

# **AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, GHANA**

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# **AFRICAN REGIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, GHANA**

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

J. H. K. NKETIA CONFERENCE HALL  
INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN STUDIES  
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

## **CONFERENCE DATE**

WEDNESDAY MARCH 4TH, 2015:	Arrival of Conferee/ Delegates
THURSDAY MARCH 5TH, 2015:	Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions
FRIDAY MARCH 6TH, 2015:	Plenary Session & Professional Research Meeting
SATURDAY MARCH 7TH, 2015	Departure

## **CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN**

**PROFESSOR KODZO GAVUA,**  
Dean School of Arts University of Ghana, Legon

## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

**JUMA MWAPACHU**  
Former Secretary General of the East African Community (EAC)  
President of the Society for International Development

## **CONFERENCE PANELIST**

- PROF. (MRS) ADEBAYO, ELIZABETH F.
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- ASSOCIATE PROF DAMAIN MBAEGBU
- ENGR (MRS.) RAMATU A. ABARSHI (FNSE)
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- CLEMENT AYAREBILLAALI
- FRANCIS ANDERSON ADZEI

## **Keynote Address:**

### **Africa: Challenges Facing Development in the 21st Century**

**JUMA MWAPACHU,**

Former Secretary General of the East African Community (EAC).  
President of the Society for International Development

'The major source of injustice today is to be found not so much in a condition of general scarcity as in the fact of diminishing marginal utility of man as such, in the fact that millions of people find themselves idle and useless, often in their very prime of youth.' (Rajni Kothari, 1977, Redesigning the Development Strategy)

When we met in Nairobi in June 2013 the theme of my Opening Address was the state of interesting times that coincided with our meeting. First, was the historic general election that had taken place in Kenya and which had brought that country back together after the tragic post-elections violence of 2007. Unfortunately, the results of that violence continue to haunt Kenya and have taken a traumatic turn for the new national top leadership as it faces trial in the International Criminal Court here in The Hague.

Worse, the implications of the trial have become a major source of fracture in relations between the African Union and the International Criminal Court (ICC) and, by extension, the UN Security Council on whose mandate the ICC exercises its jurisdictional authority. Little wonder that the Fourth EU-Africa Summit Declaration of 4th April last year records the commitment 'to enhance political dialogue on international criminal justice, including the issue of universal jurisdiction.'

Second, was the trend in the performance of the East African Community region, the fastest economic growth area in Africa in recent years but equally with the fastest growing population that exhibits a huge youth bulge, growing unemployment especially amongst the youth and women, declining education standards, food insecurity partly driven by climate change factors and partly because science is yet to be adopted to boost agricultural productivity and serious cases of a whole set of inequalities, social, economic and political.

Third, was the growing influence of China in the region sparking a new wave of international cooperation spearheaded mainly by the United States and Japan. The lingering question is what role citizens play over such thrusts and outcomes in international cooperation? Could it be that emerging resource nationalisms in Africa are probably rooted in sheer disconnections between the political elite and the citizens? Has democracy and good governance been hijacked by a few political leaders for their own self-interests?

Fourth, I offered a snapshot of the state of security in the region, recalling the genocide in Rwanda whose 20 years history was globally commemorated last week on 7th April. It would now seem that barbaric human atrocities never seem to end as so well-orchestrated by the on-going Syrian situation.

I had remarked last year that these tragic lessons present for SID the opportunity to open up spaces for national, regional and global dialogue and conversations around the collective desire of promoting inclusive social change and transformations. The aim being to heal wounds and catalyse new vistas of human tolerance, solidarity, cohesion and shared quests for common prosperity.

As we meet here today, some of the issues and questions that I had raised last year still linger on. In fact, some of them, though examined from the narrow perspective of the East African region, have taken a more serious posture at the global level. The challenge of inequality stands out above the rest. Hazel Henderson recently wrote an article titled 'Facing Up To Inequality: New Approaches Beyond Economist' in which she postulates as follows:

**'Grim recent studies reveal the shocking increase in inequality globally, both between and within countries. Anti-poverty economic policies since World War II have done little, except for their notable success in China.'**

Worldwide, the share of nations' productivity increases going to employees is shrinking-while the share to capital owners, financial firms, corporations and their top executives as mushroomed. Old economic textbooks remedies for rising inequality still call for more growth. Yet economic growth is slowing in most mature economies. In still growing China, India, Brazil and other emerging countries, the growth remedies lead to greater inequality as well as destroying traditional livelihoods polluting vital common resources: air, water, forests and bio-diversity.'

The author proceeds to point out that 'structural unemployment and jobless growth are accelerating inequality.' This position reminds me of a 1977 book article contribution by the celebrated Indian social scientist, the late Rajni Kothari, titled, 'Redesigning the Development Strategy' in which Professor Kothari posits that 'The major source of injustice today is to be found not so much in a condition of general scarcity as in the fact of diminishing marginal utility of man as such, in the fact that millions of people find themselves idle and useless, often in their very prime of youth.'

It is a realistic representation of cruel conditions that obtain in many countries today. In South Africa, for example, the surge in social and political tension and instability, interposed by frequent mine workers' strikes, is not because Nelson Mandela, the architect and symbol of a tolerant social order and a sense of a possible future of hope for the majority South Africans, is no more. Rather, it is because two decades after the unshackling of apartheid, poverty and inequality are now more pronounced and brought into the open by the democratic environment. Moreover, the wealth divides along racial lines, minus for a few black billionaires who have benefitted from the Black Economic Empowerment Programme, has taken a more heightened posture.

Whilst the inequality situation is extreme in South Africa, it is the pervasive disease that devours most African countries. SID's State of East Africa Report 2013 has exposed the depth of inequalities in the East African Community countries, manifested in heightened levels of joblessness, income inequalities, high levels of malnutrition, generally poor quality of education and high levels of illiteracy, minimum power and resources by citizens to hold governments to account reflective of unequal distribution of opportunity and rewards of growth.

It may seem like a paradox, but inequality is equally proving to be a condition of serious gravity in the rich countries as well. In his magisterial book, 'The Price of Inequality-How Today's Divided Society Endangers Our Future', Nobel Laureate, Joseph E. Stiglitz argues that 'Unemployment - the inability of the market to generate jobs for so many citizens-is the worst failure of the market, the greatest source of inefficiency, and a major cause of inequality'. Stiglitz visualises social cohesion being transformed into class warfare in countries like the United States.

Overall, the challenge of inequalities in Africa has cost some governments to lose political power. I need not go into the causes of the Arab Spring because I believe that it is now common knowledge that high levels of unemployment, especially among the youth, coupled with declining wages in relation to real costs of living, lay at the heart of those citizen- managed and directed revolutions.

Inevitably, there is now serious concern in many countries that if not quickly and effectively addressed, inequalities could soon become the main source of social and political instability in Africa. As Professor Stiglitz cautions in his book above referred to, 'when the social contract gets broken, social cohesion quickly erodes.'

The second lingering issue centres on the state of international cooperation. In many respects the struggle for investment and aid supremacy in Africa and especially in the East African region continues with the Chinese still in the forefront though the US is increasingly promoting its private firms to invest in the power sector. Paradoxically, Chinese investments remain focused in metals and in supporting transport infrastructure development with little interest in the mining and oil and gas sectors.

Where traditional international cooperation seems destined to suffer is in the area of multilateral trade agreements. Emerging Asia, especially China, India and somewhat the Arab Gulf States, are becoming the major trading partners of sub-Saharan Africa.

As a result, it would not be strange to see steady erosion in interest from SSA countries over the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Economic Partnership Agreements. The deemed traditional mutual gains out of trade between sub-Saharan Africa and the European Union may slowly become skewed much as countries that trade with the EU in cut flowers and frozen lake fillet fish may suffer loss in exports returns.

However, there are moves towards exports diversification that respond to resultant downsides in this trade paradigm. Even then, sub-Saharan Africa countries would have to seriously assess the broader negative impact that may take place beyond trade as a result of such shifts in trading relationships.

In particular, the strong partnership that has been built between the EU and Africa in the peace and security architecture born out of the Lisbon Summit Agreements in 2007 may prove to be quite onerous.

Recently I have read a book by the British politician, Liam Fox titled, 'Rising Tides-Facing Challenges of a New Era' and he makes one very profound statement about the changing dynamic of world order. Mr Fox asserts:

'How is the world likely to evolve? I have thought for some time that if the twentieth century was the era of the block-the economic block, the military block and the trade block-then the twenty-first century is likely to be the era of the organic solution. We will need to find new partnerships, new alliances, and new mechanisms to deal with a whole new range of challenges. We will need to develop new levers to pull in a wide variety of situations-the age of the one-size-fits-all solution is, I think, behind us. Should this fill us with dread? Not at all. In fact, I believe there are reasons to be optimistic about our ability to create novel solutions to our common problems.'

At a time when global society had settled down to accepting a new world order after the fall of the Berlin wall and the territorial re-configuration of the Soviet Union and Russia becoming integrated in the G-8, there are creeping signs of a return to cold war rhetoric and politics. Russia's military intervention into Ukrainian territory and the annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in Southern Ukraine ostensibly following a plebiscite in Crimea supporting unification with Russia has serious implications for global peace and security.

Coming in the wake of two costly wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the United States is unfortunately left weary. The EU has also gone through three to four years of serious economic stress and turmoil and its political strength has weakened. Moreover, the global economy, especially of the advanced economies, is generally experiencing a below par economic growth with high levels of unemployment and stark inequalities.

It is an environment that is not conducive to supporting ideal levels of international cooperation. We are in a changing time and the challenges of developing the African economy towards sustainability are unending. I believe that this conference will bring out thought provoking issues that will redirect the course of things and set a new agenda for achieving development goals in Africa for the common good of the common man.

I wish the conference a great success.

**Thank you!**

## **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an independent international research and development Institute. The Institute provides a platform for independent, collaborative and institutional evidence-based research work. Most research endeavors in the Institute addresses specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and non-governmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars. Findings are published in International Research Journals. Other publications (released and expected) include,

- § African Development Charter Series: UN Development Policy Document
- § Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
- § Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
- § Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
- § Executive Economic Reviews
- § Standards for Writing Research, etc.

The Institute has projects arms, among which are the Research Institution and Training Academy. The Research Institution is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development and currently operates/ functions with two frameworks,

- i. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
- ii. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

The Training Academy referred to as Advanced Academy for Manpower Training and Development is a training consultancy outfit established primarily to cater to the training needs of public and private sector officers in all areas of administrative and economic management and to provide direct inputs into the design of economic policies. The long-term objective of the Academy is to develop skills for administrative and economic management so as to maintain a critical core of public and private sector officers who can easily rise to the needs and challenges of a responsive civil service in the design and management of policies at the Federal, State and Local Government levels.

### **Our Collaborative Drive**

For the Institute, Collaborative Research is the standard. Participants from different disciplines are encourage to engage in knowledge sharing by developing scientific constructs, relevant in addressing the complex challenges of development strategies. Plenary discussions are multidisciplinary based. The Institute is harnessing opportunities for International Partnership. On our website, there is a long list of national and international partners, working with the Institute to achieve its research and development objective. These partners sponsor, provide institutional backings, publish findings and index reports in research repositories.

I. At the Institutional level, there is healthy partnership with the following institutions,

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- Weber State University- United States,
- University of California- Los Angeles,
- University of New South Wales- Sydney,
- Concordia University- Canada,
- University of Southern Australia,
- University of Ghana- Accra,
- University of Education- Winneba,
- Universiti Teknologi- Malaysia,

Over 13 Universities in Nigeria are already working with the Institute.

I. At the organizational level, the under listed organisations work in partnership with the Institute,

- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Development Programme
- International Scientific Research Publishers
- Research for Development
- Global Science Forum
- Develop Africa, etc.

### **Editorial Peer Review Policy**

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board (MIPEPRB). Members are drawn from about 7 Universities, within and outside Nigeria. See website for details. The board operates a blind peer reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and topic has social and empirical relevance.

Peer reviewer identities are kept confidential. Final decisions regarding manuscript publication are made by the Editor. For every paper accepted and published by the Institute, a Certificate of publication is issued in line with the International Academic Journal Quality Guide.

### **The Institute and Knowledge Exchange Initiative**

One of the latest features of our institutional research endeavor is the Knowledge Exchange Initiative. Knowledge exchange is a two-way process where social scientists and individuals or organisations share learning, ideas and experiences. We are committed to knowledge exchange and encouraging collaboration between researchers and the private, public and civil society sectors. By creating a dialogue between these communities, knowledge exchange helps research to influence policy and practice.

We build partnerships and work collaboratively in a range of ways. Examples of our collaborative activity include:

- developing strategic partnerships with organisations to ensure we maximise the impact of our activities
- working with partner organisations to develop and fund major research and capacity building initiatives
- supporting initiatives to foster direct collaboration between social scientists and other individuals and organisations.

Collaborative working benefits both the researchers and the individuals or organisations involved. Through collaboration, partners learn about each other's expertise, share knowledge and gain an appreciation of different professional cultures. Collaborative activity leads to a better understanding of the ways in which academic research adds value and offer insights to key issues of concern for policy and practice.

### **For researchers, the benefits of knowledge exchange and working collaboratively can include:**

- informing and improving the quality of your research
- enhancing your understanding of research users and their needs
- applying evidence based knowledge to important business or policy issues

### **For those using research, the benefits include:**

- accessing experts and cutting edge research
- accessing innovative ideas that could improve policy or practice
- enhancing organisational creativity, performance and productivity

### **Expanding the Realm of Research**

In keeping to its mandate of being the world's leading International Research Institute on Policy Review and Development Strategies, the Institute on regular basis breaks new research grounds and provides opportunities for researchers to expand the realms of their researcher interest. For details, please see the website, [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

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### **Publications/ Journal index**

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## **AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The agenda for Institutional and Collaborative Research endeavour has been set by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). To key into this front, the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies through her research Unit, the African Research Council on Sustainable Development is setting up a Research Working Group.

### **Research Groupings:**

The under listed are the various project groupings.

1. Social Engineering and Sustainable Development
2. Agriculture and Rural Development
3. Governance, Social Security and International Relations
4. Health, Science, Information and Communication Technology
5. Public and Private Sector Management
6. Environment and Energy
7. Economic Reforms, Capacity Building and Entrepreneurial Development

Following the inauguration of the Research Working Group for Sustainable Development, the first phase of Institutional project was launched on “Environmental Risk Assessment of Cement production in Nigeria”. The Executive Summary of the project have been presented and approved (see details on this link: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/images/journals/RWG OngoingProject.pdf>).

The study of the socio – economic, health and other related impact of the cement industry in Nigeria in the past ten years is in line with the institute objectives and the increase in production volume of the industry has been taunted as a major policy success in Nigeria. This makes the success in the industry a subject for policy review and re – examination. The study is expected to cover the six geo political zone of the country. This is because currently the cement industry is spread across the country and new cement plants are also spread across the country.

You can be part of the project and other research projects of the Institute. Contact through email,

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# **CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CRERDS)**

## **Background**

Energy is fundamental to all human activities. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be achieved without access to energy. Energy is inevitable for poverty alleviation and the production of goods and services. Globally, more than 1.6 billion people live without access to electricity and 2.4 billion people are without modern energy services for cooking and heating. In Nigeria, an estimated 60 – 70% of the population does not have access to electricity. Energy demand in Nigeria is dominated by fuel wood, with women and children most affected in the energy crisis.

Thus a major developmental challenge facing Nigeria is to build a sustainable energy future which is expected to simultaneously meet the energy needs of its growing population, enhancing the quality of life of the people and addressing environmental concerns especially climate change. Renewable energy technology is a promising solution to the energy crisis in Nigeria. Apart from being sustainable and inexhaustible, it can be set up in small units and is therefore suitable for community management, ownership and rural development.

Also, a major important ingredient in the deployment of renewable energy technologies as a strategy for overall sustainable energy development in Nigeria is the extent to which the human resource requirement is available to formulate, implement and manage the scale of various renewable energy initiatives in the country. The scarcity of qualified and well trained professionals to initiate, manage and sustain broad reforms and manage the transition to achieve a more efficient and sustainable energy sector development has remained a major challenge in most developing countries including Nigeria.

Despite the huge gap in skills and acute shortage of skilled personnel in the renewable energy sector, there is no training and research institution in Nigeria that focuses specially on this need. Considering that renewable energy studies is multi – disciplinary in approach and spans the social sciences, natural and applied sciences, management studies, engineering and information technology, the need to establish a Centre that will approach renewable energy studies from a holistic point of view is self – evident and long – overdue. Indeed, it is this compelling need to meet this challenge in Nigeria that the Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS) is being proposed at the Kaduna Polytechnic, an institution with a reputation for excellence, in collaboration with the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) Nigeria, an international and reputable development agency with global outreach and domiciled at the University of Calabar, Nigeria.

CRERDS is designed to provide a multi – disciplinary and innovative programme for the sound training of renewable energy professionals, as well as equipping existing practitioners in the industry with the modern tools for managing renewable energy projects and other environmental challenges in the country and beyond. CRERDS is expected to be a skill based platform where Engineering practice and standard is provided with focus on employment creation for the jobless youth, fresh graduates as well as setting standard.

The Centre is expected to provide unique capacity building initiative in the country that leverages on its connection and collaboration with other reputable energy centers and institutions to deliver a rich menu of competencies in training and staff development in sustainable energy development.

## **Vision and Mission of CRERDS**

### **Vision Statement**

To expand the frontiers of practical skill knowledge; and its application in renewable energy and related discipline; in furtherance of the overall goals of youth empowerment and sustainable human development.

### **Mission Statement**

To be a Centre of excellence in renewable energy studies that builds bridges between sound research and practical skill acquisition across energy – related matters and between policy makers and practitioners in government, industry and the society.

### **Objectives of CRERDS**

The core objective of CRERDS is to meet the renewable energy requirements of Nigeria by producing the practitioners with practical skills and competencies needed in the industry. The other objectives of the Centre are to:

1. To provide platform for Engineering skill practice
2. To improve and enhance Engineering skills amongst interested youths in the country.
3. To create a level playing ground for setting standard and quality assurance amongst practical oriented individuals.
4. Provide an industrial platform for energy professionals, institutions and the general public to meet.
5. Promote sustainable human and energy development through training, research and information dissemination.

### **Activities of CRERDS**

#### **The two key activities of the Centre are training and research**

##### **1. Training**

The core of the Centre's programme is teaching and capacity building leading to the award of the equivalence in Certificate and ordinary National Diploma in Electrical Installation (Domestic wiring); Inverter construction Techniques; Winding and Rewinding Techniques; Alternative source of power system (installation and design, renewable system investigation and development);

Maintenance of equipment (electrical, electronics, PC, mobile phones management, maintenance and repairs) and Engineering project financing, improvement, expansion and diversification (Entrepreneurial skills).

The scope of the training is as follows:

**A. Electrical Installation**

- a) Identification and demonstration of materials and instruments
- b) Functions of components, instruments and materials
- c) Procurement procedures
- d) Execution through step by step approach

**B. Inverter**

- a) Components identification, types and coding by physical and data sheets
- b) Components and device ratings, functions and applications
- c) Testing components and devices
- d) Building Circuits
- e) Types and signal testing
- f) Types of inverters, their ratings and construction

**C. Winding and Rewinding Techniques**

- a) Components, devices, instruments and materials identification and functions.
- b) Identification of different wire gauges.
- c) Execution on different diameter electric motors
- d) Lamination process etc.

**D. Alternative Source of Power System**

(Renewable Energy System Investigation Development and Utilization)

- a) Identifications and demonstration of types and sizes of different photovoltaic cells
- b) Classification, production process and economic feasibility
- c) Utilization, design, and installation process
- d) Construction of solar boreholes, solar cookers, solar dryers etc.
- e) Types, categories and capacities of photovoltaic technology and panels
- f) Choice and selection criteria

**E. Equipment Maintenance**

(Electric, Electronics, PC and Mobile Phones Maintenance and repairs)

- a) Guidelines and precautions
- b) Identification and functions of tools, kits and instruments
- c) Identification, categorization and types of equipment.
- d) Management and troubleshooting
- e) Testing

**F. Engineering Project Financing**

(Asset Based Engineering Financing)/Engineering Entrepreneurship Skills

- a) Project oversight
- b) Projects risk management
- c) Project and programme management investment and asset management
- d) Knowledge, skills, attitude and procurement
- e) Procedures, negotiation, collaborative and team building

It is expected that the programmes stated above would be accomplished in a systematic manner through seminars, and training in collaboration with research institutes, government agencies, civil society organizations, and sponsors within and outside Nigeria.

**1. Research**

The centre is also expected to play a very active role in renewable energy research. It will engage in multi-disciplinary collaborative research on major issues relating to renewable energy sector in particular and the issues of sustainable energy development and development strategies in general. The research activities will be conducted within the context of best global practices. Research in the centre is expected to produce empirical dimensions to what is taught in the classroom. Case studies will show how theories are applied to real-life industry practices which can also help in influencing the level of discourse in policy formulation and implementation of various renewable energy initiatives and projects.

**The Centre will develop research capabilities in the following broad thematic areas:**

- a) Energy and the Economy
- b) Renewable energy development
- c) Regulation and legal issues in renewable energy development
- d) Renewable energy technology and related issues
- e) Climate change and sustainable development

**Contact**

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<sup>1</sup>Odafe Robert & <sup>2</sup>Bakre Fatimah Omolara

# School of Social Sciences

## 1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria derives about 80% of its total revenue earnings from the exploration and sales of crude oil, a practice seen by climate advocates as environmentally unfriendly. In spite of the damages crude oil explorations causes to the environment, Nigeria insists it cannot tame the practice as that would amount to strangulating its economy. This, and other economic development policies and programs pursued by successive governments in Nigeria have a distinctive unbridled exploitation and depletion of non-renewable resources, unmitigated degradation of the environment, and dislocation of communities and impaired quality of life for large sections of the population. The increasing rate of environmental menace in Nigeria as in most other developing countries is alarming with great consequences for the survival of the present and future generations. It is this concern that has provoked the writing of this paper whose main objective is to examine the issues and challenges of sustainable development in Nigeria, situated within the global context with a view to sensitizing the Nigerian government towards formulation of serious environmental protection policies aimed at guaranteeing sustainability of the environment. The paper concludes that government must recognize and acknowledge the urgent and compelling need to fashion development policies and strategies, which effectively integrate conservation and development, hence guaranteeing sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Sustainable, Development, Issue, Challenge, Environment and Conservation.

## 2. REVIVING AFRICAN TRADITIONAL VALUES FOR CULTURAL SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA AND DIASPORA

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### **Abstract**

Africans are resilient people that have developed value systems and methods of coping, which has enabled them to maintain their communities and to survive times of great hardship either in African continent or in the Diaspora. Regrettably, as Africa passes from folk to urban society, their traditional values are bound to be affected as old values disappear while traditional values suffer reversal and disruption. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the place of African traditional values as basic tools for ensuring sustainable development through cultural security among Africans and Africans in the Diaspora. It x-rays the meanings of culture, traditional values, cultural security and sustainable development. The paper further explores dominant social and traditional values in African culture with emphasis on hardwork, honour for excellence, respect for elders and community social security system among others. It also clarifies the impacts of cultural diffusion on African culture. The paper concludes by recommending among others that the issue of cultural renaissance via African traditional values must be practically considered as a strategy for promoting cultural security and sustainable development in Africa and the Diaspora.

**Keywords:** African Culture, Cultural Renaissance, Cultural Security, Diaspora, Sustainable Development and Traditional Values.

## 3. AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE (2002-2010)

**<sup>1</sup>Nnamani Desmond Okechukwu & <sup>2</sup>Iloh, Judithmary Ogochukwu**

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<sup>2</sup>Centre for Strategic Research and Studies, National Defence College, Abuja

### **Abstract**

The paper will assess New Partnership for Africa Development is a unique opportunity to improve governance and lure investment in Nigeria and Africa at large. NEPAD has been a pledge by African leaders with common vision to eradicate poverty and place African on the path of sustainable development and equally participate in the world economy and body politic. The blueprint will address socio-economic, environmental and political priorities. The fountain stone of NEPAD is anchored on global standards of democracy and good governance for sustainable development. Democracy and good governance will only thrive on the altar of participation, transparency, equity, inclusiveness, effectiveness, efficiency and accountability to enhance development. The Nigerian state has transit from authoritarian to civilian regimes, yet the prospect of democracy and good governance for sustainable development is still gloomy. However, the failure of good governance and insecurity has multiply terrorism across Nigeria and Africa at large. For NEPAD programme to achieve its objectives depend largely on what Nigerian governments primarily do at the national level to implement the comprehensive plan for the success of NEPAD. The paper adopts modernization theory as its framework and qualitative documentary research design that has an objective inquiry to events, developments of the past. Some public lectures on NEPAD from reputable journals were studied accordingly; the relevant literature depends largely on primary and secondary sources of data.

The paper recommends that in the context of good governance, there is need for effective public sector management with stable macro-economic policy, effective resource mobilization and efficient use of public resources; increased government responsiveness for citizens to create conditions for economic prosperity.

**Keywords:** Corruption, Nepotism; Good Governance; Development, Democracy and MDGs.

#### **4. AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA,S DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE (2002-2010)**

**<sup>1</sup>Nnamani Desmond Okechukwu & <sup>2</sup>Eboh, Martina Njideka**

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<sup>2</sup>Federal University, Otu-Oke, Bayelsa State

##### **Abstract**

New Partnership for Africa Development is a unique opportunity to improve governance and lure investment in Nigeria and Africa at large. NEPAD has been a pledge by African leaders with common vision to eradicate poverty and place African on the path of sustainable development and equally participate in the world economy and body politic. The blueprint will address socio-economic, environmental and political priorities. The fountain stone of NEPAD is anchored on global standards of democracy and good governance for sustainable development. Democracy and good governance will only thrive on the altar of participation, transparency, equity, inclusiveness, effectiveness, efficiency and accountability to enhance development. The Nigerian state has transit from authoritarian to civilian regimes, yet the prospect of democracy and good governance for sustainable development is still gloomy. However, the failure of good governance and insecurity has multiply terrorism across Nigeria and Africa at large. For NEPAD programme to achieve its objectives depend largely on what Nigerian governments primarily do at the national level to implement the comprehensive plan for the success of NEPAD. The New Partnership for Africa's Development believes that Nigerian development programmes takes place in the context of good governance, there is need for effective public sector management with stable macroeconomic policy, effective resource mobilization and efficient use of public resources; increased government responsiveness for citizens to create conditions for economic prosperity

**Keywords:** Corruption, Nepotism; Good Governance; Development, Democracy, MDGs.

#### **5. HIV/AIDS AND PREVENTION/ CONTROL PROGRAMMES IN VOGUE IN AFRICA TODAY:MYTHS AND REALITY**

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##### **Abstract**

Many of the strategies to prevent the spread of the HIV/AIDS have focused on promoting condom use, reducing the numbers of sexual partners and treating sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). However, by failing to address the social, economic and power relations between men and women, such strategies have not been effective in tackling women's and men's risk of infection, their ability to protect themselves effectively and their respective share of the burdens of the epidemic. This paper used mainly secondary source of data to arrive at its findings. The paper reveals that the dominant HIV/AIDS prevention and control measures which have been in operation in Africa are extremely simplistic, naïve and superficial in nature and hence, ineffective on account of the fact that they are based principally on inappropriate models and flawed theoretical assumptions. Worse still, they are based on little or no understanding of the concrete knowledge of the social and cultural context of human sexuality in the current African social formation. The paper recommends that to explore, investigate and decipher the cognitive structure of the domain of sexuality within the context of distinct and diverse sexual cultures in Africa. We need to understand how people in different social settings and cultures think about sex, how they classify sexual acts and what connotations they place on specific sexual acts as well as on various prevention measures being promoted.

**Keywords:** HIV/Aids, Prevention Control, Myths Reality, Africa

#### **6. TRANSITION FROM CRISIS TO PEACE: AN APPRAISAL OF THE AMNESTY PROGRAMME IN THE NIGER-DELTA**

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##### **Abstract**

The discovery of oil in large quantities in the Niger Delta in 1956 would have led to sustainable development of the region. The Nigerian State is one of the world's largest producer of oil roughly about two million barrels of oil per day. This accounts for a major source of National income of the Nigerian State. This makes the region strategic to national development. However, there are serious consequences of environmental degradation resulting from the extractive activities of the multinational corporations.

The manner in which the extractions were carried out coupled with the attitude towards the environment has been a major concern to the region and the Nigerian State. The perceived marginalization deprivation and insensitivity on the part of the Nigerian State, coupled with the large scale environment degradation and failure on the part of the ameliorating the socioeconomic conditions of the region has led to crisis in the region. This orchestrated crisis which was perceived as a means of seeking the attention of Nigerian State did not yield the required result. This did not only affect the security of lives and properties in the region but also affected the national income of the Nigerian State. The situation led the late President Musa Yar'Adua to launch the Amnesty programme of the Federal Government. The paper also demonstrates the extent to which the Amnesty programme has helped in bringing peace to the conflict ridden region.

**Keywords:** Transition, Crisis, Peace and Amnesty in Niger Delta

## **7. THE SECURITY THREAT POSED BY THE ACTIVITIES OF BOKO HARAM AS AN OBSTACLE TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

One of the most important requirements for transformation and development of societies is relative peace and security. Indeed, no nation can attain sustainable development in an atmosphere characterize by insecurity, anarchy, chaos and breakdown of law and order. In Nigeria, the atmosphere of insecurity posed by the activities of Boko Haram has denied development to Nigeria in general and the North –East geopolitical entity in particular. Characterized by bombings, kidnapping, destruction of valuable properties and threat to lives of the people, the sect has unleashed a reign of terror on the people in several areas including the Federal Capital territory Abuja. This paper examines the activities of Boko Haram in Nigeria and argues that the air of insecurity posed by the threat to lives and property arising from the sect activities is capable of retarding development. The destruction of critical infrastructure such as water, electricity, telecommunications, schools and Hospitals is capable of retarding development as it drives away potential investors. The paper therefore recommends eradication of poverty, provision of employment opportunities, and dialogue among others.

**Keywords:** Security Threat Posed By the Activities of Boko Haram and Social-Economic Development.

## **8. QUALITY SERVICE DELIVERY IN NIGERIAN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT OWNED HOTEL**

**Florence Elma Lagasi**

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Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Bauchi State, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

Service delivery has become critical in the pursuit of service quality in the hospitality industry. This study compared the service delivery in a medium sized private owned hotel and a government owned hotel in Gombe state Nigeria. The study aimed at finding the quality of service delivery by examining guest perception of the attributes of hotel staffs intangible skills in government and private owned hotel. Thus random selection of 30% guest population of both hotel was used for the research, a structured/semi-structured questionnaire was developed and administered to both staff and guest respondents. Data was analyzed using statistical mean score (not really sure about this) based on a Five point Likert scale. Result suggest private owned hotels' quality service delivery had a satisfactory service delivery mean score of 4.3- 5 contrary to the government owned hotel whose service delivery mean score 2- 4.2. The finding shows superior service delivery in private hotel when compared to government hotel and is in line with the objective. There was an observed low level of staff training in government hotel which explains the inferior service delivery experienced by guest of government hotels contrary to private hotel that has high level of staff training. The government owned hotel's staffs satisfaction even when they were not able to deliver quality service, is caused by lack of staff empowerment from the management. Thus management should consider the issue of staff training for its far reaching implication in service delivery.

**Keywords:** Quality Service Delivery in Nigerian Hospitality Industry.

## **9. THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECTORS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY FROM 1995 TO 2012**

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### **Abstract**

This paper studied the impact of Agricultural and Industrial sectors on the Economic development of Nigeria (1995-2012). It centered on the contributions of the two sectors to the country's development with emphasis on the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The paper used data from secondary sources which was analyzed using the ordinary least square econometric technique, specifically Gretel econometric software. The prior information is that, Agriculture and Industrial Sector should have a positive impact on the growth of GDP. Our findings

revealed that the coefficient of Agricultural contribution (2.21125) is positive and significant while that of Industry is negative (-0.166812) and insignificant. The implication is that Agricultural Sector contributed significantly to the economic development of Nigeria as shown by the percentage of the population involved in it whereas Industrial sector does not. Industries are found to be non-functional due to unavailability of raw materials, low power, and high cost of black oil. The paper recommended that government should encourage farmers by providing them with modern implements and loans with low interest and also revive the Industrial sector by making available and affordable black oil, improving power supply and subsidizing the costs of raw materials. The spill-over effect will be increase in GDP, Employment, Income, Standard of living, by and large Development.

**Keywords;** Contribution, Agricultural, Industrial, Development and Economy

## **10. THE EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS CRISIS AND TERRORISM IN THE NORTH-EAST NIGERIA IMPLICATION ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

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### **Abstract**

Nigeria came into existence as a Cooperate entity in 1914, under Lord Lugard the then British Colonial Administrator. Nigeria is a plural society; a diverse cultural and institutional diversity of ethnic groups of various populations with people practicing three main religions; Christianity, Islam and some forms of African traditional practices which are scattered across the country. Nigeria has witnessed increasing incidence of ethnic, religious and communal conflicts during the past two decades but more especially since the return to Civil Rule in 1999. Easily to be recalled are the violent sectarian conflicts and insurgency that has submerged the North-East of Nigeria. These conflicts have led to the loss of thousands of lives, destruction of properties worth billions of naira, displacement of thousands of people and poisoning of socio-cultural and economic relationships built over generations. Insurgency has become endemic in the North-East Region and their outcome has become barbaric, and has resulted to pervasive insecurity all over the North-East. Consistent sectarian crisis and insurgencies has paralyzed the economy in the North-East Region, and investors have been scared away. Women are mostly vulnerable during crisis as they are internally displaced. The atrocities committed during crisis, affects the aged and the disabled, as rape and gang rape, abduction of women and children, forced marriages, sex slavery, brutal slaughter methods adopted by religious militia groups and terrorists. Children become ready soldiers for militia groups, as they are pulled out of schools, causing drop out. Therefore, this paper will vigorously proffer some recommendations on violation of human rights especially on women and children.

**Keywords:** Children, Religious Crisis, Terrorism, Women

## **11. AN EXAMINATION OF NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE**

**<sup>1</sup>Abubakar Umar Alhaji & <sup>2</sup>Abdulkadir Ahmed**

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Political Science Federal University, Kashere, Gombe State-Nigeria

### **Abstract**

The development of human society with its upheaval events due to individuals' interactions in the process of production leads to disagreements and sometimes conflict between opposing classes. Generally there is agreement between and among contending views of Liberal and Marxist extractions concerning the role of economy in human and national development. This study is an attempt to critically examine the Nigeria's economic structures vis-à-vis sustainable development using Marxist perspective as a tool of analysis. Marxism believes that economy is the 'base' that determines the super structure including politics, religions, ideas, beliefs and other socio-political determinism through material conception and historical development. The method of data collection and analysis is qualitative. The study reveals that Nigerian economy is characterized by factors which inhibit its sustenance for development. These include poor wage labour, poverty and unemployment, poor industrial base, security challenges and the unequal trade exchange at the international level. Therefore, the study recommends that improved wage labour for workers to commensurate their contribution in the process of production, creation of employment opportunities, harnessing economic potentials to stimulate industrial growth, improve conducive atmosphere for economic activities and government should determine to protect its products at the international level.

**Keywords:** Marxism, Sustainable, Development, Economy and Government.

## 12. EXTERNAL DEBT AND ITS IMPACT ON MACROECONOMIC STABILITY IN NIGERIA

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### **Abstract**

This study examined the effects of external debt on macroeconomic stability. It also examined the causes of external debt in developing countries, the cause of Nigeria and its major determinants for the period 2005-2014. Furthermore, it is aimed at suggesting remedies to alleviate the problems of debt crisis in Nigeria. In ascertaining the major determinants of Nigeria's external debt, an empirical analysis, based full discussion and content analysis. Additionally, the research noted that while Nigeria has made commendable progress in reducing her debt burden, lot more still needs to be done to make the efforts to have the desirable positive impact. This study concluded that current debt management efforts should be rant of a medium/long term look at the external borrowing strategies, which should properly be integrated with the overall macroeconomic policy framework. The above issues were examined critically, and suggested sets of policy recommendations to revamp Nigeria economy to a healthy state were made.

**Keywords:** Reduced Fiscal Deficit, Inflation, Devaluation, Employment and Balance of Trade (Surplus)

## 13. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION IN NASSARAWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KANO STATE

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### **Abstract**

This research focused on community participation in the development of basic education in Nassarawa local government area, Kano State. The aim of the study was to ascertain the degree of involvement of the community in the development of basic schools within their vicinity. One hundred and twelve questionnaires were distributed to the School Based Management Communities(SBMC) members, Headmaster and Teachers of the schools. The data collected were analysed, using descriptive statistics. The result of the analysis revealed among others, a relatively high degree of involvement of the community in the development of the schools. The community also contributed to the development of the school in such areas as provision of infrastructural materials, financial assistance and teaching materials. In the light of the research findings some recommendations were offered.

**Keywords:** Community Participation in the Development of Basic Education

## 14. ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF PERI-URBAN FOOD CROP PRODUCTION IN ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA: IMPLICATION FOR FOOD SELF- SUFFICIENCY

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<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension  
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola

### **Abstract**

The study examined the economic efficiency of peri-urban food crops production in Adamawa state, Nigeria. The objectives were to examine the technical, allocative and economic efficiencies as well as the patterns of efficiencies of peri urban farmers. Data were collected from 198 peri urban farmers using multi stage sampling technique and the instrument of well-structured questionnaire. Stochastic frontier production and cost functions were used as analytical tools. The maximum likelihood estimates of the parameters of the stochastic frontier model for the farmers were statistically significantly different from zero. Family labour, inorganic fertilizer, land size and seeds were significantly related to food crops output. The mean technical efficiency was 0.82 with the minimum and maximum efficiencies of 0.50 and 0.93 respectively. The inefficiency model revealed that educational level, household size and farming experience increased technical efficiencies of farmers. The maximum likelihood estimates (MLE) of the parameters of the stochastic cost frontier were also significantly different from zero with mean allocative efficiency (AE) of 0.80 with minimum and maximum allocative efficiencies of 0.40 and 0.92 respectively. The mean economic efficiency (EE) is 0.65 with minimum and maximum economic efficiencies of 0.22 and 0.82 respectively. This shows that the respondents are not fully economically efficient. The results of the analysis indicate that presence of technical and allocative efficiencies had effects in peri-urban food crop production as depicted by the significant gamma coefficient of the model, generalized likelihood ratio test, predicted technical and allocative efficiencies among the farmers. The study recommends improved input delivery system and education of farmers to increase efficiency and subsequently food security.

**Keywords:** Economic Analysis, Food Crop, Peri-Urban, Food and security.



## 15. EMERGING RESEARCH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEO-LIBERAL ECONOMY

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### **Abstract**

Research is the search for solutions to a particular problem in a specific society. Evaluating Sustainable Development interventions, to ascertain Return on Investments (ROI) in the people, projects and programs, the descriptive paradigm was used and it revealed the following challenges as the emerging research issues; how to capture the measures that reflect the content of the project, ascertain the impact and consequences, isolating the effects of the programs on specific measures, and the project benefit cost ratio. The other challenges include the obsession with the number games where whatever is not measureable is considered irrelevant, yet the intangible benefits that are not converted to money are nevertheless important measures of the success of the program, Investment Illusion whereby a certain level of investment is required to correlate to a certain level of development. Excessive control in the administration of the intervention, which consumes resources as administrative charges. Adopting a development fashion from the 'Washington Consensus' even when it is not suitable to the African condition, the divorce of planning from implementation and the neglect of human capital accumulation. The process revealed that Sustainable Development involve a continuous benefits to the people thereby making it difficult to isolate the effect of the intervention at anyone level. The definition of baseline data, process social indicators for the people, project and programs was recommended for evaluating the impact of sustainable Development during and after research on sustainable development intervention in a neo-liberal economy in Africa.

**Keywords:** Return on Investment (Roi), and Sustainable Development, Interventions

## 16. THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY: A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENDING ISSUES

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P.M.B 1020 Wukari, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

This paper examines the Nigerian economy with particular attention giving to the contending issues surrounding the state of the economy. The paper revealed that Nigeria as a country is endowed with enormous natural and human resources and has been earning so much money from one of the natural resources, petroleum since 1973. It is very worrisome that from being one of the 50 richest countries in the world in the early 1970s Nigeria has become one of the poorest countries in the world. The paper considered corruption, leadership problem, insecurity challenges, and poverty among others as some of the contending issues militating against a vibrant economy in the African region. Some literature on the subject matter was reviewed while secondary sources were employed to analyze the issues therein. The elite theory was adapted as our theoretical framework. The paper however recommended that diversification of the Nigerian economy and strict adherence to the rule of law is the best for the survival of the Nigerian economy. The paper concluded that, though all hopes are not lost hence Nigerian economy can still join the world top economies.

**Keywords:** Economy, Nigeria, Contending Issues, Corruption, Leadership and Mono-economy.

## 17. NIGERIAN ECONOMY AND THE CHALLENGE OF PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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### **Abstract**

Public Enterprises are business organizations set up and financed by government to provide essential services to the members of the public. They may be set up by the Federal, State, or Local governments. The public enterprises are controlled by government, though the ministers and commissioners respectively. The government appoints members of the board of directors who in turn employ managers to run the corporations unlike most business which have the primary motives of making profits, public enterprises are set up to provide essential services to the public at affordable rates. In recent times, government has undertaken privatization of public enterprises enterprises perhaps because of the operational ineffectiveness that characterized the enterprises. The central question that begs for answer is has privatization brought improvement in the Nigerian economy. The focus of this research is to attempt to answer such critical question with a view to proffering useful recommendations as way forward. Historical descriptive approach was adopted as method of data collection. The research findings reveal a contradiction of government action in privatizing public enterprises.

**Keywords:** Public Enterprises, Government, Privatization, Board of Directors and Essential Services.

## **18. PROFESSIONALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT AS VERITABLE TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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### **Abstract**

The Nigerian government recognizes and reaffirms the 1987 United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) and the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Agenda 21, which all aimed at adoption of sustainable development approach by nations. To achieve this, the government has focused on control of environmental pollution and land degradation. Unfortunately, this and similar other measures have not yielded desired result. Though the failure can be attributed to many factors, it may not also be unconnected to mismanagement of resources in both private and public sectors due to lack of professionalism among managers of the said resources. Based on the available literature and deduction, the paper proposed a model on professionalization of Management for sustainable development in Nigeria. For a smooth application of the model, the paper recommended among others partnership and collaboration between government and management professional bodies like Nigerian Institute of Management (NIM) to ensure that private and public sector organizations are managed by trained professional managers with the required ethical responsibility expected of them to spearhead the achievement of organizational and national development objectives.

**Keywords:** Management, Profession, Sustainability and Development

## **19. REPOSITIONING THE NIGERIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR EFFECTIVE DELIVERY SERVICES**

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University of Nigeria, Nsukka

### **Abstract**

The importance of a country's criminal justice system can hardly be over emphasized. Thus, this theoretical paper has attempted to put the Nigerian criminal justice in a clearer perspective by highlighting the problems and constraints of the system and by proffering suggestions that could save the system from imminent collapse. It can be rightly argued that the progress and in fact the rate of development of a country is basically determined by the quality and effectiveness of her criminal justice system. This is essentially because, without social order which is the ultimate goal of the criminal justice systems of most jurisdictions, there can be no meaningful social change and development. This is most applicable in Nigeria that has largely been disorganized by the recent activities of members of the dreaded Boko Haram. It is in the context of these observations that the worries of this paper are predicated.

**Keywords:** Repositioning the Nigerian Criminal Justice System on Service Delivery

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

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

### **.Abstract**

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

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

## 21. POWER AND WEALTH AS FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A STUDY OF NIGERIA

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<sup>1,2&3</sup>Imo Polytechnic, Umuagwo-Ohaji P.M.B 1472, Owerri

### Abstract

May it be stated that power and wealth are among the generally accepted value that people try to achieve with a view to making their lives and lot better, let it be stated that among the Nigeria people of western part of Africa, these are no less acceptable, accepted and held in high esteem. There is also the recognition that power and wealth can be made part of an existing social value and used to bring about structural, human, and economic developments which in effect and in the final analysis foster progress among Nigerians. To the Nigerian people, there is a general belief that power and wealth should be sought for the general good of all and sundry and not for the selfish interest of those who wield those powers. It is time to add that though the Nigeria people value wealth and as a result have respect for the people who possess it, they believe also that wealth when pursued and simply used to foster personal goals is considered antithetical to development and progress. Taking a look at the strengths and possibilities of power, the people are mindful of the character and motives of those who aspire to power, and the people who occupy it. People who have and use power are usually considered as men of wealth and those who have wealth equally gravitates towards power to possess and use it. But one thing that happens to be a general consensus among the Nigeria people is that power and wealth are social goods or properties which must be employed for the social welfare which give birth to the desired development and progress of the society and its members at large. The purpose or aim of this paper is to discuss or analyze power and wealth as factors that bring about development in Nigeria of the West African continent.

**Keywords:** Power and Wealth as Factors of Sustainable Development.

## 22. THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF EBOLA VIRUS IN WEST AFRICA WITH NIGERIA IN PARTICULAR

<sup>1</sup>Rev. Canon Jonathan Chidomerem Egesi, <sup>2</sup>(MRS.) Alaneme Justina Chika &  
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### Abstract

Much of Africa and West Africa in particular has witnessed their unfair share of the darkest hours in human history and since the history of contagious disease. These darkest moments have manifested themselves in emergence of various infectious diseases such as measles, small pox, chicken pox, flu of every kind, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), epidemic, leprosy, HIV/AIDS and the latest one being Ebola Virus. Relentless spread of the Ebola Virus throughout the West African countries of Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Nigeria has terminated the lives of over 5,000 people. In the three countries of west Africa namely Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, little remarkable efforts have been made through humanitarian and medical professionals to stem the tide of this deadly disease, but the crumbling public health systems which were notoriously weak even before the current outbreak began, and a lack of facilities, equipment and medical staff have tragically not been able to contend with the outbreak of Ebola disease. The socio—economic effects of this deadly disease has cut-across all sectors of the economy of the four most affected countries of west Africa with the worst hit being Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone; the mobility restrictions, trade and transport; agriculture, mining and investment; fiscal challenges, financial and tourism sectors. While the three West African countries mentioned above are the worst hit of this disease, Nigeria as a neighbouring West African country had taken her own bound of flesh when the disease came into Nigeria but was able to curtail the outbreak with her political will. This text is designed to describe the situation in West Africa disease wise and to know the measures taken to curtail the disease mostly in Nigeria before it becomes uncontrollable.

**Keywords:** The Social-Economic Effect of Ebola Virus in West Africa and Nigeria.

## 23. RESOURCE ALLOCATION FOR OPTIMAL PRODUCTIVITY IN AGROFORESTRY FARMING IN NORTH EAST OF ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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<sup>3</sup>Department of Horticulture and Land Landscape, Federal College of Forestry Mech. Afaka, Kaduna

### Abstract

This paper deals with the issue of optimal farm planning in agroforestry farming. It determined the optimum crop mix, the limiting factors in production and the level of support required by farmers to include the activities necessary for the sustenance of livelihood that were excluded in the optimal farm plan. Descriptive statistics, gross margin analysis and the linear programming model were the analytical tools adopted. The farmers were mostly without formal education and of the age of 50 years and above constituting 69.4%. These indicate low capacity to adopt new technology of production and rural-urban migration of the younger generation that is supposed to be in farm production. Three enterprises – Agrisilvicultural, Silvopastoral and Agrosilvopastoral were selected from the study area. The optimum farm sizes for the respective enterprises were 1.25 ha, 1.75 ha., 2.00 ha. as against the pre-plan sizes of 2.5 ha, 2.75 ha. and 3.00 ha. These maximized the total gross margin with a value

of N39, 025.44 as against the N25, 300 realized by an average farmer. The land area, hired labour and operating capital were the limiting resources. It is only the land area that can be further increased to enhance the value of the farm plan. The family labour was not a binding constraint in production. For sustenance of livelihoods, the Agrosilvopastoral enterprises with the opportunity cost of N1,189.06 and the agrisilvicultural and silvopastoral enterprises with the reduced cost of N13,026.62 need to be incorporated into the farm plan. These monetary estimates indicate the level of government support; the farmers need to operate optimally within the context of agroforestry practices. There is the need for the government to mobilize and empower the extension services to work closely with the farmers to ensure self-sufficiency in wood and food production on the national level and enhanced production for export.

**Keywords:** Self-Sufficiency, Sustenance of livelihood, Optimum Crop Mix and Optimal Farm Plan.

## **24. SOCIAL STUDIES AND SCIENCE EDUCATION AS EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AFRICAN REGION**

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### **Abstract**

The paper cursorily explained the concepts of Social Studies and science education, Social Studies as an inquiry process, Social Studies as a Social Science and Social Studies as reflective thinking has positive perfect correlated relationship with Science Education. The approaches adopted in Social Studies and Science Education could be applied for the purpose of sustainable development Strategies in African Region. Research, Observation Inquiry Process Experimentation Questioning, Discussion, Demonstration and Problem Solving Strategies could be applied to discover the causes of the problems of Bribery, Corruption, Tribalism, Boko Haram Insurgency, Terrorism, Militarism etc. that are hindering Sustainable Development in most African Nations. The paper looked at most African Nation as Regions with out adequate Institutions of Learning, Health Care Facilities, Good Roads, Pipe Born Drinking Water, Electricity, Security for Lives and Properties, and Regions that Citizens suffered Unemployment Syndromes because few African leaders have stolen the African Currencies and kept in other Foreign Banks for selfish interest. The paper advanced suggestion for Sustainable Development Strategies in African Nations through Inculcating the Spirit of National Consciousness among African Citizens in Institutions of Learning.

**Keywords:** Social Studies, Science Education and Promoting Sustainable Development.

## **25. ILLEGAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE IN NIGERIA-BENIN BORDER: IMPLICATION FOR NIGERIA INDUSTRIAL GROWTH**

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African Institute for Science Policy and Innovation  
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

### **Abstract**

The study examined the pattern of cross –border community trade in Nigeria-Benin border, identified official and unofficial routes through which commodities are transferred, determined the characteristics of those involved in illegal cross-border movement and ultimately aggregated its effects on Nigeria individual industrial growth. The study adopted a survey design by randomly selecting 409 borderland traders from five Nigerian and five Benin borderland settlements who participated in the study by responding to a questionnaire. Geographic positioning system (GPS) was used for mapping; this is in addition to a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving 10 scholars in technology management. Study found that food stuff (62.5%), frozen foods (35.2%), clothing materials (31.22), provision and medicine (13.9%) were prominent among incoming commodities while stationery (0.7%), building materials (0.7%) were the least. fuel (23.4%), electronic (19.7%), food stuff (12.2%), snacks/drinks (11.5%) were the prominent outgoing commodities, while mattresses (0.7%), fruits and vegetables (1%) were the least. Official and unofficial routes were mapped. Fifty nine percent of those involved in cross border trade were Nigerians (57%) and (41%) Bennisese and few other Nationals of Togo, Ghana and Niger. More were males (64%) and in all 45% were of 25-34 age groups. The resultants effects of these illegal cross border trades on Nigerian industrial growth were extensively discussed based on the responses of FGD.

**Keywords:** Illegal Cross-Border Trade in Nigeria.

## 26. MODERNIZATION THEORY AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY

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Department of Political Science

### **Abstract**

The issue of development in Africa has called for the interrogation and explication of development theories to be able to explore and situate properly the nature and condition of African development in the 21st century. Continents like Asia and Latin America who were at one point or the other at the same level of development with Africa have overtaken the continent. The dependency theory is of the view that African underdevelopment is traceable to its contact with other continents like North American and Europe in the form of slave trade, imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. While these factors cannot be completely ignored as responsible for Africa's underdevelopment, this paper thinks differently in the sense that in the 21st century, the above mentioned factors can no longer be tenable as factors responsible for the underdevelopment of Africa. It is against this backdrop that the modernization theory is interrogated. The qualitative method was adopted for the study. Data for the study were obtained through secondary means which include textbooks, journals, magazines and newspapers. Content analysis and historical methods were adopted as the analytical tools for the study. The political economy theory was adopted as the theoretical framework. This study found out that there are many internal factors in Africa that hinder her development. This paper suggested ways of bringing about development in Africa in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Keywords:** Development, Dependency Theory, Modernization Theory and Underdevelopment

## 27. NIGERIAN YOUTH AND THE CHALLENGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT IN KATSINA STATE

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Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina

### **Abstract**

Youth employment seems to be one of Nigerian great challenge and to a large extent this has affected almost all the sector. Statistics also showed that the rate of unemployment since 2005-2011 has been on the increased. Several factors have been identified as the main causes of the increasing youth unemployment, ranging from rural-urban migration, rapid population growth, outdated school curricula cum lack of employable skills, rapid expansion of the educational system. However, whatever the factor, the fact is youth unemployment represents both personal misfortune for individuals and a lost opportunity for critical national development. Youth unemployment has been attributed to one of the core causes of the rising level of social disorder and insecurity permeating the country. Youth employment is critical for socio-economic stability and national development. This paper, therefore, examined Nigerian youth and the challenges of unemployment, the implications and the possible way forward. Data for this study were generated through primary and secondary sources of data collection.

**Keywords:** Youth, Unemployment, Nigeria.

## 28. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING

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### Abstract

This paper sought to ascertain the worthiness of Business Process Reengineering (BPR) in the Port Harcourt hospitality industry. Drawing a sample of 36 hotels in Port Harcourt Nigeria, it was hypothesized that there is no significant difference between the costs and benefits of BPR. The result showed that there is a significant difference between the costs and benefits of BPR; and that the benefits outweighed the costs. It was concluded that though BPR is a worthwhile exercise, care must be taken never to carry it out for the mere sake of it. Based on this, it was recommended that BPR should be preceded by strategic planning. Such an exercise should place the customer at the center of the reengineering effort. For a successful BPR, there must be recourse to corporate culture; while constant communication and feedback should not be ignored. To achieve maximum result from a BPR effort, it must be owned throughout the organization, and there should be specific time frames for any BPR project so that the organization is not thrown into a state of "limbo".

**Keywords:** Cost-effectiveness, Improved Efficiency, Re-thinking and Re-design

## 29. EVIDENCE-BASED PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AFFECTING NIGER DELTA, NIGERIA

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Tafawa Balewa University P. M. B. 0248, Bauchi State, Nigeria

### Abstract

The Petroleum Industries are one of the major world economic sectors where millions of oil barrels are produced and exported daily and implemented policies are there in all oil and gas industries worldwide, but consequences of their activities are experienced by unrelated third parties (i.e., Host community, environment, aquatic life, etc). Environment is one of the factors that set economics to fail among others. In Nigeria there is failure of the government and oil companies, including Shell, Eni, Chevron, Total and Exxon Mobil, to swiftly deal with oil spills. This paper aimed at proposed solutions to the environmental challenges affecting Niger Delta, Nigeria through "development of a sustainable health, safety and environmental policy implementation model for promoting cleaner production of oil and gas, special focus to Nigeria" and it has its proposed aim of bridging the gap between implemented policy and externalities by developing a sustainable environmental policy model for promoting cleaner production in the oil and gas sector. With the specific objectives to: Develop environmentally sound and cleaner production policies implementation model in the oil and gas sector. Provide standards for accommodating unrelated third parties (Host community, environment, etc.) in the decision-making process. Identify the resources allocated to the environment (while the environment is the assimilator of all pollutants) nationally and globally. Establish strategies for adoption and implementation of a sustainable policy model to both all companies and marketers. Data will be collected using reconnaissance survey, site inspection, field survey, laboratory experiment as well as secondary data sources. The method has an overall research structure divided into different chapters and each will be divided into parts considering the nature of the work. The expected result shows that once a company will implement a sustainable cleaner production policy, they can utilize a very wide range of its production such as 'changes of input material', 'changes of process technology', and 'changes of product or product-design' by each production facility and finally in an environmentally sound development. All associated environmental menaces with oil spills, bunkering and gas flaring by the oil industry which devastates human health, quality of life, farmland, rivers, villages, air and natural functions of the ecosystem will be a myth. The actual adoption of a sustainable cleaner production policy depends primarily on the managerial decision of the firm. In view of some factors the need for this study arises.

**Keywords:** Environmental, Pollution, Oil and Gas, Niger Delta, Nigeria, Economics.

**30. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MINING ON SOIL QUALITY OF NAHUTA COMMUNITY  
IN ALKALERI, BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA**

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**Abstract**

The paper aimed at assessing the environmental impact of mining on soil quality in Nahuta community in Alkaleri, Bauchi State, Nigeria. The research formed the basis to assess the impact of mining on environment, identifying the extent of soil excavated devastated as well as evaluates the soil quality. Data was collected using reconnaissance survey, site inspection, field survey, interviewed schedule, laboratory analysis as well as secondary information. A total of 6 soil samples and 80 respondents were selected through systematic random sampling. Spectrophoto colorimeter, colour chat and other apparatus were used to test for the soil. The result of the analysis showed that the heavy metals tested indicate high concentration of Zn (58.83) mg/l, Pb (425.0) mg/l and Cu (14.00) mg/l. The result of subsoil exposure shows that the top soil was excavated and lift hip deposition of top soil. In conclusion the result of the assessment shows that the land Nahuta, Tabare Kaniyakan and Diji as well as its immediate environment is highly degraded as a result of mining operation. I recommend urgent need to reclaim the degraded areas by filling with top soil and subsequently planting fast growing tree.

**Keywords:** Impact; Mining; Environment; Soil; Nahuta; Quality.

# School of Management Sciences

## 31. THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS ON THE ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES (A STUDY OF NIGERIAN CITIES)

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### **Abstract**

The relationship between culture and physical/economic development of cities has been a subject of myriad study and consequence especially in this era of globalization. This is so because cities are usually regarded as specialized and cosmopolitan. However, cities are spending more in cultural programs and infrastructure which are latent drivers of sustainable and economic development as they establish urban landforms for private investment and enhance social integration for harmonious and symbiotic balances. Without any doubt, mbari centres, masquerade clubs, okonko and ekpe institutions, museums, libraries, archives and other cultural institutions have played and continue to play invaluable roles in preserving and providing access to their collections, an endeavor that can raise a number of intellectual property issues, especially in a digital environment. The aborigines of Australia, the Hottentots of South-West Africa, the Yourbas and Igbos of Southern Nigeria have well established cultural institutions that have helped in very many ways in developing their “city states”. These communities have developed their cultural heritage and have brought these to bear on their manner of physical, economic and social development. This paper examined the impact of cultural institutions to the economic and social development of Nigerian cities. The study investigated the impact of cultural institutions in the development of three cities in the three major tribes of Nigeria. Data for the study was sourced through primary and secondary sources especially by the use of questionnaires, interviews, visits/inspections; and content analysis. The study observed that weighed against other cities, those with well-established and organized social institutions present tranquil environment that accentuate physical planning goal and objectives. The economy of such cities are without doubt the fastest growing within their peers; arts and culture being the crucial lure for retail street life, cultural tourism and other social activities that draw population to the area. The result of such phenomenon is a buoyant economic base structured on closely knit social interaction between age grades and members, a harmonious and symbiotic relationship and above all a peaceful and security guaranteed environment. The paper concluded that cultural impacts in development of cities are such monumental force that can only be ignored with the dire consequence of disjointed social integration and development; and recommends planning strategies for sustainable cultural development that will cultivate leadership that is home grown with vision and patience; nurturing and sustaining cultural growth that must take into consideration the world view of the people as typified in their social and cultural institutions. The study proposed a theoretical as well as practical framework for interpreting cultural traits that could be organized through cultural institutions for sustainable urban development of Nigerian cities.

**Keywords:** Arts & Culture, Cultural Institutions, Infrastructure, Sustainable Development, Economic Development and Social Integration.

## 32. ENTREPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION AND SURVIVABILITY OF BANKS IN NIGERIA: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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### **Abstract**

This study empirically investigates the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and organizational survivability as well as the mediating role of human capital management in the relationship. Primary data is generated from 144 top level management staff of the target banks through structured questionnaires and analysis is undertaken in four major phases: the demographic, univariate, vicariate and the multivariate. The findings reveal significant relationships in all hypothetical instances; all three empirical referents of entrepreneurial orientation adopted which are; innovativeness, proactiveness and risk-taking are found to be significantly associated with organizational survivability, also human capital management is also revealed to partially, yet significantly, mediate the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and organizational survivability. Based on these, the study recommends that organizations, especially banks, seek to explore innovative ways of engaging in business activities, be open to new ideas, actively search out opportunities with calculated boldness, study and keep abreast of market and business trends as well as endeavour to initiate employee development and support systems which encourage quality inputs, suggestions and expert opinions from employees based on experience or skill

**Keywords:** Change, Survivability, Innovativeness, Proactiveness, Risk-taking, Entrepreneurial Orientation and Human Capital.



### 33. RISK ASSESSMENT IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN A DEVELOPING ECONOMY: EVIDENCE FROM SOUTH-WEST NIGERIA

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#### Abstract

Effective management of risk and uncertainty in a business enterprise has been identified as one of the challenges faced by an entrepreneur for business development and sustainability. An Entrepreneur who is being regarded as a risk manager has to carry out proper risk analysis that will ensure the success of his or her business through proper identification, assessment, evaluation of risks and uncertainties. Many business enterprises in emerging economies such as Nigeria are prone to higher risks and uncertainties such as environmental risk, financial risk, market risk, production risk and supply risk which have relatively slow down entrepreneurship development. The minimisation of risk through a decrease in financial stake in an enterprise by many business angels in order to lower the rate of risk and uncertainty in an unstable business environment had reduced entrepreneurship development in a developing economy. This paper seeks to identify and analyse some of the risks associated with entrepreneurship development and sustainability in the emerging economy. Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources for the study by employing a descriptive approach and developing a conceptual framework in analysing risk and uncertainty in entrepreneurship development. Hypotheses were developed to test the effect of risk and uncertainty on the development of entrepreneurship with data collection from 105 business enterprises in pharmaceutical industry from States in South West Nigeria and Pearson bivariate correlation was calculated to measure the association between the two variables. Results from the study revealed a strong positive correlation ( $r = 0.79$ ) between the independent (risk) and dependent (Entrepreneurship development) variables. Policy recommendations were made especially on some strategies that can be adopted against risk, such as efficient insurance policy and adequate support of the government and other financial and non-financial institutions to minimise risks encountered by entrepreneur.

**Keywords:** Development, Entrepreneur, Risk, Sustainability and Effectiveness.

### 34. THE CHALLENGES AND PROSPECT IN CONSTRUCTING COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE INDEX ON LAGOS ISLAND

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#### Abstract

Recent increase in the activities of the Nigerian real estate market in Nigeria attributed to a growing population and an increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about 6% annual growth rate in the past few years with a prediction to rise as the nascent democracy keeps consolidating its gains. This portends a new level of requirement of investors both at the institutional and private levels. The real estate market is challenged by dearth of usable real data that captures the investment returns which guides investors from anywhere in the investment world for their decision making in diversifying their portfolio in different markets. This situation has made it imperative for specialists in the emerging real estate investment markets to engage themselves in researches that further develops the market by focusing on the modalities upon which the market's data become usable for the benefit of the market and their countries. This paper focuses on one such requirement relating to the construction of real estate index and sets to explore empirically the challenges and prospect of such endeavour. The researchers finds out that the time is ripe for market indices in the real estate market for the badly needed sustainability of the market to be ensured.

**Keywords:** Emerging Markets, Real Estate Index, Investment and analysis.

### 35. IMPACT OF FRAUD AND FRAUDULENT PRACTICES ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN NIGERIA (2001 – 2011)

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#### Abstract

Banking business has become more complex with the development in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) which has changed the nature of bank fraud and fraudulent practices. Fraud and fraudulent activities pose a significant problem to the banking industry in Nigeria. The paper, therefore, evaluated the impact of fraud and fraudulent practices on the performance of banks in Nigeria within the period 2001-2011. The main argument is that fraud and fraudulent activities have no effect on bank performance in Nigeria. The paper focused on the twenty-four (24) deposit money banks in Nigeria within the period. The paper employed evaluative research design to determine the nature, magnitude and economic consequences of fraud on banks in Nigeria. Secondary sources of data were utilized for the study. The relationships between fraud cases and other variables were estimated using Pearson Product Moment correlation. Multiple regression analysis was used to ascertain the impact of fraud and fraudulent practices on bank performance in Nigeria within the study period. The paper found that the percentage of mobilized funds lost to fraud was highest between 2001 and 2005. However, due to the stringent measures adopted by the regulatory bodies to tackle the menace of fraud and fraudulent activities, there was a significant decrease between 2006 and 2011. The paper concluded that fraud and fraudulent activities inflict severe financial difficulties on banks and their customers. They reduce the amount of money available for the development of the economy. The paper recommended that banks in Nigeria need to strengthen their internal control systems and the regulatory bodies should improve their supervisory role in order to check and curtail the incidence of fraud and fraudulent activities in the banking industry in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Fraud, Fraudulent Practices, Performance in Banks.

### 36. THE RELEVANCE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION IN PROMOTING YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN NIGERIA

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#### Abstract

This study emphasizes that building a society that is responsive to encouraging and favourable to youth entrepreneurship education is the responsibility of every society as well as the government. Encouraging the youth to become entrepreneurs have a lot of advantages in terms of solving problems of unemployment as well as paving way for the innovation and growth of the economy. The main objective of this study was to explore the relevance of entrepreneurship education in promoting youth empowerment in Nigeria. Entrepreneurship is all about being a visionary self-starter, one who is able to identify opportunities to offer solutions in the form of product, technology, processes or services to fulfill a need. In this study, data was gathered from a self-administered questionnaire conducted among selected youth entrepreneurs from Anambra State of Nigeria. The scales used in the questionnaire were based on a 5-point Likert scales. Prior to conducting the main study, a pilot test was conducted to improve the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. The participation in the study was on voluntary basis and the respondents were given sufficient time to return the questionnaire. The result of the study was consistent with the study of other scholars quoted in this study. We concluded that entrepreneurship education for youth flourishes best when the climate is conducive and that creative thinking is fostered when peace is in place. We recommended that to effectively foster entrepreneurial skills development among youth people, that entrepreneurship courses should be embedded within all levels of the educational system. We also recommended that youth entrepreneurship training programs that combine in-classroom lessons with work place training have higher success rates than courses with only in-classroom.

**Keyword:** Youth Entrepreneurship Education and Self Employment

### 37. IMPLICATION OF FACILITIES DESIGN ON MAINTENANCE COST EFFICIENCY IN CORPORATE BUILDINGS

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#### Abstract

The study looked at the relationship between facilities design and maintenance cost of the facilities, identifies the implications and suggests ways of minimizing these effects. It was a descriptive (survey) design research with a benchmark (standard) for hypothesis testing. The findings among others were that Facilities Management (FM) starts from the design stage. Also discovered was that little is known in Nigeria about facilities management empirically, functionally and practically all they know about FM is all about its theoretical framework.

**Keywords:** Implication of Facilities Design on Maintenance Cost and Corporate Buildings.

### **38. MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN NIGERIA (A CASE STUDY OF ALIMOSHO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE)**

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#### **Abstract**

Whereas it is impossible to construct a building that will be maintenance free throughout its lifetime because of the effects of age weather and human activities on it, a proper maintenance of building will prolong its life and enhance its utility. This paper aims at examining the maintenance practices as they affect public and private primary school buildings with a view to proffering solutions to issues of maintenance that would assist the government, as well as private primary schools owners. In pursuing this aim, the paper considers the existing maintenance practices on public and private primary school buildings; examining their physical condition and fitness for use. It also evaluates the users' level of satisfaction with the maintenance of such buildings and examines the determinants of maintenance standard for the school buildings. Secondary data were obtained from existing related literatures while primary data were obtained mainly through the use of questionnaire randomly administered on head teachers of the schools. Resulting data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Spearman's rank correlation while test of hypothesis was conducted with student t-test. The findings revealed apathy in the maintenance of the school buildings, inadequacies in the building maintenance budget and significant differences in the building maintenance methods and practices in the private and public primary schools. Policy recommendations include proper budgeting for building maintenance, encouragement of maintenance personnel and adoption of efficient building maintenance method and manual in Nigerian schools.

**Keywords:** schools' building maintenance, practice and manual.

### **39. THE ROLE OF ICT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA**

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#### **Abstract**

This study examined and assessed the impact of the Information and Communication Technology on Economic growth in Nigeria between 1981 to 2010 using Ordinary Least Square regression estimator, It must be noted that stationary and co integration tests were conducted before the model was finally estimated. Furthermore, the ordinary least square result revealed positive relationship between Information and Communication Technology, Telecommunications and economic growth. It was established that Information Communication Technology has a positive impact on the economic growth of Nigeria. Also it has been established that Telecommunications sub-sector serves as one of the key contributor to the Nation's Gross Domestic Product. The paper therefore recommends that the Nigerian Communication Commission should put a check on the pricing structure of the Information and Communication Technology companies so as to ensure that consumers are given value for their money, create a regulatory environment for the supply of telecommunication services and establish technical norms and promote the development of Nigeria telecommunications capabilities, industries and skills.

**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Pricing Structure, Telecommunications and Gross domestic product.

### **40. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF BANKS**

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#### **Abstract**

The past decade and a half has witnessed unprecedented changes and progress in Nigeria. This can be attributed to the successful transition from long period of military rule to democratic dispensation. Yet despite this impressive record many million Nigerians continued to live in abject poverty-particularly in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship is recognized in many parts of the world as a key factor in poverty reduction. The onset of industrialization in 17<sup>th</sup> century brought the importance of entrepreneurship as a separate factor of production. The industrial revolution also gave a special status to the entrepreneur. He was also recognized as the key element in generating investing opportunities and poverty reduction. Finance has been identified as a crucial element in the development of entrepreneurial activities. This paper examines the roles played by banks in promoting entrepreneurship and rural poverty reduction in Nigeria. Both primary and secondary data were sourced for this study. Beside the use of questionnaires, the study also used interviews and direct observation. Quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted in data analysis. Results indicated that costly nature of loans ranks high amongst factors hampering access to finance by entrepreneurs. Absence of adequate and proper record keeping systems, low levels of literacy in the rural areas and poor banking education also contribute to difficulties in accessing finance by the entrepreneurs. The study therefore recommends a reduction in lending rate by banks and enhanced banking education and record keeping systems by entrepreneurs.

**Keywords:** Rural Poverty, Entrepreneurship, Banking Facilities, Financial Intermediation and Innovation.

## 41. EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND EMPLOYEE ENTREPRENEURIAL DRIVE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SMES IN NIGERIA

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<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Arts, Management and Social Sciences Federal University Dutsinma, Nigeria

### Abstract

Good financial control systems and entrepreneurial culture are essential ingredients for the sustainability of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) globally. However, small enterprises often find it difficult to segregate duties amongst their staff due to small number of employees. Similarly, absence of entrepreneurial drive in employees could affect the sustainable growth of an enterprise. This study assessed the effects of financial controls and entrepreneurial drive on the performance of SMEs in Nigeria. Forty (40) SMEs were sampled from Kaduna and Kano States. The study used the exploratory research design to assess the effects of financial controls. Additionally, interviews and observation instruments were employed to aid questionnaires that were administered. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were adopted in the analysis. The result showed a significant relationship between both the financial control and employees' entrepreneurial drive and the performances of SMES in Nigeria the paper recommended the installation of sound financial controls to deter fraudulent practices. Training and retraining of employees on attitudinal change is also seen as essential to inculcation of entrepreneurial spirits in employees.

**Keywords:** Financial Controls, Entrepreneurship, Accounting System, and Cooperate Governance, SMEs.

## 42. MARKETING MIX AS A TOOL FOR CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN THE BANKING SECTOR (CASE OF UNION BANK OF NIGERIA PLC)

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### Abstract

Customers of any organization are the reason why such organization is in business. Any organization that wants to remain and be sustained in the business must value her customers and devise an appropriate strategy to keep them. Sometimes, services in the bank fall short of customers' expectation resulting to after purchase dissonance due to poor strategic adoptions. This study therefore examined the relationship between marketing mix (MM) and customer satisfaction. Secondary sources of data relating to subject matter were adopted from textbooks, journals, personal observations. Better options were made from the review of conceptual, theoretical and empirical frameworks on marketing mix, customer satisfaction variables among others. Result indicated that appropriate bank marketing mix strategies is an enhancer to customer satisfaction giving rise to repeat purchase dissonance. Recommendations emanate from the research findings as; Service organizations should uphold all appropriate strategies to target, lure, satisfy, position and sustain their customers to match competition, profitability and maximize shareholders' wealth.

**Keywords:** Marketing Mix, Tool, Customer Satisfaction, Service and Purchase Dissonance.

## 43. CORPORATE BRANDING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET

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### Abstract

Brand and effective brand management are integral part of the strategic marketing management. The role of brands and branding toward corporate performance and customer satisfaction has been variously researched. Branding today, as a marketing tool has been recognized as a source of sustainable strategic competitive advantage tool in the organization. No wonder those organizations that have formulated and implemented strategic brand practicing are more successful and profitable than those that have not. In today's hyper competitive knowledge driven economy characterized with consumer sophistication, the need for organizations to adopt strategically different approaches and method that will radically differentiate them from the competition in term of product, services, practice, structure, system, procedure among others. The study is quantitative in nature, and adopted a survey descriptive approach with the use of questionnaire. A sample size of 80 was hypothetical drawn for the study using the stratified random sampling technique. Data gathered was regressed; the finding shows that effective corporate branding is a significant tool toward competitive market. The result of the  $R^2 = 0.621$  (62.1%) implies that there is a positive statistical relationship between corporate branding and competitive market. The study concluded and recommended that organizations should invest in effective corporate branding to enable the organization the ability of enhancing their position in the competitive industry.

**Keywords:** Corporate Branding; Competitive Market; Strategic Tool; Sustainability and Customer Satisfaction.

# School of Education & Arts

## 44. THE NUTRITIONAL RIGHT OF CHILDREN AND ITS IMPACT ON PUPILS' PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS IN RURAL GHANA; THE VOICES OF STAKEHOLDERS IN NAAGA TRADITIONAL AREA

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### Abstract

Despite growing wealth and a strengthening commitment from the government to provide quality education, a significant portion of pupils across rural Ghana still eat poor diets. These diets lead to deficiency syndromes that adversely affect teaching and learning of Mathematics in these rural schools. The purpose of this study was to explore the nutritional right of children and its impact on pupils' performance in mathematics in rural Ghana. We randomly sampled one hundred inhabitants, comprising health workers, parents, teachers, school pupils and orphans in the area. It was discovered that socio-cultural norms, poverty and ignorance attributed to the high incidence of deficiency diseases among school pupils and orphans. These diseases results in absenteeism, truancy, low enrolments, and high drop-out and withdrawal rates. These definitely affected the pupils' participation and performance in Mathematics. These trends have the potentials of retarding socio-economic growth and development in Ghana and other developing countries. We therefore, recommended meal sensitization, rural development policies and new cultural paradigms to improve upon teaching and learning of Mathematics in the rural schools.

**Keywords:** Mathematics, Nutritional Right and Performance.

## 45. SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE IMPERATIVE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOLVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY

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### Abstract

Social entrepreneurship is growingly important concept in the economy of countries; it enhances the improvement of the society by influencing the changing situation of the economy and has the ability to deal with the social, environmental and other changing issues. Social entrepreneurship typically refers to the phenomenon of applying business expertise and market-based skills in the non-profit sector such as when non-profit organizations develop innovative approaches to earn income. Social entrepreneurship is to create social value, rather than personal and shareholder wealth, and that the activity is characterized by innovation, or the creation of something new rather than simply the replication of existing enterprises or practices. The central driver for social entrepreneurship is the social problem being addressed, and the particular organizational form a social enterprise that should be a decision based on which format would most effectively mobilize the resources needed to address that problem. Corporate social responsibility has often been treated as an essential component in the initiation and promotion of social entrepreneurship. Corporate social responsibility means considering, managing and balancing economic, social and environmental impact of its activities. Corporate social responsibility is the open and transparent business practices that are based on ethical values and respect for employees, communities and the environment. Based on corporate social responsibility, companies integrate social and environmental concern in their business operations and in their interaction with their shareholder on a voluntary basis. It is on this premises that, this paper examined the impact of socio-entrepreneurship as a non-profit venture and essential component of corporate social responsibility in solving social problems of the society. Finally, the paper concluded that, people should voluntarily donate into non-profit organizations in other to help less privilege ones in the society.

**Keywords:** Social Entrepreneurship, Corporate Social Responsibility, Community and Social Problems.

## 46. A LEGAL AND POLITICAL APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE INEC IN THE CONDUCT OF CREDIBLE ELECTIONS IN NIGERIA

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<sup>1</sup>Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna Nigeria  
<sup>2</sup>Legal Practitioner

### Abstract

Election management has been a critical issue in Nigeria's political history since independence, leading to the abortion of several attempts of democratic governance before 1999. Various abuses of the electoral process had been recorded in the seven general elections held before the 2011 elections. The paper evaluates the efficiency of the election management body, Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in terms of preparations for the election, ability of INEC to ensure compliance to electoral laws by political parties and actors, and the level of

synergy between INEC, security agencies and other institutions. The paper adopted doctrinal research approach as theoretical framework. This approach was used as platform for a content analysis of the secondary data comprising of relevant published books, scholarly journal articles, newspapers articles, conference and institutional papers, as well as materials downloaded from the internet. The paper argues that when compared with the past elections, the 2011 elections were relatively free, fair and credible. However, several shortcomings were identified including, inefficiency in the preparation for elections on the part of INEC, undemocratic imposition of candidates by all the leading political parties, and various security lapses during and after the elections. The paper concludes that INEC leadership must tackle the identifies lapses, including carrying out a complete re-organization of the commission to make it more efficient, ensure strict adherence to the electoral law by all political parties and put in place security measures that deter threats.

**Keywords:** Critical Appraisal, Management, General Elections, Future, Democratic and Development.

**47. GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION IN AN ECONOMY WITH RESPECT TO ITS PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE**

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**Abstract**

The roles of government in an economy for it to stable, grow and develop cannot be overemphasized. Hardly there exists any economy in the world that is not being controlled by government. In most West African countries, market force exists and this cannot be allowed to operate or prevail, hence the need of the intervention of the central government. This paper identifies different economic fluctuations, imperfections and negative externalities as the bane of economic development in West African countries. Pattern of government/public expenditure are also examined to buttress the effectiveness and workability of government intervention to eradicate distortions and adjust market mechanism in order to achieve objectives of maximizing social welfare in the country. The writers of this paper suggest policy measures to regulate the economy and recommend ways to solve or curb more macroeconomic problems. Through distribution of economic resources, allocation of wealth and stabilization of the economy.

**Keywords:** Intervention, Economy, Pattern of Expenditure, Distribution and Stabilization.

**48. EFFECT OF E-LEARNING AS INSTRUCTIONAL AID ON PERFORMANCE OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL BIOLOGY IN YOBE STATE, IMPLICATION FOR BIOLOGY EDUCATION IN NIGERIA**

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**Abstract**

This study determines whether e-learning method makes a difference on student academic achievement in Biology. A sample random sampling method was used to select on (zone A) out of the three educational zones in Yobe State. Stratified method of sampling was used to select four secondary schools in Damaturu. Students were randomly selected from the senior secondary school of 49 female student and 71 males. The research design was quasi experimental while the three mill hypothesis were tested using the computer t-test at 0.05 level of significance. The findings indicated that the better performance of students with e-learning as against those taught with the lecture method is a pointer to the fact that student's performance can be enhanced through the use of e-learning. The use of better instructional technique by biology teachers in secondary schools, as found in this study, will produce better scientist who are more intellectually competent and technologically sound.

**Keywords:** Effect of E-Learning as Instructional Performance in Senior Secondary.

**49. RE-ENVISIONING TEACHER EDUCATION POLICY FOR PROFESSIONALIZATION IN NIGERIA – LESSONS FROM HISTORY**

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Education, Obafemi Awolowo University-Ile-Ife, Nigeria

**Abstract**

Teacher education was part of western education introduced in the early part of nineteen century in Nigeria. The status of teachers reflects the socio-cultural ethos of the society. It is of often said that no nation can rise above the level of its teacher. This expression emphasizes the important role of the teacher as transmitter of knowledge. Nigeria has made considerable progress in school education since independence with reference to overall literacy, infrastructure, universal access and enrolment in schools. Prior to 1842, there was no formal training required to teach in Nigeria school system? In 1853, the Church Missionary Society opened Abeokuta Training Institution for the training of teachers. The development of teacher training colleges in Nigeria started in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century with different categories of Teacher Training Institutions. The Elementary Training Centre's trained teachers for lower primary schools and the High Elementary Training colleges trained teachers for higher elementary schools. The Elementary Training Centre's lasted for two years with an award of Grade III Teachers Certificate while Higher Elementary Training College lasted for another two years for the award Grade II Teacher's Certificate. However, prior to this period, the pre-service teachers would have served as pupil – teacher for two years before proceeding to the Elementary Training College. Professionalization of Teaching became a struggle over the years as Nigeria adapted its system to meet a rising demand for primary and secondary education within the context of National Policy on Education. The policy re-affirmed that no education system can rise above the quality of its teachers. Therefore, teacher education shall continue to be given major emphasis in all educational planning and development. The policy stated that the minimum qualification for entry into the teaching profession shall be the Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE). The policy concluded that all teachers in the nation's educational institutions from primary to University would be professionally trained. The organization of this paper reflects the state of the art concerning programmes of early

teacher preparation and the reformative efforts required for professionalization envisioned in the socio-cultural milieu. The study relied on primary sources of information such as official letters, circulars, publications and digests on teacher education, statistical digest on colleges of education and Teachers Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN). Secondary sources were also used as books, journals, internal downloaded materials. Results of the study revealed that all Grade Two Teachers Colleges were phased out in year 2000. This led to increase in the enrolment of pre-service teachers in Colleges of Education and Faculty of Education of Universities in Nigeria. Professionalization of teaching is still galloping with challenges ranging from qualitative degradation and socio-cultural inequalities. With school explosion, teaching activity has become a mass occupation and subordinate to a strong external control. It is concluded that for teacher education to take a turn around, it is important that policy makers, educators and all stakeholders situate a change in the preparation of pre-service teachers for professionalization.

**Keywords:** Professionalization, Teacher Education National Policy and Pre-Service Teachers.

## **50. AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE PROBLEMS OF DISTANCE/OUTREACH PROGRAMME IN NIGERIA HIGHER EDUCATION**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose was to investigate the problems of distance/outreach programme in the Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. Six research questions were raised to guide the conduct of the research. Three hundred students in the Distance/Outreach programmes in the Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, participated in the study. Structured questionnaire was used as instruments for the study. The surveyed variables included problems faced by students in connection with the availability of classroom and seats, qualifications of lecturers/instructors, students, admission requirements and the conduct of examinations. The findings showed that, students faced problems on the use of printed lecture materials. The findings also show that classrooms and seats are not conducive for lectures and that lecturers/instruction do not teach based on their areas of specialization. The findings pointed out the entry qualifications of students in the programmes which are very low and that, the examinations experience malpractices. The study recommends that, serious attention should be given to rectify these problems.

**Keywords:** Investigation, Distance, Instructional Materials, Outreach, and Higher Education.

## **51. CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE FARMING PRACTICES BY FARMERS IN THE SAVANNA ZONE OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA**

**Joseph Ibu Upla**

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### **Abstract**

Climate change is a global environmental concern that demands the attention of people everywhere. Its impact is quite so pervasive that it can scarcely be ignored in environmental agenda at all levels. Like every other farmer, face the challenges of coping with the variable weather regimes that demand adjustments to achieve success in their farming practices. These challenges inform the objectives of this research which is focused on the assessment of the various means by which the farmers are creating innovations in their farming practices in response to the climate change scenario. The ecological peculiarities of this region go further to necessitate the choice of this study based on its distinctive climate parameters of the tropical continental climate with pronounced wet and dry season. Prior to the climate change scenario, farmers in the region clearly evaluate the weather cycles on the clear understanding of the seasonal regimes but their activities cycles now have complexities caused by the climate change trend. In our view in this paper, the result will be of immense significance in supporting data on planning in general and environmental management in particular. Rural farmers formed the subjects of the study due principally to the realization of their precarious conditions in all matters of environmental change. Data for the study was gathered through purposeful and cluster sampling in the region. Respondent's information was derived based on de-facto method captured from respondents using oral interview from developed checklist. Data obtained was subjected to chi square statistical analysis and results obtained showed a significant variation in the coping strategies by farmers in the area under study. The findings from the study provided insights into the essence of indigenous knowledge in environmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** Climate Change, Sustainable Farming, Savanna and Rural Zones.

## 52. RESOURCE SHARING AND SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA: AN APPRAISAL OF LEADERSHIP REPRESENTATION FROM 2011 – 2015

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### Abstract

Resource sharing is an embodiment of how the entire wealth of a nation is distributed among the various sectors, regions, stakeholders and the general citizenry in the state or nation. Operationally, this paper adopts a holistic definition of this concept to mean equitable allocation of the wealth of a nation to all concerned following the principle of social justice and fair play. Thrust of our argument here predicates that good governance and representative leadership embodies a due regard to the need for equitable resource sharing. Our focus here is on how the wealth of the Nigerian state, local governments, sectors and citizen groups. The precinct here is to evaluate how equitable or non equitable sharing has contributed to achievement of good governance or otherwise in the period under review. Our problem definition is informed by glaring existence of numerous political and social crises that bedevil the smooth functioning of our governmental system in Nigeria and the question how these crises arose. Data employed for this study is derived from secondary sources using official and other records of statutory and federal allocation. Simple statistics based on percentage and other descriptive methods were employed to analyze data. Findings clearly reveal that power/resource sharing have been done with disregard to some national priority area which go to explain the slow pace of development of the Nigerian nation.

**Keywords:** Resource Sharing and Sustainable Governance.

## 53. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYBER BULLYING AND EMOTIONAL DISPOSITIONS OF IN-SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN IFE CENTRAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

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### Abstract

This study investigated the various ways by which in-school adolescent's cyber bullied and examined the various by which in-school adolescents were cyber bullied. It determined the relationship between cyber bullying and the emotion and emotional dispositions of the adolescents and the strategies that were used by those who were cyber bullied to reduce its effects on their emotions. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The sample size was 238 adolescents who were victims of cyber bullying and were selected purposively from senior secondary classes. These were the adolescents who indicated that that they had been involved in cyber bullying. They were selected from five randomly selected secondary schools in Ife Central Local Government Area, Osun State, Nigeria. An instrument titled Questionnaire on Adolescent Cyber Bullying and Emotions (QACE) was used to collect information from the adolescents. The results of data analysis showed that receiving pornographic pictures via e-mail, face book and other social media (20.6%) was the commonest way by which cyber bullying was carried out by the adolescents. The popular emotion displayed by the adolescents was aggression (33.6%). The results also showed that there was a significant relationship between cyber bullying and emotions of the adolescents ( $r = .215, p < 0.05$ ). The coping strategies used by the adolescents included telling their friends about it (63.4%), telling their parents about it (52.1%) and telling their teachers about it (45.0%).

**Keywords:** Relationship between Cyber Bullying and Emotional Dispositions in School and Adolescent.

## 54. CULTURE, COMMUNICATION AND POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The harmonization of Nigeria's ethnic, linguistics, religious and cultural diversity anchors on the enabling features and characteristics of its socio-political and economic growth which are propelled by the processes of democratic dividends to ensure the realization of sustainable development in the country. A major disdain to the achievement of these dividends hinged on high influx of corruption and poor public policy management by majority of those entrusted with positions of authority; and whose interest is to amass wealth at the expense of the masses. This article has focused on the implication of these nefarious activities perpetrated against the positive aspirations of development in the country, with the aim of providing the enabling environment using effective communication channels to bring about positive and dynamic cultural changes that are capable of boosting investment opportunities which must be tilted towards the sustainability of our socio-cultural values and economic developments.

**Keywords:** Culture, Communication, Political, Economic and Sustainable Development.



## 55. ARTS CURRICULUM AS CATALYST FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### **Abstract**

Arts education can simply be described as the use of arts (drama, music, dance, painting, sculpture, ceramic etc) to educate, inform, and transform system and human beings for them to become useful human resources to and for the society. In this sense, art becomes a tool in the hands of the educator, as well as a medium through which knowledge, skills, techniques and talents in the human beings are awakened, trained and ignited for positive action that will metamorphose into sustainable development. This lies at the centre of the education that all categories of people need. Education in the arts or the inclusion of arts in the curriculum will, therefore, afford the students the opportunity to learn how to see the world around them. The concern of this paper therefore, is to bring to the fore the inherent qualities of arts and justify its inclusion in the curriculum as a pivot not only to the development of education but also as a viable tool(s) in the societal development in all strata.

**Keywords:** Arts, Education, Curriculum, Society and Development.

## 56. THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL DISPOSITION OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN NIGERIA HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

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### **Abstract**

This study investigates the role of emotional disposition of students in their academic performance in Federal College of Education Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. The study employed the descriptive survey research design. The sample consisted of 100 students using simple random sampling techniques. Four research questions were used to guide this study. Twenty items questionnaires were used for data collation. Its validity and reliability were established using percentage and the data collected were analyzed using simple percentage. The result indicated that, students knowing their ability and being able to control their emotions is capable of checking the menace, also teachers and parents should be of help in making students to overcome their emotional dispositions.

**Keywords:** Disposition, Emotion, Behaviour, Empathy and Scholastic performance.

## 57. HEALTH CARE PROVISION AND UTILIZATION IN CROSS RIVER STATE NIGERIA: A CHALLENGE TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### **Abstract**

The justification of this study is premised on the fact that health is wealth and a nation that provides her citizens with good health care services is assured a sound labor force. The purpose of this paper is therefore to assess the spatial distribution and utilization of health care facilities in Cross River State in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For this to be achieved, the following objectives are perused; (1) To establish the relationship between health care provision and utilization and quality of life. (2) To identify the obstacles toward effective utilization of available health care facilities. The study adopted survey design method thus the instrument for data collection study is survey questionnaire for the randomly selected household heads and health care providers. The data was compiled and interpreted using some statistical techniques including simple percentages, accessibility index and factor analysis. The result of the study showed that access to health facility determines the level of utilization of the facility. Thus rural areas rarely utilize some health care facilities because of poor accessibility. The study also established a strong positive correlation between health care facility utilization and quality of life of the people. Rural areas with poor accessibility to health facilities have high incidence of death, diseases burden and malnutrition implying poor quality of life. This could be stemmed by making health care facilities to be more accessible and more affordable.

**Keywords:** Distribution, provision, utilization, health facility and quality of life.

## 58. SELF-KNOWLEDGE, THE INTELLECTUAL, LIBERATION AND THE AFRO-CONSTRUCTIVIST STRATEGY

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### Abstract

This paper is motivated by the level of self-deception with which attempts at genuine national liberation are replete on the African continent, even among the intellectuals. The situation is that in which we want to save ourselves when we do not know ourselves. Consequently therefore, this paper seeks to demonstrate that the Afro-constructivist strategy could be a lead-way in the right direction as Africa struggles for liberation. Following this strategy, the paper will also establish specifically that; a) the African ideological framework is not comprehensive enough for the kind of liberation she so desires; b) the African educational system/intellectual seems to keep perpetuating and recycling this in comprehensiveness; c) the true project of liberation consists in keying into the project of 'pluri-versality as a universal project'. In sum, our liberation consists in us freeing ourselves from the clutches of self-deception.

**Keywords:** Afro-Constructivism, Liberation, pluri-versality, Self-knowledge, and the intellectual.

## 59. SUSTAINING THE YORÙBÁ CULTURAL SEMIOTICS INCOMMUNICATION

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### Abstract

In Nigeria, there are three major ethnic groups with different languages and cultural backgrounds. These groups are the Yorùbá, Hausa and Igbo. It has been observed that it is not only the languages of these ethnic groups that are under the threat of extinction in this dispensation, their cultural heritages are also dying due to the hegemony of the adopted aesthetics of foreign cultures and inadequate knowledge of the native culture. This situation has deprived the young and old in the Yorùbá cultural milieu of the knowledge of nonverbal semiotics that are embedded in their linguistic practice. This paper therefore explores an inventory of Yorùbá semiotics, their meanings and significance as a medium of communication for cultural sustainability. The paper also emphasizes the richness of the Yorùbá language and culture through semiotics as media of communication; and also attempts to educate both indigenes and non-indigenes on the values of this phenomenon in Yorùbá communications. Sociological theory is adopted as a framework for the study. Semiotics objects are presented, analyzed and discussed. The presentation of Yorùbá semiotics in terms of structures, lines, rhythms' and meaning are articulated in this paper. This paper concludes that, in the Yorùbá speaking society of Nigeria, as in most other cultural settings in Africa, semiotics plays significant roles as a medium of communication; and that sustainability of culture in every nation and tribe requires the preservation of this ethno linguistic heritage.

**Keywords:** Yorùbá Society, Yorùbá Culture, Yorùbá Semiotics, Cultural Sustainability and Communication Medium.

## 60. EFFECTIVE USE OF NIGERIAN JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL LABORATORIES IN TEACHINGSTUDENTS INTEGRATED SCIENCE EDUCATION: THE NEED FOR AND USE OF DISCOVERY-INQUIRY STRATEGY

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### Abstract

Science and Technology are the major factors in the development and industrialization of any nation. The Discovery-Inquiry strategy of Integrated Science Teaching has been identified as the popular strategy adopted by many nations around the world to revolutionize Integrated Science teaching and learning. This paper therefore, examines the need for readiness of our secondary school system to meet up with the challenges of Teaching Integrated Science Education by the implementation of Discovery-Inquiry strategy using the Laboratories in the face of our nations struggle to develop and become technologically self-reliant nation. Practical hints on how to effect such an instruction are given; conclusion and suggestions were also made.

**Keywords:** The Need and Use of Discovery-Inquiry Strategy in Secondary School.

## 61. ASSESSMENT OF TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONS IN NIGERIA CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY OF 'OPONIMO' IN OSUN STATE

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### Abstract

'Oponimo' a portable touch screen Android powered e-learning device distributed free to the Senior Secondary School students free of charge in Osun state, Nigeria was received with much celebration. However, achieving the intended goals and objectives of improved classroom performance and learning outcomes would require a monitoring study that will examine among others the perception of the immediate stakeholders and the effect of the technology on students learning. It will also be needful to examine the content relevance of the device and the use to which the students put it. These are the objectives this study intended to achieve. Two sets of questionnaires were administered on 552 senior school students and 120 teachers selected across the state using multi-stage sampling procedure. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and t-test of independent samples. Results showed that students (81%) used 'oponimo' differently or rather beyond the intended purposes and this would have distractive effects on their studies. The study also observed an agreed positive perception of the innovation by students and teachers. However about 63% of the students opined that the content was not current compared to hard copy textbooks, the laboratory illustrative diagram was also judged inappropriate. Also 55% of the students identified powering the device as a serious challenge.

**Keywords:** Assessment of Technology Innovations in Nigerian Schools.

## 62. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS: TOOL FOR MOTIVATING & ENHANCING STUDENTS' INTEREST AND PERFORMANCE

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<sup>3</sup>Federal College of Education, (Tech) Akoka, Lagos

### Abstract

The challenges facing African nations such as in politics, economic, social and all other fields in the society can be traced to our low standard of education. This research work deems fit to gear mathematics teachers towards the goals, objectives of teaching mathematics, understand what effective mathematics teaching looks like and how to effectively teach this subject so that students performances will be improved and they will develop an undiluted interest for the subject. The lack of students' motivation and poor performances of students towards mathematics could be associated to the teachers' lack of professional development. The general objective of this study is to examine how professional development of mathematics teachers can be a tool for motivating & enhancing students' interest and performance in mathematics. Efforts were made in the paper to present the contribution of mathematics in all facets of human lives as a way forward to the problem of under-development in most countries in the continent of Africa. This paper addressed the issue of mathematics teachers' in-service training and other professional development as a direct influence on the student's performance in mathematics. It was therefore concluded that if mathematics teachers see professional development as a constant routine and as a key to their success in the teaching/learning process, this will not only motivate but it will enhance mathematics students' interest and their performances in the subject. At the end, various ideas were suggested as recommendations for the growth of the societies in all general.

**Keywords:** Motivation, professional and development.

# School of Engineering & Science

## 63. POSSESSION, UTILISATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MALARIA PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN GOMBE METROPOLIS, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Malaria remains one of the major health challenges to pregnant women despite the availability of various preventive measures. The study was conducted in Gombe metropolis between the months of August –October 2014. The aim of the research was to investigate the situation of malaria preventive measures and to determine the effectiveness of the available preventive measures used among pregnant women. A total of 200(100%) respondents attending five selected maternity clinics for antenatal were randomly selected, where 18(9.0%), 105(52.5%) and 77(38.5%) were in first, second and third trimesters respectively. 46 (23.6%), 83(41.5%), and 19(9.5%) had primary, secondary and tertiary level of education while 52(26.0%) were illiterate. The mean age of the study subjects ranges from 14-40 with the mean age of 23.70±6.66. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to elicit information on the socio-demographic characteristics, possession and utilization of malaria preventive measures among pregnant women. Blood sample of each subject was collected using vein puncture technique and stained using giemsa stain. The prepared slides were observed under oil immersion using electric microscope at ×100 magnification. Out of 200(100%) study subjects, 162(81.5%) possessed different forms preventive measures where 84(51.9%), 77(47.8%) and 1(0.62%) possessed insecticide treated nets, insecticide and repellents respectively. 151(93.2%) used malaria preventive measures where 73(48.3%), 77(51.0%) and 01(0.7%) used insecticide treated nets, insecticide and repellents respectively. Possession of malaria preventive measures was significantly associated with utilization ( $\chi^2 = 7.59$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.005$ ). A prevalence of 73(48.0%) and 39(79.59%) were recorded from subjects who used and those who did not use malaria preventive measures. Study subject who used repellents had the highest prevalence of 01(100%) while those who used insecticide treated nets recorded the least prevalence of 17(23.29%). Statistically, malaria prevalence is associated with the usage of malaria preventive measures ( $\chi^2_1 16.78$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p<0.005$ ) Further research for more effective malaria preventive measures should be conducted in order to drastically reduce the incidence of malaria among pregnant women.

**Keywords:** Possession, Utilization, Malaria Preventive Measures and Pregnant Women.

## 64. ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILL A TOOL FOR REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

An entrepreneurship skill is an integral instrument for economic growth and development. As it is today, many of our institutions are not putting the necessary requirement in place to facilitate the acquisition of these skills. Lack of well-equipped instructors, inadequate practical, poor enlightenment, and failure to review the curriculum among others are the major vices hindering the procurement of practical in Nigerian schools. It is utmost importance that revamping the curriculum for functional civic and ethical values, provisions for well-equipped instructors, and adequate provision of capital with detail awareness will go a long way in propelling and establishing pragmatic skills in students in the country.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurship Skill, Economic Growth, Equipped, Curriculum and Capital.

## 65. A STUDY ON THE SUSCEPTIBILITY STATUS OF CULICINE MOSQUITOES TO DDT AND PROPOXUR IN THREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF GOMBE STATE

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University Gombe –Nigeria

### Abstract

Mosquitoes are the most important insect that affects human health, especially the poor, who are more at risk of its bite hence making them sick hence becoming poorer. Challenges of insecticide resistance is one of the most devilling problems of mosquito control. A study on the susceptibility status of culicine to Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT) and propoxur in three (3) Local Government Areas of Gombe State was conducted over a period of three months (March-May 2010). A total of 750 culicine mosquitoes were collected from their larval stage and reared to adult stage in the insectary laboratory. These were tested for each of the L.G.A's namely Gombe, Yamaltu-Deba and Akko. Mosquitoes shows (100%) susceptibility when expose to propoxur in all the three (3) L.G.A's over a period of 1 hour and after 24 hours interval. No signs of resistance due to propoxur were observed. Exposure to DDT showed a strong indication of resistance in Gombe with (57%), Yamaltu-Deba (34%) and Akko (22%) at 1 hour and 24 hours interval respectively. This work was therefore aimed at determining the susceptibility status of culicine mosquitoes to certain insecticides in the study area, Hoped that the knowledge will provide strategies for control of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases.

**Keywords:** Susceptibility, Culicines, Ddt and Propoxur in Gombe

## 66. THE EFFICACY OF CALABASH SEED OIL ON CLINICAL ISOLATES FROM THE SKIN: A CASE STUDY OF PATIENTS ATTENDING FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, BIRNIN KEBBI, KEBBI STATE

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### Abstract

The antibacterial activity calabash seed oil on bacteria isolates from the skin was carried out, using Agar “well” diffusion method. The bacteria were isolated from the skin of patients attending medical centre, Birninkebbi. The antibacterial screening was carried out using varying concentration (4mg/ml, 8mg/ml and 12 mg/ml) of the calabash seed oil. At 8mg/ml, the calabash seed oil, showed activity for Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella species and Bacillus macerans at 16.0, 14.0 and 10.0mm/zone of inhibition respectively. At 12 mg/ml, the mean zone of inhibition was also recorded for Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus serrate marcescen, Pseudomonas aruginosa, Salmonella species and Bacillus macerans as 10.0, 19.0, 16.0, 10.0, 16.0 and 16.0mm respectively. No activity was recorded at lower concentration of 4mg/ml for the test organism. The phytochemical screening carried out on the calabash seed oil revealed the presences of some bioactive chemical compounds which include Alkaloid, Falconoid, Glucoside, Saponin, steroids, terpenes and carbohydrate while tannins and free anthraquinones were absent. The result therefore suggests that calabash seed oil can be used for skin hygiene preparation.

**Keywords:** Photochemical, Activity, Diffusion, Varying, Zone, Inhibition, Concentration and Bioactive

## 67. ACHIEVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION OF THE AFRICAN ECONOMY

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### Abstract

The African region has undergone serious regional economic development frustration for more than five decades now. For Africa to meet up with enhanced economic development and growth, a lot of developmental strategies should be put in place. Diversification of the African economy can deliver complete improved utilization of the continent's vast Agricultural and mineral resources. Mineral processing, expansion of manufacturing activities, production and export of non-traditional Agricultural and industrial products, and the development services such as tourism, will all improve Africa's economic prospects.

**Keywords:** Achieving Economic Development in Africa through Economic Diversification

## 68. EFFECT OF DYNAMIC PATTERN OF THE SAPROLITIC ZONE AND ITS BASEMENT ON BUILDING STABILITY

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### Abstract

The importance of stability and the resistance to horizontal forces imposed on a building cannot be overemphasized as the alarming rate of structural failure such as roads, buildings, dams and bridges has become more intense throughout the globe. These failures have been traced to subsurface instability and its geological features. When building fails, it's usually goes with loss of lives and properties. The need for pre-foundation studies using geophysical approach has been found as the only remedy for this ugly incidence. This approach will map the subsurface in order to predict the nature of the proposed site for construction. A geophysical survey involving Vertical Electrical Sounding (VES) were employed at a proposed site for high-rise building. This research was done in order to infer whether the subsurface is competent to withstand high-rise structure or not. The results of the VES showed that the subsurface would not be able to withstand high-rise building in order to avert deadly collapse which might have happened in the investigated area in the future. However, the proposed high-rise building is hereby advised to be relocated to another site.

**Keywords:** Basement, Building Stability, Competency, Geophysical Survey and Sapolitic Zone, Subsurface.

## 69. GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AMELIORATION IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Climate change has become an inevitable global problem, affecting almost every part of the world, in which Nigeria is not left out. Various evidences in the scientific literature indicates that in the coming decades the world will witness higher temperatures and changing precipitation levels. Although no region of the world will be entirely spared, the negative impacts are likely to fall most heavily on developing countries and in particular low-income countries in tropical and sub-tropical regions like Nigeria. However, green infrastructure has been proposed as one approach to mitigate and adapt the built environment consequences of increased temperatures resulting from climate change. This paper therefore assesses the impact of green infrastructure towards mitigating the various challenges imposed on the environment by climate change in Nigeria. Qualitative literature review methodology was used to evaluate available evidences on whether green infrastructure interventions, such as tree planting or the creation of parks, green spaces or green roofs, affect the air temperature of an urban area. The study observed that the presence of green infrastructure as carbon sink and multifunctional ecosystems capability will go a longer way to tackle various challenges emanating from climate change. It recommended more program for green infrastructure planning and implementation in Nigeria urban centers by the government and other stakeholders, more stringent measures by the government to control deforestation and more awareness campaign for the citizens to desist from activities that depletes the ozone layer and as well encourage the protection of available greenery in the environment. With this, the on-going global warming will seriously decline.

**Keywords:** Adaptation, Climate Change Challenges, Global Warming, Green Infrastructure and Mitigation

## 70. ROLE OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION ON ARCHITECTURAL FIRM GROWTH FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Technological innovation is vital to the survival and growth of any product/service organization and plays an important role in determining competitiveness. It has changed the way architectural firms provide services and architects' refusal to embrace technological innovation invites their extinction. In view of the important role that architectural firms play in national development, this research paper was designed with the principal aim to explore and analyze the role of technological innovation that affects their growth. Data from 72 respondents' was collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Scientist (SPSS 20). This study was able to establish a strong link between technological innovation and growth of architectural firms and finally, it recommends that the Nigerian government should create an enabling environment to encourage technological innovative strategies that will enable growth of architectural firms in Nigeria for economic transformation.

**Keywords:** Technological Innovation, Architectural Firms, Growth, National and Development.

## 71. PRIVATE PARTICIPATION TOWARDS SCHOOLS UPGRADING: (A STUDY OF FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, BAUCHI)

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### Abstract

Education is central to all physical, social and economic growth. In most African countries, especially some states in Nigeria and especially Bauchi has a quite large numbers of existing government schools. As a result of this, the Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi (FPTB) has both Primary and Secondary Staff Schools, meant for youths to catch them young for higher level of studies. However, the management and operation of such school facilities are too much of a burden to bear due to some circumstances. To cushion the effects of such burdens, Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been suggested as a way out. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to examine the issues and challenges facing the upgrading of FPTB school facilities and to proffer evidence based solution to the menace of deteriorating school facilities through a sustainable PPP intervention. In conclusion, a detailed study with relevant qualitative and quantitative analysis showed an acceptable positive result. It was then recommended among others that at all levels, private participation should be embraced to fund, develop and promote educational sector of the economy in terms of school facilities, school renovations and provision of instructional materials.

**Keywords:** African Countries, Educational Sector, Instructional Materials and Private Participation

## 72. SIWES: A TOOL FOR EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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### Abstract

The Industrial Training Fund established the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) in 1973 in Nigeria. The scheme aimed at exposing the students to the industrial environment and enables them to develop occupational competencies, so that they can readily contribute their quota to national economic and technological development of the country. SIWES was introduced to enhance the acquisition of marketable skills by students and graduates of Science and Technology in Nigeria. Meanwhile, securing SIWES placement in organizations proves difficult for most students which make them settle for organizations not relevant to their course of study. A survey was conducted on the views of student in the School of Engineering of Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta in Ogun State, Nigeria. Three hundred and Sixty questionnaires were used for the survey. The paper identified some of the shortcomings of the scheme i.e. the militating factors against the primary objectives of SIWES. The likes of inadequate supervision by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) and the institution, short duration of program, poor funding, SIWES placement challenges (personnel and facility) among others. It concluded that the choice of SIWES placement should be based on interest, career development and future plans for entrepreneurial development. It further stressed the need for proper monitoring of the program and inclusion of additional incentives for the students.

**Keyword:** Siwes, Technology, Trainings and skills

## 73. T-S FUZZY MODELING BASED ON POWER COEFFICIENT LIMIT NONLINEARITY APPLIED TO AN ISOLATED SINGLE MACHINE LOAD FREQUENCY DEVIATION CONTROL

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### Abstract

Takagi-Sugeno (T-S) fuzzy model based control of a load frequency deviation in a single machine with limit nonlinearity on power coefficient is presented in the paper. Two T-S fuzzy rules with only rotor angle variable as input in the premise part, and linear state space models in the consequent part involving system matrices determined from limits set on the power coefficient constant are formulated, state feedback control gains for closed loop control was determined from the formulated Linear Matrix Inequality (LMI) with eigenvalue optimization scheme for asymptotic and exponential stability (speed of response). Numerical evaluation of the closed loop object was carried out in Matlab. Simulation results generated of both the open and closed loop system showed the effectiveness of the control scheme in maintaining load frequency stability.

**Keywords:** T-S Fuzzy Modeling Based On Power Coefficient Limit Nonlinearity

## 74. IDEOLOGICAL PROSTITUTION AS A BANE OF AFRICA'S UNDERDEVELOPMENT: A READING OF THE SUNS OF INDEPENDENCE AND TRIBALIQUES

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### Abstract

One major concern which serves as raw material for literary production for most post-independence African novels is the phenomenon of ideological prostitution. This phenomenon is a direct product of ideological confusion resulting from the divergent nature of the interests of Western colonialists who scrambled over the African continent following the Berlin Conference in 1884. The colonial enterprise was driven by the sheer desire of Western capitalist countries to usurp, dominate and exploit occupied territories in Africa to feed Western industries in metropolitan Europe. In the wake of this adventure, conflicting ideologies such as capitalism, socialism, communism, Marxism, Leninism, Christianity, nationalism, fetishism, Islam, traditionalism, modernism, etc. which were generating a lot of debates in Western societies found themselves smuggled into Africa with the various agents of colonialism and imperialism. Be it through the British colonial policy of indirect rule or the French policy of direct rule and assimilation, the African people have been fully or partially socialized into these exogenous ideologies which they do not understand in any way, yet are expected to use in the conception of solutions to their ever-growing developmental challenges and socio-political, organisation. This paper is an attempt to provoke intellectual discourse and to generate critical debates on the need for ideological literacy informed by indigenous African realities and world views. It critically examines how Ahmadou Kourouma and Henri Lopès, combining symbolism, metaphor, irony and sarcasm, bring to the fore the ridiculous nature of ideological prostitution, otherwise confusion, and its nefarious developmental impact. The study is an empirical one supported with textual data gathered the two novels listed in the topic above. It is posited in the theoretical framework of Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Studies (CDS).

**Keywords:** Conceptualisation; Ideology; Illiteracy; Prostitution; Underdevelopment

## 75. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS: PRACTICAL SOLUTION TO UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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### Abstract

The challenges facing African nations such as in politics, economic, social and all other fields in the society can be traced to our low standard of education. This research work deems fit to gear mathematics teachers towards the goals, objectives of teaching mathematics, understand what effective mathematics teaching looks like and how to effectively teach this subject so that students' performances will be improved and they will develop an undiluted interest for the subject. The lack of students' motivation and poor performances of students towards mathematics could be associated to the teachers' lack of professional development. The general objective of this study is to examine how professional development of mathematics teachers can be a tool for motivating & enhancing students' interest and performance in mathematics. Efforts were made in the paper to present the contribution of mathematics in all facets of human lives as a way forward to the problem of under-development in most countries in the continent of Africa. This paper addressed the issue of mathematics teachers' in-service training and other professional development as a direct influence on the student's performance in mathematics. It was therefore concluded that if mathematics teachers see professional development as a constant routine and as a key to their success in the teaching/learning process, this will not only motivate but it will enhance mathematics students' interest and their performances in the subject. At the end, various ideas were suggested as recommendations for the growth of the societies in all general.

**Keywords:** Motivation, Effective teaching, and Professional development.



## 76. ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

There is extant literature on the relationship between infrastructure, development, growth and poverty reduction in Africa and other developing continents in the world. Over the years, the Nigerian nation has suffered from insufficient infrastructure access, quality and reliability. This article appraises the economics of infrastructural development in Nigeria. It notes that Nigeria's infrastructure is still much below international standards in terms of quantity and quality. Access, affordability and quality of service continue to be key issues in all infrastructure sectors. This has adversely affected her competitiveness, slowed down achievements in health, education and other sectors and thus, grossly impoverished the people. Agreed that infrastructure investment is quite an expensive venture, however, the availability of infrastructure is a sine qua non for sustainable national development. This paper argues for the big push theory in promoting infrastructure that is necessary not only to revive the Nigerian economy but, more importantly to be on the path to sustained growth. The latter being realized since infrastructure facilitates equitable, economic growth; by improving basic services to the poor; e.g. access to electricity, clean water and roads to connect the rural and urban areas i.e. the internal, vast stretches of sparsely populated, predominantly poor population with the coastal, more developed areas. The paper recommends that inclusive approach should be adopted in providing and sustaining infrastructural development in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, Development, Investment, Push Pull Theory.

## 77. PUBLIC POLICY AND THE CHALLENGES OF BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

A budget is a framework within which nations and individuals align plans with a practical set of processes and procedures to meet specific goals. A budget is nothing more than a fantasy if it is not designed to be implemented. As such, the success of the budgetary process lies in its successful implementation. From a 5 (2008 – 2013) year Nigerian post budgetary review, this paper identifies that there are challenges affecting the budgetary process at the State and Local government levels. Most importantly, there are concerns on how to mobilise and manage financial resources, create systems for efficient, accountable and transparent financial transactions and the match between government revenues and expenditures. The paper therefore advocates for a systematic budgetary process to sustain the gains of democracy and public policy in Nigeria. Data are drawn largely from secondary sources

**Keywords:** Public Policy, Budget Process, Revenue and Expenditure.

## 78. TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AS A SERVICE-EFFICIENCY TOOL IN THE NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

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### Abstract

Many banks are more engaged in pursuit of achieving financial targets other than adding value to customer service. This single focus, among other human element problems, has resulted in poor performance and management crisis in the banking industry. This study explored total quality management as a tool that can effectively improve services in the banking industry. The study provided a link between total quality management and the scientific theories of management. Using the methods of observation and oral interview, data were obtained from respondents in two representative banks. Analysis of data and the theories of TQM indicate that TQM is a strategic tool. However, management must be sincere about its application and ensure that employees are trained to imbibe the principles of TQM. Documentary studies, oral interview and observation techniques were used in this study. A total of 40 respondents were interviewed from the two banks using the stratified sampling methods. 36 (90%) of the respondents confirmed there is a form of service inefficiency in the banks. 27 (67.5%) viewed customer relation as fairly satisfactory. 40 (100%) of the respondents viewed TQM as an effective tool.

**Keywords:** Service efficiency, Management, Total, Organizational, Quality.

## **79. THE DIETARY RIGHT OF CHILDREN AND ITS EFFECT ON PUPILS' PERFORMANCE IN MATHEMATICS IN RURAL GHANA; THE VOICES OF STAKEHOLDERS IN NAAGA TRADITIONAL AREA**

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### **Abstract**

Despite strengthening commitments from governments to provide quality education, a significant portion of pupils across rural Ghana still feed on poor diets. These diets seemed to effect negatively on pupils' performance in Mathematics in these areas. The purpose of this study was therefore, to explore the **dietary right of children and its effect on pupils' performance in Mathematics**. We randomly sampled one hundred stakeholders, comprising health workers, parents, teachers, pupils and orphans in the area. The MS Excel was used to produce descriptive charts and tables to analyze their responses. It was discovered that socio-cultural norms, poverty and ignorance attributed to the denial of the dietary rights of the pupils. These resulted in high incidence of deficiency diseases, absenteeism, truancy, low enrolments and drop-out rates. These subsequently had negative effects on the pupils' performance in Mathematics, which in turn, retarded the socio-economic growth and development of the rural Ghanaian economy, and the African economy as a whole. We therefore, recommended meal sensitization and new cultural paradigm shifts to improve upon performance in Mathematics in the rural schools.

**Keywords: Dietary right, Effect, Mathematics, Performance**

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