

NATIONAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE THEME

Nigeria's Vision 20:2020: Issues, Challenges & Implications for Development Management

CONFERENCE LOC

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CONFERENCE DATE

6th – 7th October, 2016

CONFERENCE VENUE

Main Hall, University Guest House, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Day One: Wednesday 5th October, 2016		
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
Day Two: Thursday 6th October, 2016 Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark by the LOC
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Keynote Addresses / Round Table Policy Debates
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
Day Three: Friday 7th October, 2016 Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué		
7:00am	- 8:00am	Breakfast
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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

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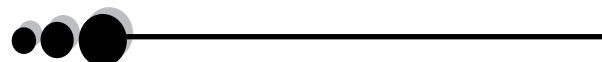
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Dr Bassey Anam
Director, IIPRDS

WELCOME ADDRESS

Esv. Chikezie Okoronkwo FNIVS

Chairman LOC



It is with a heart full of joy that I welcome all of you to this epic gathering of scholars, bureaucrats and technocrats to Enugu, the capital and pride of the East, the region of the rising sun. You have come from all nooks and corners of the country and beyond to seek solution to the development of Nigeria in her quest to graduate to one of the twenty (20) best economies of the world by the year 2020.

You are here because you believe that all things are possible for those who believe and are willing to play their part in their struggle for self actualization in the committee of the world's best economies. You left your numerous engagements and spent hours of study to prepare your papers for presentation at this scholarly gathering so that you will contribute in no small measure to learning and the social, political and economic development of Nigeria. You are welcome.

You abandoned your numerous engagements to be here of all places because you have heard, observed, participated, benefited and or contributed research materials before to the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) and may have come to the sincere understanding that the institute is one of the best having links and affiliations with renowned institutions around the world and partnering with many international organizations for the betterment of society today. You are welcome.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is leading the frontier for quality research and sustainable development. Papers presented at our conferences are reviewed and published in European International Research Journals among which are OCLC WorldCat, United States; Bibliography of Asian Studies; PIAS International Fact Sheets/Achieves; Ulrich's Periodicals Directory (ProQuest); EBSCO Information Services, Canada; International Bibliography of the Social sciences (IBSS); National Library of Nigeria Cataloguing in publication data and in the Nigerian Development Profile in Time Perspective.

Our conferences provide the academia, policymakers, private sector leaders, non-profit actors and students; up-to-date briefings on governance and regulatory frameworks that shape Nigeria's country outlook, macroeconomic dynamics, industry performances, investment opportunities and emerging challenges for effective governance in the years ahead.

In strengthening collaborative research, the Institute adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of researchers by allowing for regional determination of research priorities. This strengthens closer ties among researchers, government institutions and other agencies who work within the purview of reviewing development policies and challenges in order to advance alternative strategies for sustainability.

We salute your decision to be here and hope that you will reap a bountiful harvest.

We thank most wonderfully the management of the University of Nigeria Enugu Campus (UNEC) for allowing us the opportunity to use their facilities for this scholarly gathering. We are not in doubt of the level of academic excellence of this prime university being the first of its kind in Nigeria and Africa indeed. We know that for a long time to come, we will continue to cherish the memories of this gathering. We thank you most humbly.

We urge all conferees and our distinguished guests to relax and savour the unique atmosphere of the coal city. Enugu prides itself with so many natural and man-made tourist sites. Please find time to visit some of these.

Welcome and well done.

NIGERIA'S VISION 20:2020

...agenda for research discourse and development management



The Vision 20:2020 is a dream statement that Nigeria will become one of the first 20 economies in the world by the year 2020. Abdulhamid (2008) traced the history of the dream to a research conducted by economists at an American Investment Bank, a fall-out of which was a prediction that Nigeria would be in the league of 20 top economies by year 2025. This was based on assessment of its abundant human and material resources and on the assumption that the country's resources would be properly managed and channelled to set economic goals. The then President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, next muted the dream as Vision 2020 (Onyekakeyah, 2008).

According to Nigeria Vision 2020 (2008), the National Council on Vision 2020 (NCV2020) is the apex body of the operational and institutional arrangements for Nigeria's Vision 2020. The President and Commander-in-Chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is the Chairman. It is to provide leadership and direction to galvanise the nation. The process involves a bottom-up strategic planning to ensure ownership by all stakeholders. Other terms of reference for the NCV2020 have been clearly spelt out to include approving the core national priorities to guide the process; ensuring the quality of plan document, appropriateness of targets and practicality of strategies; review of progress and giving further direction; ensuring the active involvement of all stakeholders in the visioning process; approving the framework for resource mobilization from private and other stakeholders; approving a comprehensive planning framework for annual budgets and medium-term plans and issuing of any other directives considered desirable by the Council.

The National Steering Committee on Vision 2020 (NSC2020) has been put in place. It is the engine for the visioning process. It is headed by the Honourable Minister/Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Commission as the Chairman. Its terms of reference have been marshalled out as developing methodology and guidelines for all MDAs (Ministries, Departments and Agencies), private sector and other stakeholders to facilitate the Vision; proposing a comprehensive plan; proposing appropriate goals, targets and strategies; identifying and recommending overall national goals and priorities; guiding and assisting all States and MDAs; arranging nationwide dissemination of programme for widest buy-in by stakeholders; developing a template for the preparation of a result-oriented communication strategy and monitoring of annual progress at national, MDAs and State levels; undertaking comparative studies of best practices; examining the linkages among perspective plan, medium-term plan and annual budget; recommending an inclusive monitoring and evaluation (M and E) mechanism; commissioning in-depth research; undertaking any other assignments from NCV2020 and making any other recommendations (Nigeria Vision 2020, 2008).

The State NV2020 Stakeholders Committee, the MDAs and other stakeholder visioning development committee consists of 20-25 groups of about 25 eminent persons with interest and knowledge on the subject area. The V2020 Development Committees serve as fora for building consensus on issues. The Committees are also responsible for preparing sectoral inputs for the V2020 Plan. In particular, the major stakeholders include (1) State Governments, (2) MDAs and (3) key institutions. Each stakeholder has an inclusive competent committee involving the public sector and non state representatives. The terms of reference for the Stakeholder V2020 Development Committees have been spelt out to include examining background papers on thematic areas from National Technical Working Groups (NTWGs); in-depth review of position papers; preparing feedback reports to NSC; generating sectoral and other related inputs and undertaking any other assignment from NSC (Nigeria Vision 2020, 2008).

The NTWGs comprises of maximum of 25 groups of experts for the identified area drawn from both public and private practitioners with responsibility, expertise and passion for the area. It provides technical support to the NSC. The report of NTWGs serves as input to the work of NSC and the stakeholder visioning groups. Other terms of reference of NTWGs have been clearly spelt out to include developing background papers; articulating key economic issues; defining proposed policy targets, objectives and priorities; preparing guidelines and template for communication on progress (COP); working with and assisting stakeholder groups in preparing their documents and COPs; reviewing and evaluating COPs of stakeholder groups; receiving assistance from consultants for specific study research works; providing regular technical briefing on progress by NSC and undertaking any other assignment from NSC.

The National Planning Commission (NPC) under the auspices of the National Council on Development and Planning (NCDP) held 25-26th June, 2008 a joint meeting at the Concorde Hotel, Owerri, Imo State capital with the theme, Vision 2020, 2008: Harnessing Nigeria's Potential for Wealth Creation and Poverty Reduction (Abdulhamid, 2008). The Israeli Ambassador to Nigeria, Moshe Ram, has made suggestions on how to actualize Nigeria's Vision 20:2020. According to the Israeli envoy, Nigeria's dream of becoming one of the 20 leading economies by the year 2020 is not a pie in the sky. For this dream to become a reality, the country must go back to the basics agriculture (Adepetun, 2008). Similarly, the Mayor of London, Mr. Alderman David Lewis, has offered his opinion on how to achieve the Vision. The Mayor said that for the country to achieve its Vision 2020 objectives, due attention must be given to human capital development issues. He added that Nigeria's Vision 2020 would be a mirage if there was absence of sound and qualitative education, training and re-training. He stressed that Nigeria was a financial hub of healthy, skilled and creative experts who, if well articulated and motivated and with the right atmosphere, would be able to turn things around for the country (Vision 2020, 2007).

Debates have been raging as to whether Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 will be actualized. Other people that contributed their opinions on the issue were Cecelia Ibru (former Chief Executive Officer, CEO, of Oceanic Bank International Plc), Peter Upton (Director, British Council, Nigeria) and Mark Bickerton (Director, Metropolitan University) (Adepetun, 2008).

There is the need to contribute to these debates based on development indicators. This study is, therefore, a feasibility comparative analytical critique of Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 based on some recent development indicators from literature on Nigeria and the high-income Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, which Nigeria aspires to join. The work is justified on the curious ground of the non-performance of the numerous policies, perspective and medium-term development plans as well as reforms in Nigeria. These include the civil service reforms, education reforms, judicial reforms, local government reforms, integrated rural development programme, four National Development Plans covering the 1962-1985 period, poverty alleviation programmes spanning 1970s to date, industrial policies from the 1960s to date, Vision 2010, Seven-Point Agenda and a host of others.

The government's "Vision 20:2020" plan seeks to position Nigeria as one of the top 20 economies in the world by the year 2020. However ambitious the goal is in reaching a US\$900 billion Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2020, the challenge remains to lay the foundation for industrial competitiveness through development of adequate infrastructure, economic models, technical training, and professional experience. Sound fiscal management will be required to maintain low interest and inflation rates, enabling industries to prosper and hire workers which in turn will create taxable revenue for the government and contribute to the stability of the naira.

Vision 20:2020 Development Plan Focus

Physical Infrastructure

- Power
- Transportation (Road, Railways, Water, Ports)
- Oil & Gas Infrastructure
- Housing
- Water Resources

Productive Sector

- Agriculture & Food Security
- Oil & Gas
- Manufacturing
- Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- Solid Mineral & Steel Development
- Culture & Tourism
- Trade & Commerce

Human Capital and Social Development

- Education
- Health
- Labour, Employment & Productivity
- Women Affairs & Social Development
- Youth Development
- Sports Development
- Food & Nutrition
- Social Protection & Safety Nets

Developing a Knowledge-based Economy

- Information & Communications Technology Sectors
- Postal Services Sub-Sector
- Science, Technology & Innovation Sector

The attainment of Nigeria vision 20:2020 is without challenges. The conference is set to examine emerging issues, challenges and implications for development management in Nigeria.

¹ Facts and figures adapted from Onyenekenwa Cyprian Eneh (2011). Nigeria's Vision 20:2020-Issues, Challenges and Implications for Development Management. Asian Journal of Rural Development.

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:
developmentstrategies3@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.
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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.

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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.

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A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles and lines. The circles are in shades of black, white, and blue. They are arranged in a path that starts from the bottom left, moves up and right, then down and right, and finally up and right, connecting the 'e' in 'Conference' to the 'a' in 'Abstracts'.

Identification of Fungi Associated with Determination of Neem Seed (*Azadirachta Indica*)

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Abstract

An isolation of fungi associated with neem seeds deterioration was carried out using grounded and ungrounded neem seeds. Some of the neem seeds were surface sterilized while some were not. These two samples were plated on PDA plates. After 72 hours of incubation the isolate that were identified microscopically were *scapularopsis candida*, *Aspergillus Niger*, *Scapoluriopsis candida*, *Aspergillus terreus* and *penecillium requeforton* the surface unsterilized samples. The grounded samples were divided into two halves. First half was unmoistured with water while the second half was moistured with water. After 72 hours the samples were plated on PDA plates and growth obtain sub-culture on new plates. The result showed that there is a decrease in the volume and transmittance of fungi in unexposed samples while there was increase in concentration of fungi from exposed samples

Keywords: *Deterioration, Fungi and Neem seeds*



Public Health Care Infrastructure and Health Poverty in Tivland between 1986 and 2015

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Abstract

This paper is a historical perspective of healthcare infrastructure and services in Tivland, Benue State, Nigeria, between 1986 and 2015. It examines the impact of the infrastructure and services on the people of the region and argues as follows: - The infrastructure and services were not capable of providing the health needs of the people optimally therefore health care services delivery in the region could not attain sustainable level. Most often people went outside and sought health care delivery in spite of the presence of the infrastructure and services in the area. Sustainable health services delivery could not be attained as result of the following reasons: - lack of appropriate technologies and skills, lack of supporting infrastructure, corruption, and lack of funds among others. The argued for ways of improving health care delivery services to include upgrading of obsolete technologies, adequate funding, manpower development among others. Data and information for interpretation and analysis which culminated to the outcome of this paper were collected from various sources including oral interviews, written materials and the internet.

Keywords: *Health care Infrastructure, Health poverty*



Terrorism and Africa's Development in the 21st Century: the Experience in North-East Nigeria Since 2000


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Abstract

The paper interrogates terrorism as a global challenge to development in the 21st Century with focus on Africa but with particularism on the North-East region of Nigeria between 2000 to date. It found out that terrorism evolved hydra-headed trends such as forced population displacement, insecurity and militarization as well as the problem of refugee among others which undermined not only the quest for sustainable development of the region and Nigeria but Africa at large. It suggests that the fight against terrorism should be taken seriously by all and sundry-every Nigerian /African and well wishers of Africa should contribute in their individual or collective capacities in the fight against terrorism. Again, the paper suggests that the government in Nigeria at all levels should be more proactive in the fight against terrorism among others. Information and data for the paper was gathered from oral sources, archives of development administration organizations some of which include the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and the Red Cross Society (RCS) etc. The oral sources involved granting of face-to-face interviews with relevant stake holders who were asked relevant questions on the subject matter. Data and information was also drawn from participation and experience as well as from written and internet sources. There has been high-level corroboration between the sources which have paved way for the facts being presented in the paper.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Development, experience, Africa, and, 21st Century*



Employee Salary and Job Satisfaction; a Tenuous Relationship as Evident in Selected Public and Private Organizations in Lagos State

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Abstract

This study was poised to measure the tenuous relationship between employee salary and job satisfaction in relation to what is obtainable in private and public organisation. In view of this, relevant hypotheses were formulated and tested using Z-test and regression analysis through the use of 250 samples obtained from both public and private organizations through purposive sampling technique. As expected, public organisation, exhibited higher degree of salary satisfaction as compared to private organisation simply because private organizations are predominantly SMEs which cannot afford salary expectations of employees.

Keywords: *Salary, Job, Satisfaction, Private, Public, Organization.*



Magnetic and Radiometric Survey of Madagali Hills and Environs Northeastern, Nigeria

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Abstract

The area lies within the basement terrain of northeastern Nigeria between longitudes $13^{\circ} 30'E$ and $13^{\circ} 41'E$, and latitudes $10^{\circ} 47'N$ and $11^{\circ} 00'N$. Magnetic and radiometric survey were carried out to provide information to some detail on the geology of the area, determine the structural trends and to link anomalous zones to mineralization. Both magnetic and radiometric data were acquired along twelve (12) traverses at a station interval at 1.85 km using geometric-856 proton procession magnetometer and gamma scout respectively. One hundred and twenty one (121) stations were occupied. The magnetic field data was diurnally corrected and international geomagnetic reference field (IGRF) computed online using 2010-2015 value. From the quantitative interpretation of magnetic data the average depth to magnetic source was calculated to be 0.625 km. The qualitative interpretation of radiometric data revealed that the area is underlain by gneisses intruded by large volume of granitoids of variable textures, schist, mylonite, pegmatite and basic intrusions. Structural trends obtained from the quantitative magnetic interpretation (rose diagram) showed that the dominant structural trend in the area are NE- SW, NNE-SW, NW-SE, N-S and minor E-W. The NE-SW and N-S trends are the most dominant and attributed to pan African Orogeny. No appreciable mineralization was discovered and this could be attributed to unfavourable structural disposition, inadequate teaching and insufficient traps.

Keywords: *Madagali hills, Environs and Magnetic and radiometric*



Determination of Groundwater Potential in Southwest of Gwoza Local Government Area, Borno State, Northeastern Nigeria using Geoelectric Method (Vertical Electrical Sounding)

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Abstract

A resistivity survey was carried out to study groundwater potential in southwest Gwoza Local Government Area of Borno State. Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) data were acquired from 16 locations within the southwest of Gwoza by using ABEM SAS Terrameter 300c. The apparent resistivity values obtained in the field were plotted on log-log graph sheets against stations spacing and then the curves of each VES smoothed. The computer software IXID was used for the interpretation of the data. All of the VES data indicates three to four layers earth models and the curves types were of the H, KH and A types. The first layer is the top soil with an average thickness of 0.9m and average resistivity of $443\Omega\text{m}$. The second layer is the weathered basement with average thickness of 11m and average resistivity of $51\Omega\text{m}$. The third layer is the fractured basement with average thickness of 6m and average resistivity of $563\Omega\text{m}$. The fourth layer is the fresh basements which have average resistivity of $4277\Omega\text{m}$. The possible areas for groundwater potential and the aquifer thicknesses are VES 1 at Fadagwe Christian with thickness of 6m, VES 3 with thickness 15m, VES 6 at Fadagwe Wanzam with thickness 12m, Lokodisa VES 9 with thickness 24m and Gileri VES 10 with thickness 15m respectively. The research indicated that about 45% of the study area has good groundwater potential.

Keywords: *Determination, Vertical Electrical Sounding and
Groundwater potential*



Combating Increasing Operating Costs for Sustainability in the Hotel Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

Sustainability is the most frequently emphasized issue in the hospitality industry in the recent time. This is because of the excruciating effects of a combination of trends such as high cost of capital, emergence of new market niche, customers' demand for quality service delivery, government policies and increasing operating costs. Of these, high operating costs seem to exert more persistent force on the hotelier's drive to achieve profitability that guarantees success. This paper examines the biting effect of ever increasing operating costs in the hotel industry in Nigeria in the face of general fall in occupancies. Hotel operators and managers are expected to keep abreast with the nature of these costs and develop customized model that helps combat them.

Keywords: *Hotel, Operating costs, Falling occupancies, Sustainability*



The Role of Jama'atu Izalatul Bidi'ah Wa'ikamtis Sunnah (Jibwis) in the Conduct of Islamic Da'awah in West Africa

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Abstract

The paper looked at the major roles played by the Izala (JIBWIS) in the conduct of Islamic Da'awah in west Africa. The efforts clearly and orderly manifested during the Izala activities in Nigeria, Niger, Ghana and Benin Republic. The Historical development of Izala activities in the above said countries provided basis for discussing what was obtained during the period of Da'awah in the countries. The reviews established some facts that Izala organization made some vital roles in the conduct of Da'awah in West Africa whereby the Izala leaders used to conduct Islamic Da'awah over the years in such countries as a result of which the following roles were executed: Building concrete foundation of the Islamic beliefs in the minds of Muslims, public enlightenment on the importance of Islamic Da'awah in the society, spreading business transaction among the society of West Africa etc. finally the paper provides recommendations which serves as the solutions to some of the problems of Muslim organizations.

Keywords: *Islamic conduct, Izala leaders and Public enlightenment*



Examining Improved Strategies that Curbs Causes and Consequences of Post-Natal Maternal Death in Umuahia North and South Abia State

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Abstract

The study examined the improved strategies that curb the causes and consequences of post-natal maternal death in Umuahia North and South L.G.A of Abia State. It specifically identified the causes of post-natal maternal death, the consequences of post-natal maternal problem and improved strategies that can curb post natal and maternal death in umuahia north and south LGA of Abia state. A total of 45 mothers from different hospitals in umuahia north and south were randomly selected for the study, descriptive survey design was used for the study while data was collected using a structured questionnaire which was administered to the selected women. Frequency, percentage and mean were used to analyse the collected data. Result showed that lack of information/awareness has the highest mean of ($X=3.16$) on the causes of post-natal maternal death, while the consequences of post-natal maternal problem premature rupture of membrane has the highest mean of ($X=3.5$), also for ways of improvement proper maternal and post-natal care has the highest mean of ($X=3.15$), and for the practicable strategies for sustenance, government intervention into proper health care facilities has the highest mean of ($X=3.15$). The study therefore recommends improved access to maternal health services, government should locate health services as close as possible to the community where the people live. Also the ministry of health has to make a comprehensive plan to overcome information barriers by increasing the women's understanding and awareness on the need to go for post-natal health care, and availability of postnatal care services.

Keywords: *Post-natal, Maternal, Strategies, Improvement.*



Utilization of Tie-Dye Products for Interior Decoration among Families in Ahiazu Mbaise in Imo State

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Abstract

This study aimed at utilizing tie-dye products for interior decoration among families in Ahiazu Mbaise in Imo State. The study specifically ascertains various ways of utilizing tie-dye products for interior decoration and identified constraints on the use of tie-dye products for interior decoration among families in Ahiazu Mbaise in Imo State. To achieve this, two research questions were formulated for the study. A survey research design was used for the study. A total of 170,902 people formed the population for the study, out of this, total of 200 respondents were randomly selected. A structured questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. Result revealed that the highest tie-dye products for interior decoration among families in Ahiazu Mbaise were headrest (100%), followed by pillow cases (100%), draperies (90%) and frames (82.5%). The least preferred ones were table cover (70%) and armrest (70%). Based on the findings, it was recommended that people should adopt the use of tie-dye products for interior decoration in their different families because they are more affordable, available and durable unlike the imported ones that are more expensive.

Keywords: *Tie-dye, Interior decoration and Families*



National Economic Transformation through City Reformation and Community Health Care: Issue and Way Forward

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Abstract

The economic transformation of any nation is significantly inclusive of all components that make up a geographical entity that define the real essence of living. Nigeria as one of the nations in the quest for economic rejuvenation has staggered and is yet to get properly anchored in her economic transformation attempts. This paper has looked and sought solution into the economy through an integrated cities-planning policy and community/environmental health care. Decades of city blight and urban sprawl, which resulted from unchecked and undirected development, is paving way to development that is both economically unsupportive or unmarketable. This vital aspect of Nigerian economic growth arguably has suffered relegation as a vehicle of national transformation. The study explored a thorough investigation into some selected cities growth trends in history with a special focus on European nations; evidently literature revealed some growth factors that help transform these contemporary advance economies through ages as against their decline. Integrative planning policy and community health are seen as potential media which often provoke permanent relief to any nation economy challenge. The study re-emphasized that government and stakeholders must exclusively need to fashion out desirable reformation from the current human habitable space and think of communities as viable or functional economic renovation entities. The authors optimistically concluded with the fact that no community and city rejuvenation effort can attain any desired success outside the sacrificial and influential transformation agents who must work together as a team with all the local authorities upon which this vision lies.

Keywords: *Community, Economy, Health, Nation, Policy, Transformation*



A State Party as a Consumer of Economic Integration in the West African Sub-Region: a Legal View Point

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Abstract

For decades, economic integration within the African continent generally and the West African sub-region in particular has been on the front burner of the driving force propelling the continental body, viz, the African Union (AU) and the sub-regional body; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This has led to a number of conventions, treaties and protocols aimed at achieving economic integration among the member states of the ECOWAS sub-region. Thus, by reason of the benefits accruable to the state parties, the need arises to undertake an examination of the position of a state party as a consumer of these trans-national cooperative arrangements. This is the objective of this paper and which will be undertaken from the point of view of the Law of Consumer Protection with the state parties as consumers. The methodology to be adopted will be to undertake a close study of the available materials relevant to the subject matter and for this purpose, focus will be on the West African sub-region with ECOWAS as the platform for the examination. In furtherance of this, an appraisal of the available legal framework will be undertaken vis-à-vis the identified areas of economic integration with the state parties as beneficiaries. The result of the exercise will naturally lead to key recommendations including advocating for a paradigm shift in the attitude to the treaties and protocols by the state parties.

Keywords: *Economic integration, Consumer Protection and African continent*



Analysis of Nigerian Electric Power System Frequency using FDR Measurements

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Abstract

This paper presents the result of prolong measurements and statistical data analysis of Nigerian power system frequency, obtained from Frequency Disturbance Recorder (FDR), the FDR installation experience, and also provides a comparative study between previous findings by other researchers and the present, in order to establish the current control status of the system. To assess the validity of the measurement, some part of the data were validated with data collected from Transmission Company of Nigeria (TCN). The result of 2016 indicates that the control action is worst as compared with the 2006, 2007, and 2011 result

Keywords: *Analysis, Power system and Frequency*



Basic Challenges of Climate Change and Implications for Quality Education in Nigeria


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Abstract

Climate change as a new reality is the latest challenge to sustainable human development. The scientific evidence is clear that climate change is likely to have negative impacts on efforts to achieve Nigeria's development objectives, including the targets set out in Nigeria Vision 20: 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objective of the paper is to examine the challenges of climate change and its implications on quality education in Nigeria educational system. The study is a survey carried out in three education zones in Ekiti State. A random sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 900 teachers from 30 secondary schools in the study area. Two research questions guided the study while a structured questionnaire made up of 26 items was used for data collection. The findings of the study showed that climate change-related problems adversely affect teaching and learning by causing lateness and absenteeism to school among teachers and students, destruction of buildings and learning materials, uncondusive learning environment among others. However the study recommended that climate change should be integrated into secondary school curriculum while seminars, workshops, and conferences should be organized on adaptation and mitigation measures of climate change.

Keywords: *Climate change, Quality education, Challenges, Accessibility, Environment.*



Impact of Turnaround Strategies on the Performance of MyMy Toothpaste in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of turnaround strategies on the performance of MyMy toothpaste in Nigeria. The study sought to find out how turnaround strategies (financing strategies, production strategies, marketing strategies and human resource strategies) enhance performance of MyMy toothpaste in Nigeria in terms of sales volume. The company have only 3 layout after 40 years of its establishment in Nigeria. The product is no longer a brand choice, this is because close-up toothpaste and Oral-B toothpaste dominated the market in Nigeria and this make the warehouse of MyMy toothpaste to full with low sales and the company ideas are diminishing which were My country and My product. Point in time data were collected from primary source. The Ordinary Least Square was adopted and finding reveals that the impact of turnaround strategies on the performance of MyMy toothpaste in Nigeria is statistical significant. Other findings indicate that turnaround financing strategies, human resource strategies, marketing strategies and production strategies are significant in achieving performance of MyMy toothpaste in Nigeria in terms of sales volume. The study recommends that MyMy toothpaste should try to adopt or improved on a turnaround strategies such as financial strategies, human resource strategies, marketing strategies and production strategies since its statistically leads to improved performance in terms of sales volume.

Keywords: *Turnaround strategies, Marketing strategies, production strategies, Human resource strategies and Sales volume.*



The Relationship between Economic Growths, Inequality of Income and Poverty in Selected Sub-Saharan African Countries


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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between economic growth, inequality and poverty reduction with special emphasis to understand the role of inequality in the growth, poverty links. To examine the integration and co- integration of the data, panel unit root test and panel co-integration tests are utilize. In addition the long run relationship is estimated using fully modified OLS and dynamic OLS for some selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. In order to determine the direction of causality the most recent panel Granger non causality test is applied. Evidence indicates that there is a long run relationship among economic growth, inequality of income and poverty in the selected countries. However, the results have established influence of inequality of income on poverty reduction, indicating that as inequality deepened, the poverty deteriorated further. Also economic growth causes poverty reduction, indicating that improvement in economic growth leads to reduction in poverty. The results have indicates a tradeoff relationship between inequality of income and economic growth which suggest the existence of institutional fragility, structural problems of distributional policies, poor governance and political corruption. Therefore, it is recommended that for the selected Sub-Saharan African countries poverty reduction require substantial amount of macroeconomic stability and inclusive growth.

Keywords: *Inequality of Income, Economic growth and long run relationship*



The Socio-Economic Effect of the Farmer-Nomad's Conflicts on the TIV Farming Communities in Benue State, Nigeria

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Abstract

It is believed that conflicts are unavoidable aspect of human interaction they arise from the pursuit of divergent interests, goals and aspirations by individuals and, or groups in defined social, economic and physical environments. This paper examines the socio-economic effects of the conflict between the Tiv farmers and Fulani herdsmen on the Tiv farming Communities in Benue state. The study adopted the theory of dialectical materialism which insists on interpreting man's consciousness and activities in the society based on the competitive balance and satisfaction of economic factors among different groups. A survey design was used to obtain cross-sectional data through questionnaires, focused group discussions (FGDs) and oral interviews. A sample size of 320 Tiv farmers is selected from the population affected by the Fulani herdsmen attack. The paper uses descriptive statistical tools to arrive at its findings. The findings revealed that so many human lives were lost; farm lands, residences and schools were destroyed leading to a decline in farm output (causing food insecurity) and human capital loss. The study recommends a strong government policy on the localization of the pastoralists in line with the world best practices to avoid further conflicts.

Keywords: *Socio-economic, Conflict, Tiv farmers, Fulani herdsmen*



Corruption and Weak Financial Institutions in Nigeria: a Time Series Approach

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Abstract

Corruption as defined by Transparency International is “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain which eventually hurts everyone who depends on the integrity of people in a position of authority” This study examined the weaknesses of financial institutions and anti-graft agencies in combating corruption in Nigeria. It investigated time series data obtained from Transparency International between 1995 to 2015. Other secondary data from civil societies and international corruption monitoring agencies were also employed. Various statistical techniques and necessary econometric models were used to measure the level of corruption as a result of weak financial institutions and compromised anti-graft agencies in Nigeria. The econometric software used in this study was E-views with particular reference to the technique of correlations and regression analysis. Other tests of normality and significance were also conducted. The study revealed that weak financial institutions and compromised anti-graft agencies in Nigeria are the major catalyst to high profile corruption in Nigeria. It therefore recommends that government should strive at strengthening its financial institutions and anti-graft agencies if corruption is to be abated. It also recommended that politicians should desist from using financial institutions as vehicles for embezzlement and money laundering.

Keywords: *Corruption, Transparency International, Anti-graft Agencies, Financial Institutions, Money Laundry*



Assessing Our Past for the Future: a Study of Insibidi Writing


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Abstract

Nations develop to protect as well as project themselves. They do this to satisfy their innermost desire to assert themselves among other things. Many nations that know this and religiously implement it have always progressed politically, culturally and socially - Germany, Russia, Japan, China and Britain just to mention a few. These nations among others have stuck to their native languages and writings as lingua-franca notwithstanding the fact that English seems to be a universal language. Unfortunately, the writing of NSIBIDI as developed by the Aro people of South Eastern Nigeria was never given the opportunity to thrive. This study examined NSIBIDI writing as our past heritage that should be resuscitated and explored for the political, cultural and social development of Nigeria. The study relied on both primary and secondary data collected through questionnaires, interviews and observations as well as library content analysis. It utilized the application of radio - carbon dating as well as chi-square in analysing the data collected. The study concluded that our past is rich and full of opportunities that if well utilized and harnessed would effortlessly help us achieve the vision of being among the first twenty nations of the world by the year 2020. It recommends the establishment of a technical and bureaucratic committee that will assess our past heritage to exhume those ideals, ideas and innovations that will help our march to greatness.

Keywords: *Nations develop, past heritage and languages*



Does Corruption and Inequality of Income cause Economic Growth in Nigeria?

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Abstract

This study examines whether corruption and inequality of income causes economic growth in Nigeria, with special emphasis to understand the interaction between corruption, inequality of income and economic growth relationship. To examine the integration and co-integration of the data, unit root test and ARDL bound testing are utilized. To determine the causal relationship Toda and Yamamoto non causality test is applied. Evidence indicates that there is a long run relationship among Corruption, inequality of income and economic growth in Nigeria. However, the influence of economic growth on corruption, suggested that fighting corruption require substantial amount of economic growth in Nigeria. Evidence also indicates that economic growth causes inequality of income, this suggest that higher investment that drive growth may be associated with more unequal distribution of income. It also established corruption influence on inequality of income, suggesting that as corruption deepened, the inequality increased further. The results could not establish a direct relationship between corruption and economic growth which implies that the impact of corruption on economic growth is not direct one. Therefore, it is recommended that for Nigeria to achieve faster and sustainable economic growth it must pay more emphasis on the development of growth critical enhancing sectors as a means of fighting damaging corruption in the short and medium term.

Keywords: *Corruption, Economic growth, co-integration, Inequality of income*



E-Marketing Management Strategies and State Branding for the Tourism Industry in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Technological revolution of the 1990s have brought about many new opportunities and challenges for the tourism and hospitality industries mostly in Nigeria and with tourism having global industry information as its life-blood and technology becoming fundamental to the ability of the industry to operate effectively and competitively. State branding is about using strategic marketing management to promote a country's image, products and attractiveness for tourism and foreign direct investment the paper gives an insight into the importance of state branding and the application of information technologies in tourism and hospitality industries in Nigeria giving strategic frame works, providing analysis of the internet and its impact on these sectors. State branding is no longer a choice but a necessity, it is no longer conceived as a function to be performance individually by the state, associations or individual private companies, but as an integrative and concerted effort by all interested stake holders if done effectively, state branding can provide 'soft-power'.

Keywords: *State Branding, Technology Marketing, Tourism Products*



Effect of Marketing Services on Firm's Growth: a Study of God Is Good Transport, Owerri, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined effect of marketing services on firm's growth: A study of God is Good transport Owerri. The problem identified is non application of the three (Ps) of service marketing. The paper has a general objective which is to examine if organisations train their staff on services marketing and its influence on firm's growth. The two specific objectives are to (1) examine if organizations apply the three services marketing (Ps) such as people, physical evidence, and process, and its influence on firm's growth. (2) Examine the extent the organisations rely on decorum of staff and its influence on firm's growth. Research questions were to what extent should the staff working with the firm be trained and its influence on firm's growth? Among others. Research hypothesis one among others stated that training of marketing staff positively influences firm's growth in the organisation under study. Review of related literature comprised of conceptual framework, theoretical framework and consulting services. Descriptive research design was applied. Likert scale of questioning was formulated and computation of chi-square test was adopted. This paper found out that organisations that embark on marketing services adequately excel. The paper concluded by stating that every organisation requires to exhibit adequate services to consumers. This paper recommended among others that organisations should endeavour to train their staff on services marketing.

Keywords: *People, Physical evidence, Process, Business growth and Sustainable economic development*



Components of Marketing Communication: Strategies for Promoting Insurance Service Delivery in Nigeria


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Abstract

Nigeria, as an emerging and transitional economy and in line with the change agenda of the Federal Government, the relevance of insurance industry becomes more critical as a provider of capital, employment and security. But lack of foreign exchange to reinsure business abroad, lack of money in circulation and the problem of naira devaluation pushed up cost of doing business, reduced the purchasing power, delayed insurance contract renewals, discouraged people and organisations from buying insurance policies. Faced with these challenges the operators in the insurance industry are now forced to fashion out new survival strategies centered on aggressive marketing of their services. To achieve the objective of this study, the data were drawn mainly from documentary series. A review of related literature and exploration of theoretical framework provided more insight into various components of marketing communication that can be used to promote insurance service delivery. The paper concludes that there is a cogent need for the operators in the insurance industry to review their existing policy of promoting their products or services so that multiple approaches can be used in a cost effective manner to reach out to target customers and by implication increase sales revenue of their companies.

Keywords: *Insurance, services, Marketing communication, Competition, Operators and Industry*



True and Proper Electioneering in Nigeria: a Gateway to Achieving Good Governance

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Abstract

The new wine is not meant for old jar. One can hardly give what he /she does not have no matter how you try. The problem that Nigeria leadership and that of Africa even is having is that of bad leadership. If you are privileged to attend a party's rally in Nigeria you will be tempted to say that you are in heaven only to realize that you have been cold series of folktales that will never materialize into reality. The tongue with which Nigerian politicians make themselves to be voted in is different from what we see when they finally emerge. Even the electorates seem to know little or nothing about their right to call our rulers to order. These rulers seem more superior than gods immediately they work their ways to the top. But large part of the blame should go to the masses for allowing their conscience be bought over with money. Then when the politicians might have spent their last kobo before finally emerging, what else do we expect of them, fill their purse of course. Certain techniques were adopted in our data collection effort. The work concluded with the researchers calling the masses of the developing countries to shun money politics and vote the right candidate during elections.

Keywords: *Leadership, Elections and Developing countries*



Population Growth and the Challenge of Food Shortage in Developing Countries: a Paradigm Shift

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Abstract

In developed countries while efforts are on top gear to control or manage population growth, the direct opposite is evidenced in less developed countries a typical example is Nigeria. It is believed and strongly too that the need to control population or birth rate in countries is to be able to manage and cater for the population making up the country. The only good use that censuses are put to is elections that is the notion of people in developing countries as a result, they manipulate the exercise and defeat the purpose for which the government do them. This in fact is disheartening. Let the truth reign, inability to control high birth rates make the governments unable to properly plan for its population and citizenry. This research adopted several techniques in its data collation, some theoretical strands were x-rayed in the course of the work. The work concluded with the researchers insisting that the governments of developing countries introduce proper birth control measures to enable them have populations they can manage.

Keywords: *Population growth, Food challenge and Developing countries*



Competitive Marketing Strategies for Nigerian Banking Industry: a Panacea for National Economic Transformation and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The uncertainty in foreign exchange and the dwindling economy in the country have taken its toll on the banking sector. Some banks rated well high by the Central Bank of Nigeria have been hit by the current economy crisis, which has resulted in the reduction of their work force. The need to develop as well as implement solid competitive strategies has today become an important factor in the banking industry. With the increase of non-performing accounts in the Nigeria banking industry which led to profits of banks getting thinner, these poor performance by some banks shows that there exist the problem of marketing activities. In this study a case study research design was adopted. A total number of 120 of the respondent were systematically sampled randomly from the population and issued questionnaire out of which 101 were filled and returned. Ecobank, Guaranty Trust Bank, Skye Bank and United Bank for Africa along with their customers in Abuja the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria were used as the population of the study. The analysis of the data is conducted through the use of Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) version 16. The data collected were presented using frequency distribution tables and processed using statistical method of analysis called T-test. The first hypotheses of the study shows that there is significance relationship between the problem of marketing activities and the Nigeria banking system. The second hypotheses shows that there is significance relationship between the use of competitive marketing strategy and banking success. It is recommended that marketing should be seen as a very important tool for the purpose of assisting banks in achieving their goals and objectives and for a competitive advantage to be sustainable, it has to be difficult to copy because it distinguishes a company from its rivals especially in banking industry where similar service is rendered.

Keywords: *Bank, Marketing, Strategy, Competitive, Services, Products*



The English Language and Literacy: a Panacea for National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

For any nation to achieve any meaningful development, its citizens must show an appreciable high level of literacy. Attainment of literacy is made feasible through the language skills, listening, speaking, reading and writing. This is because Language is a non- instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols. The language skills like, speaking, reading and writing therefore are the various channels through which the language of any community, society, or country could be used to communicate or express their feelings, thoughts, ideas and experiences to each other. The importance of language in the context of a developing nation like Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. This is because there are two dominant areas in which it is crucial to national development. Similarly, there are three aspects of literacy which inevitably link it directly with socio-economic development, such as the correlation between illiteracy and poverty, social transformation as well as economic growth. To achieve socio-economic development, the nation needs a common language to ensure mass participation in national development. The English Language therefore serves such purpose. The relationship between the English Language and literacy as tools for national development, forms the core for this paper.

Keywords: *English Language, Literacy, Panacea, National Development*



Gender Disparity and Women Political Participation in 2015 General Election in Borno and Yobe States of Nigeria

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Abstract

Despite the rights of women as enshrined in the 1999 constitution as amended of the federal republic of Nigeria that guarantees the right of the Nigerian woman to vote and be voted for and to occupy any political position in the country, there is high level of unfairness against women within the political context. This study examines the effect of gender disparity in women political participation in Borno and Yobe states. The study utilized both descriptive and inferential statistics while using questionnaire as the primary source of data to collect information from the respondents. The hypothesis was tested using chi square. A sample of 700 respondents was drawn from each of the state using clustered and simple random sampling methods but 682 responded which was used to analyzed the data. The study found out that there is no significance difference between voting behaviour and the education qualification of the respondents. The study equally found out that there is no significance difference between the Borno women and Yobe women in the pattern of voting in the election. Moreover, the study found out among others, that inadequate finance hinders women from participation in politics in Borno and Yobe states. The study concludes that the women participation in politics is vital for development to be attained in the country. It recommended among others that there is urgent need for political parties to waive certain positions for women.

Keywords: *Gender disparity, Women, Political Participation,
Borno states and Yobe*



Gender Equality and Poverty Reduction in the Post 2015 Agenda: Foundation for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The twin challenges of building pathways to sustainable development and reducing poverty have never been more pressing and cannot be effectively tackled without gender equality. It is this realization that prompted the United Nations to include poverty elimination and fight against inequality and injustice in its post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Equality among men and women is more than a matter of social justice – it is a fundamental human right. It also makes good economic sense. When women have equal access to education and go on to participate fully in business and decision-making, they are a key force against poverty. Women with equal rights are better educated, healthier, and have greater access to land, jobs and financial resources. Their increased earning power in turn raises household incomes. By enhancing women's control over decision-making in the household, gender equality also translates into better prospects and greater well-being of children, reducing poverty of future generations. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the critical nexus between gender equality, poverty reduction and sustainable development. The paper makes the case that achieving gender equality and realizing the human rights, dignity and capabilities of a diverse group of women is a central requirement in the fight against poverty and a just and sustainable world. The paper also submits that essential public services like health and education, benefit women, men, girls and boys equitably.

Keywords: *Gender equality, Poverty reduction and Sustainable development*



Improving and Sustaining Entrepreneurship Skills of Rural Women of Orumba- South Local Government in Anambra State of Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate how to improve and sustain entrepreneurship skills of rural women in Orumba South Local Government Area in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design. The study was guided by four research questions. A sample of 150 women entrepreneurs were randomly selected from the 15 towns that made up the local government. Data was collected through a questionnaire and analyzed using mean scores. The findings revealed challenges faced by the rural women entrepreneurs to include; bad roads, lack of steady supply of electricity, gender bias and discrimination, high tax rate by the local government authority and so on. The findings also revealed lack of confidence in one's ability, not willing to take any risk, not taking decision that involves finance and so on. The findings of the study revealed the ways to improve the rural women entrepreneurs' skill to include; provision of sound education, provision of microcredits/microfinance to women, development of human capital among women among others. The findings finally revealed mounting of programmes that aim at improving their skills and interest, developing new instrument and delivery mechanism to address collateral requirement and so on. Based on these findings, recommendations were made which include among others that government, NGOs and well established entrepreneurs should organize workshop and symposium for rural women and teach them the dynamics of business environment and problem associated with them.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship skills, Gender and Rural Women*



Relative Significance of Bank and Stock Market to the Economic Growth of Developing Countries: an Empirical Investigation

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Abstract

This study aims to provide new evidence on the relationship between financial development and economic growth based on the panel co-integration and Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares techniques. Considering 20 developing countries over the period from 1989 to 2010, several indicators of financial development, namely ratio of broad money to GDP, ratio of private credit to GDP and two stock market development indicators, are regressed against the economic growth variable. The results show that for these countries, the contribution of intermediated funds by banks to the growth process is relatively more significant than that of the stock market. Banks and stock markets are found to be substitute rather than complement in financing economic activities in these countries. Overall, financial development is found to be important contributor to the growth process.

Keywords: *Bank, Stock Market, Economic Growth, Developing Countries, Panel co-integration*



JEL Codes:G21, E42, E51

Effects of Human Resources Management on the Performance of Health Care Service Delivery in Nigeria

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Abstract

Human resources management is significant in the operations of both public and private organisations, it's utilizes other resources to improve organisational efficiency / performance. Human resources out of the resources required for the production of goods and service, are the key to rapid socio economic development and efficient service delivery. The effectiveness and efficiency of an organisation depends to a large extent upon how effectively human resources are utilized. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to discuss the effect of human resource management on primary health care performance in Nigeria. The study utilizes both primary and secondary sources of data collection. The findings revealed that poor quality performance of primary health care is as a result of ineffective and in efficient utilization human resources. It was recommended that government should give more attention to primary health care services through hiring of required qualified personnel, effective supervision training and development.

Keywords: *Human resources, Management, Health care and Nigeria*



Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges, Prospect and Implications for National Security

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Abstract

The major socioeconomic problem in Nigeria that constitutes a challenge to the national security is crime. The formal policing strategies alone are relatively deficient and cannot effectively control crime without public support. This paper tries to adopt community policing as an alternative to crime prevention and control, which involves strategies that include partnership, problem solving, and change management. The paper equally examined some serious challenges facing Policing in Nigeria such as corruption, institutional constraints, police brutality and underfunding that constitute a bottle neck in effective policing in Nigeria, however, the prospect of community policing was outlined to give its implication to national security.

Keywords: *Crime, Security, Community partnership*



The Exposure of Cash Flow Statement and Management in this Dispensation of Business Challenges

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Abstract

This article understudied the attitudinal approaches to Cash Flow Statement & Management by both professionals and non-professionals in this competitive period of business and administrative activities. Failure in today's competitive markets had been linked to poor uncoordinated understanding of cash flow statement and management preparation, presentation and implementation. Professionals/quarks have continuously and consistently deviated from the norms. Related literatures reviews were made and methodology was secondary data. Findings showed that the importance of cash flow statement and management can not be ignored in any set establishment. Recommended were: operating-cash-flow ratio, ability to pay bills, prompt collections from debtors/bills payment with mentor/adviser leveraging professionals, **learning** from peers/experts, prudent expenses, delay capital spending, constant knowledge of available cash balance, figuring out burn rate, avoid panic when cash is out, but know-well how and when it will come back, forestall business failure, adopting the applicable standards with little or no deviation from the standard using electronic spreadsheet were variables that must always be watched-out in practicing cash flow statement and management in any establishment.

Keywords: *Exposure, Cash, Flow, Statement, Management, Business, Development*



Construction of Radial Flow Submersible Pump Double Stage Chamfered Impeller using a Simplified 3D Model Approach

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Abstract

Construction of 3D Model CAD Radial Flow Submersible Pump Double Stage Chamfered Impeller for Oil Drilling/Production is so necessary nowadays as crude oil production is in increase due to high demand of petroleum products globally. For such to be achieved something more meaningful have to be done in order to improve the working conditions of the Radial Flow Submersible Centrifugal Pumps manufactured by Gruppo Aturia, Italy used in Nigerian Oil Drilling for increase in the head, static pressure and total pressure of the modeled pump impeller but by increasing the blade number, the head of the pump increases slightly, it will be recompensed by decrease of efficiency as revealed by Esfahani et al (2014). This work is aimed at providing A Simplified 3D Model Radial Flow Type Submersible Centrifugal Pump of Double Multi-Stage Chamfered Impeller Forward Bent Blades Profile Design, Procedure and Development of CAD 3D Model Pump using AutoCad R2010 software. The overall dimensions of the existing impeller made by Gruppo Aturia- Italy were not changed but only the variation of its blades number (from Six “6” blades to Ten “10” blades) which simultaneously reduced the blades exit angles (from 25° to 10°). This design proved the work of Pandey *et al.* (2012) to be possible which “investigated the numerical studies on effects of blade number variations on performance of centrifugal pumps at 2500rpm. He determined that with the increase of blade number, the head and static pressure of the model increases and total pressure too”.

Keywords: *3D Model, CAD, Radial Flow, Submersible Centrifugal Pumps, Gruppo-Aturia, Italy.*



Investigation into the Suitability of used Water Sachet (Polyethylene) as a Binder in the Production of Building Blocks

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Abstract

In recent years the use of polymers is expanding and the demand is increasing in construction industry as material that can partially or fully replace cement to combat the increasing cost of cement and also since alternative form of waste disposal system such as incinerators are not popular and have environmental implications landfills are filling up fast also burning of waste produce greenhouse gasses. Nevertheless, recent trend in research shifted its attention to recycle more rubbish such as polymers waste inform of polyethylene bags which constitute disposal problems. This study investigated the suitability of used water sachet (polyethylene) as a binder in the production of building blocks with a view to converting waste to wealth. Thus to solve these problems, this research focused on this five areas which are necessary to obtain, clean and sort polyethylene waste, to melt the polyethylene waste into its binding form, to produce polymer-sandcrete blocks, to determine compressive strength, water absorption capacity and density of polyethylene mortar cubes, and to recommend the usefulness of polyethylene for use in making poly-sandcrete blocks. In order to achieve these, Samples of polyethylene were sorted, washed and cut into sizes and then melted and mixed with fine aggregates to produce 70×70×70 mm mortar cubes, the cubes were cured in air and crushed at 7, 14, 21 and 28 days; for compressive strength, water absorption capacity and density. Ordinary cement mortar was also produced with nominal mix of 1:6 with a 0.55 w/c ratio was used and its properties evaluated and compared with the polyethylene mortar. The strength of the polyethylene mortar after 28 days surpasses those of ordinary cement mortar after 28 days. The compressive strength of polymer mortar was 18.43 N/mm² while the compressive strength of cement mortar was 10.28 N/mm² and the percentage difference of the compressive strength was 28.56%. the polymer mortar has less sorptivity than cement mortar (control) specimens with 0.15% for polymer mortar against 9.55% for cement mortar at 28 days. In conclusion polyethylene has shown a great potential in term of strength and less sorptivity than ordinary cement mortar. Hence it can be used to produce a strong and durable mortar blocks.

Keywords: *Environmental implications, Water sachet and Disposal problems*



Weak State Performance, Kidnapping and Human Insecurity in the South-East of Nigeria


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Abstract

There is a groundswell of opinion informed by empirical evidence, that the Nigerian State has exhibited weakness in most if not all indices of state performance. It has perennially manifested an inability and unwillingness to provide the political goods to majority of the citizens. This weakness expectedly engenders legitimacy crisis for the state. Evidently, one of the disturbing fallouts of legitimacy crisis is the high incidence of domestic terrorism, a specie of which is kidnapping. Aside the Niger Delta region, the South-East geo-political zone has recorded the highest incidence of kidnapping in Nigeria. This paper aims at exploring the nexus among weak state performance, kidnapping and human insecurity in the South-East of Nigeria. The resource-curse and the rentier state theories are adopted as the theoretical underpinnings for the paper. For the research methodology, it adopts the qualitative method of data collection and analysis and the use of secondary sources of data. The paper contends that weak state performance coupled with the neglect of the South-East, occasions the high incidence of kidnapping in the zone, which in itself poses a serious threat to human security. The obvious policy implication is that so long as the Nigerian State continues in its weak performance profile, so long will its legitimacy crisis fester with the untoward consequence of domestic terrorism like kidnapping and the attendant threat to human security.

Keywords: *Weak State Performance, Legitimacy Crisis, Kidnapping,
Neglect and Human Insecurity*



An Assessment of the Effects of Distribution of Tricycle (Kekenapep) Loan as a Poverty Reduction Strategy among Youths in Bauchi Metropolis

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Abstract

It is on record that from the inception of the Nigerian fourth republic, one of the perennial problems bedevilling the nation is the menace of poverty and the strategies being implored to cushion its effect. Several policies and programmes were adopted by successive governments to alleviate poverty but relatively little was achieved occasioned by implementation lag. Although, plethora of studies were conducted with the aim of finding a panacea to the issue of poverty, none of this studies focus on an assessment of the effects of distribution of tricycle (KeKe NAPEP) loans in Bauchi metropolis, Bauchi State, it is against this background that the researcher is embarking on the study. The main objective of the study is to assess the criteria for the distribution of the tricycle among youths in Bauchi metropolis as a poverty reduction strategy. The study utilized both primary and secondary sources of data, the primary sources include questionnaires and interview while the secondary source include review of relevant literatures like journals, seminar papers, textbooks etc. The study reveals that, the criteria used in the distribution of the tricycle in Bauchi metropolis is not strictly adhered to, the study also reveals that the programme did not record much success because of some challenges like inadequate funding, lack of serious political will, corruption etc. Moreover, the study further reveals that there is a relationship between the distribution of tricycles and poverty reduction among youths in Bauchi metropolis. The study concluded that though a lot was done by the relevant agency in terms of ensuring transparency in the distribution, relatively little was done in the area of providing sufficient funds that is commensurate with the demand by un employed youths in Bauchi metropolis. The study recommends among others, the need for proper funding of the scheme as a strategy of alleviating poverty in the long run and strict adherence to the criteria for the distribution.

Keywords: *Poverty, Poverty Reduction, Criteria and Bauchi*



Data on the Pattern and Distribution of Rainfall: a Potential Strategy towards Militating the Effects of Global Warming and Climate Change

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Abstract

The field work aimed at accessing and generating data on the pattern and distribution of rainfall in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State, Nigeria, for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. The LGA is made up of Twelve (12) Autonomous Communities (ACs) out of which 10 ACs were randomly selected. Research Assistants (RAs) were needed for the field work and Two (2) RAs were purposefully selected from each of the randomly selected 10 ACs to give Twenty (20) RAs. A Self-designed recording instrument was used in the field work and data were collected and analyzed using frequency Tables and graphs. The result will offer the platform on which to suggest to farmers on how to probably plan their farming activities in the future to, among others, minimize losses of farm produce on the farm. Results revealed that there has been deviation from the usual pattern of rainfall and distribution in the years covered. The results equally revealed that there was absence of the usual "August break" in the month of August of the years covered and heavy downpours were experienced between the months of August and October in the same periods covered (2011-2014). There was also absence of the usual "double maxima" in the month of July and September of the years covered. The recommendations, among others, include that; farmers should not cultivate their crops with the coming of the first set of rains which now start early in the year, not to allow crops, as had been the usual practice, to dry up in the farm between the months of October and November in other to avert losses that may occur on the farm due to rains experienced around this time of the year, farmers to cultivate edible cover crops as "must crops" during the cropping season

Keywords: *Data, Global warming, Climate change, Rainfall, Distribution.*

Developing Nigerian English for National Development in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Nigerian politics has frustrated genuine efforts to get the country a National Language. Since 1960 at Nigerian's Independence Day, the question of a Nigerian National language stands unresolved. It is felt that before Nigeria holds herself high as a sovereign-democratic nation, the issue of selecting a national language for her should first be sorted out. Efforts to achieve unity in Nigeria through the use of three major languages, Yoruba, Hausa and Igbo as stipulated in a 1977 Federal Government Policy is unlikely to succeed...because the languages are tribe bound and many other tribes measuring over 450 are left out of the equation (Fakuade 1992). Other efforts made by dispassionate Nigerians like Alex Igbineweka, who proposed Guosa, a language he constructed from words of minor and major Nigerian languages still cannot see the light of the day. The three language policy has been resisted by Nigerians due to general suspicion and lack of confidence in government and governance. This being the case, English language which is Nigeria's official language since independence serves also as a national language. A lot of Nigerians have criticized the continued use of English as Nigeria's *Lingua Franca* for a homegrown language. It seems at the moment that this prayer is unrealizable or unlikely. The only solution seems to be the maintenance of Nigerian brand of English or what is called today the Nigerian English (NE) as a National Language, whereby national development can be attained through it. This paper discusses the need for standardizing, codifying and pronouncing linguistic autonomy to Nigerian English and finally proffer some recommendations as a way to attaining this desire.

Keywords: *Standard British English, Nigerian Languages and National Development*



Fulani Herdsmen-Farmers Conflicts: Implications for Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria


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Abstract

The incidents of Fulani herdsmen/farmer conflict are not new in Nigeria and even globally. It is on record that herdsmen/farmer conflicts accounted for 35 percent of conflicts recorded in Nigeria in the past three decades. The main objective of this paper is to examine the effect of herder/farmer conflicts on socio-economic development with the hope of curbing the menace in Nigeria. The study, drawing from the theoretical explanation of dialectical materialism in Marxist political economy, highlights the factors of increased competition for resources in the country and violent conflicts that have consequently ensued. This is a theoretical paper which is grounded in published research literature. It uses secondary sources in the form of a desk survey. The paper observes that the herdsmen/farmers conflict has received little attention from researchers, government and the media and this development has negative consequences on socio-economic development in Nigeria. On the average a household affected by the conflict could experience about 60 percent income increases and potentially over 200 percent or higher if conflicts were resolved. In addition, the perennial conflict between farmers and herdsmen in different parts of Nigeria is costing Nigeria several billion of dollars in a period of economic recession when the government is frantically looking towards agriculture as an alternative source of revenue following the crash in the price of crude oil in the international market. The paper therefore concludes that though pastoralists need land for grazing purpose but they are too aggressive and usually not totally obeying pastoral routes and land that had been designated for them. The paper recommends among others that to prevent conflict, government should provide clearly demarcated grazing reserves and cattle routes accompanied with necessary infrastructural facilities such as water, nomadic schools, veterinary and human medical services. Government would also need to give the nomads a new orientation. Moreover, federal and state governments should come up with anti-grazing bills to curb the menace of herdsmen conflicts as it is applicable in different parts of the world.

Keywords: *Conflict, Crop farmers, Herdsmen, Grazing Reserve and Socio-economic development*




Refining and Promoting Youth Entrepreneurship through Agribusiness Sector Reform: the Role of Teachers and Policy Makers

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Abstract

A large divide exists in the agricultural sector, despite the sector emerging as the second largest foreign exchange earner in the Nigerian economy. The youth population has opted to abandon agriculture in pursuit of white collar job opportunities in urban centers and cities. Unemployed graduates are rooming the streets of Nigeria in dire search of lucrative employment opportunities because of inadequate sensitization on the hidden future prospects in Agribusiness and as alternative to those white collar jobs that are not, and might never be found. The failure of Government to pay the requisite attention on the sector, and its inability to sensitize the youths on the passion for agribusiness as well as an enduring option for future economic prosperity, both for the unemployed youths and those in the larger society cannot be over emphasized. This paper seek to highlight some of the various Agricultural Policies in Nigeria, the neglect of the Agric sector and the role of Teachers and Government relevant agencies in making Agribusiness an alternative option for youth's future economic emancipation in the country. It will conclude with recommendations on how entrepreneurship will be promoted through all levels of education in Nigeria on Agribusiness which is a credible alternative to Nigeria and Nigerian youths. Only secondary means of data collection was used in the course of this research.

Keywords: *Refining, Promoting, Youth Entrepreneurship,
Agribusiness and Reform*



The Challenges of Sustainable Inclusive and Integrated Development of Nigeria: how Nigerian Leaders Underdeveloped Nigeria, 1999 – 2015

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Abstract

The research problem that informed the study related to the various challenges, nay impediments that have apparently placed insurmountable barriers on the path to sustainable development of Nigeria. The research objective was to find out if the challenging variables have had any significant impacts on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) used as proxy for the economic growth and sustainable development of Nigeria from 1999 to 2015. The period covered the time accountable governance and democracy was restored before transition to new administration last year. The research method employed selected secondary data as indices for measuring development. The data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria, CBN Statistical Bulletin and were subjected to multiple regression analysis. The data were: The exchange rate of the United States dollar (USD), Percentage of Commercial bank loan to Small/Medium Enterprises (SMEs), The level of manufacturing output and capacity utilization in industry. To operationalize the study the researcher used the data as variables to formulate 4 (four) guiding null hypotheses. The findings were that (1) Exchange rate was negatively related to GDP. (2) Other variables were either positively or negatively related. The conclusion was that ineffective political leadership and bad economic management have created barriers to sustainable inclusive and integrated development of Nigeria during the period under study: Nigerian leaders underdeveloped Nigeria, increased poverty level and inequality. Based on the findings appropriate policy recommendations were made to chart a new course for sustainable development of the country.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Exchange rate, Commercial bank loans, Electricity generation, Capacity utilization, Imports, Political leadership*

Relationship between Demographic Segmentation and Customers' Patronage in Selected Banks in Lagos State

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Abstract

The need to achieve optimal performance in the large market has become a great challenge in a developing economy as Nigeria where competition is stiff in the banking sector with varieties of services positioned for customers of varied demographic variables and needs enhancing customers' dissatisfaction. This study examined the relationship between demographic segmentation and customers' patronage in selected banks in Lagos state. The study adopted survey research design of descriptive type. The population of the research consisted of headquarters of four selected banks (First bank, Fidelity bank, Eco bank and Wema bank) with customer population of 73,800 and sample size of 1,960 was derived using Cochran formula and proportionate stratified random sampling technique. Structured questionnaire with a six point modified Likert- Scale was administered with a 73% response rate (1,425) copies of the questionnaires came correctly and were used for the study. There was instrument validation and the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient for the construct range between 0.74- 0.85. Data generated were analysed using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) with the aid of IBM SPSS Statistics version 22. Generally, the results of the correlation analysis revealed that there is a relationship (i.e. both positive and negative) between demographic segmentation (DS) and customer patronage (CPTR) in the banking sector. [Age consideration ($r = 0.108$, at $p < 0.01$). Ethnicity ($R = 0.29$, at $p < 0.01$). Religion ($R = 0.130$, at $p < 0.01$). Marital status ($R = 0.026$, at $P > 0.05$) Income bracket ($R = 0.050$, at $P > 0.05$). Sex consideration ($R = -0.064$, at $P < 0.05$), Family size ($R = -0.135$, at $P < 0.01$), occupation $R = -0.275$, at $P < 0.01$ Education ($R = -0.133$, $P < 0.01$). The study recommends that banks should strategically segment their products/services to align with the demographic needs of both existing and potential customers. The essence is to outwit competitor by enhanced customer's patronage and become the market leader.

Keywords: *Relationship, Demographic segmentation, Customers' patronage, Market and Competitor*



Perceived Effect of Philanthropic Relation on Customer Loyalty

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Abstract

There has been intense competition amongst the food and beverage industry as organizations are striving to gain customer loyalty in the same market. Hence, there is need for this organization to go beyond borders in order to gain customer loyalty. Organizations therefore have employed the philanthropic aspect of corporate social responsibility in order to enjoy consistent patronage from their customers. This study seeks to evaluate the perceived effect of philanthropic relation on customer loyalty in selected food and beverage companies in Lagos State, Nigeria. Survey research was employed for this study. The population of the study consists of management staff (strategic and operational management level) from the Nigeria Bottling Company and Seven-Up Bottling Company in Lagos state giving a population of 1,987. Taro Yamane formula was used to arrive at a sample size of 433. A structured questionnaire was administered which gave a response rate of 91.7%. The instrument was validated and the Cronbach Alpha reliability for the construct was 0.823. The results of the analysis show that philanthropic relation has a significant effect on customer loyalty ($R^2 = 0.880$, $p = 0.000 < 0.05$). The R^2 which is the coefficient of determination explains the proportion of the variation (which is 88%) in the customer loyalty that can be attributed to philanthropic relation. The study therefore concludes that there is a significant relationship between philanthropic relation and customer loyalty. The study then recommends that philanthropic relation should be integrated in the organizations' strategy and should not be seen as a mere giving where only the community benefits.

Keywords: *Perceived effect, Philanthropic relation, Customer loyalty, Food & Beverage industry*



Precarious Work, Deviant Behaviour and Small Business Sustainability in Lagos State Organisations, Nigeria

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Abstract

Contemporary studies have disclosed that small businesses in Nigeria hardly survive 5 years after inception, which is an impediment to economic growth. Small businesses represent more than 90% of global businesses and account, on average, for about 50% of Gross Domestic Product of all countries and for 63% of their employment. However, despite the special attention given to them through several government policies and special funding, small businesses have performed below expectation. This study aims to assess the relationship between precarious work, deviant behaviour and small business sustainability. The study which is predicated on social exchange theory presents both conceptual and theoretical framework on precarious work, deviant behaviour and small business sustainability with a conclusion that the human factor which is the sine quo non of business sustainability is largely ignored in Lagos State organisations. In conclusion, precarious work and deviant behaviour influence small business sustainability. In other words, the human factor as it relates to work environment, work flexibility, job security and training which has largely been ignored enhances productivity, employment stability, work life balance and job satisfaction – a prerequisite for business sustainability. This study therefore recommends that small businesses should provide conducive workplace in which employees can self actualize their goals and align it with the sustainability of the business.

Keywords: *Precarious Work, Deviant behaviour, Business sustainability, Small businesses, Employers and Government agencies*



Corruption, Risk to Security Education and Development

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Abstract

This cankerworm called “corruption” is viewed by many Nigeria as a means of enriching themselves and their families, more especially those in the top echelon of power where there is a divide between the haves and the have-nots which spread its tentacles in all facets of human socialization, be it in ministries, establishments, political organization, in the market, companies, industries and other registered organizations. The politicians or the political class conspired with the bureaucrats in government and emptied the monetary resources of the country for their selfish aggrandizement, thus, putting the entire nation (Nigeria) in a state of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance. Thus “power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely”. The vogue of the political class and their collaboration on the one part and the masses whose vogue has been “powerlessness frustrates and absolute powerlessness frustrates absolutely”. This is the picture of the present day Nigeria scenario which render a lot of innocent Nigerians not affording even a meal in a day. Thus, corruption kills Nigeria in the sense that, hard times loom and many are castigating the present government of President Muhammadu Buhari for no fault of his, because he is a correctional government. Hence, he wants to get the survival of Nigeria and beyond on sustainable ground hence, the hues and cries on the policies of his administration by the unpatriotic elements who ruined the economy cheaply on personal ground it is the belief of this paper that if all hands are on deck including the political class, and their co-sponsors the elites, Nigeria would be a better place for all.

Keywords: *Administration, Corruption, Security Sustainable.*



Vision 20:2020 and Economic Development in Nigeria: Gleaning from Past National Development Plans

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Abstract

Development planning has been the main strategy used by countries to set their visions, missions, goals, and effective means of realizing development. This research appraised the Vision 20:2020 as a developmental plan framework for Nigeria against the backdrop of historical antecedents of policy reversals, summersaults and failures in Nigeria. Past National development plans covering 1960 to 2010 were analyzed. The paper discussed the challenges that may hinder Nigeria's Vision 20:2020 successful implementation based on past experiences and made useful suggestions to overcome them. Moreover, a disciplined, strong and committed leadership and development of a result-based national monitoring and evaluation framework are required for a successful implementation of the NV20:2020.

Keywords: *Economic Development, Development Planning, Sustainable Growth, Vision 20:2020*



Employees' Work Attitude as Correlate of Organisational Performance in Lagos State Public Health Sector

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Abstract

Nigeria as a nation has over the years experienced poor organizational performance especially in the public health sector. All efforts to revive the situation proved abortive. This study is therefore carried out to examine the correlation between employees' work attitude and organizational performance in the public health sector. The study adopted descriptive survey research design and a sample of 250 respondents was selected from two General Hospitals in Lagos State, using multi-stage sampling techniques. A self-constructed questionnaire tagged "Employees' Work Attitude and Organizational Performance" with reliability coefficient of $r = 0.87$ was used to obtain data for the study. Three hypotheses were tested with the use of Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The findings showed significant relationship between employees' work attitude and service delivery in the public health sector ($r = 0.695$). Also, the data revealed significant relationship between employees' work attitude and customers satisfaction in the public health sector ($r = 0.831$). The result equally indicated significant correlation between employees' work attitude and organizational efficiency in the public health sector ($r = 0.738$). Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that there is need for intervention training programme on positive work attitude among the public health sector employees. Also, monetary and non-monetary incentives as well as modern medical equipments be provided to facilitate health care service delivery.

Keywords: *Work Attitude, Service Delivery, Customers' Satisfaction and Public Health Sector*



Causes and Challenges of Food Crisis among Working Mothers in Anambra State Nigeria

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Abstract

The recent increase in food prices have drastically reduced access to food for many people especially working mothers who spent 50 – 80% percent of their income on food. The consequences of this is that families are facing immediate hunger needs. This paper aims to examine causes and challenges of food crisis among working mothers in Anambra State Nigeria. The purpose of the study was (1) to identify the causes of food crisis (2) examine the challenges of food crisis (3) identify ways of eradicating food crisis among working mothers. The study was descriptive survey design. A sample of 30 working mothers was drawn from five (5) local government areas of Anambra State using systematic sampling techniques. Questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that increase in prices of food, in come level, government instability etc. were causes of food crisis because they ad mean of 3.33, 2.77 and 3.3 respectively, findings also revealed that hunger, malnutrition and sickness were the challenges of food crisis. Based on the findings some recommendation were made as encouraging/engaging in farm work by working mother also mothers should engage in craft production and other things that could help generate additional income to them rather than depending solely on their salaries.

Keywords: *Food crisis, working mothers*



Improving and Sustaining Entrepreneurship Skills of Rural Women in Orumba- South Local Government of Anambra State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate how to improve and sustain entrepreneurship skills of rural women in Orumba-South Local Government Area of Anambra-State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design and was guided by four research questions. A sample of 150 women entrepreneurs were randomly selected from the 15 towns that make up the local government. Data was collected through a questionnaire and analyzed using mean scores. The findings revealed challenges faced by the rural women entrepreneurs to include; bad roads, lack of steady supply of electricity, gender bias and discrimination, high tax rate by the local government authority and so on. The findings also revealed lack of confidence in one's ability, not willing to take any risk, not taking decision that involves finance and so on. The findings of the study revealed the ways to improve the rural women entrepreneurs' skills to include; provision of sound education, provision of microcredits/microfinance to women, and so on. The findings finally revealed mounting of programmes that aim at improving their skills and interests, developing new instruments and delivery mechanism to address collateral requirements amongst others. Based on these findings, recommendations were made which include that governments at all levels, NGOs and well established entrepreneurs should organize frequent workshops and symposia for rural women to teach them the dynamics of business environments and the association problems.

Keywords: *Improving, Sustaining, Entrepreneurship, Rural and Women*



Nigeria's Vision 20:2020, Issues, Challenges and Implications for Sustainable Development


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Abstract

The Nigerian dream tagged vision 20:2020 may not be realized unless the country demonstrate a commitment to embrace reforms capable of accelerating the pace of her economic growth and diversifying her economic base away from oil. Nigeria is bedeviled by corruption, crime, terrorism, unemployment, poor education system, unhealthy environment, bad roads and depressing governance. Four years to 2020 how have we fared. Corruption is at the root of many Nigeria's problems corruption doesn't only exist in government but is pervasive in the society. Terrorist attacks are on the rise in Nigeria. The crime problems give many citizens in the country sleepless nights. Unemployment in an issue and many people are frustrated with widespread joblessness. The education system compares not only to developed western nations, but also to other African countries like Ghana and South Africa. Power supply is epileptic. The environmental and health standards are in bad state. Nigeria suffers from a deficit of civic pride and collective responsibility. Road accident is a trending challenge. Despite the abundance of human and natural resources, Nigeria remains one of the underdeveloped countries in the world. That Nigeria is blessed in so many ways is an understatement and that the country is facing a lot of challenges is also an understatement. The myriad of problems in the society are exerting untold pressure on the people. Leadership challenges confronting Nigeria since independence appears to be worsening because the state of the polity is rapidly deteriorating. The leaders appear oblivious of the magnitude of the problems facing the country. The solution to the jigsaw puzzle is good governance. The paper is an appraisal of the NV20:2020, related issues, challenges and implications to sustainable development.

Keywords: *Leadership challenges, Nigerian vision and Sustainable development*



Nigeria's Vision 20:2020: a Way of Tackling Challenges Facing Financial and Private Sector Management on Infrastructural Development

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Abstract

Nigeria is the most populous black nation on planet earth and sets a great vision to be among the top 20 economies in the world by 2020 with a minimum GDP of \$900 billion and a per capita income of no less than \$4000 per annum. This paper argues that infrastructural development is critical to achievement of the vision. Consequently, a discourse on theoretical framework and review of literature on the role of infrastructure in economic development was undertaken. The paper also places the country's economy in a global context and assessed the state of infrastructural development in the country. Also, factors responsible for the current state of infrastructural development in the country were examined. The paper reveals that two years into the vision, the country's economy is growing at a very low pace than envisaged. It also reveals that the quantity and quality of infrastructure needed to propel a rapid economic development are absent. The paper recommended adequate funding of infrastructure in critical sector, transparency and good governance, population control and physical planning of settlements among others for the realization of the vision. The paper concluded that the war of economic transformation through infrastructural development in the country would be lost or won in our settlements where productive economic activities are located; hence physical planning that will propel infrastructure development in major settlements and across the regions of the country is germane to the realization of the 2020 vision.

Keywords: *Vision, Economy, Infrastructure, Development, Planning, Population*



Impact of Corporate Governance on Corporate Social Responsibility of Nigerian Listed Manufacturing Firms

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Abstract

Stakeholders' pressure on corporations has brought hot debate on corporate governance (CG) and corporate social responsibility (CSR). This study examined empirically the Impact of Corporate Governance on Corporate Social Responsibility of Nigerian Listed Manufacturing Firms. Data was collected from annual report of companies and Nigerian stock exchange fact book for the period of five years with effect from 2012 to 2016. Regression analysis was utilized as the tool of analysis. The findings revealed that CSR has a positive and significant relationship with board composition, profitability, block shareholders and firm size. It was concluded that firms should strengthened their CG in order to improve CSR. The study recommended that board, management and regulators should be keen and ensure compliance of CG implementation so as to increase CSR. The study has contributed to the literature by validating stakeholder theory with respect to CG and CSR using Nigerian data.

Keywords: *Board compositions, Profitability, Block shareholders, Firm size.*



