

3rd Nigerian National Conference on Sustainable Development

CONFERENCE THEME

Public Sector Management, Infrastructure, Full Productive Employment, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Nation

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Nigerian Project Office

Suite 208, Victory Plaza

No. 8 Ndidem Usang Iso Road

Calabar, Cross River State-Nigeria

Secretariat: +234 (0) 8172715059, + 234 (0) 8174380445

CHAIRMAN LOC

Chiekezie Okoronkwo FNIVS, FNISM

Department of Estate Management

Federal Polytechnic Nekede

Owerri, Imo State

Email: articles@internationalpolicybrief.org

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

© International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies May, 2015

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstract its cover page design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies.



3rd Nigerian National Conference on Sustainable Development

Theme

Public Sector Management, Infrastructure, Full Productive Employment, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Nation

Objective

The 3rd Nigerian National Conference on Sustainable Development Practice will provide the academia, policymakers, private sector leaders, non-profit actors and Nigerians in the Diaspora up-to-date briefings on governance and regulatory frameworks that are shaping Nigeria's country outlook, macroeconomic dynamics, industry performances, investment opportunities and emerging challenges for effective governance in the years ahead.

The conference adopts a Multi-Sectoral/ Multi-disciplinary Approach; hence there are no specific binding subthemes. Broad issues within the various sectors of the conference will include three keynote addresses, a round table discussion as well as parallel and poster sessions related to the conference theme. Issues raised in the conference will be published in special issues of International Journals and Nigerian Development Profile in Time Perspective.

Conference Steering Committee

- **Professor Ethan B. Mijah**
Department of Political Science and Defence Studies
Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna State, Nigeria
- **Professor Nathaniel C. Ozigbo**
Department of Business Administration
University of Abuja, Abuja-Nigeria
- **Associate Professor Damian Mbaegbu**
Madonna University, Okija- Nigeria
- **Engineer (Dr) Diji Chukwuemeka**
Mechanical Engineering Department
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- **Dr. Famous S. Eseduwo**
Office of the Head of Service of the Federation,
Nigeria.

- **Dr. Kabuoh Margret**
Department of Business Administration & Marketing
Babcock University, Ogun State - Nigeria
- **John Nma Aliu**
Department of Banking and Finance
Kaduna Polytechnic Kaduna, Nigeria

Conference Programme

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 2015

(Pre-Conference) Arrival of Conferee/ Delegates

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 2015

Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ▪ 9:00-10:00am: | Conference Registration |
| ▪ 10:00-10:15am: | Welcome Remark by the LOC |
| ▪ 10:15-10:30am: | Institutional Brief |
| ▪ 10:30-12:00noon: | Featured Presentations/Policy Debate |
| ▪ 12:00-1:00pm | Launch Break & Group Photograph |
| ▪ 1:00 4:00pm | Plenary Session |
| ▪ 4:00- 5:00pm | Policy Review |

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 2015

Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| ▪ 9:00 -10:00am: | Conference Brief |
| ▪ 10:00 -1:00pm | Plenary Session |
| ▪ 1:00- 2:00pm | Launch Break |
| ▪ 1:00 4:00pm | Plenary Session |
| ▪ 4:00- 5:00pm | Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony |

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 nongovernmental 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 and publishing findings in International 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

To enhance institutional research and quality publications, the Institute partners with research institutions and universities like the University of Ghana- Accra, University of Education- Winneba, Coventry University- United Kingdom, Weber State University- United States, University of California- Los Angeles, University of New South Wales- Sydney, Concordia University- Canada, University of Southern Australia, Universiti Teknologi- Malaysia, among others.

The Institute has projects arms; research institution and training academy. The research institution is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development and currently operates/ functions with three frameworks,

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

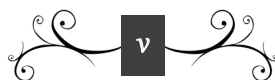
Editorial Peer Review Policy/Publications

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. 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.

Institutional Journals are published in hard print and e-version. Journals published are index online in international research repositories, some of which include, Google Scholar, OCLC WorldCat, United States, Bibliography of Asian Studies, ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide, PIAS International Fact Sheets/Achieves, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO Information Services, Canada, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), National Library of Nigeria cataloguing in publication data and Brilliant International Research Library, among others.

Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)

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



AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED BY THE CHAIRMAN LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES HOLDEN AT FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC NEKEDE OWERRI, IMO STATE NIGERIA.

I feel so proud to witness this auspicious gathering of scholars and welcome all of you to this 3rd Nigerian National Conference of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) on Sustainable Development Practice which theme is “Public Sector Infrastructure, Full Productive Employment, and Poverty Reduction & Sustainable Development: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Nation”.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is a leading international research and publishing institution that partners with regional and international organizations and government in promoting quality research and publications. Whatever will come of this gathering today will be of international relevance and will be published in more than eight (8) International Research Journals and in the Nigerian Development Profile in Time Perspective. That many of you travelled long distances serves to remind us just how important you value research.

The journey to this day started sometime in 2013 at the University of Ghana Legon, Ghana. It is a dream come true and so fulfilling that Federal Polytechnic Nekede Owerri, Imo State is the first of the institutions of higher learning in South East Nigeria to host this international conference. We thank the Institute for finding us worthy to host and look forward to the expected benefits of such a conference.

Federal Polytechnic Nekede has always prided herself as the beacon of academic excellence and has over the years produced quality citizens who are technocrats, bureaucrats and captains of industry in Nigeria and abroad. We are indeed grateful to the Rector Dr. Mrs. C. U. Njoku who spares no resources in achieving excellence such that the institution has continued to achieve firsts in academic and scientific excellence.

We thank you for coming to the “pride of the Igbo heartland” and enjoin you to feel at home. You will no doubt enjoy our unequalled hospitality; savour our clean environment and our unusual delicacies.
WELCOME to Owerri.

Chikezie Okoronkwo FNIVS, FNISM
Secretary, Research Working Group
Chairman, Local Organizing Committee (LOC)
08033290567 chikezie.okoronkwo@yahoo.com

KEYNOTES/ INSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

Public Sector Management, Infrastructure, Full Productive Employment, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Nation.

Issue 1:

NIGERIA: WHY THE PUBLIC SECTOR IS INEFFICIENT

A few years ago, I was in a team of Nigerian and World Bank officials strategizing on public service reforms in Nigeria. In the process, a participant described Nigerian civil servants penciled down for retrenchment as 'un-trainable'. I was truly aghast that such a term could be used on human beings. I knew that back in my village, even the most stubborn donkey could be trained and made to behave. I thought it was part of the Bank's ploy to institutionalize poverty in Nigeria by sacking innocent civil servants. Events in the Nigerian public sector since then have made me rethink.

There is a general tendency to blame politicians for the poverty, underdevelopment, and colossal tragedy of leadership that best describes Nigeria today. From military dictatorships to 'democratic' governments; all have conspired to reduce governance to the manipulation of public office to deceive and loot public funds for personal use. But we can blame the politicians and 'militicians' only to an extent because they come and go. The only permanent feature of government whether under military or civilian dispensation is the civil service. This is why civil servants cannot escape responsibility for the rot that characterizes every aspect of the public sector in Nigeria.

The public sector refers to all organizations that exist as part of government machinery for implementing policy decisions and delivering services that are of value to citizens. It is a mandatory institution under the Nigerian Constitution of 1999. Chapter VI of the Constitution, Executive, Part 1 (D) and Part II (C) provides for a public service at the federal and state levels of government. The Public Sector in Nigeria is made up of the following: (1) **The Civil Service**, which is often referred to as the core service and is composed of line ministries and extra-ministerial agencies; and (2) **The Public Bureaucracy**, which is composed of the enlarged public service, including the following: (a) Services of

the state and national assemblies; (b) The judiciary; (c) The armed forces; (d) The police and other security agencies; (e) Paramilitary services (immigration, customs, prisons, etc); (f) 'Parastatals' and agencies including social service, commercially oriented agencies, regulatory agencies, educational institutions, research institutes, etc.

It is obvious that Nigeria has a large public sector running into millions of personnel. Their major function is to implement government policies and programs. While it is true that some governments did (do?) not have any programs for the common good, the public sector has not successfully implemented the policies and programs of those that did. Many civil servants found it easier to align themselves with the government of the day and participate in treasury looting that has reduced Nigeria to an embarrassment among the comity of serious nations. So, why is the public sector so inefficient?

The public service in Nigeria is a colonial heritage of public administration during which the upper echelon of the civil service was dominated by the Europeans on whom were concentrated executive, judicial and legislative powers. Succeeding constitutional reviews increased the stake of Nigerians at the helm of the public service until the Independence in 1960. Independence was supposed to catalyze the evolution of the service as a national institution for spearheading the rapid transformation of the nation and ensuring continuity in administration. It has failed to do any of these.

Though the Nigerian public service has undergone changes and transformation over the years, unfortunately, successive reforms have not made significant impact to reengineer the public sector. Reforms were tailored towards achieving efficiency and effectiveness of the service because of the belief of successive governments that a thorough-bred public service was necessary for effective delivery of public good. Again, the public sector has continuously failed to deliver.

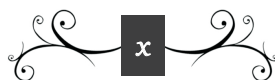
The rapid pace of the 'Nigerianisation' reforms created a few other problems requiring reform action, prompting some to argue that 'whatever might be the stage in the evolution of the service as at independence, the administrative system has not really gone through the full cycle of its establishment: birth, growth and maturity'. A major reference point in public sector reforms in Nigeria was the Civil Service Review Commission headed by Jerome Udoji which was the first to discuss the issue of efficiency in the public sector.

The main purpose of the Udoji Commission was to conduct a comprehensive review of the standards of service and compensation in the civil service and public corporations. Apart from the preoccupation with wages and salaries, the Commission recommended a unified and integrated administrative structure, the elimination of waste and removal of deadwoods/ inefficient departments and the introduction of a results-oriented public sector that functioned on the basis of management by objective. Sadly, the goals of the reforms were not achieved. The Commission is better known for the salary increases it gave to public sector workers.

In 2003, the federal government embarked on yet another reform of the public sector. It has produced a number of changes to the structure of the public service and to its procedures, particularly the monetization of salaries and allowances. Nevertheless, the universal conclusion of those who have studied the issue is that it has not achieved its fundamental goals. The public sector has not helped President Yar'adua to fine-tune his 7 Point Agenda, or developed an action-plan to implement it. Even if the political leadership fails, it is the job of the public service to help steer the nation in the right direction. Again, what explains the consistent inefficiency in the sector?

It is impossible to explain the public sector's inefficiency in this space, but the following are central to the point: (1) Colonial, outdated administrative machinery; (2) Poor capacity of the majority of civil servants, sometimes to the point of Illiteracy; (3) Certificate forgery to gain entry and get promotions; (4) Age falsification to remain in service beyond the stipulated period/ age; (5) Corruption; (6) Policy reversals; (7) Primordial considerations like ethnicity at the expense of merit, etc. How do these relate to public sector inefficiency?

On a visit to the National Archives in Kaduna in 2007, I caught sight of a memo that was being scanned for digitization. It was written by a white colonial official back in 1907, exactly 100 years ago that year. The same diction, style and procedure are still in use today. Any attempt at modernization is resisted forcefully by civil servants afraid of venturing out of their comfort zone. Similarly, the public sector is full of people that lack the skills required to be efficient in this age. The absence of a secretary or typist to operate a typewriter or computer can truncate important assignments because the big 'ogas' cannot do basic word processing. It is a fact that many workers in the public sector use fake or forged certificates. Indeed, if any serious verification of claimed qualifications is to be undertaken in the sector, many jobs would go.



At a time when even the most powerful nations in the world are opting for younger, more energetic leaders, the Nigerian public sector is full of people who have passed the mandatory retirement age of 60 years or 35 years in service. These people have nothing new to offer, but continue to remain in the service courtesy of their 'affidavit ages'. This is a true recipe for incompetence. The issue of corruption is also central to inefficiency in the public sector. Also, when policies and programs (like energy, for instance) keep getting reversed by every government with support of civil servants, little, if anything can be achieved. And when primeval issues like ethnicity determine progress in the sector, efficiency becomes a mirage.

In conclusion, while it is true that the political elite - whether military of 'democratic' - have made Nigeria the laughing stock of the entire world (no exaggeration), part of the blame lies with civil servants. It is only when the public sector is viewed as different from a public welfare service that true reforms, including the retrenchment of 'un-trainable' staff who create and benefit from the existing chaos, that values such as efficiency and professionalism can be expected from the public sector. At the moment, what obtains is a bazaar mentality, where everything and everybody has a price. And that price is shockingly low.

Salisu Suleiman

<http://www.nigeriavillagesquare.com/>

Issue 2:

INFRASTRUCTURAL DECAY IN NIGERIA:

A CONSEQUENCE OF CORRUPTION AND BAD GOVERNANCE

The Senate in two separate motions adopted at its plenary of Thursday 7th February 2013, expressed deep concern on the worrisome state of the Second Niger Bridge as well as the incessant shifting and vibration of the Lagos Third Mainland Bridge which they said are in a horrifying state of decay with imminent threat of collapse that will lead to a national catastrophe if not urgently fixed.

Consequently, the Senate respectively urged the Federal Ministry of Works to undertake immediate reinforcement, repairs and rehabilitation of the second River Niger Bridge and to take immediate action to commence work on the project before the end of the first quarter of 2013. In the same vein, the Senate also asked its Committee on Works to carry out an investigation and convoke a Public Hearing on the state of the Third Mainland Bridge in Lagos where experts can come up with findings on the state of the bridge while urging the Federal government to carry out inspections on all over-water bridges in Nigeria to save them from further deterioration and collapse.

The state of the second Niger and Lagos Third Mainland Bridges are just few among many other examples of infrastructural decays and neglect in the country owing to bad governance and corruption. The level of infrastructural deterioration in Nigeria which remains the biggest impediment to her economic growth is alarming given the wealth of resources that abounds in the nation.

The concept of good governance entails transparency, accountability, responsibility, efficiency and strict adherence to the rule of law. These features are however, terribly lacking in Nigeria as corruption, especially bribery and extortion has eaten deep into the entire process of governance and implementation of policies - undermining government capacity to handle infrastructure delivery.

The nation's polity is highly characterised by an increased rate of official corruption, self aggrandizement, high misuse of budgeted funds and in few cases, poor estimation of maintenance cost and mismanagement of project funds. It has become an established norm in this country that government officials as well as public servants are left to act without fear of punishment. These scenario plays out in almost all sectors of the economy such that despite the huge funds being allocated for the delivery of public services and provision

of basic infrastructures, the nation still wallows in a state of poor infrastructural development. Nigeria's transport, water, road, power and communication sectors are nothing but a tale of woes. The power sector for example, has been seriously under-utilized and sadly marked by grossly low generating capacity put at 2,500 to 3,000 megawatts. This turn out figures fall far below the estimated national consumption which is in excess of 10,000 megawatts

Furthermore, abandoned projects for which funds have been allocated litter the streets. The contracted companies, having being paid either abscond with the money or perform a substandard job. Take the case of the Lagos Third Mainland Bridge which has reportedly gulped N1.5 Billion for its repairs and still in a state of dilapidation. The railway and road infrastructures are nothing to write home about. There is hardly any new road construction in the country rather, what we see is incessant patching and rehabilitation of deplorable roads which doesn't last long before it gets worn out causing series of accidents and excessive delays during long travels.

The federal government's acclaimed good governance team project appears to be a mere propaganda and has yet to indict any erring contractor or company who have failed to deliver on their contractual terms. To strengthen the socio-economic and industrial development of the country, the government must exercise the political will to put in place an adequate, strong, and vibrant institutional and legal framework that addresses the problem of bad governance, infrastructural decay and weak implementation and enforcement of procedures. The government must be proactive in its dealings and consider the interest of the citizens as first priority by providing them with the essential basic infrastructures and amenities that would better their lives.

Civil society organizations, NGOs and even the government must make concerted efforts to educating the people through seminars and workshops on infrastructural sustainability and the efficacy of maintenance culture which can stir up their desire to pay taxes. There is the need to restructure the activities of the Economic and financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) to criminalise corruption; this will help to entrench the culture of accountability, transparency and good governance in the country

Policy and Legal Advocacy Centre, Nigeria
<http://www.placng.org>

Issue 3:

DANGERS OF RISING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

For over a decade, Nigeria has been confronted with massive unemployment crisis. Hundreds of thousands of university graduates are roaming the streets without jobs. The rate of youth unemployment in the country is alarming particularly in the face of the current global jobs crisis.

Available figures from the Bureau of Statistics put the current youth unemployment rate at over 25 percent. The implication is that over 25 million of Nigeria's youth population of about 100 million are unemployed- a situation that is threatening the very survival of Nigeria as a nation. Although youth unemployment is not a recent phenomenon in Nigeria given the fact that at the period of economic boom (1970s), the country recorded 6.2 percent level of unemployment among youth. Also, the level of youth unemployment rose to 9.8 percent and 11.5 percent in the 1980s and 1990s respectively.

However, the rising youth unemployment rate has become a major concern to all Nigerians in view of the dangerous implications for the economy. The large number of applicants drawn by NIS recruitment exercise underscores the monumental crisis of youth unemployment in the country. It is estimated that over two million graduates enter the labour market every year with extremely limited opportunities for job. This explains why well over 500,000 people applied for 4,500 available jobs.

More worrisome is the fact that the desperate Nigerian applicants were made to pay N1000 fee to sit for the examination that took place at various centres across the country including Abuja, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Minna, Gombe, Benin and Dutse with little or no crowd control measures in place at the centres. The applicants were desperate youths hungry for jobs as many of them have been at home for upward of five to ten years without meaningful employment. There are several unreported cases of exploitation of job applicants by various government and private employment agencies who take undue advantage of the unemployment situation in the country to rip these desperate applicants of some amount with a promise of securing jobs for them.

Rather than reimburse the applicants for travelling long distances to write aptitude test, the agencies ask these very poor unemployed citizens to pay for being given the opportunity to participate in the recruitment exercise. These ugly developments, observers say, is a product of an unmitigated failure of the successive governments to address the hydra headed unemployment situation in the country.

Implications of youth unemployment

Youth unemployment is potentially dangerous as it threatens the sustainability of any nation's economy and sends disturbing signal to the global environment. The implications of youth unemployment are both social economic and political and as such ignoring the roles played by the youth in the society amounts to threatening the very survival of the country.

1. There is a growing global concern on youth unemployment as global economy is being threatened by the challenge of creating productive jobs in a bid to sustain economic growth and maintain social cohesion.
2. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) in its employment report indicated that lack of structural transformation and high population growth has limited the opportunities for decent jobs in Africa.
3. The report observed that after three years of continuous crisis conditions in global labour markets and against the prospect of a further deterioration of economic activity, there is a backlog of global unemployment of 200 million.
4. Young people continue to be among the hardest hit by the jobs crisis. Judging by the present course as the report maintained that there is little hope for a substantial improvement in their near-term employment prospects.
5. Though the Federal Government claimed to have put in place measures to address the challenges of youth unemployment in the country, it has however not been able to go beyond rhetoric to tackle decisively the situation as government is yet to give priority attention to jobs creation.

Minister of Labour and Productivity, Chief Emeka Wogu assured that the federal government was putting in place policy measures to address the increasing unemployment situation in the country particularly among youth. The minister listed some recent efforts by government in addressing the challenges of youth employment in the country to include the Youth Enterprise with Innovation in Nigeria (You WIN) which is targeted at creating job, for about 110,000 entrepreneurs in the next 4 years.

Many often wonder why the challenges of youth unemployment in the developing countries like Nigeria have become so persistent. The ILO employment report offers answer to this question and explained that preceding the global economic crisis, most developing countries saw solid growth rates and economic reforms that were successful in some areas.

According to the ILO, the growth did not translate into sufficient job creation, and the jobs that were created were often of low productivity, which did not provide a realistic option for the increasing share of well-educated young people in the labour force.

Policy Recommendations

Given this scenario, observers say it has become imperative for government to make youth employment its priority stressing the need for government to put in place a detailed portfolio of policy proposals and measures that have been tried and tested to tackle the growing number of young women and men without work. According to them, the sustainability of the nation will continue to be in jeopardy, if leaders do not invest and engage in deep rooted self productive ventures for the youth.

In his opinion, former President General, Trade Union Congress (TUC), Peter Esele, blamed government for the current unemployment situation in the country. For to him, since the advent of the present Nigerian democratic dispensation in 1999, the economic fortunes of the country has been bolstered by rising oil prices but rather than fulfill the legitimate aspirations of Nigerians, the leaders have continued to pad up their own earnings, consuming over 70 percent of the budget annually thereby leaving very little for development and jobs creation

The stakeholders in the industry also acknowledged that the insensitivity of government to the plight of the citizenry was responsible for the current state of insecurity in the country.

They submitted that priority attention must be given to jobs creation and called for targeted measures to support job growth in the real economy warning that additional public support measures alone will not be enough to foster a sustainable recovery.

Esele said stressed the need for all stakeholders to act decisively and in a coordinated fashion to reduce the fear and uncertainty that is hindering private investment so that the private sector can restart the main engine of job creation.

Also Director General of the ILO, Guy Ryder, earlier warned that growth is indispensable but can no longer be the sole criteria for the world economy. According to him, creating quality jobs, especially for youth, reducing poverty and informal work, providing fair access to opportunities, especially to foster large middle classes, gradually achieving universal coverage of social protection floors, should be criteria to measure macroeconomic success.

ThisDayLive, 25 Mar 2014

www.thisdaylive.com

Issue 4:**POVERTY IN NIGERIA: RICH COUNTRY, POOR PEOPLE**

So despite being the 3rd biggest economy in Africa, Nigeria ranks around 160th out of 177 countries on the scale of the Human Development Index (HDI). [Poverty in Nigeria](#) is essentially a rural issue. Therefore experts usually consider access to banking and micro-credit services crucial to help local farmers invest in agriculture, be it for crops, machines, transport vehicles and so forth.

Given the country's high unemployment rate, this means that entrepreneurship is key to reducing poverty in Nigeria and that obstacles to business creation - such as corruption - are barring the country from its right to development.

Agriculture and poverty in Nigeria

Nigeria is a rather large country with a population of more than 140 million, making it the most populous country in Africa. Unlike East African countries, in the West many regions such as Nigeria benefit from a tropical climate with lush vegetation and a diverse range of crops that grow all year round. This highlights just how important agriculture is to reducing poverty in Nigeria.

The country should be part of the biggest exporters of a variety of products, and a much larger proportion of Nigerians should reap the fruits of this trade. In general, whenever the country experiences periods of economic growth, they match improvements in agriculture. It provides tons of food, jobs, raw material for other sectors (e.g. cattle) and higher income. Even today as the service sector is taking off; agriculture remains an important aspect in the country's economy.

Several studies confirmed what was obvious to everyone: people with larger farm land, those with access to loans (e.g. micro-credit) or production assets, as well as people closer to local markets all showed much lower poverty rates than the rest. Integrating thousands of households into local markets and teaching more advanced agricultural techniques are also essential aspects to reducing poverty in Nigeria. In many ways this implies more government intervention, at least to invest in basic infrastructure such as roads and cheap public transportation so that people are given the opportunity to go to town and sell their crops.

Other causes of poverty in Nigeria

Nigeria is another good example of how poverty and macroeconomic shocks are related. It has been just as relevant to the recent global economic crisis as it has been to the previous crises in the 1980s. Back then it led to a massive surge in poverty - from 20% to 40% - with unemployment, inflation, debt and a fiscal deficit. Despite the oil money that started flowing in... where did that money go?

Macro economy and rural poverty

Nigeria is part of that group of African countries that has no real reason to account for its perpetually high poverty rates. No other reason than corruption or incompetence, perhaps. After many attempts to stabilize their economy, macroeconomic reforms in the 1980s finally worked well. Surprisingly their positive effects on the economy did not trickle down (as the theory would have) to the rest of the population. No, it's a joke: it's not a surprise. The same has happened in many countries, and on the contrary, poverty increased instead.

As said before, poverty in Nigeria is mostly rural. Macroeconomic shocks tend to affect rural areas much more than cities. Poverty, for example, is expected to decline by more than 40% in cities, but it is to increase by over 7% in rural areas.

Social issues

It is usually the case - as with most other African countries - that the larger a family is, the smaller is its income. It's the age-old traditional pension system. Amass enough children so that a significant number of them survives and pay for your old days. Things are still this way because child mortality is still far too high and due to limited access to education, overall income remains low.

In the eyes of many experts, the best way to increase income is to help local businesses flourish. In other words, spur entrepreneurship. But even then, considering that almost 40% of entrepreneurs in Nigeria have secondary education, you would still need to help with access to schools and further education. It also means that institutions should also focus on practical skills training as well. Likewise, many advocacy groups argue that the 9 years of compulsory education should be extended to 12 years.

Most of these issues also call for a real investment in infrastructure, be it in education & schools, roads or the market economy. This would then lead to the creation of a great deal of jobs which would not only raise the income of the population, but also increase its human capital as people are able to work and improve their skills. From that, more human capital would mean more income and ultimately... less poverty.

Among other barriers to entrepreneurs are the high prices of agricultural input and the lack of capital to expand their businesses. This shows how important it is for government to stop or limit [speculating on food prices](#) in stock markets and that there might be a need to regulate these basic prices for developing countries, just as China used to do and still does to a lesser extent. Reducing rural poverty in Nigeria needs targeted development programs rather than nationwide ones. This is critical, as there are especially high poverty rates in oil-producing provinces, showing a complete lack of redistribution of resources and wealth.

Women: latent potential for poverty reduction

Amongst the factors that most feed the cycle of poverty in Nigeria and other West African countries are mass unemployment and lack of productivity. Unemployment causes the huge human waste you are all familiar with, and includes issues of income, well-being and diseases that can all be attributed to this. A lack in productivity means a lack of supply in goods and services in the country.

A study of women entrepreneurs in Nigeria revealed very interesting aspects that can help with poverty in Nigeria. For a majority of women, what drove them to entrepreneurship was mostly the ideal of gaining control of their lives and/or make more money. But for a third of them, it was also because they had no other choice since no there was no job to be found around town. But the main discovery was about cultural differences in the way entrepreneurship is perceived.

While in the West entrepreneurship is often viewed as a male domain, the studies reveals that in Nigeria (and possibly other West African countries), a great majority of women saw opportunities to become entrepreneurs as available to both men and women. Most of these women were married, often had children, and relied on family members or friends as role models. This shows how family and social dynamics are important to improve the conditions of women, and thus family income and poverty in Nigeria.

The main problems remained those of entry barriers into the market. Namely the difficulties in setting up a business (legally and administratively speaking) and issues with women's access to credit. In this regard, microfinance is a major driver of female entrepreneurship in the country and continued access to credit is key to continuing this trend.



Community Banking

Because of the importance given to banks and financial services, a system of community banking was established early on in the 1990s. These banks were expected to provide micro-finance services but also basic banking services such as deposits and savings, all while encouraging investment. If most of the Nigerian government has been trying to help local farmers excluded from markets, banks have on the contrary been granting loans mostly to trade-related activities, which imply short term gains.

This was pretty much the opposite of what they were expected to do since experts were mostly counting on community banking to develop the country's agriculture and manufacture. But these are more long term goals and represent gains that haven't been very attractive to new bankers. That's why more and more experts have been recently arguing that the state is usually among the best investors (or bankers) for developing countries because it's somewhat more able to keep in sight the long term development goals (see the examples of Japan, South Korea, China... but also almost every Western country during the industrial revolution). The biggest problem in Nigeria however remains that of corruption and the lack of political will to develop the country.

This is mostly the reason why private and/or foreign microfinance initiatives have been expanding so well. But the government still has a role to play in building a proper legal environment for the development of rural finance. Without the right legal framework, people (and businesses) are often more exposed to corruption and scams of all kinds. As they exist now in Nigeria, community banks are not suited to the poor. They should focus on opportunities to create more jobs in agriculture, help women create businesses, and provide services more adapted to the needs of the poor (in terms of loan sizes, repayment mechanisms etc).

Corruption and poverty in Nigeria

Corruption in Nigeria and to a greater extent in Africa remains the most important obstacle, if not nuisance, to economic and social development. It threatens the achievement of the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) and the existence of the Nigerian state itself. Corruption in Nigeria affects ethnic groups in different ways, often creating privileged groups and excluded ones.

So far, all attempts to tackle corruption in the country have failed for many reasons. First, politics are openly deemed the best way to become rich (before any political agenda whatsoever). Secondly, and as a consequence of this, there is no true political will to fight corruption. On the contrary this would affect politicians' businesses. Thirdly the great ethnic diversity in Nigeria contributes to the lack of national cohesion and opposition to the problem of corruption.

What is frustrating is that Nigeria does have the financial resources to fight corruption and develop proper law enforcement agencies. Hell, the government must have enough money to lift millions out of poverty in Nigeria without the need for extra help. If waste and corruption were overcome, money could finally go to the country's infrastructure: hospitals, running water, education system, etc...

Corruption remains the main cause of systematic waste of the country's resources, and therefore the main cause of poverty in Nigeria. On the bright side, since President Jonathan - and despite the many controversies and recent terrorist bombings under his presidency - the pace of reforms has been a lot faster and Nigeria has enjoyed a GDP growth around 7%. Not enough to meet the MDGs, but still somewhat substantial.

Research for social & economic development

[Http://www.poverties.org/poverty-in-nigeria.html](http://www.poverties.org/poverty-in-nigeria.html)

GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

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

Submission of Manuscripts

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

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

Format of Paper

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

References

The reference style should be the APA format.

Review Process

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

Copyright

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

Charges

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

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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

Confidentiality

The Editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about submitted manuscripts to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher as appropriate. Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

TIMELINE FOR MANUSCRIPT CORRECTIONS AND JOURNAL PUBLICATION

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

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

Authors/Paper Title —————

1.	TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA Victor I. Lukpata PhD	1
2.	NIGERIAN ECONOMY AND PRIVATIZATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY ¹ Mordakai Sule Dansonka & ² Victor I. Lukpata PhD	2
3.	AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF NIGERIAN COMMUNICATION COMMISSION NCC ON THE CONTROL OF GSM SERVICE PROVIDERS IN NIGERIA, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS Mr. Nebo Okwudili .G.	3
4.	GOVERNMENT SIZE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: TESTING THE NON-LINEAR HYPOTHESIS FOR NIGERIA R. Santos Alimi	4
5.	THE IMPERATIVES OF INFRASTRUCTURE DRIVEN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Atuegbu Beneath Chidi M.Sc. (Benin), M.Sc. (UPH), MNITP, RTP	5
6.	THE APPROPRIATENESS OF MARKET APPROACH TO THE VALUATION OF ARTWORK: A STUDY OF SCULPTURES Chikezie Okoronkwo Fnivs	6
7.	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES IN ADO EKITI Adeniran Ayo Ade	7
8.	THE NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF POOR POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA:-A PARADIGM SHIFT ¹ Rev, Canon Egesi Jonathan .C., ² Alaneme Justina C., ³ Nwokeforo Churchill, ⁴ Egesi Juliet .A. & ⁵ Ibe Sunny O.	8

9.	THE ISSUUE OF INDISCIPLINE AND SELFISH SERVICE OF AFRICAN LEADERS; A STUDY OF NIGERIA ¹ Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan .C., ² Alaneme Justina C., ³ Egesi Juliet .A., ⁴ Awurumibe Douglas & ⁵ Muoemenam Ifeanyi C.	9
<hr/>		
10.	ECONUTRITION: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SAFE, SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY FOOD SUPPLY TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS ¹ Okorie, I. & ² Nwofia, B. K.	10
<hr/>		
11.	DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF INSECTICIDE TREATED NETS (ITNs) IN RELATION TO MALARIA PREVALENCE IN DONGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, TARABA STATE NIGERIA ¹ Kasimu, M. & ² akogun, O.B	11
<hr/>		
12.	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DECAY AND CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA (A CASE STUDY OF NEKEDE NEW ROAD) ¹ Agwu, Kenneth, ² Anwar, Anwar. Okorie., ³ Nwuke, Chinelo & ⁴ Madu, Malachy Chijioke	12
<hr/>		
13.	THE IMPERATIVES OF INFRASTRUCTURE-DRIVEN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT Atuegbu Benneth Chidi M.SC (BENIN), M.SC (UPH), MNITP, RTP.	13
<hr/>		
14.	ASSESSING INVESTMENT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AS TOOLS FOR EVALUATING INVESTMENT PROPOSALS IN THE NIGERIAN BANKING SECTOR: (CASE STUDY OF SELECTED BANKS IN MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA) ¹ Fatie Ahmed Abdullahi & ² Mohammed Isa Kida	15
<hr/>		
15.	THE ROLE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ¹ Enwereonye Ephraim N, ² Ugorji Kelvin O. & ³ Afokwalam Augustine C.	16
<hr/>		

16.	THE FUTURE OF RESEARCH APPROACH IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARKETING SCIENCE DEBATE: A PERSPECTIVE Anukam, Amaobi. Isaac	17
17.	WHO IS GAZING AT ME, AND WHY? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF SEXUAL APPEAL IN MARKETING Anukam, Amaobi Isaac	18
18.	ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATORY LEADERSHIP STYLE ON JOB SATISFACTION OF ACADEMIC LIBRARY STAFF IN NIGERIA: (CASE STUDY OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIES IN BORNO STATE, NIGERIA) ¹ Zainab Usman Mahmood & ² Khadijah Eyitayo Aminu	20
19.	ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF AUTHORITARIAN LEADERSHIP STYLE ON STAFF JOB SATISFACTION IN ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF BORNO STATE NIGERIA ¹ Zainab Usman Mahmood & ² Mohammed Isa Kida	21
20.	FACTORS AFFECTING EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS' RECORDS BY SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY ¹ Rev. Canon Chris N. Mbah, PhD & ² Dr. John Okey Josephat Ukonu	23
21.	TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: LEEWAY FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NIGERIA Barr. Kingsley Ozioma Elegalam, ² Nwogu Kelechi B. & ³ Nwogu Anthony A	24
22.	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF MAIZE COB ASH BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETE AS AN ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL ¹ Jibrin Umar, ² Nura Hassan & ³ Amina Suleiman Gimba	26

23.	EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE MALARIA TREATMENT USING SULPHADOXINE PYRAMETHAMINE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN GOMBE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA ¹ I. Muhammad & ² Nafisa Ali K.	27
24.	PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITAEMIA AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ABO BLOOD GROUP IN PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL BILLIRI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE NIGERIA ¹ J. Philimon, ² Dr. M. S. Pukuma, ³ Dr. K. P. Yoriyo, ⁴ J. I. Nganjiwa & ⁵ E. Abba	28
25	ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF REVENUE GENERATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN TARABA STATE ¹ Adamu Saidu & ² Bawa, Ahmed Bello	29
26	ACCRUAL BASIS ACCOUNTING: ALTERNATIVE TO CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING AT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN THE NIGERIA Adamu Saidu	30
27	IMPERATIVES OF PUBLIC RELATIONS STRATEGIES AND NIGERIA VISION 20:2020 DEVELOPMENT GOALS ¹ Egwuonwu, Thomas Kalu, Ph.D., ² Kabuoh, Margret Nma, PhD. & ³ Ajike Emmanuel O., Ph.D	32
28	BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE GROWTH OF SELECTED ICT FIRMS IN LAGOS STATE. ¹ Dr. Kabuoh, Margret, PhD & ² Adanri Tobi J.	33
29	THE EFFECT OF NEGOTIATION ON SALES MANAGEMENT IN AN ORGANIZATION. ¹ Dr. Kabuoh, Margret, ² Dr. Egwuonwu, Thomas K & ³ Dr. Ajike, Emmanuel O	34

30	NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL SECTOR AND INFRASTRUCTURAL CHALLENGES: ADOPTING THE INTEGRATED APPROACH	35
	¹ O. K. Osonwa, ² Bassey Anam & ³ John Aliu	
31	EFFECTS OF CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA	36
	¹ Associate Professor Nwite S.C. PhD, ACII, ACIB & ² Nwambeke Godgrey C. B.SC, MSC (PhD INVIEW)	
32	MEASUREMENT OF PUBLIC OPINIONS ON THE OPERATION OF SURE-P IN NIGERIA (A STUDY OF EBONYI STATE)	37
	Sunday C. Nwite Ph.D ACII, ACIB, IRDI	
33	TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF <i>DELONIX REGIA</i> SEEDS IN WEANER RABBITS	38
	¹ Kaga, B. I., ² Dyek, N., ³ Ajuonuma, F. C., ⁴ Kwasu, L.S.	
34	EZESHIP RECOGNITION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN IBO-LAND: AN ANALYSIS	39
	¹ Barr. Kingsley Ozioma Elegalam, ² Nwogu Anthony A. & ³ Nwogu Kelechi B	
35	PROMOTING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES A <i>SINE-QUA-NON</i> FOR THE RE-BRANDING NIGERIA EDUCATION	40
	Rev. Fr. Dr. Longinus Chukwuemeka Chinagorom	
36	VALUE OF SOLID-STATE DEVICES IN ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGY USEFUL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NIGERIA	41
	¹ Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka, ² Nnabuenyi, Helen Okwuoma & ³ Igwe, Nwamaka Ngozi	

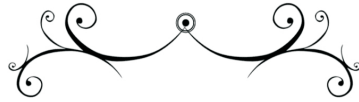


CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS



ISBN 978-2-56043-046-9





School of Social Sciences



TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA

Victor I. Lukpata PhD

Department of History & Diplomatic Studies,
Federal University Wukari, Km 200 Katsina-Ala Road,
P.M.B 1020, Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria

Abstract

The subject of transfer of technology from the developed countries of the world to the 3rd World countries (Nigeria inclusive) has been a prevailing theme. The resultant effect of technology transfer has been the dumping of obsolete machinery in the third world countries in the name of transfer. In Nigeria as in any other third world country, the agents of transfer operate in order to satisfy their interests. Therefore, they do not supply technology as a commodity that can be purchased in the market. They supply it as their own investment, packaged up in materials and with their own nationals whom they bring along with the materials. The implication of this is that they do little to impact the technology that is transferred on the indigenous Nigerians. Paradoxically, democracy practitioners and activists are using new technologies to improve access to information across borders and to enhance their efficiency and effectiveness. The focus of this article is that technology should be imported, adopted and domesticated. This has to be so as technology in itself cannot be literally transferred because of its cultural antecedence. Historical descriptive approach was adopted as method of data analysis.

Keywords: Technology, Third World Countries, Democratic Governance, Nigeria.



NIGERIAN ECONOMY AND PRIVATIZATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY

¹Mordakai Sule Dansonka & ²Victor I. Lukpata PhD

^{1&2}Department of History and Diplomatic Studies

Federal University Wukari,
P.M.B 1020 Taraba State, Nigeria

Abstract

National Electric Power Authority in Nigeria was a Public Enterprise before privatization. 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, through 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 businesses 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 National Electric Power Authority and Other Public 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 National Electric Power Authority and other public enterprises.

Keywords: Public Enterprises Government Privatization Nigeria Economy



AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF NIGERIAN
COMMUNICATION COMMISSION (NCC) ON THE CONTROL
OF GSM SERVICE PROVIDERS IN NIGERIA, CHALLENGES
AND PROSPECTS

Mr Nebo Okwudili .G.
Federal Polytechnic Nekede
Owerri, Imo State

Abstract

The Federal Government has been taking measures to restructure and re-engineer the telecommunication sector with a view to repositioning it for improved services and increased scope of operation. The sector has also been grappling with the problem of disequilibrium in the market structure which has resulted in poor and limited scope of service. In order to tackle the above problems, the federal government embarked on phased and full deregulation of the sector. The deregulation of the sector necessitated the establishment of a regulatory agency that would regulate the activities of the stakeholders, hence the establishment of Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC). This seminar paper is designed to critically evaluate the activities of Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) in the regulation of the activities of the operators in the sector with a view to identifying the problems and prospects of such regulations. The regulation of the sector has resulted in increased scope and improved quality of services by dismantling the disequilibrium in the market structure and engendering competition. Through effective regulation, the sector has contributed significantly to the growth of the country's GDP, attracted both local and direct foreign investments and generated employment opportunities to the teaming unemployed youths. In spite of the above positive contributions to the economy, the regulatory agency (NCC) is still grappling with the problems of insecurity, cyber crime and vandaliastion, which the introduction of modern ICT has engendered. To improve the effectiveness of the commission in its regulatory activities, the following recommendations are made: to review the Act establishing the commission to include security as one of its cardinal oversight functions and closer collaboration between the commission and the security agents.

Keywords: Telecommunication, Nigerian Communication Commission
(N.C.C) GSM Service Provider

GOVERNMENT SIZE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: TESTING THE NON-LINEAR HYPOTHESIS FOR NIGERIA

R. Santos Alimi

Department of Economics,
Adekunle Ajasin University
Akunbga-Akoko, Ondo State Nigeria

Abstract

Using time-series techniques, this study empirically tested the validity of existing theory which stipulates there is a nonlinear relationship between government size and economic growth; such that government spending is growth-enhancing at low levels but growth-retarding at high levels, with the optimal size occurring somewhere in between. This study employed three estimation equations. First, for the size of government, two measures are considered as follows: (i) share of total expenditures to gross domestic product, (ii) share of recurrent expenditures to gross domestic product. Second, the study adopted real GDP (without government expenditure component), as a variant measure of economic growth other than the real total GDP, in estimating the optimal level of government expenditure. The study is based on annual Nigeria country-level data for the period 1970 to 2012. Estimation results show that the inverted U-shaped curve exists for the two measures of government size and the estimated optimum shares are 19.81% and 10.98% respectively. Finally, with the adoption of real GDP (without government expenditure component), the optimum government size was found to be 12.58% of GDP. Our analysis shows that the actual share of government spending on average (2000 - 2012) is about 13.4%. This study adds to the literature confirming that the optimal government size exists not only for developed economies, but also for developing economy like Nigeria. Thus a public intervention threshold level that fosters economic growth is a reality; beyond this point economic growth should be left in the hands of the private sector. This finding has a significant implication for the appraisal of government spending and budgetary policy design.

Keywords: Public Expenditure, Economic Growth, Optimum Level, Fully Modified OLS

THE IMPERATIVES OF INFRASTRUCTURE DRIVEN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Atuegbu Beneath Chidi M.Sc. (Benin), M.Sc. (UPH), MNITP, RTP
Development of Urban and Regional Planning
Federal Polytechnic Nekede , Owerri
P.M.B 1036, Owerri

Abstract

The paper attempt to justify national development strategy on large scale investment in long term infrastructural development. It draws references from national economies and how well programmed investment in infrastructural modernization has brought about not only on increase in the quality of life, but also on Labor and Multifactor productivity, diversify the economy and cause the promotion of the large informal sector progressively into the formal sector, thereby making growth more inclusive. The methodology adopted is a theoretical analysis and exposition of empirical studies already undertaken. Recommendations were made on specific infrastructure with proven catalytic effect on economic growth that government can prioritize in its investment.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Economy, Development Growth.



THE APPROPRIATENESS OF MARKET APPROACH TO THE VALUATION OF ARTWORK: A STUDY OF SCULPTURES

Chikezie Okoronkwo Fnivs
Department of Estate Management,
Federal Polytechnic Nekede Owerri;

Abstract:

Artworks, crafts and artifacts especially in Black Africa are the base of civilization. They constitute a variety of objects which have certain characteristics that set them apart from other properties. They may be tools, weapons, domestic utensils, jewelry, furnishings, etc. The position of artworks in the life of people especially an African is unique. Works of art can be presented as historical documents, aesthetics wholes in themselves and also as social indicators or cultural symbols that both reflect and influence the way of life of the people. This study examined the appropriateness of market approach to the valuation of artworks. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used in carrying out logical, scientific as well as a constructive assessment of the data available and the research questions. Standard metrics were developed as a result of divergent views and opinions of varied stakeholders, lovers of artworks, investors, the artists themselves as well as the public represented by the government. The study revealed that the valuation of artworks though they are properties, unfortunately does not follow the universally accepted notion of exchange. The driver of value for works of art is the power of possession not merely of the physical work but for political and social power/status. The emotional connection felt towards a work or collection creates subjective personal value not truly understandable by the market.

Keywords: Artwork, Valuation, World view Craftsmanship Market ●



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES IN ADO EKITI

Adeniran Ayo Ade

Department of Estate Management,
Federal Polytechnic Ado Ekiti, Nigeria

Abstract

Government policies on all fronts and sectors of the economy recognize the performance of the private sector in Nigeria and the housing sector is not left out. However, the private sector investor will not just explore housing development based on government policies and prompting as they pause and ask questions as to the performances and the risks inherent. The private sector which is usually profit oriented will naturally invest in the types of residential properties that will ensure optimum financial returns with attention to locations that will guarantee income growth and capital appreciation. Thus, this study has sought to furnish the investor(s) with the investment potentials of residential properties in selected parts of Ado Ekiti by assessing the performance of residential property investments from 2006 to 2012. A survey was undertaken on the rental and capital values of properties in GRA, Ajilosun, Ajebandele, Basiri, Adebayo and Housing Oke Ila based on interviews with some estate managers. From the survey the capital and rental values and returns on investment on flats in the selected areas were established for the period under study. The findings show that residential property investment in GRA, Adebayo and Ajilosun produce the highest rental and capital value growth, although the returns on the investments were not at their best in all these areas during the period understudy. Residential property investments in Ajebandele, Basiri and Housing Oke Ila showed lower returns. The returns from investment on flats in Basiri and Adebayo showed a remarkable increase in the last three years when compared other areas. Based on these findings it was recommended that investors should look more towards areas yielding highest returns and offering best potential while efforts should be made to boost investment performance through proper management of the property portfolio.

Keywords: Investment, Performances, Capital Value, Financial Return, Policies, Development

THE NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS OF POOR POLICY
FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA:-A
PARADIGM SHIFT

¹Rev, Canon Egesi Jonathan .C., ²Alaneme Justina C.,
³Nwokeforo Churchill, ⁴Egesi Juliet .A. & ⁵Ibe Sunny O.
Imo State Polytechnic
Umuagwo-Ohaji, P.M.B1472, Owerri

Abstract

It is unheard of and nearly impossible to think of any human society run without the use of policies and programmes. One point must be clear and which is the fact that square pegs are often times forced into round holes. But how? Our policy formulators or economic planners are lots who are poorly trained, poorly educated, poorly oriented and what have you. To worsen our situation, most of the policies being implemented and forced to thrive is imported or adopted from other countries where they have seen the light of the day. But the ugly side of the situation is that before the importation of these policies are made, no due considerations is given on such variables as our level of development, diversities or uniformities of the population among a multitude of others. This paper considers the negative effects that the poor formulation and implementation of policies have been having in our economy. This researcher adopted certain or series of data collection methods or techniques in trying to make this research exercise worthwhile. The paper concluded by mentioning what the nation must do in other to ameliorate the situation and make the nation a better place for people to stay.

Keywords: Policy Importation, Policy Formulation, Implementation



THE ISSUE OF INDISCIPLINE AND SELFISH SERVICE OF AFRICAN LEADERS; A STUDY OF NIGERIA

¹Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan .C. ²Alaneme Justina C. ³Egesi Juliet .A.

⁴Awurumibe Douglas & ⁵Muoemenam Ifeanyi C.

Imo State Polytechnic

Umuagwo-ohaji P.M.B 1472, Owerri

Abstract

Leadership is as old as the society-since man began associating with each other, at a point in time decided to give up his power to a leviathan one who is expected to give an account of his stewardship, But at sometime men still held the power to revolt should the leviathan decide against being accountable. That was in the social contract theory as propounded Thomas Hobbes. Having made the above emphasis, it is considered imperative to state that, leadership in Nigeria has suffered a lot of cogs and kwashiorkor in its effort to get better. Discipline is seen as the control that is gained by requiring that rules or orders be obeyed and punishing bad behavior. The opposite happen to be regarded as indiscipline. On the other side of the same coin, being selfish means devoted to or caring only for oneself, concern primarily with ones own interest, benefits, welfare etc. The above is the direct scenario that suit most if not all African Leaders. The situation seems to be a curse. Other than seeing the mounting of a leadership position as being an opportunity to serve ones fatherland, the African leaders see any leadership opportunity as for fund embezzlement. Even Nigerian leaders are caught in this act, they seize any leadership opportunity and make it their private property. This study is a concerted effort aimed at uncovering the causes or reasons why African leaders mostly do or behave the way they do. The research adopted the interview method in gathering data for this study not leaving out the secondary or documented sources of data. The paper concluded by stating or mentioning ways that African leadership can be made better with Nigeria as a case study.

Keywords: Indisciplin, Selfish Service, African Leaders



ECONUTRITION: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SAFE, SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY FOOD SUPPLY TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS

¹Okorie, I. & ²Nwofia, B. K.

^{1&2}Department of Human Nutrition and Dietetics
Michael Okpara University of Agriculture
Umudike Umuahia Abia State

Abstract

Econutrition is the interrelationships among nutrition and human health, agriculture and food production, environmental health, and economic development. In Nigeria, agriculture is a major branch of the economy, providing employment for 70% of the population but food insecurity in Nigeria still remained a challenge. Malnutrition is widespread in Nigeria especially in rural areas, which is partly due to inadequate food and nutrient supply. The Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey reported in 2013 that under-five children in Nigeria are stunted (37%), wasted (18%) and underweight (29%). The nutrition system influences the environment, which in turn determines the quality of food produced and supplied. The environmental impact of food production is determined by the agricultural method used and it is an important issue across the globe, with pressure to minimize that impact coming from many sources, including government, trade associations, supply chains and other social and financial stakeholders. Sustainability is the key role integrating with other component in econutrition because econutrition involves eating more pure basic foods that are regional, seasonal, local and low in packaging and processing and this is achieved by practice of organic farming for more production of quality food crop than as would have in conventional farming.

Keywords: Econutrition, Agriculture, Sustainability, Environment, Economy.



**DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF INSECTICIDE TREATED
NETS (ITNs) IN RELATION TO MALARIA PREVALENCE IN
DONGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREA, TARABA STATE NIGERIA**

¹Kasimu, M. & ²Akogun, O.B

Department of Zoology,
Modibbo Adama University of Technology Yola,
Adamawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

There has being a report of the association between ITNs possession and malaria control. A community-based household survey was conducted to investigate the ownership and utilization of malaria control commodities in the Donga Local Government Area, Taraba State Nigeria. Thus, lack of ownership is not the only obstacle for achieving the reductions in malaria morbidity and mortality associated with ITN use rather, individuals who own mosquito nets must use them for the potential health impact to be fully realized. The study on the distribution, utilization, condition of insecticide treated nets and prevalence of malaria infection in Donga Local Government Area of Taraba State Nigeria was carried out between February and July 2013. A total of 735 members of households were interviewed using questionnaires. 431(58.6%) members of households possessed at least one ITN, 356(48.4%) hanged their nets and 359(48.8%) sleep under their nets the night before the interview. 431(58.6%) ITNs that were available 160(37.1%) were worn-out and 271(62.9%) were intact. The highest percentage of ITNs possession was recorded among Jukun ethnic group with (21.8%), males (52.4%), age group (20-40) years (34.6%) and Kapye community (12.99). The highest percentage of ITNs hanging and usage were recorded among Ichen ethnic group with (23.6%) and (23.4%), females (50.3%) and (50.1%), age groups (5-19) years (34.8%) and (35.4%) and Gayama community (15.17) and (15.05) respectively. 603 members of households donate blood for malaria parasites examination, 309(51.3%) were positive. Highest prevalence of malaria infection were recorded among Ichen and Hausa ethnic group with (23.0%) each, Males (56.6%), Age group (20-44)

years (35.3%). 359 of those that slept under the ITNs had malaria positive of 141(45.6%), while 376 of those that did not sleep under the ITNs had malaria positive of 168(54.4%). It is concluded that ITNs that were available are in functional condition and are effective in the control of malaria.

Keywords: Distribution, Utilization, Insecticide, Malaria



12

**RURAL INFRASTRUCTURAL DECAY AND CHALLENGES OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA (A
CASE STUDY OF NEKEDE
NEW ROAD)**

¹Agwu, Kenneth, ²Anwar, Anwar. Okorie., ³Nwuke, Chinelo &
⁴Madu, Malachy Chijioke

Abstract

This study examines rural infrastructural decay and challenges of sustainable development in Imo state Nigeria, a case study of Nekede New Road. Most governments in the state local and state have paid little or no attention to rural infrastructures in Imo State. The urban centers have often been the centers of concentration of these governments. This is even so when huge budgetary provisions are made annually for infrastructural developments at the grass roots by the state governments, but could hardly be accomplished. This study relies on primary and secondary data in accomplishing its goal and as such employs survey research apparatus and approach. It reveals that most of the basic infrastructures in Nekede New Road area, where they exist, are either decayed or simply moribund. Such infrastructures include; road, pipe-borne water, electricity, school, housing etc. the paper recommends a workable

public private participation (PPP) formula to stem the tides of decay and sustain the development initial of the area.

Keywords: Rural, Infrastructural Decay, Sustainable Development, Public Private Participation.



13

THE IMPERATIVES OF INFRASTRUCTURE- DRIVEN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Atuegbu Benneth Chidi
M.SC (BENIN), M.SC (UPH), MNITP, RTP.
Department of Urban & Regional Planning
Federal Polytechnic Nekede,
Owerri Imo State, Nigeria

Abstract

The paper is an attempt at justifying national development strategy that is based on large-scale investment in long term infrastructural development. It draws reference from national economics and how well programmed investment in infrastructure modernizations has brought about not only an increase in the quality of life, but also on labour and multifactor productivity, diversified the economy and causing the promotion of the large informal sector progressively into the formal sector, thereby making growth more inclusive and affording a higher potential for job creation, increased income and poverty eradication. The methodology adopted is a theoretical analysis and exposition of empirical studies already undertaken. Recommendations were made on the specific in fracture with protein catalytic effect on economic growth and national development.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Natural Development, Investment



13



School of Management Science



**ASSESSING INVESTMENT ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES AS TOOLS
FOR EVALUATING INVESTMENT PROPOSALS IN THE
NIGERIAN BANKING SECTOR: (CASE STUDY OF SELECTED
BANKS IN MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA)**

¹Fatie Ahmed Abdullahi & ²Mohammed Isa Kida

¹Department of Accountancy
Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria
²Department of Banking and Finance
Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study focuses its great concern to identify the importance of investment analysis techniques in evaluating investment proposals. This study is survey in nature. The targeted population comprised of management staff of selected banks in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. The study used both primary and secondary data. However due to the large size of the population, the study selected a representative sample of forty (40) bank management staff were selected using Stratified Sampling Technique. The sample size comprised of both management and other supporting staff of the banks under study. The population was divided into group with similar features relating to the phenomenon being studied. Questionnaire and interview were used as the instruments for data collection and the data collected were presented and analyzed using simple percentage table. The data collection instruments were administered among the fifty respondents. Chi-square was the statistical tool used in testing the hypothesis of the study. The discovered that investment analysis can be considered as important criterion for the evaluation of profit and that investment technique leads to improved performance in the execution of projects. It also shows that evaluation of project execution can be determined by investment technique. The study recommended that management of the banks should strike a balance between deposits which are liabilities to the bank and investment of funds to avoid inappropriate use to the technique for effective ascertainment of the true investment position of the bank.

Keywords: Appraisal, Project Evaluation, Feasibility, Investment
Techniques

THE ROLE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

¹Enwereonye Ephraim N,²Ugorji Kelvin O.& ³Afokwalam Augustine C.

¹Department of Business Administration and Management
Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo.

²Department of General Studies
Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo.

³Department of Public Administration
Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo.

Abstract

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) changing in its meaning and practice. However in this work corporate social responsibility (CSR) refers to strategies corporation conduct their activities in a way that is ethical, society friendly and beneficial to community in terms of development. This work therefore discusses the role of CSR in community development since the crux of CSR is towards seeing its impacts in community. Finally, conclusion and the implication of the work for further studies are discussed.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Community Development,
Multinational Corporations

**THE FUTURE OF RESEARCH APPROACH IN THE PHILOSOPHY
OF MARKETING SCIENCE DEBATE: A PERSPECTIVE**

Anukam, Amaobi. Isaac
Department of Marketing
School of Business Management Technology,
Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo.

Abstract

This paper aims at reviewing the philosophy of science debates in the marketing literature and to describe the current situation in marketing with respect to philosophy of science issues. As a view-point, it is a conceptual paper. The approach is largely a review of literature with interspersed personal commentary. The paper summarized the key contentions of opposing academics and attempted to convey the futility and pointlessness of such argumentations. It further described a novel to marketing attitude in conducting marketing research. Rather than argue one particular perspective, it is this paper's central thesis that no one philosophical perspective does or should have a monopoly on what constitutes making a useful contributions to our understanding of marketing phenomena.

Keywords: Qualitative Research, Mixed Research, Triangulation,
paradigm



WHO IS GAZING AT ME, AND WHY? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY
ON THE INFLUENCE OF SEXUAL
APPEAL IN MARKETING

Anukam, Amaobi Isaac

Dept of Marketing, Faculty of Management Sciences
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

Abstract

Sexual appeal in marketing is an old philosophy with undying relevance in the marketplace of yesterday, even of today. Sex sells. In advertising sex sells, is the use of sexual interest as a tool of persuasion to draw attention to a particular item for consumption and it is considered one of the most influential tools of marketers and especially advertisers. The purpose of this study is to ascertain how the sexual appeal in advertising influences the behavior of young men and women toward buying certain products or services. The objectives of this study are: to redirect viewers' notion after viewing sexual appeal advertisements. It is also to inform and educate customers relative to the feminine sexual appeals in the advertisement and how they should see them. The methodology is quantitative and cross-sectional descriptive design is adopted. The study universe is Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo and Federal Polytechnic, Nekede, in Imo State. The sample technique is convenience sampling method and a sample size of 500 respondents were chosen. Frequency table and simple percentages are used to present and analyze the data gotten from the questionnaires. Hypotheses are tested with the use of statistical tool of ANOVA. Relative to the findings and conclusions of this study, the researcher makes the following recommendations: Advertisement should contain subtle sexual appeal that is relative to the products or services being offered. Sometimes a product sells better with other appeals, such as humor, comedy, or anxiety. It is proper for government to set up an agency that will monitor, censor and regulate the level of feminine sexual appeal in an advertisement in order to instill appropriate use.

Keywords: Sexual Appeal, Feminine Attraction, Models, Advertisement





School of Education & Arts



**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF PARTICIPATORY
LEADERSHIP STYLE ON JOB SATISFACTION OF ACADEMIC
LIBRARY STAFF IN NIGERIA: (CASE STUDY OF ACADEMIC
LIBRARIES IN BORNO STATE, NIGERIA)**

¹Zainab Usman Mahmood & ²Khadijah Eytayo Aminu

¹Library Department,
Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

²Department of Pre-ND Studies,
Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study adopted survey research design because the study involves collection of data from a sampled population. Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. Primary data were collected from respondents through the use of questionnaires and interviews. Documentation analysis was used in generating the secondary data from journals, magazines and books. The study has a target population from five (5) Academic libraries in Borno State. Stratified Sampling Technique was employed to arrive at the sample size of one hundred and fifteen respondents. Simple percentage table of Likert scale of rank order was used in summarizing responses to the research instruments while Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used in analyzing and discussing the result of responses. The study discovered that there is significant relationship between participative leadership style and job satisfaction, that staffs are satisfied with the level of interaction that exists between them and their leader and also found out that staffs are satisfied with the leadership style adopted by the management of the libraries under study. The study recommends that library personnel must acknowledge that the need to assume responsibility for one's career cannot be overemphasized. Attainment of job satisfaction among library personnel should be done through value clarification, personal problem solving, and a creative approach are insightful and intrinsic and need charismatic leader. The study also recommends that what is needed in order to have highly effective organizations is a group of leaders that can be called 'Whole Leaders'. They

would be persons with good understanding of leadership principles and theory as well as the application skills discussed in this paper. They would have excellent traits, continuity, adaptability and capabilities of hard work and human relations. They must be teachable, trainable, and able to teach and train.

Keywords: Democracy, participative, Job Satisfaction, Leadership Styles ●



19

**ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF AUTHORITARIAN
LEADERSHIP STYLE ON STAFF JOB SATISFACTION IN
ACADEMIC LIBRARIES OF BORNO
STATE NIGERIA**

¹Zainab Usman Mahmood & ²Mohammed Isa Kida

¹Library Department

Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

²Department of Banking and Finance

Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study assesses the effects of authoritarian leadership style on staff job satisfaction in academic libraries of Borno State Nigeria. Survey research design was adopted. The target population for this study is 230 library staff in five (5) Academic libraries in Borno state. There was no sampling; this is because the entire target population was used because it is manageable in terms of cost and accessibility or subject of the study. The main research instrument for this study was questionnaire. The questionnaire has two sections: Section A,

enquires information on general background of the respondents and Section B, enquires information on the level of staff job satisfaction. Collected data for the research question were analyzed using descriptive statistics of percentages. Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the hypotheses. It was discovered by the study that there is significant relationship between authoritarian leadership style and library staff job satisfaction because this kinds of leaders have complete power over their people, staff and team members have little opportunity to make suggestions but the benefit of authoritarian leadership style is that it is credibly efficient. The study recommends that since job satisfaction has to do with individual perception and evaluation of his job on the basis of factors, which they regard as being important to them, thus, leaders should exhibit good leadership styles to a high degree which should influence the library staff job satisfaction that will lead to good behavior towards their jobs and that since authoritarian leadership is credibly efficient, decisions are made quickly and work gets done, but most workers don't welcome the idea of being led by an authoritarian leader, leaders should carry along their subordinates in determining organizational policies and give room for upward communication.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Leadership Styles, Authoritarian, Job Satisfaction



**FACTORS AFFECTING EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF
SCHOOLS' RECORDS BY SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY**

¹Rev. Canon Chris N. Mbah, PhD & ²Dr. John Okey Josephat Ukonu

¹Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo

²Secondary Education Management Board, Owerri

Abstract

Effective management of schools' records by principals depends solely on some management procedures and functions as creation, storing, retrieval and disposing of the records as well as certain factors as employment of skilled and experienced personnel, provision of funds and ICT facilities and human capacity building. In this study 3 research questions and hypotheses each were addressed. The study is a descriptive and inferential survey with a scale "SFAEMOSR" of five sections and 20 items developed and validated by the researchers and two principals with reliability coefficient of 0.86 used to collect data from 311 principals in Imo state. The data collected were analyzed using mean rating scores to answer the questions and Z-test to test the hypotheses. The findings showed that employment of unskilled and inexperienced personnel, lack of funds among others affect the management of records. A number of recommendations were made to improve the management of school records and for further studies.

Keywords: Secondary School, Effective Management, Records



TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: LEEWAY FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION IN NIGERIA

Barr. Kingsley Ozioma Elegalam,²Nwogu Kelechi B. &
³Nwogu Anthony A

Department of Public Administration
Imo State Polytechnic
Umuagwo-Ohaji/Egbema L.G.A, Imo State

Abstract

It is an undisputed fact that there is a tremendous rise in unemployment in Nigeria. It is also a fact that the operators of the Nigeria's political economy have failed woefully in tackling and fixing it. It is the intendment of this work that industrialization be placed on the corridors of tertiary educational institution in Nigeria. What is required for the success of this is enabling legislations. The objective and aim of this work therefore is to examine and analyze the roadmap through which tertiary educational institutions could shoulder this responsibility.

Keywords: Tertiary, Institution, Industrialization, legislations
Unemployment.





School of Engineering & Sciences



COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF MAIZE COB ASH BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETE AS AN ALTERNATIVE SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

¹Jibrin Umar, ²Nura Hassan & ³Amina Suleiman Gimba

Department of Civil Engineering Technology
The Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu, Yobe State

Abstract

This paper aims at finding an alternative to cement for the production of concrete, using maize cob ash- blended cement concrete as an alternative sustainable construction materials that could minimize the over reliance on cement that could meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generations. Chemical analysis of the maize cob ash was carried out to establish the suitability of the ash as pozzolanic or cementitious material. Nominal mix of 1:2:4 was used to produce 150mm x 150mm x 150mm cubes of maize cob-blended cement concrete with partial replacement of 0%; 10%; 20%; 30%; and 40% by weight of cement with Maize cob ash. The 0% replacement served as a control specimen. For each of the percentage replacement, four (4) cubes were cast and crushed at the age of 1, 7, 14, 21, and 28 days of curing. From the results of the experiments, the average compressive strengths for the 10 40% replacements were observed to have met the BS 8110 part II 1985 Standard for grade 20 concrete as compared to the results of the control specimen. Based on the findings of this research, 30% replacement of cement with maize cob ash was recommended for production of maize cob-blended cement concrete for use as an alternative sustainable construction material.

Keywords: Sustainable Construction Material, Blended Cement Concrete, Maize Cob ash, Compressive Strength



**EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE MALARIA
TREATMENT USING SULPHADOXINE PYRAMETHAMINE
AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN GOMBE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA**

¹I.Muhammad & ²Nafisa Ali K.
^{1&2} Department of Biological Sciences
Gombe State University

Abstract

The study was conducted in Gombe Local Government Area between the months of September-November 2014. The research was aimed at determining the effectiveness of Sulphadoxine Pyramethamine in relation to malaria prevalence among pregnant women. 156 pregnant women attending antenatal clinic in some selected maternities were used for the research. Blood samples were collected using vein puncture technique. Thick films of the collected samples were prepared, stain using field stain, and observe under microscope for the presence of malaria parasite at $\times 100$ objective lens. An overall prevalence of 41.67% was recorded, where study subjects in third trimester and multigravida had the highest prevalence of 42.2% and 37.61% respectively. Malaria prevalence in relation to SP utilization revealed that, study subjects who have taken SP had the highest prevalence of 55.32% as compared to 35.70% from those who have not taken the drugs. Statistically malaria infection is not associated with malaria infection ($\chi^2=1.56, P<0.005$). Further research should be conducted using pregnant women who took complete doses of the drugs as direct observe therapy (DOT) to assess the exact effectiveness of the drugs.

Keywords: Gombe, Sulphadoxine Pyramethamine, Trimester, Gravidity



**PREVALENCE OF MALARIA PARASITAEMIA AND ITS
ASSOCIATION WITH ABO BLOOD GROUP IN PATIENTS
ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL BILLIRI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE NIGERIA**

¹J. Philimon, ²Dr. M. S. Pukuma, ³Dr. K. P. Yoriyo,
⁴J. I. Nganjiwa & ⁵E. Abba

^{1,3&5} Biological Science Department,
Gombe State University, Gombe

² Department of Zoology,
Madibbo Adama University Yola,
Adamawa State, Nigeria

⁴Science Laboratory Department,
with Ramat Polytechnic, Maiduguri,
Borno State, Nigeria.

Abstract

Prevalence of malaria parasitaemia and its possible association with ABO blood was investigated among patients attending General Hospital Billiri local government area, Gombe State from the month of June to August 2013. One hundred and eighty (180) randomly selected person comprising 95 males and 85 females were examined for malaria parasitaemia and typed for ABO blood group using standard parasitological and haematological procedures. The overall prevalence of malaria parasitaemia was 96.67%, but prevalence varied with sex and age. Prevalence of malaria parasitaemia was significantly higher in males (97.89%) than in females (92.29%) ($p < 0.05$). Among the age groups, prevalence of malaria parasitaemia was 100% in 1-10 years and lowest (90%) in 11-20 years age group. The difference in prevalence among the age groups was significant ($p < 0.05$). *Plasmodium falciparum* was the most prevalent species accounting for 91.38% of positive cases of malaria parasitaemia, followed by *P. ovale* (6.32%) and *P. malaria* (2.11%). ABO blood group prevalence was 28.89%, 17.78%, 10.55% and 42.78% for blood groups A, B, AB and O respectively. Malaria parasitaemia prevalence varied significantly ($p < 0.05$) with blood group, being highest 100% in blood group AB, 98.70% in group O, 96.15% in group A, and 90.62% in group

B. The study reveals that patients attending General Hospital Billiri Local Government Area is hyperndemic for malaria and that ABO blood group could be a factor that influences susceptibility to infection by human plasmodium species.

Keywords: Malaria, Billiri, Parastaemia, ABO,



25

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF REVENUE GENERATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN TARABA STATE

¹Adamu Saidu & ²Bawa, Ahmed Bello
Department of Accountancy
Modibbo Adama University of Technology,

Abstract

This study is aimed at examining the issues and challenges of Revenue generation at the local government level in Taraba State. Among the problems facing local governments in Nigeria today is insufficient funds to meet the required demands of its citizens and these problems emanate from poor revenue collection, tax evasion, poor record-keeping and local governments nowadays mostly depends on statutory allocation from the federation account. A fifty two items validated questionnaire was administered to the seventy-five (75) staff of some selected local government councils in Taraba state and the respondents were drawn from revenue units in the departments of Admin, Works, Primary Health and Agriculture of the respective local government councils. The time-frame of this study is five years

29



(2008-2012). The methodology used was survey design and. hypothesis was tested using chi-square. Finding were made that over dependence on the externally generated revenue (i.e: statutory allocation from the federation account), lack of accountability in revenue administration and complete absence of skilled staff that will ensure adequate record keeping are the major problems hammering revenue generation by local government councils. And this study recommended that revenue collectors should be trained and re-trained; and they should also be compelled to keep records of all collections made; as this will ensure accountability in revenue generation at the local government level not only in Taraba State but in Nigeria in general.

Key Words: Issues, Challenges, Revenue Generation, Local Governments, Statutory Allocation



26

ACCRUAL BASIS ACCOUNTING: ALTERNATIVE TO CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING AT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN THE NIGERIA

Adamu Saidu

Department of Accountancy,
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola

Abstract

Public sector accounting practice in Nigeria is premised on the cash basis which is mostly criticized for its failure to reflect the true substance and economic realities in the treatment of government transactions. It is in this vain that this paper seeks to examine the accrual basis of accounting as an

Alternative that will enhance the financial, public and growth objectives of the government. To achieve this purpose, research questions were raised and hypotheses were formulated and tested. The population of the study consists of eighteen (18) Directors of Finance and Accounts (DFAs) and thirty-nine (39) Accountants of the chosen Federal Government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs). In order to generate the necessary data for this study, a survey method was adopted in which a well-structured questionnaires designed in five-point Likert-Scale were administered on the study population. The data generated for this study were analyzed using mean scores while the stated hypotheses were statistically tested with Z-test. The findings generated from this study indicated that cash basis of accounting does not significantly promote effective financial reporting of public sector entities in Nigeria, since the Z-test result shows that the computed z-value (1.0) is less than the critical z-value (1.96). Similarly, it was gathered in this study that accrual basis of accounting significantly promotes effective financial reporting of public sector entities in Nigeria. In view of the above findings, this study recommends that the accrual basis of accounting should be adopted in Nigerian public sector as an alternative to the cash basis of accounting.

Key Words; Cash accounting, Accrual accounting, Public sector entity, Assets, liabilities, Receivables, Payables



IMPERATIVES OF PUBLIC RELATIONS STRATEGIES AND NIGERIA VISION 20:2020 DEVELOPMENT GOALS

¹Egwuonwu, Thomas Kalu, Ph.D., ²Kabuoh, Margret Nma, Ph.D. &
³Ajike Emmanuel O., Ph.D

^{1,2&3}Department of Business Administration and Marketing,
Babcock University.

Abstract

Public relations strategies are potent factors for the promotion of two-way communication that foster mutual understanding, healthy relationships and individual commitment to the achievement of mutually-set goals. The Nigerian government in 2010 initiated Nigeria Vision 20:2020 aimed at propelling the nation to the league of the world's top 20 economies by the year 2020; and the specific goals of which are to build a peaceful, equitable, harmonious and just society (social); develop globally competitive economy (economic); have a stable and functional democracy (institutional); and achieve sustainable management of the nation's natural resources (environmental). However, most citizens, individual and corporate, have no clear understanding of the importance of Vision 20:2020, and are, therefore, yet to express their willingness to support the efforts towards its realization. Hence this study argues that some public relations strategies, namely, the implementation of stakeholder forums, sponsorships, sports, celebrity endorsement and buzz will result in improved level of awareness, buy-in and commitment to the goals achievement. This study further recommends that government agencies should be more proactive and intentional in executing public relations strategies for the propagation of the Vision 20:2020.

Keywords: Public relations, Nigeria Vision 20:2020, awareness, goals achievement

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND THE GROWTH OF SELECTED ICT FIRMS IN LAGOS STATE.

¹Dr. Kabuoh, Margret, PhD & ²Adanri Tobi J.
Department of Business Administration and Marketing.
Babcock University, Ilishan, Ogun State Nigeria.

Abstract

Nigerian business environment is affected by business uncertainties due to challenges from both internal and external variables. This no doubt contributes to low productivity enhancing negatively on economic development. To survive from this down time, business excellence is urgently needed from all stakeholders by taking advantage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) available in this era. This study investigated the effect of business environment on the growth of selected ICT firms (Zinox technologies Ltd, Spectranet Nigeria Ltd, Multi-links Telecommunications limited in Lagos State. Specifically, economic and technological environment were evaluated. The study adopted descriptive survey design. Data were elicited via primary and secondary sources. The population was 900 staff of the three ICT firms which sample was determined as 277 respondents by Yaro Yamane formula which was proportionately distributed to the firms. 240 respondents completed and returned their questionnaires giving an 86 percent response rate. Statistical package for social sciences and simple linear regression was used for the analysis. Result indicated . For hypothesis one, the coefficient of the simple regression is ($r=0.528$), $P(t\text{-stat})=0.00<0.05$) which implies that there is significant relationship between economic environment and market share. For hypothesis two, the coefficient of the simple regression is ($r=.750a$), $P(t\text{-stat})= 0.000< 0.05$) which implies that there is a significant relationship between technological environment and sales turnover. In conclusion, this study finds that there is an encouraging relationship between business environment and organizational growth of ICT firms in Lagos State. The study recommends that organizations should imbibe proper benchmarking of their business environment to enhance improvements in their operations.

Keywords: Business environment, Market share, Technological environment, sales turnover, Growth.

THE EFFECT OF NEGOTIATION ON SALES MANAGEMENT IN AN ORGANIZATION.

¹Dr. Kabuoh, Margret, ²Dr. Egwuonwu, Thomas K & ³Dr. Ajike, Emmanuel O

Department of Business Administration and Marketing.
Babcock University, Ilishan, Ogun State Nigeria.

Abstract

Effective communication in business transaction is one of the tools that promotes marketing activities. Communication comprises of various tools, one of which is negotiation meanwhile, people most often disregard the importance of negotiation due to its silence nature. This study evaluated the effect of negotiation on sales management. Secondary data was employed as a source of data elicitation. Text books and journals were basically the instruments from where the information relating to the study variables were reviewed from. Results indicated that there exists a relationship between the independent variable (negotiation) and dependent variable (sales management). Recommendations were; that negotiation should be taken as a guide in the preparation of sales task. The employers should always train their staff on how to imbibe the negotiation guidelines and processes. There is need to motivate staff for sales performance achievements.

Key words: Negotiation, Effect, sales management, sales force, and performance.



NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL SECTOR AND INFRASTRUCTURAL CHALLENGES: ADOPTING THE INTEGRATED APPROACH

¹O. K. Osonwa, ²Bassey Anam & ³John Aliu

¹Department of Sociology

²Institute of Public Policy & Administration
University of Calabar.

³Department of Banking & Finance,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State

Abstract

That education is the bedrock of development cannot be doubted even to the most cynical. It is the ignorant who despises education, whether formal or informal. The bane of Nigeria's development is due mainly to the low priority accorded to education and the failure of schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities lacking conducive environment to teach and transmit applied knowledge which is fundamental to success, development and progress in life. The educational system not only functions to improve illiteracy level of citizens, but also track, monitor and ensure sustained economic and social development of the nation's economy. The Nigerian educational system has suffered several setbacks, especially dearth infrastructure. To what extent this affects the nation's economy is the focus of this paper. Extant literature is reviewed to examine the variables under discuss. The study adopts the Integrated Development Approach to advance a sustained methodology for the Nigerian educational system. Ex-post facto research design is used in this study. Data for this study are obtained from primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained with the aid of a research questionnaire administered to 140 respondents drawn from selected secondary schools in Calabar Municipality, Cross River State. Data obtained was analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Analysis. Result obtained shows that there is a significant relationship between educational infrastructure and enhanced literacy level. The need to improve the provision and maintenance of educational infrastructure in Cross River State and Nigeria, at large is recommended at the end of the study.

Keywords: Education, Infrastructure, Integrated Approach



EFFECTS OF CONTRIBUTORY PENSION SCHEME ON ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA

¹Associate Professor Nwite S.C. PhD, ACII, ACIB &
²Nwambeke Godgrey C. B.SC, MSC (PhD INVIEW)

Department of Banking and Finance
Ebonyi State University Abakaliki

Abstract

The study examined the impact of contributory pension scheme on economic growth in Nigeria for the period 2004-2012. The objectives of the study were to determine the impact of pension assets on economic growth and as well as to ascertain the impact of pension savings mobilized on economic growth. Pearson's Product Correlation Coefficient and T-test statistics were used in data analysis. The study finds that pension fund assets have significant positive impact in economic growth while pension savings had positive but insignificant impact on economic growth. The implication of the finding is that the contributory pension scheme has achieved the objective of using pension funds to provide long term capital that will promote economic growth. It also implies that pension savings contribution is very low an indication of low coverage of the scheme. It was recommended that investment outlets of pension funds should be increased and enlightenment campaign should be intensified to ensure greater compliance and mobilization of savings.

Keyword: Effects, Contributory, Economic, Growth



MEASUREMENT OF PUBLIC OPINIONS ON THE OPERATION OF SURE-P IN NIGERIA (A STUDY OF EBONYI STATE)

Sunday C. Nwite Ph.D ACII, ACIB, IRDI
Department of Banking and Finance
Ebonyi State University Abakaliki

Abstract

The SURE-P programme appeared well thought, the list of projects they are supposed to tackle looked impressive, but the problem in Nigeria is often not the look of good ideas and policies, but their executions. This paper is typically on the measurement of public opinions on the operation of SURE-P in Nigeria, a study of Ebonyi State. Based on the analysis, the author found out that: SURE Programme is a right step to tackle the issue of poverty, hunger, unemployment, and development problems in the state. But the problems militating against its effective management are numerous. That there are enormous benefits of the programme if adequately managed and implemented. And based on the analysis, findings shows that corruption, mismanagement of the fund is affecting the effective operation in Ebonyi State. Conclusion was drawn that SURE-P is been misdirected by corrupt politicians like other landable programmes in Nigeria. The author recommended that a monitoring body should be established to ensure that the SURE-P programme attain its goal, tackle issue of corruption in the state, the programme board should be allowed to deliver their services without any form of political interference, etc.

Keywords: SURE-P, programme, development, unemployment, poverty, empowerment, public opinion, political influence, etc.



TOXICOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF METHANOL EXTRACTS OF
DELONIXREGIA SEEDS IN WEANER RABBITS

¹Kaga, B. I., ²Dyek, N., ³Ajuonuma, F. C., ⁴Kwasu, L.S.

¹Department of Animal Science,

Kaduna State University, Kafanchan Campus,

²Department of Biology,

Federal College of Education Panshin, Plateau State

³Department of Public Health Technology,

Federal University of Technology Owerri, Imo State.

⁴Ministry of Health Minna,

Niger State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the toxicity of extracts from *Delonixregia* seeds so that they could be used for ration formulation of rabbit diets. The pods of *Delonixregia* were collected from 30 trees at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria and soaked in body of water for the pods to split. The seeds were sun-dried and grounded in hammer mill. The toxicity was determined using extraction funnel, methanol and vegetable oil to administer the extract on rabbits. The toxicity and anti-nutritional factors of *Delonixregia* were determined. It was observed that there was no sign of drowsiness, depression and death on the nine (9) rabbits studied at 1000/100ml per body weight. The extract could not kill the test population by using median lethal dose LD₍₅₀₎ which is the index for acute toxicity. It was concluded that *Delonixregia* seeds are not toxic since the extract could not kill the test population LD₍₅₀₎ which is the index for acute toxicity.

Keywords: Toxicological, extracts, death, *Delonixregia* seeds.



EZESHIP RECOGNITION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN IBO-LAND: AN ANALYSIS

¹Barr. Kingsley Ozioma Elegalam, ²Nwogu Anthony A. &
³Nwogu Kelechi B
Imo State Polytechnic
Umuagwo-Ohaji/Egbema L.G.A, Imo State

Abstract

The pre-colonial Ibo-Society was republican in nature. It could be described as “Acephalous or decentralized” political system. It never had as part of its system, the Ezeship stool. The indirect rule of 1914 colonial Nigeria bequeathed the Ezeship on Ibo-Society. Since then, the institution has undergone series of reforms. This reform encompasses the criteria for recognition by the government and communities respectively. The uncompromising attitude of government criteria and that of the communities most times creates community problems and retards development at the community levels. The aims and objectives of this paper therefore are to analyze, examine and then proffer necessary solution or way forward.

Keywords: Ezeship Stool, Acephalous, Community, Government, Republican

PROMOTING INDIGENIOUS LANGUAGES A *SINE-QUA-NON*
FOR THE RE-BRANDING NIGERIA EDUCATION

Rev. Fr. Dr. Longinus Chukwuemeka Chinagorom
Department of Linguistics and Igbo
Faculty of Humanities
Imo State University, Owerri

Abstract

For a long time now the idea of Nigeria as a nation has been variously comprehended, even among the founding fathers of this entity called Nigeria. This has severally resulted to responses that appear challenging to the multifaceted structure of our nation's polity. It has often amounted to socio-economic crises-and other existential hazards. Indeed, Nigeria is hundred since the Amalgamation of 1914, yet she cannot boast of a stable political system nor are there visible signs of functional and efficient education. The dream of having bright, brilliant, confident and bold men and women steering the sheep of our nation appears unrealizable. What we tend to offer are personalities who cannot boast of being authentic representatives of their people. Instead they are "humans" who convincingly believe that they are still under the bondage of colonialism. This paper tends to elucidate the views that it is high time we woke up from this damnable slumber and optimistically look forward to serious re-branding of Nigeria education project. The only assured option is the promotion of indigenous languages which are our identity rather than assiduously and superficially focusing on foreign languages while our own languages are fast disappearing or going into extinction. Indeed, proficiency in one's first language (mother tongue) is a veritable catalyst for human development.

Keywords: Education, Extinction, Functional, Indigenous, Development, Language, Re-branding and Colonialism



VALUE OF SOLID-STATE DEVICES IN ELECTRONIC
TECHNOLOGY USEFUL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF
ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NIGERIA

¹Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka, ²Nnabuenyi, Helen Okwuoma &
³Igwe, Nwamaka Ngozi

¹Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering
Federal Polytechnic Oko

^{2&3}Department of Science Laboratory Technology
Federal Polytechnic Oko Anambra State

Abstract

Unemployment situation in Nigeria demands strong orientation towards entrepreneurship for Nigerians to focus on being 'job creators' than being 'job seekers'. To foster entrepreneurship in this modern era utilization of solid state devices, which are made using semi-conductor materials, is useful. However, solid-state devices are greatly employed in electronic technology because electronic systems are built using semiconductor materials. The paper discussed how solid-state devices play a role in electronic technology needed to encourage and foster entrepreneurship. In other words, the paper focused on utilization of electronic technology, which requires solid-state devices, in enhancing job-creation for development in Nigeria. Issues discussed in the paper are: solid-state devices as basis for electronic technology, entrepreneurship and Nigeria society, and application of electronic technology in promotion of entrepreneurship. It is pointed out that solid-state devices have enabled production of electronic systems employed in enhancement of entrepreneurship through creation of job opportunities, increased job productivity, intellectual enhancement of entrepreneurs, and business communication among entrepreneurs and people.

Keywords: Solid-State Devices, Electronic Technology, Semi-Conductor,
Electronic Systems, Entrepreneurship

