstract

Africa like her nearest neighbor, the Asia is made up of vast areas of arid, semi arid and deserts regions with hash climatic condition, with little or no rainfall. This many a times affect Agricultural productivity in one way or the other thereby affecting food needs, food security, economic growth and development of the region. Having realizing this many Africans government, private agencies and individuals are embarking on irrigation Agriculture, especially in areas blessed with flowing waters aquifers and alluvial deposits of fertile soils, in order to argument losses during rainy seasons, provide food needs, employment and income to the masses on sustainable basis. This is the basis upon which this paper is intended to look at how irrigation agriculture could contribute to the sustainable economic growth and development of Africa, with a particular reference to the North Western part of Nigeria. In this paper questionnaire will be administered after which the data will be subjected to SPSS for analysis and discussions. Secondary data will source from journals, textbooks and internet. Lastly possible suggestions and recommendations would be made.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Economic growth, Sustainable development, irrigation, Food Security.*



Constitutional and Relevance of Traditional Rulers in Curbing Security Challenges in 21st Century Nigeria; a Tetfund Sponsored Empirical Research

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Abstract

All the post military constitutions of the federal republic of Nigeria i.e the 1979 constitution and its successor, the present 1999 constitution did not recognize the role of traditional rulers in curbing security challenges in Nigeria. Before the advent of colonialism to present Nigeria, various pre-colonial societies were having an effective conflict management under the traditional institutions. Though different in their political form of leadership, the then Yoruba kingdoms, Hausa emirates and the Igbo republicanism had in common a system of conflict prevention, management and resolution. This was also obtainable in other minorities existing in all the area of the Niger. There were security challenges but not as overwhelming as it is today. The exclusion of the traditional rulers in security issues may be partly beamed. Traditional rulers have always been call upon to participate in the security of the nation, but they have no constitutional provision which clearly spell, out their legal jurisdiction. This has made the traditional rulers handicapped in their effort to curb security challenges in their area (wards, districts, chiefdoms, emirates etc) because they are operating within the caprices of the executive.

Keywords: *Traditional rulers, Securities challenges, 21st Century, Tetfund*

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: *Going concern, Cost implication, Economic development, Insurgence, Mono economic*

Comparative Effects of Noni® Juice and Maggot as Supplementary Diets on the Performance of Catfish (*Clariasgariepinus*)

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Abstract

This experiment was carried out to investigate the comparative effect of Noni® juice and maggot as supplementary diets on the performance of catfish (*clariasgariepinus*) were investigated using 308 juveniles catfish of six weeks of age and was acclimatized for two weeks. Four experimental diets were formulated designated as T_A, T_B, T_C and T_D with the control (T_A) having no maggot and Noni® juice supplement, T_B contain coppen® and 2% maggot, T_C contain coppen® and 6.0ml of Noni® juice, and T_D contain coppen® and 3.0ml of Noni® juice. Four groups of 77 juveniles' catfish each in a tank were assigned to the four diets in a completely randomized design with each fish serving as a replicate. The result shows that fish fed with control diet had lower ($p < 0.05$) final weight (149g) than those fed supplemented with maggot, T_B (175g) and supplemented with 3.0ml of Noni® juice, T_D (234g) but higher ($p > 0.05$) than those fed supplemented with 6.0ml of Noni® juice. The control diet also had the lower ($p < 0.05$) survival rate (80%) than those fed supplemented with maggot (93.9%), 6.0ml of Noni® juice (92.2%) and 3.0ml of Noni® juice. The result also indicated that relative carcass weight were also affected by dietary supplemented with Noni® juice (6.0 and 3.0ml) which had higher value ($p < 0.05$) than control and diet supplemented with maggot. It was concluded that Noni® juice can be supplemented in the diet of catfish up to 3.0ml (1.5ml in the morning and the evening).

Keywords: *Catfish, Maggot, Noni juice, Coppen Performance Characteristics.*

Import Restriction in Nigeria: how Far has it Gone in Achieving the Stated Objectives?

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Abstract

This paper examined the benefits of imports restriction for a country with the objective of analyze the extent to which Nigeria's restrictive policy has gone in realizing such benefits. The paper makes reference to the available literatures and statistical figures based on the performance of the key sectors of the economy before and after the implementation of the policy. The paper discovered that the results of the policy are mixed as per as the attainment of the above stated objectives is concern. The policy is fruitful for the development of agricultural sector as indicated by the rate of growth of the sector but retards the manufacturing sector as evidenced by a decline in its share of GDP due largely to the difficulty of sourcing foreign exchange to import the required capital and intermediate goods. The policy worsened unemployment currently but this is likely to be reversed in the medium and long runs as agricultural sector, the larger employer of labour, respond positively. But improving balance of payment has still remains a challenge because of the need to import capital and intermediate goods required by the manufacturing and construction sectors. Higher prices of locally made products make them highly uncompetitive with the result that import of finished product is still on the increase. Therefore, for the policy to yield the desired results there is need for the provision of input subsidy, effective marketing plans, guaranteed price and funding of the entire value-chain in the agricultural sector. Also, the monetary authority should make foreign exchange more available and measures should be taken further to narrow the gap between the official and the black market exchange rates. Temporary selective protection should be adopted rather than general protection approach.

Keywords: *Import restriction, Foreign exchange, Employment, Food security and Local industry*

Education, Self-Reliance and Sustainable Development in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa often rely on foreign aid to finance their budgets. This practice is likely to have a negative impact on the development of the region, especially where the donors often dictate the terms under which the funds are spent. In some cases, funds received are sometimes expropriated; leading inevitably to such funds being spent on frivolous projects whose values are hardly related to the actual projects on the ground. There is room for the sub-Saharan Africa to improve its economic policies if the choice of self-reliance is given a primary focus in the region's scheme of development. Self-reliance is defined here in terms a people's pride in their intellectual and material resources and their efforts in tapping these resources in order to meet their needs and aspirations. Foreign assistance becomes a supplementary to these efforts but not a replacement of what the people are capable of doing. It is argued that self-reliance becomes effective only when consideration is given to quality education, which emphasises such intellectual competencies as creative thinking, critical thinking, collaboration and problem-solving. These competencies provide the people with the resources to create and defend their identity.

Keywords: *Self-reliance, Sustainable development, Foreign aid, Intellectual resources, Sub-Saharan region*



The Construction of Gender in Development Work of International NGOs and Local Initiatives in Ghana: Understanding Normative Frameworks through Studying Life Realities

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Abstract

Socially privileged roles often define and confine the gender roles available to women and men and they differ between and within geographical regions, cultural zones and life stages. Gender roles are inextricably linked with gender relations and have an impact on such areas as access to and ownership of resources such as land, animals and material assets; inheritance rights and decision-making possibilities. The constitution and set-up of gender roles and relations are targeted within 'Gender programming' in International Development often engaging with those roles and relations that uphold, support or quietly accept social discrimination against women. Various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)– both local and international – as well as International Organisations (IOs) have identified Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment as ways of overcoming social discrimination against women. These form the overall aim of 'gender projects' often envisioned through changes in social behaviour (Cornwall and Rivas 2015). The understanding of accepted gender roles and relations varies, though, as well as ideas on how these should change (see e.g. Butler 2007, Okome 2003). The main assumption of this PhD, linking to what other authors have identified as problematic (cf. Gujit and Shah's edited volume 1998), entails that gender within International Development is too often thought of in Eurocentric terms rendering interventions less meaningful conducted in non-European contexts. Some authors criticize identical development standards for all women (within the UN Decade of Women for example) informed by “ideals and norms of Western feminism” (cf. Okome 2003: 89). Thus, understanding local Ghanaian conceptions of gender roles and relations as exhibited by community members being beneficiaries of a development project targeting gender, is deemed essential in this research and the focus of the current fieldwork in Ghana of the PhD researcher. This research aims to contribute to advancing knowledge and our understanding of gender roles and relations in the context of international development in two main areas. First, it adds to an academic as well as an international policy debate, which looks at the critique of how development aid projects are constituted discussing a perceived tension between cultural specificities and themes carrying universal validity such as social justice for both women and men. Second, this research contributes to closing the knowledge gap regarding the impact and practical reality of gender projects.

Keywords: *Gender roles, Women's empowerment and Non-Governmental Organisations*

Harmonic Mitigation for Three Phase Voltage Source Inverter Using Sinusoidal Pulse Width Modulation Technique

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Abstract

The proliferation of power electronics, and most switch mode application devices, harmonics plays a significant role due to non-linearity condition of any switching scheme applied. The reasonable losses usually occur as a result of the mode of switching ON and OFF frequently. This report is aimed to investigate the approach used to design Pulsed Width Modulation (PWM) for three phase inverter using modulation techniques faded in order to decrease the total harmonic distortion (THD) of load current. The THD value can be reduced by eliminating the harmonics that are not required. The harmonics elimination pulse width modulation (HEPWM) to the three phase inverter is a modified method of removing such harmonics and reducing switching losses and other losses so that a pure sinusoidal voltage output waveform can be achieved. The analysis of SPWM technique and harmonic elimination is simulated using MATLAB/Simulink model in order to verify the design. The HEPWM inverter is then compared with sinusoidal PWM modulation technique (SPWM) inverter that has similar switching performance to determine the advantage of HEPWM technique over SPWM technique. Simulation results obtained with the proposed technique proven to satisfy the current harmonic limit of IEEE 519-2014 harmonic standard.

Keywords: *Total harmonic distortion, Pulse width modulation, IGBT, MATLAB and Analysis*



Culture, Technology and Sustainable Development in Nigeria


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Abstract

The effects of technology underlie early twenty-first century global challenges. Since the age of enlightenment, technology has offered the promise of a better world through the elimination of disease and material improvements to standards of living. On the other hand, resource extraction, emissions of dangerous materials, and pollution of air, water, and soil have created irreversible damage to the biosphere. While the future might promise a vast acceleration of technological innovation “the scale and impact of environment degradation may reflect this vast acceleration as well. A related painful paradox is that, despite the ongoing technological revolution, the majority of the world population still lives in abject poverty with inadequate food, housing, and energy, plagued by illness that could be easily cured if clean water and simple drugs were made available. Fortunately a significant number of former developing countries are now on the threshold of development, helped by technology transfer and technological innovations that have benefited large parts of their populations. Some countries, such as China, India, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and, to a certain extent, Brazil, have followed their own technological trajectories. However, Africa, is yet to follow sooth because of the inability to develop culture based technology. The focus of this paper is on “Culture, Technology and Sustainable Development in Nigeria”. Qualitative approach was adopted as method of data collection and analysis. The finds agree with the fact that every technology that is rooted on culture is a prelude to sustainable development.

Keywords: *Culture, Technology, Sustainable development, Standard of living, Transfer, Nigeria*



Soil Chemical Properties and Cowpea (*Vigna Unguiculate Walp*) Yield as Influenced by Abattoir Waste Under Two Tillage Systems in Nsukka, South Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

Soil nutrients can only be utilized effectively by plants when the soil chemical and physical properties are in appropriate conditions. The objective of the study was to determine the effect of different levels of abattoir waste (AW) and tillage on the chemical properties and yield of cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata* Walp) in Nkpologu soil series of Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria. Field experiments were conducted at the University of Nigeria Teaching and Research farm, Nsukka for two cropping seasons (2014 and 2015). The experiment was laid out as a split plot in a randomized complete block design (RCBD). The treatments consisted of tillage system (at two levels of conventional tillage (CT) and no-till (NT)) applied to the main plot and AW (at 5 levels of 0 t ha⁻¹, 2 t ha⁻¹, 4 t ha⁻¹, 6 t ha⁻¹ and 8 t ha⁻¹) applied to the subplot. Results indicated significant ($P < 0.05$) improvement in the chemical properties of the soil and fresh cowpea yield. Neutral pH of 7.2, high organic matter of 33.6 gkg⁻¹, total nitrogen of 1.2 gkg⁻¹, moderate cation exchange capacity of 12.3, cmolkg⁻¹, moderate base saturation of 47.9%, high available phosphorus of 44.2 Mgkg⁻¹ and fresh cowpea yield of 1921.11 kg/ha were obtained by applying 8 t ha⁻¹ abattoir waste. No-till significantly ($p < 0.05$) improved the soil properties measured except pH, total nitrogen and cation exchange capacity while CT had higher yield (1641.8) than the NT (646.3). Although NT seems to have improved the chemical properties, most of the chemical properties and cowpea yield (2878 t ha⁻¹) were highest at the interaction between 8 t ha⁻¹ and CT. This indicates that CT system and 8 t ha⁻¹ application of AW is optimal for improvement of chemical properties and yield of cowpea in Nsukka, southeastern Nigeria.

Keywords: Tillage system, Abattoir waste, Cowpea, Southeastern Nigeria, Pod weight and Chemical properties

Effects of Government Revenue on Economic Growth in Financial Crisis Periods

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between government revenue and economic growth in financial crisis period 2007-2009, 2014. We identified two sets of financial crisis; global financial crisis of 2007-2009 and the 2014 domestic financial crisis created through reduction in oil price and missing government funds. This paper assesses taxation revenue generated from oil and non-oil sectors in Nigeria and how efficient is the use of public debt in the country. Using co-integration and time series analysis, we found oil revenue not significant in explaining economic growth in crisis period in Nigeria and long run relationship between public debts, non-oil sectors and economic growth in the Country. This study has practical implication for a small tax base to cover minimum costs. This is in contrary to the revenue productivity theory and an indication of the inefficient tax administration in the country in financial crisis which may eventually lead to financial recession period.

Keywords: *Revenue, Public Debt, Growth, Financial Crisis.*



Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Development is the concern of all societies and nations, but the current trend on development world over is the search for sustainable development, which is shift from concern over immediate progress for the benefit of present generation to a more encompassing and everlasting social, educational, economic, political, and environmental transformation for the benefit of future generation. As an aspect of economic development strategies, entrepreneurship development is found helpful in economic empowerment and security and, by implication, economic growth of many nations. Thus, with the current economic challenges facing Nigeria in particular and many more oil rich nations, promoting entrepreneurship culture can help in reducing over-reliance on civil service sector and help many youths and women develop self-employment activities. This is why the paper investigates how sustainable development can be achieved through promoting entrepreneurship. The paper concluded that, entrepreneurship can contribute in achieving sustainable development in Nigeria if government and other development agencies are committed in providing assistance to unemployed youths. It is not only a matter of incorporating entrepreneurship training into higher school curriculum; it requires financial aids and loans. In addition, the paper suggested that the entrepreneurship programmes can enhance sustainable development if it penetrates all sectors including agriculture, trade and commerce, Information and Communication Technology, arts, and sports etc.

Keywords: *Development, Entrepreneurship and Sustainable development*



The Role of Information Technology (IT) in the Management of Today's Businesses


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Abstract

Organizations are lagging behind in the infusion of Information Technology (IT) in their businesses. The objective of this research is to ascertain the role of IT in the management of today's businesses. Review content is adopted as a means of gathering facts. The paper discusses among others, the concepts of information, technology, information technology, management and business information systems. The role of IT in the management of today's businesses is also discussed. It is concluded that, the impact of IT on the management of businesses is an important issue. Therefore, there is need for businesses to install effective Business Information Systems (BIS), as it immensely helps prompt information retrieval and aid effective management of a business.

Keywords: *Information Technology (IT), Management, Today's Business*



Evaluation of Mobility and Potential Recovery of Petroleum Liquids in Unconsolidated Granular Porous Media

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Abstract

This paper discusses an alternative means that can be used to evaluate the mobility and potential of petroleum liquids recovery in an unconsolidated granular porous media in the Niger Delta of Nigeria. It could improve system design as the presence of petroleum liquids in the subsurface is not necessarily in itself a reliable indicator of the feasibility of free product recovery operations. This paper thus proposes a convenient and reliable model for faster access into reservoir productivity and viability through the use of in-situ petro physical well log data. This feasibility and appropriate endpoint for free product recovery is addressed in this paper by evaluating the relative permeability of the petroleum liquids. Through this means properly designed recovery systems can effectively deplete a significant fraction of the mobile product otherwise the associated risk with future migration will be low and efforts to deplete the product will be ineffective.

Keywords: *Fluid pressure, Permeability, Wet ability, Product recovery, Petroleum liquids, Niger delta .*



Facial Marks: Understanding the Socio-Cultural Identity of the Yoruba in Nigeria

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Abstract

Facial Marks have been a means of beautification and identification among the Yoruba in time perspective. Indeed, many scholars have written elaborately on Yoruba culture history, themes on facial marks have not been given proper attention in academic discourse. Facial marks worn by the Yoruba has its origin, classification and purposes within their respective lineage. Some communities believe in the beauty of it, some argued that it is a means of identification while some consider it as spiritual. With European colonization and modernization of Nigeria, the relevance of facial marks has, however, been suppressed and devalued. Despite the health hazards, challenges faced by the people with facial marks, many families continued with the art till today. Therefore, this paper examines the origin of facial marks among the Yoruba. The paper also discusses the differences in facial marks, significance and the decline of facial marks among the Yoruba.

Keywords: *Facial marks, Yoruba Communities, Cultural Preservation and Identification*



Application of Artificial Neural Network for Power System Frequency Prediction in FNET


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Abstract

This work presents the application of Artificial Neural Network (ANN) on time series data of voltage magnitude, voltage angle and system frequency measurements obtained from Local Frequency Monitoring Network (LFNET), set up using Frequency Disturbance Recorder (FDR) and a Personal computer (PC) for power system frequency prediction. The predicted results obtained from the ANN model were validated with the mean square error (MSE) conventional statistical method. The MSE of the model was found to be 1.38×10^{-5} and that of statistical approach were 1.02×10^{-2} , to this extent the superiority of ANN over conventional method has been ascertained. Hence the developed model can be used for power system frequency prediction.

Keywords: *Frequency monitoring network, Artificial neural network and Power frequency*



From Brics to Brincs: an Exploratory Study of African and Developing Economies Dynamics

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Abstract

There is a growing debate locally- and indeed argument in several quarters- that Nigeria should re-strategize economically to rise to the challenge of economic globalization, with the aim of living up to the billing of a stable economic powerhouse on the African continent. Indeed the global debate on foreign economic relations has stressed the expansion and diversification of trade as well as the need for increased inflow in foreign capital. As a distinct area of international relations and development studies, foreign economic relations has increased the prospect for sustained economic growth and development, especially among emerging economies. Indeed, the competition for markets and resources remain the greatest determinants for partners. This paper will thus interrogate the complexities of Nigeria's foreign economic relations with the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) economies, whose development models can arguably serve as prototypes for other emerging economies; and also expand, more critically, the debate on the expansion of the body to include Nigeria, with the new acronym, "BRINCS", with the "N" implying Nigeria's inclusion. The study will adopt the theories of modernization and underdevelopment/dependency (UDT) to situate the dynamics of these relationships within perspective. The study is based on content analysis and review, drawing attention to the forces and factors that drive these relationships. It is assumed that failure on the part of the traditional international financial institutions (IMF and World Bank) to meet the growing expectations of these developing economies is singularly responsible for regional re-alignments.

Keywords: *BRICS, BRINCS, Developing Economies*



Foreign Donor Interventions and Economic Development: Impact Assessment of European Union Micro Project Programme in Nigeria

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Abstract

Efforts to develop the economy of developing economies of the world have often attracted the contribution of intervening agencies. Through the intervention programmes of the European Union Micro Project Programme (EU-MPP), Nigeria has benefited from these efforts. The study examines the impact EU-MPP6 on the socio economic wellbeing of the people of Cross River State, in terms of the provision of potable water. The study hypothesized that the provision of potable water by EU-MPP6 has not significantly improved the socio economic wellbeing of the people of Cross River State. Survey research design was adopted in the study. Data were obtained from primary and secondary sources. The primary data was obtained with the use of a research questionnaire. The population of the study consists of residents of the Akpabuyo and Etung local government areas of Cross River State. The sample of the study comprised 200 respondents. Results obtained from the analysis of data showed that the provision of potable water has significant impact on the socio-economic wellbeing of the populace. It was further recommended, among other things, the need to put in place an effective project maintenance system to ensure sustainability

Keywords: *Foreign Donor, Economic Development, European Union Micro Projects*



Oil and Underdevelopment of Rural Communities in the Niger Delta

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Abstract

The paper examines the relationship between the oil industry and the underdevelopment of rural oil producing communities in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The discovery of crude oil and gas resources has generated environmental degradation and strife that has retarded the development of the region. It has brought in its wake negative development that has impacted negatively on the development of these rural communities. The activities of the oil industry have degraded the environment of these communities, decimating the flora and fauna, thereby crushing the livelihood of the people. In addition, the activities of the oil industry have engendered unprecedented violence conflict. It has led to killing and destruction of lives and property. Since conflict is antithetical to development, the widespread underdevelopment of rural oil producing communities is the result of the devastation of the environment and the violence conflict visited on the communities by the oil industry.

Keywords: *Environment, Oil Industry, Conflict, Underdevelopment and Degradation.*



The Nexus between Democracy Education and Globalization as a Catalyst for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is to examine the concepts of democracy education and globalization and the cataclysmic effect of the concepts for sustainable development in a pluralistic Nigerian society. It employs the philosophical analysis in the examination of the concepts. The paper made efforts at improving the provisions and implementation of developmental programmes that can be sustainable as an essential means of achieving progress by bringing about changes in behaviour and values, knowledge and lifestyle, required to tackle the common challenges of poverty, food, security, energy, population explosion, urbanization, economic stagnation and so on. These challenges describe the Nigeria's scenario and this paper posits that democracy is a socio-political ideology that is dynamic and of immense value in the world, and that it has continuous global acceptability. It was also found that globalization involves a process whereby the world becomes increasingly interconnected in various human values and norms including economy, politics, sports, music, information, health, agriculture and so forth. The author further examines the concept of development and critically illustrates how democracy and globalization can fast-track development in various areas.

Keywords: *Democracy education, Globalization and Sustainable development*



Law, Politics and the Socio-Economic Development of Africa: an Appraisal of President Muhammadu Buhari's Emergency Economic Stabilization Bill 2016

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Abstract

Several scholars have argued that there is no relationship between law, politics and socio-economic development hence; this paper examined the rationale for President Muhammadu Buhari's proposed emergency economic stabilization bill 2016. Findings in the study revealed that Nigeria's executive arm of government actually forwarded a bill titled "Emergency Economic Stabilization Bill 2016 to the National Assembly in September 2016, seeking special powers for the president to carry out some radical economic reforms that have both executive and legislative components. The actions and scheming that transpired between the executive arm of government and Nigeria's national assembly prior to the presentation of the bill clearly shows that law and politics are vital instruments that can be used to frustrate or facilitate socio-economic development in Africa depending on the political will, disposition and capacity of the leader in power. In principle, the study observed that the proposed bill could accelerate socio-economic development in Nigeria but at the same time, it is capable of transforming President Muhammadu Buhari into a democratic dictator. The dependency theory was applied while analyzing and explaining the subject matter. In terms of methodology and scope, content analysis and secondary sources of data (textbooks, published articles, newspapers and journals etc) were relied upon. However, political leaders and elites in Africa should de-emphasize politics when addressing critical national and regional issues. On the other hand, law especially, new laws should not be passed indiscriminately without the implementation and enforcement of existing laws, policies and development plans.

Keywords: *Law, Politics, Socio-economic development, Emergency economic stabilization*

The Impact of Public Policy on Economic Stability and Development in Africa: an Appraisal of Nigeria's Foreign Policy Actions from 1999-2007

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Abstract

Prior to the enthronement of democracy on the 29th May, 1999, Nigeria witnessed series of economic and political instability arising from policy inconsistency and lack of sincerity and commitment on the part of political actors and elites in the country hence, this paper examined the impact of public policy on economic stability and development in Africa: An appraisal of Nigeria's foreign policy actions from 1999-2007. Findings in the study revealed that the enthronement of democracy in May 1999 helped to restore peace, economic and political stability in Nigeria. Further findings revealed that Nigeria's foreign policy actions under former president Olusegun Obasanjo in 1999 was based on: Re-integrating Nigeria into the world, management of Nigeria's external debts, renaissance Africa, and the recovery of looted monies/finds. The study also observed that the leader to leader approach adopted to drive its policy actions also yielded positive results through the signing of several multilateral and bilateral agreements which equally led to increased volume of trade and foreign direct investment inflow to the country coupled with the re-admission of Nigeria into the comity of nations at the international level. Thus, for African states and leaders to address the socio-economic and political problems confronting the African continent, policy actions and measures must be supported with appropriate implementation strategies and framework in other to avoid policy inconsistency and summersault. The study adopted the institutional approach in explaining the subject-matter while the sources of data were based on secondary sources (text books, published articles, journals and materials from the internet etc). Data from these sources were analyzed through qualitative and descriptive method based on content analysis.

Keywords: *Enthronement of democracy, Public policy, Economic stability and development*

A Successful Adoption and Effective Utilisation of ICT by SMEs in Developing Countries

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Abstract

In present years there have been increases in the adoption of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in organizations, as the use of ICT causes some form of revolution in business practices all over the world. ICT has greatly transformed the manner in which companies conduct business. However, there is considerable evidence to show that Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in developing countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), are yet to reap the full benefits offered by ICT as compared to their counterparts in the developed countries. Although the contribution of SMEs' is of remarkable importance to many countries' economy, yet those in developing countries lag far behind. For SMEs to survive and remain competitive in the current highly competitive business environment there is a need to adopt and use ICT effectively, in order to attain some level of competitive advantage. This research investigates factors affecting the adoption and effective utilization of ICT, with particular emphasis on SMEs in Nigeria. It is presumed that SMEs' adoption of ICT in Nigeria will provide opportunities to accelerate the country's socio-economic growth as it will offer Nigeria the chance to 'leapfrog' some stages of development. this research has identified the key factors motivating ICT adoption in Nigerian SMEs, and benefits resulting from the use of ICT in their organizational performance. Factors affecting the adoption and effective utilization of ICT in Nigerian SMEs were also identified. This research offers recommendations that will assist the Nigerian government, stakeholders such as owners/managers of SMEs, in resolving the problems confronting SMEs in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Successful Adoption, Effective Utilisation, ICT, SMEs*



Economic Applications of Geological Signatures to the Development of Eia in Katsina Suburb, Nigeria

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Abstract

Ordinarily, for over a couple of decades EIA's are only done for surface areas/conditions with regard to Nigerian context, without consideration for the geological structures or conditions of the earth's surface. These have serious implications for the survival of the building structures, underground water supply and the environment as a whole. This paper examines the economic applications of geological signatures to the development of EIA within Katsina metropolis. Data for the study were collected through field work that involves physical on-sight assessment of building structures, use of sub-surface therameter for finding sub-surface, infiltration and underground water depletion conditions. The results indicated that the frequency of instability of building structures is on the increase, lowering of the ground water table and contamination are also identified within the study area. This paper therefore recommends the involvement of geologists in the conduct of EIA's for optimum land use.

Keywords: *EIA, Geological Signatures, Economic Applications, Katsina State-Nigeria.*



Tarsands and Bitumen Exploration Opportunities along Dahormey Basin, Nigeria

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Abstract

In this present study, the analysis of the bituminous bearing sediments show extreme lithofacies variation and bitumen concentrations, indicating that the singular control on bitumen saturation and distribution relate to facie changes as influenced by depositional condition. Bitumen saturation for successive oil foot interval range between 16wt % to as low as 2wt %. Four (4) litho-facies types have been recognized within the outcrop band and to depths of 130m. Parameters for characterization include: dominant grain size, clay percentage and degree of bitumen saturation, which are silty sands, coarse to medium-grained sands, clayey sands, and arkosic sands. Thus, litho-facies distribution maps are important in maximizing mining and extraction technologies to be applied which were also supplied. The methodology applied for the study was mainly primary data based on the field survey and the samples gathered and interpreted. It is recommended that the government must invite foreign investment into the country to patronize our home-made raw materials, and it must also review the entire sales and purchase procedure for blocks to make participation easier and development achievable.

Keywords: *Tarsands, Bitumen, Exploration, Opportunities, Nigeria*



Industrial Development Potentials and Mineral Resources Sector Generation in Nigeria

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Abstract

The solid mineral sector is very strategic to industrialization and development of the Nigerian economy. In addition to its macroeconomic importance, the sector has major roles to play in reducing poverty, improving productivity and enhancing the general quality of lives. The sector is greatly linked to other sectors of the economy, contributes to a stable growth of economy and the realization of social and political objectives. Nigeria is blessed with rich and vast variety of conventional and mineral sources. Despite these potentials Nigeria's mineral sector has been dominated by fossil fuels and is been faced by various challenges, which have undermined its industrialization process and development over the years. The fundamental issue addressed in this paper is the extent to which Nigeria has restructured her industrial and energy systems for effective industrialization within the on-going trade globalization process. Generally, enough incentives for efficient resource allocation in order to promote processed raw materials within the on-going process of globalization, coupled with economic liberalization mid deregulation paradigms have not been created. It was proposed that a mixture of the invisible hand of the market with the visible hand of the State should guide the process of industrialization, economic diversification, trade and development similar to the case of East Asian Tigers. Nigeria needs to diversify its mining and mineral sectors and the utilization of these will reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels and provide an economically stable source of income and employment in the sectors. Therefore, Nigeria needs to develop a technologically driven mineral sector that will harness the nation's resources to complement its fossil fuel consumption and guarantee solid mineral resources security.

Keywords: *Industrial Development, Potentials, Mineral Resources, Nigeria.*

Planning School Feeding Policy in School Administration Towards Economic Diversification in Africa

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Abstract

The study identifies new opportunities in Planning School Feeding Policy in School Administration towards economic Diversification in Africa. Going by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it could be seen that poverty as an economic issue has parents and children especially in African Countries that is occupied with a large number of developing nations including Nigeria and Ghana. The parents of poverty include illiteracy, Gender gap in school enrolments, High Unemployment Rate among the youth and Women and Gender disparity in every ramifications of life. The children of poverty include but not limited to hunger, low standard of living, poor technological development, Drug Abuse among the youth, Conflicts and criminalities, over-reliance on and premature destruction of natural resources such as deforestation, bush burning, chemical fishing among others which always result into Climate Change issue emphasized by the SDGs. Multidisciplinary approach to this study proved beyond reasonable doubts that both parents and the children of poverty stated could be sent into exile using School feeding policy as a weapon of war. The study is anchored with “Theory of Administrative Policy Effect (TAPE)” which states that to every policy of the school administrator which touches the basic human needs, there are always positive or negative reactions from those affected by the policy depending on the effect of the policy on the school stakeholders. By this adequate planning and effective implementation of School feeding policy is recommended in Primary and Secondary schools for Governments of African Countries.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change, Unemployment, Dropout Rate*

Management of School Environments Towards Economic Diversification in Africa

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Abstract

The influence of school environment cannot be under-rated in the success or failure in the achievement of school goals and its overall productivity. The study categorizes the school environment into political, social, physical, economic and the spiritual environments. The paper emphasizes the role of each of these classified school environments in relation to the school productivity and overall educational development of African nations. How these environments could be judiciously managed to enhance economic Diversification in Africa at large is the paramount aim of this study. It was discovered that each of these environments has potency to accelerate economic Diversification in Africa for the maximum benefits of Africans. The study concluded among others that efficient management of school environment could lead to adequate supply of educational inputs and improve school productivity which will in turn improve the economy in a diversified direction. Thus, improvement in compliance to standard lay down by the National Policy on Education (NPE), Quality of Education, Students' Academic Achievement and Graduate Performances. By this, it is recommended that school heads should strategically manage the school environment to ensure quality assurance of Nigerian Education and schools.

Keywords: *School productivity, School Management, Educational inputs, School Environment.*



Impact of PPP Towards Quality Assurance and Economic Diversification Activities in Basic Education of Ondo State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assesses the contribution of public private partnership (PPP) towards Quality Assurance and Economic Diversification activities in Basic Education of Ondo State Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was employed using 1522 basic school administrators in the State as the population of the study. A total number of 384 basic school administrators were selected using stratified random sampling techniques based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table of sample size. Self-made questionnaires entitled; Questionnaires on Impact of PPP on PQA for Basic Schools (QIPBS) were used to collect data for the study. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) was used to determine the reliability of the instrument and it was found to be 0.80. T-test independent variables statistical tool of version 20 of the SPSS was used to analyze the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance while the Universal Percentage (UP) was used to answer the research question. The study revealed that there is impact of PPP on PQA for basic schools in Ondo State ($PI > 0$). But, the impact is lower than expected ($PI < 50\%$). By this, it was concluded that Basic Schools in Ondo state lack adequate participation of PPP in the provision of Quality Assurance. It is thereby recommended that Government of Ondo State and Basic school administrators should encourage the PPP organs within and outside Ondo state towards participating in the provision of Quality Assurance and Economic Diversification of basic Schools in the State and in Africa at large.

Keywords: *PPP, Quality Assurance, Inspection, Supervision, Economic Diversification.*

Multidrug Resistance and Plasmid Screening among *E. Coli* Isolates from Abattoir Waste Water in Bauchi- Nigeria

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Abstract

A study on the multiple antibiotic resistance patterns and plasmid screening of some strains of *Escherichia coli* isolated from abattoir wastewater was carried out. Isolation and characterization of *E. coli* was carried out from 150 samples of the wastewater, using standard procedures. Antibiotic susceptibility testing and plasmid curing were done on the strains. Out of 150 samples screened only 18 (12%) *E. coli* were recovered. Among the various classes of antibiotics tested, high resistance was found with augmentin (77.7%), followed by amoxicillin, streptomycin and septrin with 61.1%, each, and gentamicin and chloramphenicol each with 55.5% respectively. Ciprofloxacin was the most potent with 83.3% susceptibility. Twelve (66.6%) of the isolates showed multiple antibiotic resistance. Plasmid-mediated resistance was identified in most of the isolates. This study has revealed the emergence of multidrug plasmids-mediated resistance among *Escherichia coli* in abattoir wastewater in Bauchi State Nigeria.

Keywords: *Plasmid, MDR, E.coli*



Strategic Importance of Business Education Skills for the Realization of Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Business education is tailored according to the mechanisms of the business world in order to equip students with relevant skills to meet the needs of the global workplace. The 21st century business world is currently operated within wheels of sustainable development. Entrepreneurship and ICT skills embedded in business education program have a lot to play in creating sustainable economy that will lead to the realization of sustainable development. Examining the strategic importance of these business education skills to the realization of sustainable development is the fulcrum of this paper. Two research questions guided the study and survey research design was adopted. Population consisted of 122 business educators in tertiary institutions in Delta State. A 20 item questionnaire structured on a 5-point rating scale and validated by experts was used for data collection. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze data to answer the research questions and determine the homogeneity or otherwise of the respondents' views. The study revealed that skills in business education programme such as entrepreneurship and ICT skills are strategically very important to the realization of sustainable development in Nigeria. The study concluded that entrepreneurship and ICT skills will empower students with digital literacy to establish green oriented business enterprises that will lead to the realization of sustainable development in Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that governments and other stakeholders should strengthen the existing business education programme while curriculum developers should integrate more relevant areas like bio-technology and green education in order to propel Nigerians to drive the wheels of development towards sustainability.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Business education, Business education skills*



Newspapers' Framing of Economic Recession and Conflicts Escalation in Nigeria: Nexus and Implications

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Abstract

The victory of All Progressive Party (A.P.C) in the 2015 presidential election has marked the actualization of the expected hope masses have for the betterment of the Nigeria's economy. Notwithstanding the successes arguably recorded in halting corruption from all ramifications, the emergence of economic recession has dashed the hopes and expectations of Nigerian citizens. In the effort of making livelihood, citizens engage in both legal and illegal business-oriented affiliations, as such joining groups that are conflict-oriented in as much as they are placed on the payroll. In view of these facts, this study aims at finding out the nexus between the economic recession and conflict escalation and the implications it has for the Nigeria's development. The study is guided by framing theory and adopts quantitative content analysis method.

Keywords: *Newspapers; Framing; Economic recession, Conflicts Escalation, Nigeria*



Constitutional Intents and the Personal Interest of the Political Actors: the Elastic Limit of Rules and Legalism


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Abstract

Ordinarily, men, believes that it is the law that rules. By law, we mean the constitution. However, while men over history have never questioned the fact that laws are product of human reasoning and human reasoning, essentially serendipity of his interest, they have always failed to appreciate the fact that human interest is never stable. Thus, law is essentially limited by what man stand to gain or content to loose in the event of its application. No mortal makes a law that suffers his interest and no one willingly obey laws that limit his sphere of influence. Only the fear of sanction will make man to concede to others the right to equal life. Sanction is never self-imposed, it is societal. Since no mortal can determine the extent of contradictions that other mortals may foist on a system, no group of genius could ever contemplate what manner and volume will be severally and contemporaneously adequate to regulate social context. The responsibility lies upon the changing interest holders in a society to prop-up set of rules to meet circumstances never in history contemplated. This is what constitutional engineering and nation building is all about. And, this simply is the core of responsive and responsible governance.

Keywords: *Law, Constitution, Personal interest of political actors, Elasticity of legalism and social sanction*



A Historical Contradiction of a Mono-Cultural Economic System: Implication for Economic Diversification in Nigeria, 1960-2016

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Abstract

Since independence, African states are still plagued with the challenges of western hegemonic influence, self-reliance and crafting of an indigenous African economic agenda; a legacy that is still hunting the African child from the realization of its manifest destiny as a potential global driver; rather than passenger in the international highway. The aims and objectives of this paper is to identify other key areas of revenue generation in Nigeria; giving the dwindling oil price in the international market, and the volatility of the sector. Certain variables have been identified in this regards; these includes, quality leadership at the continental and national levels, diversification of economies and productive industrialization, less importation of consumer goods and technical services, manpower skills development, agricultural mechanization and stable political system. The paper adopts qualitative approach, utilized both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

Keywords: *Economic Diversification, Industrialization, and Revenue Generation.*



Diversification of Nigeria Economy through Science Education: the Prospects and Challenges

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Abstract

Nigeria is endowed with vast arable land intertwined with abundant human resources, mineral deposits and cash crops. Although the country is blessed with these abundant natural resources, sufficient efforts have not been made to exploit these abundant resources because of overdependence on mono –economy. Among the objectives of secondary, technical and tertiary education as stated in the National policy in education in Nigeria is to provide entrepreneurial, technical and vocational job-specific skill for self-reliance and for agriculture, industrial, commercial and economic diversification. Nigeria has high population of scientists and technicians who can exploit these abundant resources, thereby diversifying the economy, yet they are not employed. In fact, since the discovery of crude oil in commercial qualities in otuabagi at oloibiri in Bayelsa Nigeria in 1956, she has abandon other sectors of her economy such as agriculture and solid minerals virtually found in every state of the country in pursuance of revenue from crude oil. However, since the fall in crude oil price in 2016, it became imperative that Nigeria economy should be diversified because her economy is deeply rooted in crude oil. In recent time, diversification of economy has become a national issue because of downward trend in crude oil prices. This paper, therefore examined critically the impact of science education and scientific knowledge in economic diversification in Nigeria. The economic recession in some cases based on mono -economy demands that we resuscitate and use the natural resources such as palm and coconut fronds for weaving local mats and fans, clay for molding pots, bricks and ceramic materials, potassium nitrate, ash and urine for the production of gunpowder, recycling of waste materials and massive investment and exploitation of agricultural products. This paper equally examined the challenges of achieving the economic diversification policies. Some recommendations were made to speed up the rate of the economic diversification in Nigeria and indeed the entire Africa.

Keywords: *Diversification, Economy, Science education.*

Import Restriction in Nigeria: how Far has it Gone in Achieving the Stated Objectives?

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Abstract

This paper examined the benefits of imports restriction for a country with the objective of analyze the extent to which Nigeria's restrictive policy has gone in realizing such benefits. The paper makes reference to the available literatures and statistical figures based on the performance of the key sectors of the economy before and after the implementation of the policy. The paper discovered that the results of the policy are mixed as per as the attainment of the above stated objectives is concern. The policy is fruitful for the development of agricultural sector as indicated by the rate of growth of the sector but retards the manufacturing sector as evidenced by a decline in its share of GDP due largely to the difficulty of sourcing foreign exchange to import the required capital and intermediate goods. The policy worsened unemployment currently but this is likely to be reversed in the medium and long runs as agricultural sector, the larger employer of labour, respond positively. But improving balance of payment has still remains a challenge because of the need to import capital and intermediate goods required by the manufacturing and construction sectors. Higher prices of locally made products make them highly uncompetitive with the result that import of finished product is still on the increase. Therefore, for the policy to yield the desired results there is need for the provision of input subsidy, effective marketing plans, guaranteed price and funding of the entire value-chain in the agricultural sector. Also, the monetary authority should make foreign exchange more available and measures should be taken further to narrow the gap between the official and the black market exchange rates. Temporary selective protection should be adopted rather than general protection approach.

Keywords: *Import Restriction, Foreign Exchange, Employment, Food Security and Local Industry*



Prospects and Challenges of Agricultural Production in the TIV Area of Benue State in the Present Dispensation

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Abstract

This paper offers a contribution to recent calls for economic diversification among African nations. Specifically, it examines available opportunities that certain policies of the current national government of Nigeria provide for enhanced agricultural production. Dwelling on the TIV area of Benue State, the paper contends that people of the area have always been abreast with material production in the area of agriculture. The paper further observed that against the growing emphasis on crude oil and the consequent neglect of other sectors of the Nigerian economy, agricultural production in the area declined. This was largely as a result of the inappropriate rewarding system the farmer had witnessed. The work however noted that the current national government has adopted certain policies capable of boosting producer's a party in agriculture; but it was also observed that certain factors are militating against this renewed interest in agricultural production. Accordingly, the paper proposes that government should set in place machineries to ensure the renewed interest by the TIV people of Benue State, in agricultural production, is not jeopardized.

Keywords: *Prospects, Challenges, Agricultural production, TIV Area, Present dispensation*



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Economic Diversification in a Globalized Politico-Economic Milieu: the African Praxis

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Abstract

To say that foreign direct investment (FDI) has become a strategic approach being adopted by nation-states in their efforts at ensuring socio-politico-economic development is saying the obvious. Countries, most especially the developing ones, now see attracting FDI as a 'master-key' to unlock the chest of not only economic development but overall sectorial development. Consequently, increasing economic interdependence and cross-border investment are among the dominant features of the contemporary global political economy. The experience over the last two decades, however, shows that nation-states differ in their ability and capability to exploit the developmental potentials inherent in FDI. Specifically, there is a growing discrepancy between FDI inflows to sub-Saharan Africa and the slow pace of not only economic diversification but also socio-economic development in the continent. It is against background that this paper intends to critically interrogate the policy of FDI attraction for economic diversification in Africa, with the ultimate aim of examining the feasibility of the continent attaining sustainable socio-economic development, most especially in the contemporary global political economy. The paper would review key measures or strategies being adopted by African states to stimulate and attract FDI, examine the pattern and trends of FDI inflow into Africa in recent years, analyse the nexus between FDI and the strive for economic diversification for self-reliance in the continent and make policy suggestions on how FDI can be utilized by African countries as a catalyst for economic diversification within the context of current global reality.

Keywords: *Foreign direct investment, Economic diversification and Socio-politico-economic development*



The Effects of English Contractions on the Application of Syntactic Theories

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Abstract

A formal structure of the English clause is composed of at least two elements SV in structural grammar and at least one element P in systemic (functional) grammar. Each of the elements can be represented by a word or group (of words). In modern English structure, very often speakers merge two words as one with the use of an apostrophe. Each of the two words can come from different elements or belong to the same element. In either case, result of the merger is called contraction. Although contractions constitute a part of modern English structure, they are considered informal in nature (more frequently used in spoken than written English) that is why they were initially viewed as constituting an evidence of language deterioration. To date no formal syntactic theory has been particular on the contractions because of its deviation from the formal rules of syntax that seek to identify the elements that form a clause in English. The inconsistency between the formal rules and a contraction is established when two words representing two elements in a non-contraction are merged as one element to form a contraction. Thus the paper presents the various syntactic issues as effects arising from converting non-contracted to contracted forms and discusses ways of handling them as integral part of modern structure of English. This is a position paper as such the methodology is descriptive, explanatory and analytical, as opposed to prescriptive, based on existing related literature. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) contains inventory of the English contractions as data from where specific examples are drawn and categorized. It begins with introduction which reviews the description of contractions and the application of the three major syntactic theories, structural, systemic (functional) and generative, on the contractions to measure the degree of their adequacies.

Keywords: *Effects, English Contractions, Application, Syntactic Theories*



Governance and Africa's Quest for Economic Development

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Abstract

Africa, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) in particular has remained the least economically developed sub-continent of the world and therefore the least contributor to global output and consumption. That SSAs' developmental quagmire is not due to lack of opportunities but misuse thereof is a well researched fact as well as the fact that poor governance structures and practices are major causal factors. This paper is of the view that governance issues in SSA are not problems per se, but symptoms of more embedded problems. The problem of philo-psychology – how citizens see themselves in relation to society; how they tend to treat life – in general; governance inclusive – as well as how they expected to be treated by society. These philosophical dispositions determine or shape the citizens' psychological state of mind on which socio-economic as well as political structures are created, policies enunciated and implemented. This is encapsulated in the concept – egalitarianism. This in turn ensures or discourages socio-economic equality, the second pedestal; described here as social-harmony. Based on 20 year data (1986-2015), using three measures of egalitarianism, four measures of social-harmony and one omnibus measure of the appropriateness and soundness of economic policies, the paper compares twenty developing countries – ten SSAs and ten non-African; all former colonies in respect of the above indices vis-a-vis economic development status. Results show that countries with higher scores on these indices also have better developmental outcomes. The paper therefore advises that while new opportunities may not be inimical to SSAs' economic development drives, addressing issues relating to these indispensable developmental pedestals should be given priority or at least adequate attention.

Keywords: *Development, Philo-psychological, Pedestals, Quagmire and Socio-politic*



Identifying New Opportunities for Purpose of Economic Diversification in Africa: the Role of Public Sector Management in Nigeria

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Abstract

Agenda 2030 (UN) underscores the whole essence of realizing the goals of sustainable development by meeting the needs of the present without compromising those of the future generations. This noble feat is accomplishable through innovation and economic diversification by means of a set of processes and management relations which exist between the components of an administrative system- good governance. The West, particularly the US, has come a long way through the discovery of alternative sources of energy (oil), etc. This study examined the extent to which public sector management can and has galvanized the efforts of all sectors of the Nigerian economy in the course of economic diversification through innovation. Specifically, it seeks to ascertain the effectiveness of measures undertaken by the up-and-downstream public sector management sub-sectors at achieving economic diversification in Nigeria. While the Chain-Linked Innovation Model by Kline and Rosenberg (1968), constitutes its theoretical framework, the data is obtained from secondary sources like – journals, periodicals, books, the internet, etc. Its mode of analysis is largely qualitative and follows the content analytic approach. The findings reveal that public sector management policies are yet to achieve significant positive impacts on the process of economic diversification in Nigeria. The study recommends far-reaching reforms in the area of public sector management which are result-oriented.

Keywords: *New Opportunities, Innovation, Economic diversification, Public sector management and Reforms*

An Integrated Transportation GIS Analysis of Kaduna City Nigeria

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Abstract

For the past century, transportation planner and researchers have realized that, higher increase of economic and socio economic activities in urban cities increase the rate of urbanization. Such mass increase of urbanization has led to the increase of transport demand in Nigerian cities. Though, higher increase of transport demand in Nigeria cities has generated many problems and challenges in road transportation. Such includes traffic congestion, environmental air pollution(carbon emission), longer travel time and delays over time and space, creation of artificial blockage to a cost effective flow of goods and persons. GIS have become one of the best tool designed to capture, store, query, analyze, manages and display geographic information. These unique capability and the abilities have distinguish it from other information systems and make it so vital to a wide range of public and private enterprises for explaining events, forecasting and planning strategies. Despite all the effort and different approaches of mitigating such problems and challenges have been employed before, but the problems persist. This research introduce GIS tool as new approach in mitigating such problems. An existing GIS application around the globe was reviewed and an integrated preliminary frame work for an integrated GIS application in the transportation management system of Kaduna city was considered by taking a special consideration on the existing transportation needs, problems and the challenges. A multimodal GIS strategy for intelligent transport system is considered capable to solve these problems and challenges.

Keywords: *Integration transportation, GIS analysis, Kaduna city, Nigeria*



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*



Leadership, Governance and the Development Agenda: Old Wine in Old Wineskin

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Abstract

The recurring theme of economic diversification in Africa is as old as African independence. The discourse in itself like many others, is more popular in academic circles than it is in the agenda of Heads of States and government who wield executive powers to direct and implement policy options. When Heads of States make the call for diversification, it is to attract the attention of its citizens who have lost confidence in governance or during the “raining season”, as it is in Nigeria's so-called “recession”, for instance. This paper posits that if the recent call for diversification in Africa is to fall on fertile soil, approaches to sustainable development must change the relations of production in Africa which are clearly foreign and opposed to African development. Democratic experiments and practices have done little because of their application and reinforcement of same relations which have become fetters to progress and development. This proposition is predicated on the undeniable facts that draconian problems require draconian solutions by men involved in the production of material wealth of the nation. The historical analytical model has been combined with the Marxist political economy approach to derive the position of this paper.

Keywords: *Economic Diversification, Sustainable Development, Leadership, Relations of Production, Governance*

The Integration of Information and Communication Technologies for Library Extension Services: an Opportunity for User Engagement Towards Economic Diversification in Nigeria

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Abstract

The concept of diversification denotes the idea that promotes growth and development through the mobilization of savings from surplus sectors for use in the development of deficit sectors of the economy. Options for diversifying an economy abound, such as agriculture, entertainment, financial services, industrialization, information and communication technology, tourism, mining, etc. Economic diversification involves growing range of outputs produced, growing range of markets served and expanding sources of income secured. Economic diversification is to reduce economic vulnerability, which depends on: price fluctuation, exposure of individual export; export/GDP ratio, and capacity to response, and in the long- run is to secure stable income growth trends in terms of trade, economies of scale and externality, depletion of mineral resources and risk reduction there by contributing societal economic development (*online source*). According to IFLA (2014), increased access to information and knowledge, underpinned by universal literacy, is an essential pillar of sustainable development. Hence, there is a need to explain some opportunities contributed by librarians in engaging their users towards economic diversification. The purpose of this study is to highlight the librarians' roles of applying new Information and Communication Technologies in attracting user community towards information required for economic diversification. Several strategies of Information and communication Technology application to win over or attract the attention of library user community towards their information resources for economic diversification for their development were discussed. This is to strengthen the ability of the library and information sector to advocate for equitable access to information and resilient, sustainable library user communities. The paper concludes that engaging library users through integration of information and communication technologies for library extension services represent collaborative initiatives that help build new opportunities for economic diversification especially in Nigeria, a country of Africa.

Keywords: *Information, Communication, Technologies, Industrialization and Diversification*

Indigenous Industries and Economic Transformation in Nigeria: the Case of Mat Making in Badagry

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Abstract

The aesthetic value of the Yoruba technological culture from time immemorial is of great importance. However, with the advent of Europeans and colonization of Nigeria, cogent indigenous industries and technological advancement became subsumed. Agriculture, trade and commerce as well as industrialization in Yoruba land were controlled by colonialist. Policies and laws were made to discourage the process and production of indigenous goods in Lagos and particularly Badagry. Paradoxically, some of this indigenous product and industries managed to survive the colonial suppression and strive till today. This paper, therefore, examines the materials, designs, types, uses, process and production of mat making in Badagry as one of the few indigenous industries that survived the colonial period in spite of all odds. The paper investigates the significance and importance of mat in the economic development of Badagry and unearths the socio-economic relevance of mat on the people as well as the society at large.

Keywords: *Indigenous Industries, Mat Making, Economic development and Badagry*



Political Economy of Rural-Development in Nigeria: the Case in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State (1999-2015)

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of government (politics) towards rural development (the economy) in Dutsin-Ma local government Area of Katsina State-Nigeria. The paper employs both primary and secondary sources of data to get the findings while political economy and historical materialism are used as frameworks in the analysis of the issues concerned. In this work, rural development could be seen as the integrated approach to food production as well as physical, social and institutional or infrastructural provisions with the ultimate goal of bringing about both quantitative and qualitative changes which result in improved living standard of the rural population. Embarking on rural development is very important for sustainable development in Nigeria considering the fact that more than two-third of Nigeria's population lives in rural areas where they experience a lot of misery, poverty and under-development. Reflections on the policies of Government and other related experiences in rural development in most parts of Nigeria over the years indicates that not much has been achieved even before and after independence as there exists a sharp contrast between policy formulation and its implementation. The resultant effect becomes more hardship and poor standard of living among the rural dwellers. This paper therefore x-rays the various approaches to rural development by highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of each before linking up with the specific cases in Dutsin-Ma local Government area of Katsina State. It has been found that government's failure in the various rural development strategies emanated from lack of national philosophy or ideology, lack of cohesive identity, inadequate community participation and lack of grassroots planning as well as inability of the government to optimize local resources, among other problems. Consequently, the study recommends that there should be adequate supply of infrastructural facilities, small and medium-scale industries and political empowerment of the rural people by government which would go a long way in improving the living conditions of the generality of the masses in the localities of the areas under consideration.

Keywords: *Political economy, Rural development and Historical materialism*

An Assessment of the New Initiative of Cluster Farming for Sustainable Livelihood in Jigawa State Nigeria

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Abstract

Jigawa State has huge potential for agricultural production for livelihood. The state landmass is considered arable and fertile which make is one of the most agricultural eadowed in the country. Agriculture supports about 1.5 millions farmers who solely depends on it for their livelihood. Unfortunately, over the years the farmers has been bedeviled with a number of challenges that affected their production, income and general livelihoods. However, with the inception of the present administration, the state government bucked a new initiative called Cluster farming which is basically built on putting together agricultural growers in an area and form a cluster groups so as to significantly employ one economic benefit or collectively share a burden. The benefit of the new initiative we included sharing knowledge, research, modern farming implement, fertilizer as well as extension services. This research focused on the challenges and new opportunities for the cluster farming and available livelihood among farming communities in the state. Data collection was done through focus group discussion (FGD). A total of 287 cluster groups had been selected through purposive sampling. It was discovered that the problems inhibiting the higher results for the cluster farming were underlined insurance policy against any unforeseen circumstances. Quota binds, poor credit facilitation and recovery and poor high yielding variety seeds. It was also discovered that with the state government recapitalization of its owned agricultural supply company (ASCO) which obviously will strengthen its capacity to provide quality consumables at affordable prices to the cluster groups as well as uninterrupted supply of inputs lot of potentials and prospect of the initiative has been projected. Such potentials has since been confirmed in 2016 farming season, because the average yields for rice per hectare during the season is 7 tons as against 2.5 tons in the previous years. The paper therefore re3comends that the state government should multiply its approach to overcomes the problems identified with cluster farming system initiative.

Keywords: *Cluster farming, New initiative, Sustainable Livelihoods.*

Oil and Gas Management: Issues and Prospects


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Abstract

Oil and gas management has recently become complex due to the demands from stakeholders especially during different price regime. The study examined the tensions created by the international oil companies and the national oil companies in determining the tax regime to be adopted. More so, the study examined the risk assessment and management in the oil and gas as well as reviewed the global energy demand with respect to future energy mix and climate change. In the course of the research, it was revealed that during low price era the tensions were access to and control of hydrocarbons while during crude oil price boom the state struggles for permanent ownership, the rate and extent of exploration. Furthermore, the study showed the various tax regime used in the upstream oil and gas sector, which are Concessionary system and the Contractual system. Procedures for risk assessment and management in the petroleum industry was evaluated to include the identification of risk factors, selection of risk management, etc. Finally, Global energy demand was assessed to be related to factors like population, changes in end users demand, etc. The study concludes that to effectively manage the oil and gas assets, prospective petroleum countries need a holistic approach.

Keywords: *Oil and Gas, International Oil Companies, government, Tax regime, Global energy demand.*



Overcoming Developmental Challenges in Nigeria Through a Properly Administered Educational System

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Abstract

Though the developmental challenges facing Nigeria as a Nation are enormous, a proper management of her educational system can help ameliorate the situation. This paper has highlighted the challenges of the educational process, benefits of education to the citizenry and influence on growth of the society. Conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made to government and stakeholders. It was noted that if proper attention is given to education, the expectant economic and social growth will be achieved.

Keywords: *Education, Challenges, Overcoming, Africa, Properly, Administered, System.*



Development, Testing and Evaluation of Geo-Fibre Filter (GFF)TM Naturalbio-Filter (Made from Local Tropical Fibre Lants) in Ras (Re-Circulatory Aqua-Culture System) for Sustainable Fish Farming in Africa

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Abstract

Fish perform all their bodily functions in water. Because fish are totally dependent upon water to breathe, feed and grow, excrete wastes, maintain a salt balance, and reproduce, maintaining the physical and chemical qualities of water is critical to successful aquaculture. To a great extent, water determines the success or failure of an aquaculture operation. It is therefore very important for fish producers to ensure that the physical and chemical conditions of the water remain, as much as possible, within the optimal range all the time, for the particular fish under culture. In contrast to pond aquaculture, water conditions in tank aquaculture are less variable and more controllable but changes in response to the metabolic activities of the fish stock and quality of feed. For producers to be able to maintain ideal tank/pond water quality conditions, especially in condition of scarce water resources, they must have a technology to constantly condition the quality of the water through some kind of filtration process in order to minimize need for constant draining/water replacement. Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS) offers a good technology wherein the quality of the tank water can be continuously conditioned/improved through filtration and adsorption. The GFF (Geo-Fibre Filter) was recently innovated by the senior author and exhibited at the just concluded Environmental Connection Conference (EC17) in Atlanta GA, USA where its applicability as Storm Drain Inlet Protector for Highway Drain pollution prevention to meet USEPA storm-water requirements, was highlighted. In this particular study, the GFF is being adapted and applied as a Bio-Filter in RAS (Re-Circulatory Aquaculture System). The Geo-Fibre Filter (GFF) was innovated by employing natural plant fibres (Kenaf, Urena and Jute), wood and agricultural waste materials (palm kernel shells - PKS) as filter media components. Laboratory tests in a Percolation Test Table set up at Teaching & Research Farm, Landmark University showed the efficacy of the GFF in removing contaminants from the fish tank water. The fish tank water after three days in stagnant un-drained condition, showed poor water contaminant concentrations of NH₃ of 0.7mg/L (ppm), pH of 9.0, Dissolved Oxygen (DO) of 2.0 mg/L (ppm) but significantly improved to optimal levels after 5 hours of continuous recirculation through the GFF Bio-Filter. Also, the GFF Bio-Filter was able to transmit a maximum pump flow rate of 10 litres in 22.5secs (i.e. 27 l/min – 7gpm), without back-flow which confirms the GFF as a highly porous Bio-Filter Element. It is hoped that in further studies, the GFF will be able to transmit higher flow rates from 0.75 and 1.0HP pump capacities. The successful outcome of this study, highlights the emerging significance of RAS (Re-circulatory Aquaculture System) in sustainable fish farming production in Nigeria and brings to fore the potentially high industrial application of Nigerian Tropical Fibre Plants (Urena, Kenaf and Jute) in local Bio-Filters production for sustainable optimal fish farming in Nigeria and Africa. Its application nation-wide, can constitute a significant source of income for small-holder farmers and poor rural communities where the plants are cultivated and hand-processed in small cooperative settlements, to create employment, combat poverty and promote enhancement of rural livelihoods.

Keywords: *Aquaculture, Bio-filters, Tropical fibre plants, Agricultural wastes and conservative water recycling, RAS*

Assessment of Youth's Involvement in Agribusiness: a Case of Cassava Production in Ondo East and Odigbo Local Government Area of Ondo State, Akure

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Abstract

The study analyzed youth's involvement in agribusiness; a case of cassava production in Ondo State, Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaires which were administered to the respondents. A total of 120 youths involved in cassava production under Ondo State Wealth Creation Agency (WECA) were purposively selected and administered the questionnaires. Descriptive statistical tools such as frequency distribution, percentages and regression analysis were used for analyzing the data. The results revealed that majority (65.8%) of the respondents were within the age range of 26-35 years of age and male (65.8%). With respect to their marital status 55% were single, while 45% were married. Also 0.8% of the youths had attained junior secondary school education and the rest (96.7%) had education above junior secondary school level and 2.5% others. Farm output of less 200 and between 200-400 cassava roots was found to be the average yield while the annual income was equal or greater than N35, 000. Results of the regression analysis show that only farm experience had significant relationships with the respondents' levels of cassava production. They constituted the R^2 value of 0.79. It was recommended that credit facilities should be provided to the youth. Modern farm inputs and implements should also be timely provided at affordable rates. Various states of the country should develop strategies targeting improving the literacy levels of farmers through workshops, seminars and other training programmes to motivate and encourage the youth involved in cassava production

Keywords: *Youth's involvement, Targeting improvement, Motivation and Training*

Awareness, Access and Use of Academic Databases by Faculty Members: a Case Study of Bayero University Library

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Abstract

The study investigated the awareness, access to and use of academic databases by faculty members of Bayero University, Kano. The aim was to examine their level of awareness, accessibility and extent of use of the academic databases in the library. The study adopted a cross sectional survey research design. A sample of 142 respondents was drawn out of a population of 1,420 academic staff of the university. Questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. One Hundred and Forty Two (142) copies of the questionnaire were administered but one hundred and ten (110) were returned and used for the study. Descriptive statistic was used to analyze the data collected. The study found that majority of the academic staff of the University were aware of the E-databases available in the library and their level of awareness varies in respect of the databases available. Source(s) of their awareness include contact with the University Librarian/ Library staff and University Bulletin. Majority of the academic staff access the E- databases in the library. Strategies used in accessing the databases include using ID login and password. They used online databases “sometimes” but “never” used the offline databases. The study recommended that the library should increase the level of awareness of users on the offline electronic databases available in the library through active publicity programmes. Also, to develop plan that will improve use of electronic databases by users of the library.

Keywords: *Awareness, Academic databases and Publicity*



Perceptions of Nigerian Military Personnel on the Effects of Dilapidated Military Housing Facilities (Military Barracks Facilities) on the Performance of their Job of Fighting Boko-Haram Terrorists in Northeastern Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was focused on the perceptions of military personnel on the effects of dilapidated military Housing facilities (Military Barracks facilities) on the performance of their job on fighting Boko-Haram terrorists in Northeastern Nigeria. The study was guided by six research questions and three null hypotheses. The study was hinged on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory due to its close relationship to the study in terms of human need for shelter (Housing), security and social need. The study employed descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 1,150 serving military personnel who were in military camps in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Yobe and Gombe states was targeted, from which a sample of 460 respondents was used. A structured Questionnaire containing 61 items was administered. The instrument was validated by professionals in Federal Ministry of Defence and Federal Ministry of Works and Housing Abuja. The, an educationist carried out the face validation. Cronbach Alpha test of the Instrument yielded a coefficient of 0.79. Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer research questions and t-test for the hypotheses. The findings showed that the Northeast Housing facilities (Military barracks facilities) were dilapidated and lead to collapse of some buildings in the Military barracks in Northeastern Nigeria. Dilapidated military Housing facilities (barracks facilities) had resulted in reduced Military Personnel job performance in combating the Boko-Haram Insurgents and their activities in Northeastern Nigeria due to low morale of the military personnel. Based on these findings, the researcher made some recommendations such as Rehabilitation of the existing Housing facilities, Construction of new housing facilities and functional instructional materials should be made available to Barracks Schools in Northeastern Nigeria.

Keywords: *Perceptions, Nigerian military personnel, Dilapidated Housing facilities, Boko-Haram terrorists, North-eastern Nigeria*

Promoting Responsible Tourism in Nigerian Destinations: a Theoretical Perspective

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. In Nigeria, it contributes significantly to job creation, income generation, foreign exchange earnings and cultural promotion. However, if not planned and managed well; it exerts negative socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts, especially on the host communities. To ensure sustainability, responsible tourism is advocated. Responsible tourism is an approach to tourism development which adheres to the principles of sustainable development, including economic and social benefits for destination communities and improved quality of life for hosts and their environment. This paper examines the adverse impacts of tourism and how responsible tourism helps to ameliorate these negative influences for the betterment of all tourism stakeholders. Economic, social, political, psychological and environmental empowerments are recommended as a means of achieving responsible and sustainable tourism development. Communities that are empowered politically and psychologically will have a voice in tourism development efforts which guarantee bottom-up development initiatives.

Keywords: *Responsible tourism, Sustainability, Community well-being, Development*



Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: The Role of Executives

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Abstract

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

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



Role of Experimental Biology in Bioremediation of Polluted Environment: Management and Control

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Abstract

The term bioremediation describes the process of using biological agents to remove toxic waste from environment. Bioremediation is one of the most effective management devices to manage the polluted environment and recover contaminated soil. It is an attractive and successful cleaning technique for polluted environment. Bioremediation has been used at a number of sites worldwide, including Europe, with varying degrees of success. Bioremediation, both in situ and ex situ have also enjoyed strong scientific growth and approval, in part due to the increased use of natural attenuation, since most natural attenuation is due to biodegradation. Bioremediation and natural attenuation are also seen as a solution for emerging contaminant problems, e.g. endocrine disrupters, landfill stabilization, mixed waste bio-treatment and biological carbon sequestration. Microbes are very useful in remediating the contaminated environment. A number of microbes including aerobes, anaerobes and fungi are involved in bioremediation process.

Keywords: *Bioremediation, Biotechnology, Microbes, Carbon Sequestration*



Assessment of ICT Infrastructure Availability for Effective Teaching and Learning of Computer Education in Selected Secondary Schools of Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Education has incorporated Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Computer Education as a subject of study at all levels of education system. Looking at the ICT infrastructure for effective teaching and learning of this subject/discipline in the various schools, it seems not adequate for the teeming students. This study therefore, assessed the availability of ICT infrastructure for effective teaching and learning of Computer Education in selected public secondary schools of Bauchi State (Katagum Zone), Nigeria. It adopted survey research design. The population of the study comprised 44 ICT/Computer education teachers and all students (N=5,300) in Senior Secondary School II (SSS II) in Katagum education zone area of Bauchi State. Proportionate stratified simple random sampling technique was used to draw sample of students into the study, while all ICT/Computer education teachers were used. Researchers self-developed structured questionnaire, known as questionnaire for ICT infrastructure availability (QICTIA) was used as an instrument for data collection, and it was validated by three experts in the field of Education, Computer Science and Architecture, while the reliability of the instrument yielded 0.79 using Cronbach alpha test of reliability so as to measure internal consistency of the items in the questionnaire. Data obtained were analyzed using mean, standard deviations and chi-square with the aid of SPSS software. All research questions were answered using mean and standard deviations, while the hypotheses were tested using chi-square statistics at 0.05 significance level. The results showed that available computer laboratories were not well-equipped. There were no network services for schools that are hooked to internet in order to enable students have access to e-learning resources. Besides, stand-by generating sets were available, but not functioning and most of the schools visited are equipped with recent ICT/Computer textbooks. Teachers who teach ICT/ Computer Education were not specialized in Computer Science or ICT related discipline. It was therefore recommended that state government should invest heavily on schools in terms of related ICT infrastructure procurement; philanthropists in the community should contribute their own quota to the development of the schools electronically and qualified teachers in ICT / Computer education should be employed by state government.

Keywords: *Assessment, Availability, ICT, Teaching-Learning and Computer Education*

Sustainable Development and Good Governance: a Theoretical Overview

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Abstract

The Global arena is made up of people with diverse socio-political background, heritage and identities. These distinguish them as a people, with unique characteristics and common aspirations. Their world view and social relations are anchored on a global economic bond that brings them together. As the world gradually becomes a global village, they are economically linked to a productive and consumption chain. More worrisome is the geometric growth of the world population which has placed enough pressure on the available natural resources. In this scenario, how can we satisfy the needs of the teeming population without mortgaging the interest of the future?. Perhaps this was why the United Nations declared the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) on September 25, 2015. This paper, therefore seeks to examine how sustainable development can promote good governance .In carrying out this study, we relied on two sources for our data collection. These include primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include, interviews and group discussions, while the secondary sources include archival materials, review of existing literature, newspaper s, magazines and bulletins. It was discovered that the unsustainable consumption of goods and services have the potential of placing humanity on a threshold of extinction. We therefore recommend that in view of the fact that our natural resources are not inexhaustible, sustainable development should be adopted as a strategy for good governance, and human security.

Keywords: *Human security, Development, Culture, Good governance and Sustainable Development.*



The Effect of Lime and Locust Bean Waste Ash on the Property Index of Lateritic Soil

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Abstract

An A-7-6 (11) lateritic soil using AASHTO soil classification system, collected from Shika area of Zaria, Nigeria, was treated with up to 4 % lime and up to 8 % locust bean waste ash (LBWA) by dry weight of the soil. The sieve analysis of the modified soil was carried out immediately after mixing (i.e., 0 hour elapse time). The results of sieve analysis indicate an increase in the particle sizes (i.e., reduction in the fines fraction) with increase in lime/LBWA content. Improvement in the Atterberg limits was also observed. The maximum dry density (MDD) for British Standard Light (BSL) compaction increased to a peak value at 4% LBWA for all lime contents. For the West African Standard (WAS) compaction, the MDD follows the trend of continuous decrease, while no consistent trend was observed for the British Standard Heavy (BSH) compaction. The corresponding optimum moisture content (OMC) values for all the three compactive efforts generally increased steadily. Cohesion generally decreased, while the corresponding angles of internal friction increased with increase in lime/LBWA content.

Keywords: *Lateritic soil, Locust bean waste ash, Lime, Modification and Cohesion*

The Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Libraries in the Economic Diversification and Sustainability in the 21st Century

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Abstract

In spite of the fact there is an expending utilization of rising innovations in the library area in advance education universally and in Nigeria specifically, there is little proof that it is utilized as a part of changing instructing and learning hone. Instructing the learning would have been more easy and understanding, with various positive reward and positive criticism component if rising advances are sufficiently put to utilize. Along these lines the hole between advancements bolstered and utilized for instructing and the advances utilized by understudies for learning has made a weight for instructors and arrangement creators to turn out with an up-to-date transformative approach towards successful and gainful utilization of rising advances with a view to change the training part and empower the utilization of developing innovations in the library division. This paper tries to highlight accessible advances in the past and how to emphatically investigate them. ICT and different division of the economy will likewise not be forgotten. It will likewise proffer a transformative approach on how such advancements can be used to the greatest for the advantage of instantly and learning and strategy procedures specifically, and the nation's different division on the loose.

Keywords: *Information communication technology, libraries, economic diversification.*



The Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Self Development and Economic Diversification in Nigeria: a Review

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Abstract

The paper examine the role of information and communication technology (ICT) in self development and economic diversification in Nigeria has enhanced the individual capability especially of the adherent is willing to accept innovation. We also explored the constrains associated with the acquisition of ICT facilities by the individual, in their versions capability of exploiting into the world of ICTs cam actually being about the diversification of the Nigerian economy. What determines your worth and marketability depends largely on your craft and ingenuity, which then transforms your entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills. These skills are manifested through small scale business which will engage other individuals hereby reducing redundancy. We observed business like stationery store, Newspaper Vendor distributor, service of the visually impaired. Bindery and lamination service, company promotions, personal selling and publishing. By engaging people in one of the examples of business mentioned above you must have achieved development both at the individual and social level which in twen boast activities and brings about variety in the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: *Self development, Economic diversification and Entrepreneurship.*



Health Policies and Traditional Healing Systems in Colonial Nigeria: a Study in Medicine and Economic Development

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Abstract

Man is continually faced with the challenge of meeting his health needs. Health is an integral part of what a people need in order to realize their full potentials and derive satisfaction from life. African Traditional healthcare and healing system therefore must be properly protected and positioned in the globalizing world. The increasing interconnectedness of the world and the continued interest to compress the world into a single space has been a critical concern of scholars and writers on how the world is becoming a global village. Hence, nations are increasingly losing their capacity to govern and to regulate in a growing borderless world: predicated on homogenization and control of traditional African realities. Nigeria has what it takes to diversify her economy through earnings from traditional and herbal medicines. Also, with the lowered income from petroleum, there is a need to explore opportunities in herbal medicine toward economic diversification. Nigeria is so endowed that she should be able to compete with other countries in adding to our income stream from herbal products. Nigeria and policy actions must be directed towards the efforts of ensuring this goal. Through a historical methodology, this work appraises traditional African health and healing systems with the purpose to clarify that despite the increasing creation of world-wide health problems such as Aids, and the plans to meet these challenges through the enforcement of western medicine, traditional and herbal healing systems remain very important in African healing system.

Keywords: *Traditional Medicine, Policies, Economy and Diversification*



Urbanization and Insecurity in some Nigerian Cities

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Abstract

This paper examines the influence of urbanization on security challenges in Nigeria. The paper used secondary data. Social disorganization theory was adopted to explain how growth of cities leads to moral decay, high rate of poverty and unemployment. Correspondingly, deviance and crime also increase in the cities. Consequently, insecurity becomes inevitable within urban areas, especially around the urban slums or ghettos. As a developing country, Nigeria is faced with many security challenges and this has to do with the growth of urban centres. This is evident in the criminal activities by youth gangs and insurgents like *Area Boys* and *Odua People Congress* in Lagos, *Bakassi Boys* in Abia, *Niger Delta Avengers and Movement for the Emancipation of Niger Delta* in Delta, *Boko Haram* and *ECOMOG* in Maiduguri, *Sara-suka* in Bauchi, *Kalare* in Gombe, *Daba* in Kano city, etc. The study concluded that insecurity is largely a feature of many Nigerian cities, because high rate of violent crimes, including kidnapping, murder, rape, and robbery and burglary are very common within the Nigerian cities. To overcome the increasing insecurity in Nigerian cities, the study recommended for comprehensive urban planning, poverty reduction schemes, employment generation programmes, strongly criminal justice framework, and effective community policing.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Security, Urbanization, Nigeria*

Women Empowerment as a Tool to Quality Education and Economic Participation

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Abstract

This paper examined issue of Women Empowerment in relation to quality education and economic participation in Nigeria. The paper also examined several reasons for girl's low participation in education and economic activities and the inequality opportunity between the sexes. The authors draw a framework on how to improve the quality of education from women empowerment.

Keywords: *Economic, Education, Empowerment, Women.*



Youth Political Thuggery in Nigeria: Implication on Good Governance

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Abstract

This paper is designed to analyse the extent of youth political thuggery in Nigeria and its implication on good governance. From its return to democratic governance in the 1999 to date, Nigeria has been witnessing many political crises. These crises are accompanied with devastating experiences, as lives are lost, properties are destroyed and violations of human rights are commonplace. While politicians are the orchestrators of the political violence in Nigeria, youths are the category of society that forms the instrument for the violence. The paper found that, instead of safeguarding the lives and properties of the Nigerian citizens, some political leaders are using some gullible youths as tools for intimidating, assaulting, insulting, maiming, terrorising, and even killing other people, especially political opponents. In exchange, the politicians are sponsoring the youth thugs with allowance for intoxicants and avail them with weapons, as well as guarantee them with bail from the police and even impunity. The paper concluded that political thuggery has serious implication on the Nigeria's democratisation process and good governance. To achieve good governance in Nigeria, problems like political thuggery must be addressed. In addition, the paper recommended that Nigerian masses should elect leaders based on credibility, integrity and record of moral virtues rather than money and ethnicity.

Keywords: *Good Governance, Nigeria, Political Thuggery, Youths.*

Electronic Asset Tracking System

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Global system, Tracking system and Communication*



Effects of Government Revenue on Economic Growth in Financial Crisis Periods

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between government revenue and economic growth in financial crisis period 2007-2009, 2014. We identified two sets of financial crisis; global financial crisis of 2007-2009 and the 2014 domestic financial crisis created through reduction in oil price and missing government funds. This paper assesses taxation revenue generated from oil and non-oil sectors in Nigeria and how efficient is the use of public debt in the country. Using co-integration and time series analysis, we found oil revenue not significant in explaining economic growth in crisis period in Nigeria and long run relationship between public debts, non-oil sectors and economic growth in the Country. This study has practical implication for a small tax base to cover minimum costs. This is in contrary to the revenue productivity theory and an indication of the inefficient tax administration in the country in financial crisis which may eventually lead to financial recession period.

Keywords: *Revenue, Public Debt, Growth, Financial Crisis*



Economic Diversification and Drive Towards Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The main focus of economic diversification is to improve economic performance in order to achieve sustainable economic growth. Diversifying an economy encourages inclusive growth and reduces inequality. Recent research confirms that there is indeed a link between economic diversification and sustainable development. The 2014 rebasing of Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) made Nigeria the 26th largest economy in the world and the biggest in Africa. Recently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) pronounced Nigeria again as Africa's biggest economy. Yet Africa's largest economy faces a myriad of challenges, such as high prevalence of poverty, unemployment, underemployment, youth unemployment, huge infrastructure deficits, income and social inequalities. As a nation that relies so much on crude oil for its revenues and foreign exchange earnings, the effect of oil price volatility has had negative multiplier effects on macroeconomic variables within the economy. GDP growth rates have slowed down drastically from the all high levels of 7.98 percent in 2010 to about 3 percent in 2015. It is against this backdrop that this paper sets out by utilizing descriptive analytical tool to examine the transmission mechanism through which economic diversification translates to sustainable development. It presents stylized facts on the sectoral economic profile of the Nigerian economy and proceeds to adapt the model of sustainable structural transformation of selected South –East Asian economies. Finally, the paper submits policy recommendations that will enhance the implementation of the adapted model of economic diversification thus leading the Nigerian economy through the expected path of sustainable development.

Keywords: *Economic Diversification, Inclusive Growth, Sustainable Development and Transmission Mechanism*

Exploring Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Towards Food Hygiene among Students in Aminu Saleh College of Education Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

There have been several reports of outbreaks of food poisoning in schools in recent times. Most of these Outbreaks were attributed to non-adherence to hygiene practices by the people of the school. It is argued that, students do not practice food hygiene because either they have little or no knowledge in food hygiene or because of poor exposure of implications food poisoning condition at school. This study was concentrated on the practices of food hygiene in the school among students who are future people in the community. The purpose of this study therefore was to explore food hygiene knowledge, practices and attitudes regarding handling of leftover foods, cross contamination and personal hygiene, hospitality of students of tertiary institution. Questionnaires and focus group interviews were used to collect data. The result was analyses using deductions and SPSS version 21.0 for windows. Findings revealed that, majority of students had knowledge regarding handling leftover food, cross contamination and personal hygiene. There were, however, deficiencies in food hygiene practices and attitudes due to complacency, time, poverty and peer pressure.

Keywords: *Food, Hygiene, Food poisoning, Students Training and practices*



Internally Displaced Persons and Emerging Security Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

The sudden rise in the numbers of internally displaced persons in Nigeria has become an issue of national concern. Many Nigerians have been displaced as a result of natural disaster, ethno-religion conflicts, communal clash, ruling of the International Court of Justice, as in the case of ceding Bakassi in Cross River State to the Republic of Cameroon and the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East has increased the number. States of the federation are not immune as they have suffered one form of disaster or the other and people have been displaced from the original homes. This unhealthy situation, if not properly managed will lead to criminality and a new breed of insurgent groups in the country. This paper is therefore designed to examine current trends in the rise of IDPs and consequent security challenges in Nigeria. The study adopts the Frustration-Aggression theory of John Dollard, Leonard Berkowitz and Aubrey Bates (1962) is adopted to explain and predict the variables of the study. *Descriptive research design is employed and data are generated mainly from secondary sources. This necessitates the use of qualitative technique in analysing the data. Findings shows that, IDP camps may become breeding ground for criminality, insurgency, sexual abuses and other form of social vices, and this constitute security challenges for the country. The study advocates for a model to integrate displaced persons into the society.*

Keywords: *Emerging security, Challenges, Internally displaced Nigeria*



The Impact of Price Analysis and Cost Analysis on Organization Profitability: a Study of Nigerian Bottling Company, Lagos

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Abstract

We frequently hear that supply management professional wants to be seen as a vital contribution to the strategic success of the firm, and that few supply management professionals really feel that they have the attention of executive management. Supplier price and cost analysis can contribute to success in attaining executive attention to supply management activities but only if it is accomplished within a strategic context. Today's supply manager must move away from simple conceptualizations of analysis as the handmaiden of mere cost containment and towards a focus on the creation of value for the firm, the supplying firms, and for the customers. This presentation provides a strategies context for considering price and cost analysis, an understanding of what is involved, and a view of the practical methods for given market conditions and supplier relationships, an overview of the method that are available, guidance for leveraging benefit from cost models, and advice reputation as a supply management professional. The study population are the employees of Nigerian Bottling Company from which a sample size of Fifteen (15) was used to the course of this research work and SPSS analysis would be used to analysis the data obtained. Conclusively, it can be said that price challenges is an suitable factors in the operations of the business. Outer prices, also that price analysis helps in determining the profitability of an organization. The study recommends that organization should adapt the best pricing strategy considering the two forces of demand and supply so as to maximize profit.

Keywords: *Price analysis, Cost analysis and Maximize profit*

Contribution of Urban Agriculture to Household Income and Poverty Alleviation in South West Nigeria: a Multidimensional Approach

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Abstract

In an era of increasing urbanisation, rising food prices, and with the impacts of climate change looming large, the health and quality of life of the world's urban poor are under severe threat (Baker 2008). The case in Nigeria is not any better as the accepted socio-economic profile shows that about 70 per cent of Nigerians live below the poverty line. The high rate of urbanization, weakened purchasing power, high incidence of poverty, retrenchments in public and private sector and high unemployment rate have curtailed the capacity of both the urban poor and middle class to purchase all the food they need. This is given the fact that most households in Nigeria spend an average of 50 – 80 percent of their income on food (NBS, 2006). New research on alleviating poverty in cities of the developing world points to the potentially important role that might be played by urban agriculture in alleviating the pressures of urban poverty (UNDP, 1996; Rogerson, 1997; and Mougeot, 1998). This study therefore sets out to examine the contribution of urban agriculture to household income and how it helps alleviate poverty among urban households. A multi-stage sampling technique was adapted in the selection of 209 respondents. Data was obtained on their socio-economic characteristics, type of urban agriculture engaged in and the returns from such activities, contribution of returns from urban agriculture to total household income, household asset base, house ownership and housing condition among others. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics, budgetary analysis, fuzzy set and Ordinary Regression Analysis. The result of the analysis indicates that the mean age, household size, years of formal education and experience in agriculture is 43.18 ± 13.07 years, 5.34 ± 2.94 , 14.98 ± 2.03 and 6.01 ± 3.24 respectively. The result of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents further shows that majority (60.1%) of the respondents are married and are members of social organization (59.8%). Most of the respondents that are into crop farming are into vegetable production (67.2%) while for livestock rearing majority of the respondents are into poultry (70.6%). The mean profit from vegetable production is 490 per Kg while the mean profit from poultry production is 810 per Kg. The result of the analysis further shows that profit realized from urban agricultural activity contributes 13.7% to 100% with an average 46.9% to total household income. The result of the poverty analysis reveals that 39.9% of the households are poor. Further decomposition of the poverty status of households based on their agricultural activities reveals that households that are into livestock rearing have majority (69.8%) of their respondents belonging to the non-poor group while majority of those that are into crop production are living in poverty. The study therefore established that urban agriculture contributes to household income and invariably enhance welfare status of urban households by alleviating poverty among them. Urban households should therefore be synthesized to take up agriculture as a livelihood strategy. In addition, government and other stakeholders should find a means of enhancing the value of output of crops especially vegetables so as to encourage urban households to go into its cultivation so as to increase its contribution to go into cultivation.

Keywords: *Fuzzy Set, Poverty, Urban,*

Thrift Credit Services and Socio Economic Wellbeing of Community Dwellers in Nigeria

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Abstract

Given the continuing challenge of rural poverty, the socio-economic wellbeing of rural dwellers remains a serious concern. The intervention of community associations financially offers opportunity for improved income among rural dwellers. The determination of the impact of thrift credit services on the socio economic wellbeing of community dwellers in Owerri West Local Government Area of Imo State is the objective of this study. The theoretical framework adopted was the endogenous model while the research design employed was the survey design. One null hypothesis was stated in the study. Both research questionnaires and key informant interview schedules were used to obtain qualitative and quantitative data. Data were obtained from 365 respondents from the study area and analysed using chi-square statistical technique. The data were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result from the analysis of data shows that a significant relationship exists between thrift credit services and socio economic wellbeing of rural dwellers in terms of improved household income. The study therefore advocated for the intervention of community associations by encouraging financial initiatives and offer opportunity for improved income among rural dwellers.

Keywords: *Thrift Credit Services, Socio Economic Wellbeing, Community Dwellers, Community Development*



Determinants of Capital Budgeting Process for SMEs Survival in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the determinants of capital budgeting process on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Survival. The paper examines project generation, project selection, risk-return analysis, project execution, project abandonment and capital structure as capital budgeting process that affect Small and Medium Scale survival. Using survey research design and structural administered questionnaire, 150 entrepreneurs were judgmentally sampled. Data collected were analyzed using factor analysis and regression analysis. Findings revealed that project generation, project selection, risk-return analysis, project execution, project abandonment and capital structure were found to be significant determinants of capital budgeting process for SMEs survival. This paper also reveals the level at which these determinants affect SMEs survival. The paper reveals that risk-return analysis is the most determinant of capital budgeting process for SMEs survival followed by capital structure, project generation, project execution, project abandonment and project selection. Project execution, project abandonment and project selection are weak determinants of capital budgeting process. This study has practical implication for effective capital budgeting process for SMEs growth and survival in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Determinants; Capital Budgeting Process, Survival, SMEs, Lagos Metropolis*



Roadblocks to Grassroots Democracy, Good Governance and Development: a Case Study of State and Local Government Councils Relations in Nigeria; 1999-2016


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Abstract

Development at the Local Government Level globally is enhanced through the freedom enjoyed by officials and citizens at the grassroots level. This independence to choose officials, design and implement policies at the level appears to be a major challenge of the Local Governments in Nigeria, thereby promoting a sense of pseudo democracy which has resulted in the complete neglect of the local government councils. This paper investigates the factors that have constituted the road blocks to democracy, good governance and development in Nigeria. The study used both primary and secondary sources of data collection and applied simple statistical tools for its analysis. The paper used the elitist theory for its theoretical framework. At the end of the study, findings reveal among others, that local governments in majority of the states in Nigeria are under the stranglehold of governors or their agents, such as commissioners of Local government and chieftaincy affairs or under the Local Government Service Commission Members, making it impossible for the local governments to survive as the third tier of government. The paper recommended among others, that the scrapping of state independent electoral commissions nationwide, will enhance democracy, promote good governance and development if the elections are conducted by the people in their own locality. This has the potentials of freeing resources that are tied up at the local level and could promote economic diversification with new opportunities for sustainable growth and development.

Keywords: *Democracy, Good governance and Development*



Integrated Development through Infrastructure and Socio Economic Wellbeing of Rural Dwellers in Nigeria

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Abstract

The rural nature of many communities in Nigeria amidst rapid urbanization indeed presents a challenge to the development of rural settlements. Poverty is most prevalent in rural areas where infrastructure is either inadequate or unavailable. The result of untold poverty levels in rural areas has been the migration of rural dwellers to urban areas with the hope of employment and generally a better life. This has created multiple effects. This study examines the integrated development model and its impact in the provision of infrastructure in Nigeria. It is anchored on the integrated rural development model. The study is empirical and as such employs the descriptive research design. The Southern and Central Senatorial districts of Cross River State constitute the area of data were primary data were obtained with the aid of a questionnaire. One null hypothesis was stated and tested using Chi square statistical techniques. The result obtained shows that the provision of infrastructure in rural areas is a significant in boosting economic activities, which in turn enhances the wellbeing of rural dwellers. The study concludes by advocating for rural participation in the planning and implementation of development strategies.

Keywords: *Integrated Development, Infrastructure, Socio Economic Wellbeing, Rural Dwellers*

Rethinking Education in Nigeria: the Challenges of 21st Century Learning Society


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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to show that instructional content and delivery in Nigerian schools, (including institutions of higher education) as constituted at present, fall short of what the country requires to be able to participate in the 21st century knowledge-based economy. The post-colonial education curriculum adopted by educational institutions in Nigeria seems to be deficient, hence inadequate to provide the skills and competencies required in today's global community. The paper explores Bandura's social cognitive theory, especially the self-efficacy theory for its theoretical explanation on competency-based education. The paper anchored its strength on the need to respond to the social and economic needs of students and society in the 21st century, and to align with countries whose economy is being driven by the 21st century education. The transition from textbook-driven education to competency-based education being urged is expected to provide Nigeria with the desired results in its quest to participate in the 21st century knowledge-based economy.

Keywords: *Curriculum development, 21st century education, Self-efficacy and Competency-based education*



Towards Economic Diversification in Nigeria: School Administrators' and Teachers' Perspectives of Predictors of Successful Implementation of Inclusive Education among Students with Learning Disabilities

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Abstract

Inclusive education is a globally recognized educational placement option aimed at removing all forms of barriers to learning through providing opportunities for all learners to be successful irrespective of the nature of the learner's disability. This is why the implementation of inclusive education is significant to students with learning disabilities as it enables them to maximize their individual strengths and potential in order to make meaningful and optimal contribution to economic development in Nigeria. This study investigated school administrators and teachers' perspectives of predictors of successful implementation of inclusive education among students with learning disabilities in Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with 200 school administrators and teachers of secondary school students with learning disabilities as participants. A Likert-type scale titled "Administrators' and Teachers' Questionnaire on Predictors of Successful Implementation of Inclusive Education" (ATQPSIIE) ($r = 0.79$) was administered to the participants. Six hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data gathered were analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics. The results showed that there were significant differences in the perception of school administrators and teachers on the predictors of successful implementation of inclusive education among students with learning disabilities. In all the results, the mean scores obtained by teachers were higher than those scores obtained by school administrators. Based on the findings, it was recommended that stakeholders in the education of students with learning disabilities should pay close attention to the training and re-training of teachers, provision of sufficient funding, usage of teaching strategies that have been validated by research, ensure that teachers involve in collaborative teamwork activities, seek to modify and adapt the curriculum in an appropriate manner and ensure proper parental involvement in the education of students with learning disabilities in inclusive schools. It is argued that with these measures in place students with learning disabilities would achieve optimally and contribute their quota towards economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Inclusive education, Economic diversification, School administrators and Teachers, students with learning disabilities, success*

The Crisis of Nation-Building in Nigeria: the Search for Causal Factors and Solutions

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Abstract

Nigeria has come a long way since her political independence in trying to fashion a nation from the agglomeration of different ethnic nationalities that were forcibly brought together by the British colonial power through the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Protectorates and the Colony of Lagos in 1914. The nation-building process in the country has been engulfed and stunted by severe crises. The paper in historical perspective sought to interrogate the crisis in Nigeria's nation-building process with a view to suggesting strategies for transforming the country from being a mere geographical expression into a new political community with emotive attachment of the citizenry to the Nigerian state and its institutions. The paper concluded that Nigeria can overcome the many challenges and crises of nation-building if all the stake-holders are genuinely involved in shaping the future of the country through the instrumentality of a strong visionary leader who has experience and proven capacity to provide the leadership necessary for the daunting task of nation-building and development. This will mitigate the potential damages of sectional politics and attempts to use ethnicity, religion or regionalism to weaken the concerted efforts of the government toward realizing the Nigeria project.

Keywords: *Crisis, Nation-building, Nationality, Amalgamation, Independence, Community*



Development Administration and Emerging Urban Cities in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Prospects to Address Insecurity

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Abstract

The administration of development plans in Nigeria has its attendant challenges. One of such is addressing the complexities of urbanization and consequent insecurities. New, targeted approaches to curbing crime in emerging urban and development areas are necessary if countries want to take advantage of the demographic shift to make cities inclusive, spur economic growth and expand job opportunities. This paper is designed to examine strategies that are significant in addressing this growing concern. It employs *descriptive research design*. Data are obtained mainly from secondary sources and analyzed with qualitative techniques. Extant literature and theoretical models were reviewed. The study recommends key elements that development planning and administration must address in rural areas. These include poverty, unemployment and food security. It concludes that these strategies will help curb emerging insecurity and restiveness in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Development Administration, Urbanization, Insecurity, Poverty, Unemployment & Food Security.*



Effects of Graphic Organizers and Carousel Brainstorming Instructional Strategies on Students' Academic Achievement in Basic Science

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Abstract

This paper examined the effects of graphic organizers and carousel brainstorming instructional strategies on students' academic achievement in Basic Science as majority of Science teachers out of inadequate knowledge of relevant and practical instructional strategies in Science still employ the conventional teaching method in the teaching of the subject. A pretest posttest control group experimental design with a 3 x 2 x 2 factorial matrix was adopted. 240 SS 2 students from 3 randomly selected Secondary schools in 2 Local Government Areas of Kaduna Municipal, Kaduna State were used for the study. Four instruments were used namely Teachers Instructional Guides for teachers using the Graphic Organizers and Carousel brainstorming instructional strategies (Experiment Groups) and conventional Lecture method (Control Group): Basic Science Achievement Test ($r=0.86$) was used to measure student's academic achievement in Basic science. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data obtained were analyzed using Descriptive Statistics, ANCOVA, Estimated Marginal Means and Duncan^a post hoc test. The results showed that Graphic Organizers and Carousel Brainstorming Instructional Strategies improved students' academic achievement in Basic Science. It was recommended that these instructional strategies be adopted by teachers and curriculum developers for the improvement of students' academic achievement in Basic Science.

Keywords: *Graphic Organizers, Carousel Brainstorming, Academic Achievement, Gender*



