

## **LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS' CONFERENCE**

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## **LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS' CONFERENCE**

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CROSS RIVER STATE  
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### **CONFERENCE DATE**

DATE: Wednesday 8th April, 2015 Arrival  
Thursday 9th April, 2015 Plenary Sessions  
Friday 10th April, 2015 - Departure  
TIME: 9: 00 AM

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University of Calabar, Calabar- CRS.

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University of Madonna, Okija, Anambra State- Nigeria

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Publishing your ideas is important for several reasons: it gives you a source of feedback from people who read your papers. It establishes you as a member of the research community (useful for getting a job down the line); and it forces you to clarify your ideas and to fit them in the context of the current state of research in your field.

There are two key properties of a good paper: significant content -- original, important ideas that are well developed and tested -- and good writing style. The degree to which the paper's content has to be "significant" depends on where you're submitting it. Preliminary ideas and work in progress are more suitable for a workshop or symposium; well developed, extensively tested ideas are more appropriate for a journal. One way to decide where your paper should be submitted is to read papers in potentially appropriate publications (see our past conference proceedings and current journal issues). The League offers you this great opportunity.

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# **CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS**

## **1. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL CONFLICTS ON TOURISM IN PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA: (CASE STUDY OF JOS CRISIS ON HILL STATION HOTEL)**

**<sup>1</sup>Audu Aly Fada & <sup>2</sup>Adejoh Apeh Matthew, PhD**

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

### **Abstract**

This research assesses the effects of social conflicts on tourism products in Plateau State. It was specifically set out to find out the major causes of social conflicts in Jos, evaluate the effects of social conflicts on the influx of tourists to Hill station hotel Jos, and the impact on revenue generation of the hotel. To achieve these objectives research questions were formulated and a sample of 30 hotel staff was selected as the respondents. Data collected were organized and analyzed using tables, percentages and mean statistics. It was found that the hospitality and tourism industry was adversely affected. The crisis brought about decline in the number of tourist arrivals, increase in cancelled bookings, decrease in the average length of stay of tourists and the average room occupancy. Peace is the best friend of travel and tourism, while war and insecurity are among its worst enemies. It is recommended that all stakeholders involved in tourism administration should device safer environment that supports continued patronage by providing modern security apparatus. In the same spirit, government as the main stake holder in security provision should do more than paying lip service to guarantee security and safety of lives and properties.

**Keywords:** Social Conflict, Crisis, Security and Tourism Development,

## **2. DYNAMICS OF PUBLIC POLICY AND AGENDA SETTING IN NIGERIA**

**Inuwa Abdu Ibrahim**

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### **Abstract**

The research looks at the concept of Public Policy; what it entails and how it is achieved through agenda setting, Factors that affect Public Policy in Nigeria, with emphasis on the mass media. The paper thus, focuses on concept and process of Public Policy with the mass media as a relevant stakeholder in shaping Public Policy in Nigeria. Secondary sources of data were used for the research. In conclusion, the paper assert organized pressure groups as solutions to people oriented policies taking the media as a case study, by helping to ensure accountability and general performance in public administration.

**Keywords:** Nigeria, Public Policy, Media and Development

### **3. VIOLENT CONFLICT AND VULNERABLE GROUPS IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF DISPLACED PEOPLE WITHIN SELECTED L.G.As. IN NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICTS OF PLATEAU STATE**

**<sup>1</sup>Rahila Timothy Dantong & <sup>2</sup>Bot Polycarp Moses**

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#### **Abstract**

Internal displacement is a common consequence across Nigeria of inter-communal and political violence, flooding and forced evictions. While some of the conflicts appear to be caused by overlapping and mutually reinforcing regional, religious and ethnic divisions, but violence often stems from competition for scarce opportunities and communal resources. Current levels of displacement are deemed particularly high by a number of organizations, but in the absence of a functioning monitoring mechanism, no accurate figures are available. Ad-hoc local registration exercises have hinted at the scale of the phenomenon, but those who seek shelter and support from family and friends - and who make up the majority of internally displaced people (IDPs) - tend not to be counted. The government has not yet adopted a national IDP policy, leaving national, international and local agencies to assist IDPs in an uncoordinated way and on a sometimes selective basis. This project is designed to focus on and outlines the situation of displaced women and children as vulnerable social category, with particular emphasis on displaced women and children within the Jos Plateau, particularly the research will examine displaced people within Barkin-Ladi and Riyom L.G.A.s in the Northern senatorial district of plateau state. However due to the complex situations that IDPs find themselves. Care will be taken to follow up their relatives within neighboring states such as Bauchi and Kaduna states. Therefore, the study argue further that the plight of these vulnerable women and children in times of displacement, the causes of this displacement and how they can be helped in such situation. And proffer coherent policies to address the problem, it therefore, posited that the various attacks experienced by northerners have enthroned regime of massive internally displaced women and children in the North, and if not tackled squarely can aggravate the governance.

**Keywords:** Violent Conflict and Vulnerable Groups in Nigeria

### **4. LEADERSHIP AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIAN SOCIETY**

**Adah, Benyin Akomaye**

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University Of Uyo, Uyo- Nigeria

#### **Abstract**

Nigeria's political and economic system is being faced continuously with the issue of effective leadership, political stability and national development. The problem of leadership in the Nigerian state has been aggravated by Nigerian size, history and colonial experience. Thus, the issue of poor leadership has extensively hindered the implementation of various national

development plans which could have fostered the economic and political growth of the nation. This paper therefore seeks to take a holistic view on the problem of Nigerian leadership and its consequent effect on the national development of the nation.

**Keywords:** Leadership, Development and National Development

## 5. CULTURE, TECHNOLOGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Victor I. Lukpata PhD & <sup>2</sup>Johnkennedy Tersoo Ikyase

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### Abstract

The effects of Technology underlie early twenty-first century global challenges. On the one hand, since the Enlighten, especially Science-based; 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 damages 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 plague 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, for large population in Africa, Asia, and Latin America the benefits of technology remain a dream, even if new technologies like photovoltaic cells, cellular phones, and the Internet could help them leap-frog towards the twenty-first century. The persisting contradictions between better lives created and supported by technology for the wealthy few, and increasing environmental degradation and persistent poverty for the vast majority calls for a deeper exploration and understanding of the nature of technology and its relationship to society, especially to a sustainable society. Historical description approach was adopted in the conduct of research on this paper. The findings confirmed the corroborative role of culture land technology in contributing to sustainable development in the world.

**Keywords:** Technology, Culture, Biosphere, Environmental Degradation and better world.

## 6. MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH IN AFRICA

**Okereke, Ogbonnaya Jerry**

Department of Sociology/Anthropology  
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki

### **Abstract**

Any research enterprise involves identification of specified variables. Variables have varying values which need must be measured to understand the nature and extent of their manifestations. Measurement is a methodological question whose answer aids conceptualization, design and actual execution of the research enterprise. To predict social events, there must be known logical connections in frequency, direction and pattern among variables. Very often, social realities lie in the inner recesses of individuals and groups making social variables uniquely complex and apparently elusive. Normative and cognitive concepts such as norms, values, order, belief, marginalization, participation etc. are fluid and relative. Mere naming of a variable can create a whole lot of confusions for operationalization and hinders measurement. Besides, numerous epistemological issues in social research bear against clear and precise measurement of social variables. In any case, social variables are measurable and have to be accurately measured. This paper discusses the challenges of measuring social variables raising awareness of the environment-based constraints of social research in Africa.

**Keywords:** Measurement Problems in Social Research in Africa

## 7. THE IMPACT OF NIGERIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION IN MITIGATING DISTRESS IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY

**Aladelusi Kehinde B.**

Department of Banking and Finance Federal  
Polytechnic Ilaro, Ilaro, Ogun State

### **Abstract**

The Banking sector has been relied upon to provide financial assistance at one time or the other. While it is been expected that they do this very well, banks have fallen short of expectations in this respect due to fraud, mismanagement, inexperience and the initial absence of regulatory laws and authorities. People lost their confidence in the banking system and the government in an attempt to restore confidence in the banking system put the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) in place. The objective of this research work is to see how the NDIC through its various activities have been able to restore confidence in the banking system. Secondary data were used for this work and correlation co-efficient and r-test were used to test the relationship between the variables. The data is sourced from the CBN/NDIC statistical bulletin which covers a period of 1988 – 2013. It was discovered that due to the increase in deposit guarantee, there is a proportionate increase in deposit mobilization which has increased the premium paid by banks to NDIC. It is therefore recommended that from time to time, the deposit cover should be reviewed in conformity with the happenings in the economy.

**Keywords:** Bank Failure, Deposit Guarantee, Public Confidence, Supervision and Regulatory Authorities.

## **8. CREDIT MANAGEMENT AND THE INCIDENCE OF BAD DEBT IN NIGERIA DEPOSIT-MONEY BANKS. (A CASE STUDY OF UNION BANK OF NIGERIA PLC)**

**Aladelusi Kehinde B.**

Department of Banking and Finance Federal  
Polytechnic Ilaro, Ilaro, Ogun State

### **Abstract**

This research work was undertaken to assess the credit management and the incidence of Bad debts in Deposit Money Banks. This work was intended to achieve the following objectives: to appraise and determine the lending procedure of banks, to highlight the extent to which improper project evaluation influence bad debt of Deposit-Money Banks. Relevant data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire was the main primary data collected instrument employed while data from various relevant publications constituted the sources of secondary data. Upon the analysis of data, the following conclusions were drawn; that sound lending requires a clear-well articulated and easy accessible policy document which spells out the philosophy of lending. On the basis of the above findings, it was recommended that banks should ensure that loans given out to customers should be backed by adequate collateral security. Finally, it is the opinion of the researcher that the management of the Money-Deposit Banks should prevent the incidence of bad debts in Nigerian Banks.

**Keywords:** Credit Management, Incidence, Deposit Money Banks, Bad Debts Lending and Security

## **9. PENTECOSTALISM AS MAJOR BANE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS DANCE ART IN NIGERIA**

**Abakporo Princewill .C.**

Theatre Arts Department, Imo State University, Owerri.

### **Abstract**

Critics and anthropologists attest to the indispensable and integral nature of the art of dance since early man first acknowledged the position of the supernatural to the period when man discovered himself as a thinking being. Several authors, dancers and choreographers also have given the subject an academic face-lift in both theory and practice. Ever since the dawn of man's existence, man always danced for everything. For Africans, existence and survival to a large extent depended on how well they could align themselves to the forces that be, and dancing was a medium through which they bridged the gaps between themselves and the cosmic forces. This gave dance and dancers a pride of place in the early African societies before the advent of colonialism (with its several conflicting ideologies and norms) which had remained with us as footprints after they have gone and now, have defaced the art of dancing in several African countries. This study using the survey research method focuses on an aspect of the colonialist very many footprints- religion, as the chief militating factor to the growth of indigenous dance art in Nigeria. It recommends enlightenment, education and sensitization of the present and younger generations to apply rationality in the adoption of western civilization and not to sacrifice the African cultural identity at the altar of "born-agrarianism".

**Keywords:** Art, Development, Indigenous Dance and Pentecostalism.

## 10. MASS TOURISM IN WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN NIGERIA: A THREAT TO HERITAGE CONSERVATION

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### Abstract

World heritage site is an internationally acclaimed area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) that is protected by legislation because of its unique cultural landscape and natural values to mankind. This study was carried out in Osun groove located in Osogbo, Osun State Nigeria between 2007 and 2013 with the major aim to evaluating mass tourism threat to heritage conservation. National commission for museums and monument Osogbo and Osogbo cultural heritage council were purposively chosen for the study. Simple random sampling method was used to draw sample from the study. Structured questionnaire and personal observation were involved in primary data collection while secondary data were collected through existing relevant documents. Data collected were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. It was revealed that pollutions were the highest threat while theft of artifacts was the least. Recommendations were made to reduce the threats.

Keywords: Mass Tourism, World Heritage, Threat, Heritage Conservation  
Cultural and Landscape Destination

## 11. LITERARY CREATIVITY AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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### Abstract

Issues of national development have, over the years, remained, among others, a dominant discourse among scholars across the globe. This is borne out of the fact that no society, however well endowed, can thrive without continuous improvement in the capacity of the people to harness the environment, not only materially, but also in the realms of the society's values system, moral etiquette and cultural heritage. Against this background, this paper attempts to explore the place of literacy creativity as an indispensable tool in engendering individual and collective well being. It is the import of the discourse, therefore, that literary creativity and adventurism can, arguably, help to change the world from both within and without (for the benefit of all) by moulding and directing the mindset or thought pattern of the people.

Keywords: Literary Creativity and National Development



## 12. ENTREPRENEURSHIP ORIENTATION AND NIGERIAN STATE OWNED ENTERPRISES: THE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

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Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State

### **Abstract**

Traditionally, it is argued that public enterprises were the hostile and bureaucratic organization where it is impossible for them to be innovative and entrepreneurially driven. SOEs are normally being associated as low performer organization, highly influenced by politician and state's government, therefore these underlying factors contributed on hindering SOEs from being an entrepreneurial driven organization. Previous researchers had found positive relationship between EO and performance among SOEs (Entebang et al., 2010; Kearney et al., 2007; Morris and Jones, 1999). However the degree of the relationship is not highly correlated in every dimension of EO. It is argued that implementation of EO initiatives among SOEs requires some managerial support and resources in order to gain maximum impact of EO on their achievement. Globalization and ever changing business environment requires modern business entities as well as State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to be more flexible and sensitive on various stakeholders' needs by effectively utilizing their core competencies and resources. This development requires SOEs to be innovative and entrepreneurial in identifying and acquiring new business opportunities. However, previous studies revealed the existence of certain structural and organizational factors, which restrain Entrepreneurship Orientation (EO) among SOEs. Even though past findings are significant, most of the studies focused on developed nations. Against the backdrop of developing countries, like Nigeria, this study attempts to investigate the management challenges in order to inculcate EO among Nigerian SOEs. The semi-structured interviews with top managers at five SOEs' holding companies in Northern Nigeria were being used. This paper found the major challenges confronting the top management were related to organizational culture, quality of human resources and governance system.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Orientation; State-Owned Enterprises and Management

## 13. IMPACT OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

According to Ajuwun 2008, the implementation of inclusive education requires all children with disabilities, boys and girls in rural, urban, and suburban areas, at pre-schools, elementary and secondary level to be able to enjoy the company of their peers and the activities of the regular school settings. While it is every person's inherent right to participate fully in society, translating this philosophy into reality is a process that requires collaboration, teamwork, flexibility, a willingness to take risks, and support from a whole array of individuals, services and institutions in Nigeria. Since the goal of inclusive education is to prepare all children for productive lives, as full participating members of their community this book chapter will consider the placing of children with special needs in regular classrooms with adequate support, relevant materials and appropriate services without placing undue burdens on teachers

and peers. Successful inclusive education requires careful assessment, planning, and adaptation of curriculum, provision of appropriate teaching materials, adequate support and partnership. Persons with disabilities, especially children and the young continue to be the most disadvantaged groups in all societies (Hegarty & Alur, 2002). The book chapter will consider a number of limitations that are subject to cultural diversity, social discrimination, impoverished educational experiences and above all, the limited job opportunities for persons with disabilities. Although research (UNESCO, 1996) indicates that 87% of the disabled population, in developing countries, live in rural areas, almost all the education and training institutions for people with disabilities are located in urban areas addressing only the needs of urban and relatively well off people.

**Keywords:** Impact of Inclusive Education in Nigeria

#### **14. TOWARDS IMPROVING POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA: THE CHALLENGES**

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##### **Abstract**

Nigeria's lack of appreciable development commensurate with its natural endowment in both human and material resources is less a reflection of wrong diagnosis of developmental issues than the fact that the country seldom achieves successful implementation of public policies and programmes. Developmental issues can be analyzed to death based on which policies and programmes are put in place but this will amount to nothing if those charged with the implementation lack the disposition to translate the fine and noble ideas into physical results that will impact positively on the standard and living conditions of the people. This state of affair has provoked the concern of this paper to interrogate the perpetual lack of successful implementation of public policies and programmes in Nigeria and the consequent lack of meaningful development in the country after 55 years of political independence. The paper proffers practical suggestions as remedial measures to improve policy implementation by government. This is not only timely but reassuring because achieving successful implementation of development programmes is a pre-requisite for the country's progress and development, especially the actualization of her dream to become one of the top twenty economies of the world in 2020.

**Keywords:** Improving, policy, implementation and development, towards, Nigeria

## 15. THE CHALLENGE OF RESEARCH IN ARTS AND HUMANITIES: THE RESEARCHER-READER RELATIONSHIP

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### **Abstract**

No matter how sophisticated a research work may be, it counts for little if no one reads it. Yet, even experienced researchers sometimes forget to keep their readers in mind as they plan and draft their work. It is very necessary for writers to think about their readers as they begin their research. One cogent question every writer needs to have at the back of their mind is how their anticipated readers will respond to such write-ups. The consideration of such factor as this could be referred to as the creation of roles for both writers and readers. Thus, this happens to be one of the major challenges in all research disciplines, most especially in the field of humanities since its major concern is the investigation of what happens around man- civilization, society, mores, background, traditions, ethnicity, customs, and way of life. The major research challenge that has been overlooked by researchers is supplying answers to the question of what roles are expected to play by them, and the ones that are to be played by readers. Writers cannot avoid creating roles for their readers. That's why in writing books, especially in arts and humanities, some of them try to imagine what their target readers are like, their level of understanding. They therefore cast the readers in specific roles. In a research work, the challenge may be when to draw the line between when a researcher should adopt the role of someone who knows what others need to know and to cast his reader as someone who doesn't know but needs to know, or a rather more complicated situation where a researcher casts the reader into a role of someone who is familiar with the topic, and only needs to be enlightened (Booth, et al, 2003). This situation could be complex, as the researcher may misunderstand the readers. If she judges correctly, her readers will judge her favorably, but if she misjudges the readers, she can lose the trust of the readers therefore denying their willingness to read. The writer is now left in the dilemma of choosing what roles to give to the reader and what roles to himself. The question then is how many of the present day researchers are conscious of this? They seem to be always carried away by what interest them. This is most common to the researchers in arts and humanities as we shall soon find out.

**Keywords:** Arts, Challenge, Humanities, Reader, Research, and Researcher

## 16. CONSTRAINTS TO ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

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<sup>3</sup>Siaka Stephen & <sup>4</sup>Dr. Sunday Ogala Akoh

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### **Abstract**

The efforts of the federal, state and local governments in Nigeria at ensuring sustainable development through numerous environmental legislation, fiscal incentives and grants to environmental ministries and agencies remain elusive as Nigeria continues to experience

complex environmental problems. The paper looks at the overview progress made to address the core of Nigeria environment and sustainable development issues. It identified various environmental challenges confronting Nigeria such as desertification and drought, land degradation, erosion, flooding, deforestation, pollution, global warming, ozone layer depletion, hazardous wastes and toxic Chemical and represents the underlying causes which culminated in the clamors for environmental governance that will achieve desired results. The paper concluded by proffering practical regulatory techniques that can challenge policymaker to improve environment governance in Nigeria. These include Integrating environment into development planning and decision-making, Strengthening the legal basis for sustainable development, Creating and improving capacity for Sustainable Development, Harmonizing Federal, States and Local Governments responsibilities for environmental management, Adopting and promoting the use of existing environmentally friendly technologies, Promoting Research and Development of environmentally Sound Technologies, Forging viable Partnerships among various Stakeholders and Interest Groups both at National and International levels, Managing Environmental Information and education to generate adequate public awareness for Decision Making, Internalizing Environmental Costs through the use of Economic Instruments in the management of Natural Resources, Alleviating Poverty, Improving the funding for Sustainable Development.

**Keywords:** Pollution, Regulation, Environmental Governance and Sustainability

## **17. LITERACY AS A PANACEA FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS**

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### **Abstract**

The little of this paper points to the magnitude of the problem, with which one cannot attempt to deal fully here because the problem keep on expanding especially among the third world countries. This paper does not replace the many technical studies already carried out on the topic. However, the paper try to give a general picture of the situation, as it endeavored to set out the facts, to show the complexity of the problem and to shed light on many correlations. The later part of the twentieth century has spotlighted the drama at modern man at grips with swift technological progress and an unprecedented diffusion of constantly renewed ideas experiments and techniques. Today, we are faced with a dilemma we must either find ways of mastering progress in all its forms in order to turn it into a means of liberation or else run the risk, in not adapting ourselves properly, of being submerged and enslaved by it. In-fact, full utilization of human resources is the determining factor in development, whose ultimate aim is the betterment of man's lots.

**Keywords:** Literacy as a Panacea for Socio-Economic and Technological Development

## 18. EFFECTS OF SURE-P ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION

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<sup>3</sup>Dimoji, Favour Amarachi & <sup>4</sup>Onwuneme, N. Lovina  
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### Abstract

This study examines the effects of SURE-P on youth unemployment and National Transformation. The Global Employment Trends for youth released by the international labour organization reported that an estimated 73.4 million youth worldwide are out of work. SURE-P is a scheme developed to generate temporary employment opportunities at community level on collaborative basis between the Federal Government and host community. This scheme is aimed at building skills of uneducated and unskilled youths, women and the disabled in the society towards individual and national transformation. Findings show that the scheme is useful in fighting the current security challenges in the country as the current alarming rate of unemployment is fueling insecurity and other social vices. The study recommends the promotion of strong industrial policies that recognizes manufacturing as a key engine of growth and decent mass employment for the national economy.

**Keywords:** Sure-P, Youth unemployment and National transformation

## 19. REFLECTIONS OF NIGERIAN FOREIGN POLICY POSTURE UNDER MUSA YAR'ADUA AND GOODLUCK JONATHAN ON NATIONAL PROGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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of Education P. M. B. 1033, Owerri, Imo State - Nigeria

### Abstract

Foreign policy as an offshoot of public policy is set to achieve some aspects of the domestic policy which cannot be actualized in full without interaction with other countries of the world. This is hinged on the popular maxim that "No nation can survive in isolation". The interaction may be in the form of military supplies, ICT, economic assistance, manpower mobility, foreign direct investment (FDI) etc. But because of the complex global socio-cultural, economic, and political interdependencies, highly industrialized nation are using their advanced economy and technological innovations as an international political weapon which gives them an edge over the developing nations in their dealings. Popularly, it is ideal to be considerate when dealing with other nations of the world bearing in mind the incessant rise of global integration. Consequently, this paper therefore argues that the President Goodluck Jonathan's adoption of foreign policy posture of "Reciprocity" - The Way You Treat My Citizens Is The Way I Will Treat Your Citizens; is a rational policy posture as it will heighten respect both for Nigeria in the international arena and her citizens in diaspora. But care must be taken in its implementation so as to avoid getting the reverse of the expectations because of the level of poverty, unemployment, insecurity and political underdevelopment prevalent in the country.

**Keywords:** Foreign Policy, Goodluck Jonathan, International Relations, Musa Yar'Adua, and National Progress

## 20. EFFECTS OF HEATING TEMPERATURE AND ANTI-NUTRITIONAL FACTORS IN DELONIX REGIA SEEDS FOR MONOGASTRIC DIETS

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### **Abstract**

The study was carried out to determine the effect of heat treatment on some anti-nutritional factors on the composition of *Delonix regia* seeds (Hook). The anti-nutritional factors analyses were Trypsin Inhibitor Activity (TIA) phytate, tannin and cyanide. The seeds were cooked at 100°C for 0 minutes as the control, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 minutes respectively. The heat treatment shows that TIA 9.230mg/100g was reduced to 1.81mg/100g after 90 minutes of heating. Phytate 8.27 was reduced to 3.77mg/100g after 90 minutes cooking at 100°C. Tannin 0.43mg/100g was reduced to 0.11mg/100g while cyanide 2.06mg/100g was reduced to 0.57mg/100g after 90 minutes heating at 100°C. The percentage of reductions was as follows: 80.59 for TIA, 54.42 for Phytate, 74.44 for Tannin and 72.33 for Cyanide. Cyanide had the highest reduction in the first 15 minutes 9.79% followed by Tannin 25.38%. Phytate 26.6 and TIA 31.46% in that order. TIA shows the least reduction. The seeds should be cooked for 60 minutes at 100°C to reduce all anti-nutritional factors to a threshold level. The seeds can serve as a good source of protein for rabbit's diets.

**Keywords:** Heating Temperature, Anti-nutritional Factors, *Delonix regia* and seeds

## 21. THE CHALLENGE OF IMPROVISATION AND SCIENCE/MATHEMATICS TEACHING IN THE PRESENT DAY NIGERIA

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Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa

### **Abstract**

Improvisation in Science and Mathematics Teaching is described as an important issue in Science Education which has attracted a lot of contributions from science and mathematics teachers. Notable contributions from Nigeria are highlighted in the paper probing questions of relevance to the subjects of the paper are asked and efforts are made to provide possible answers to them. The questions include the following: Why do science and mathematics teachers have to improvise? In what aspects of science and mathematics and at what level of teaching is improvisation possible? How can the skills and techniques for meaningful improvisation in science/mathematics teaching be acquired by teachers? The paper is concluded with suggestions on the role that can be played by institutions such as universities, polytechnics and colleges of Education, establishments such as the science/mathematics equipment

manufacturing centre in Enugu and Abuja and the Science Teachers Association of Nigeria (STAN) and Mathematical Association of Nigeria (NAN), in different aspects of improvisation in Science/Mathematics teaching in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Improvisation, Science/Mathematics, Teaching and Nigeria.

## 22. EMERGING RESEARCH ISSUES IN NIGERIA EDUCATION AND CHALLENGES

<sup>1</sup>Chief Bessong, Fidelis Ejar, <sup>2</sup>Udo, David Ekpenyong & <sup>3</sup>Mark Ohiero Okoli  
Cross River State College Of Education, Akamkpa

### **Abstract**

The paper discusses emerging research issues in Nigeria Education and challenges as a vital strategy for uncovering truths about the multifarious problems confronting education in the country with a view to evolving dependable solutions. The various key issues and challenges in the education sector are highlighted along with the guides for overcoming seemingly overwhelming exigencies of research demands. Education in Nigeria is in crisis to catch a glimpse. The following data on the issues could be informative: Instructional issues, policy and structural issues, capacity issues, socio- cultural issues, generational issues and some critical issues of national development that must be addressed.

**Keywords:** Emerging Research Issues in Nigeria Education and Challenges

## 23. COMMUNICATION FOR BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE THROUGH ENTERTAINMENT EDUCATION

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Bayelsa State, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

Ensuring sustainable behavioral change requires efficient utilization of information and communication strategies through entertainment education. The key reasons for this could be ascribed to the role communication plays in entertainment education as a major carrier of culture in most African societies. It is on this backdrop this article dovetailed the usefulness of behavior change communication in entertainment education and identified that greater

educational value in the field of Theatre for Development practices are made manifest in order to bring about positive outcomes to enhance sustainable community norms. This also has been enhanced through the facilitative efforts of development communication leading to the entrenchment of popular participation and utilization of messages for transformational programmes and policy objectives for the individual's wellbeing in the society.

**Keywords:** Communication, Behavioral Change, Development, Education, Participation and Entertainment

## **24. NIGERIA AND HER CURRENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES: IMPACT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

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Education, Afaha Nsit Akwa Ibom State

### **Abstract**

This work is a library research that gathers materials from textbooks, news media such as newspapers, magazines, journal papers, radio and television news, internet and the personal experiences of the researcher, since he is an adult Nigerian and feels the impact of some of the problems or challenges. From the reviews, he agrees with the authors that Nigeria is experiencing perilous and turbulent times that seem to mean that our political leaders do not know what to do. One source identified the challenges as the economy, insecurity, unemployment and corruption--four in number--and that they demand competence and political will to handle. Another source identified them to include insecurity, corruption which enhances mass poverty in the North and South of Nigeria, volatile monolithic economy, environmental degradation and faulty educational system. The researcher believes that the challenges facing Nigeria include mono-cultural economy, unstable power supply; corruption that breeds poor leadership, insecurity caused by Boko Haram and armed robbery, unemployment, environmental pollution in the Niger Delta region, neglect of agriculture and faulty educational system. At the end of the work, some suggestions have been made as to how the challenges should be tamed such as attacking the base of corruption, provision of power, overhaul of the educational system, diversification of the economy, more emphasis on agriculture and provision of adequate infrastructure, among others.

**Keywords:** Mono-cultural Economy, Corruption, Insecurity Unemployment, Epileptic Power Supply and Environmental Degradation



## 25. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP: CONCEPTUAL AND EMPIRICAL REVIEWS

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Enobong E. Ntoiden & <sup>2</sup>Endurance G. Udo

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics  
College of Education, Afaha Nsit

### Abstract

This paper explores the concept of entrepreneur, entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial development and their impact on job creation, employment generation, poverty reduction and level of opportunities among the people of Nigeria. It is an exploratory research that looks at the views of various authors as to what the terms mean and their practical implication. An entrepreneur is an innovating individual who has developed an on-going business activity where none existed before. He is a businessman who expends his capital in the acquisition of equipment, materials and labour services for the purpose of producing or distributing goods, or providing services, and thus generate a stream of revenue the net value of which is large enough to cover his initial costs with excess sufficient to compensate for his effort. The Nigerian Employers' Consultative Association (NECA) recently identified technical and vocational skills development as its current projects and priorities in order to guarantee economic growth. The Industrial Training Fund (ITF) focuses on skills development to identify skills shortage with a view to ensuring the availability of well-trained and knowledgeable technical man power for industries. Other bodies and institutions such as the Federal Ministry of Education, the Tertiary Educational Trust Fund (TETFUND), the Entrepreneurship Leadership and Political Forum (ELPF) and the National Entrepreneurship Employment Model (NEEM) all urge Nigeria to join the league of Developed Countries to declare a kind of Marshal Plan in the education sector, to emphasize entrepreneurship development in the country. The paper appreciates the various attempts, efforts, initiatives and programmes undertaken by private individuals, governments, institutions and organizations to solve problems of unemployment, insecurity, poverty and the observed inequality in Nigeria. It therefore recommends that educational programmes at all levels should be restructured to enable participants to acquire the necessary entrepreneurial skills.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Development, Skills Acquisition Youth Empowerment, Poverty Reduction, Employment Generation, and Economic Growth/Development.

## 26. THE DANGERS OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES ON HUMANS AND PLANTS

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Federal Polytechnic, Oko

### Abstract

As a result of increasing population of the world, towns are expanding; many buildings are constructed near high voltage overhead power transmission lines. The increase of power

demand has increased the need for transmitting huge amount of power over long distances. For any current carrying conductor, there is a field around the conductor which may be electric or magnetic. High voltages generate higher electric and magnetic field. Hence, this electric and magnetic field causes serious health problems to the people living under the grid system. This paper takes a look of these problems and suggested solutions to it.

**Keywords:** Magnetic Field, Electric Field, Line shading and grounding

## **27. ACCESSING THE TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS TO POWER CRISIS IN NIGERIA**

**<sup>1</sup>Osuji, Christopher Uche & <sup>2</sup>Ezeilo, C.J**

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

### **Abstract**

Nigeria has been facing an extreme electricity shortage for many years. This shortage in electricity supply was as a result of financial, structural, and socio-political factors. None of which cannot be isolated. Nigeria's power sector has high energy losses from generation down to the consumer's unit, a low collection rate and low access to electricity by the population. There is insufficient cash generation because of these deficiencies. As a result, the power sector is consequently reliant on fuel subsidies and funding of capital projects by the government. Presently, only 10% of rural households and 40% of the country's total population have access to electricity. This paper takes a look at technical issues as well as challenges confronting the power sector and suggests solutions to the country's present power crisis

**Keywords:** Generation, Transmission and Distribution.

## **28. PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY CENTRE, CALABAR**

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National Productivity Center, CRS

### **Abstract**

There is a growing body of evidence supporting the relationship between performance appraisal systems and employee motivation in an organization. However, it is not clear why this relationship exists. This paper argues that to provide a convincing explanation of this association we need to improve our theoretical and analytic frameworks in three key areas. These are the nature of HRM, and especially the rationale for the specific lists of HR practices;

the nature of organizational performance; and the linkage between HRM and performance. A model is presented within which to explore these linkages. The existing literature on HRM and performance is reviewed in the light of this analysis to identify key gaps in knowledge and help to focus further the research priorities. Data for this paper were derived from secondary sources: previous research and analysis of scholars, government documents, newspaper/magazines as well as journal articles that are related to the subject. This study involved an extensive literature review which critically analyzed the present status, problems and prospects of human resource planning as part of the roadmap to employee productivity in Nigeria public enterprises

**Keywords:** Performance Appraisal, Human Resources, Management, Organizational Performance .

## **29. THE CHALLENGES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

The thrust of this paper is on the challenges entrepreneurs face in Nigeria and how they can be conquered for enhanced economic growth. Entrepreneurship is a source of innovation and change and as such spurs improvement in productivity and economic competitiveness. Its importance cannot be overemphasized; any nation that embraces entrepreneurship would provide an improved standard of living for her citizens. Despite the fact that a lot of emphasis have been laid on entrepreneurship and its benefits, a lot of studies have shown that there is a lack of entrepreneurial capacity which has continued to stunt the economic growth of the Nation.

**Keywords:** The Challenges of Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

### **30. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATION: TRENDS AND ISSUES AT THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA, NIGERIA**

**<sup>1</sup>Olatunji, Tunde E., <sup>2</sup>Bannah Bulus Daniel, <sup>3</sup>Isah Ibrahim, & <sup>4</sup>Briyork Jonathan**

General Studies Department, Directorate of Leather, Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria, Nigeria

#### **Abstract**

Supervisors spend more than 25% of their time on conflict management, and managers spend more than 18% of their time on relational employee conflicts. Reasons for this are "the growing complexity of organizations, use of teams and group decision making, and globalization." However, the following has been identified as the major situational problems why conflict arose in organization which is pertinent to this study: (1) Structural conflict (conflict arising out of the need to manage the interdependence between different organizational sub-units), (2) role conflict (conflict arising from sets of prescribed behaviour) and (3) resources conflict (conflict stemming from interest groups competing for organizational resources).

**Keywords:** Conflict Management Trends and Issues at the Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology

### **31. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATION: TRENDS AND ISSUES AT THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA, NIGERIA.**

**<sup>1</sup>OLATUNJI, TUNDE E., <sup>2</sup>BANNAH BULUS DANIEL  
<sup>3</sup>ISAH IBRAHIM & <sup>4</sup>BRIYORK JONATHAN**

General Studies Department, Directorate of Leather  
Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria, Nigeria

#### **Abstract**

Organizations are living systems consisting of interacting units performing a task in a mutually dependent manner within a structure of scarce resources. It seems commonplace to suggest that conflicts would be present in such a setting. The parties in an organization may have a conflict about the distribution of resources, or they may have a more fundamental conflict about the very structure of their organization and the basic nature of their interaction. Once the parties are in a situation of goal incompatibility, their conflict develops in a dynamic fashion, initiating valuable and much-needed constructive changes or leading to escalating strategies and destructive consequences. Depending upon how those conflicts are handled, they can lead to discord or to a more positive workplace. The idea of conflict management is to accept the fact that conflicts will naturally arise and that it is possible to deal with them in a way that ultimately strengthens the organization.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Management and Organization

## **32. ACCOUNTABILITY AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR A PANACEA FOR NIGERIA'S SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**OLATUNJI TUNDE E.**

General Studies Department, Directorate of Leather  
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### **Abstract**

The modest intention of this paper is to examine several government policies aimed at the inability of public officers to render proper accountability in office, determine environmental factors that militate against accountability, and postulate strategies for prudent financial management and propriety among officers. Pursuit of these objectives will necessitates relevant discussions of accountability and anticorruption, as mechanism for controlling waste, property values and efficiency in the management of public of fund.

**Keywords:** Accountability, Management, Public sector,  
Economic growth and Development