

## LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS' CONFERENCE

### **CONFERENCE THEME**

Development Patterns in Africa:  
Policies, Challenges and Opportunities

### **LEAGUE 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**

John Aliu  
Department of Banking and Finance  
Kaduna Polytechnic  
Kaduna State, Nigeria

**Email:** [strategies@internationalpolicybrief.org](mailto:strategies@internationalpolicybrief.org)  
**Website:** [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://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.

## LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS' CONFERENCE

### CONFERENCE THEME

Development Patterns in Africa:  
Policies, Challenges and Opportunities

**Date:** 27th- 28th May, 2015

**Time:** 10:00 am

### STEERING COMMITTEE

**Dr. Agnes Antai**

Department of Economics  
University of Calabar, Calabar

**Engr. (Mrs) Ramatu A. Abarshi**

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering  
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna State

**Engr. (Dr) Diji C. J.**

Mechanical Engineering Department  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

**Dr. Kaga, B. I.**

Department of Animal Science  
Kaduna State University, Kaduna State

**Arch. Okoronkwo Chikezie**

Department of Estate Management  
Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri- Imo State

**Assoc. Prof. Damian Mbaegbu**

Department of Business Administration & Management  
University of Madonna, Okija, Anambra State- Nigeria

## **PUBLICATIONS/JOURNAL INDEX**

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. Published quarterly in hard print and e-version, all publications are regulated by the ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide.

### **International Scientific Research Consortium**

The Future Institute  
Coventry University  
Technology Park, CVI2TL,  
United Kingdom

### **Directorate of Research - Malaysia**

Yakubu Aminu Dodo  
Department of Architecture  
Faculty of Built Environment  
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia  
Skudai 81310, Johor Malaysia

### **Dr. B. Batiha**

Journals Manager  
Science Publishing Corporation  
Germany  
[spc@sciencepubco.com](mailto:spc@sciencepubco.com)

### **Editor**

KEJA Publications  
4/122, Perumal Naicker Complex, 2nd Floor,  
G.S.T. Road, Otteri, Vandalur,  
Chennai-600048 INDIA

### **SAGE Indian Journal**

[journalscomm@sagepub.in](mailto:journalscomm@sagepub.in)

SAGE India journals are indexed in Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports®.

### **Professor Humphrey H. D.**

EDITOR, International Scientific Research Publishers  
International Research Partnering Coordinator  
United Kingdom

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

---

Attending a conference is a professionally rewarding experience. In addition to socializing with colleagues from other institutions, it provides opportunity for quality research publishing. The League of International Scientific Researchers Conference provides you these unique opportunities.

The League, otherwise known as Interactive Knowledge (IK) has its headquarters in Coventry University, United Kingdom, with domiciled research Directorates in International Research University Libraries; Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, UK; Weber State University, United States; University of California, Los Angeles; University of New South Wales, Sydney; Concordia University, Canada. The West African Research Directorates are domiciled in African Universities; in Nigeria there are about 16 Directorates; University of Ibadan, University of Calabar, University of Uyo, Federal University Otuoke Bayelsa, Obafemi Awolowo University, Babcock University, University of Lagos, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Federal Polytechnic Owerri, Kaduna Polytechnic Nigeria, etc. In West African Countries, Directorates have been established in University of Ghana and Kenyetta University, Nairobi. These Directorates provide research platform for training researchers. This Multidisciplinary research front provides opportunity for scholars in the academia to learn, develop and publish journal articles and book chapter(s) in various disciplines.

The presentations that you make are likely to be frequented by researchers with similar interests, giving you the opportunity to discuss your research and learn valuable information from people working with similar techniques, populations, or statistics. Establishing contacts with other researchers will foster friendships with motivated researchers who can be resources for you at any stage of your career.

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

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

Welcome to the league, we believe that you will have a lot to gain in this summit. For those who will be interested to be registered members, please see the secretariat for details.

Thank you.



**Dr. Agnes, A. S.**

Chairperson League of Scientific Researchers' Conference

## **WELCOME REMARK AND INSTITUTIONAL BRIEF:**

### **League of International Scientific Researchers' Conference**

---

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the League of International Scientific Researchers' Conference. The League is an international research platform for training and mobilizing members of the academia for professional research and quality publishing. The conference is organized in partnership with the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS). IIPRDS is a leading international research and publishing institution that partners with regional and international organizations and government in promoting quality research and publications.

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

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

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

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

### **Our Collaborative Drive**

For the Institute, Collaborative Research is the standard. Participants from different disciplines are encourage to engage in knowledge sharing by developing scientific constructs, relevant in addressing the complex challenges of development strategies. Plenary discussions are multidisciplinary based.

The Institute is harnessing opportunities for International Partnership. On our website, there is a long list of national and international partners, working with the Institute to achieve its research and development objective. These partners sponsor, provide institutional backings, publish findings and index reports in research repositories.

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

One of the latest features of our institutional research endeavor is the Knowledge Exchange Initiative. Knowledge exchange is a two-way process where social scientists and individuals or

organisations share learning, ideas and experiences. We are committed to knowledge exchange and encouraging collaboration between researchers and the private, public and civil society sectors. By creating a dialogue between these communities, knowledge exchange helps research to influence policy and practice.

Take advantage of our new Exchange of Idea Initiative and Partnership research features.

Register online and be certified as an International Scientific Researcher... Thank you!

## **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: [strategies@internationalpolicybrief.org](mailto:strategies@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, Acknowledgement, 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](http://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 conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Correction on manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to: [strategies@internationalpolicybrief.org](mailto:strategies@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.



# CONTENTS

- 1 **Osuji, Christopher Uche & Ezeilo, C. J**  
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering  
Federal Polytechnic, Oko.  
**MODELING COMPLEX POWER SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN  
DIFFERENT SIMULATION TOOLS**

---
- 2 **Osuji, Christopher Uche & Ezeilo, C. J**  
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering  
Federal Polytechnic, Oko.  
**THE DANGERS OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION  
LINES ON HUMANS AND PLANTS**

---
- 3 **<sup>1</sup>MU'AZU ABDULLAHI ISHAQ & <sup>2</sup>SULAIMAN ISYAKU  
MUHAMMAD**  
<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Sociology  
Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State-Nigeria  
**YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN NIGERIA:  
EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AS A PANACEA**

---
- 4 **<sup>1</sup>Mordakai Sule Dansonka & <sup>2</sup>Victor I. Lukpata PhD**  
Department of History and Diplomatic Studies  
Federal University Wukari, P.M.B 1020 Taraba State, Nigeria  
**NIGERIAN ECONOMY AND PRIVATIZATION OF  
NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY**

---
- 5 **Achama Godwin Ikechukwu**  
Department of Business Administration and Management  
Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo  
**AFRICAN ENVIRONMENTS AND SUSTAINABLE POPULATION  
HEALTH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
DEVELOPMENT**

---
- 6 **<sup>1</sup>Apasi, A., Yusuf, H. I. & <sup>2</sup>Abdurrahman, S. B.**  
<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Kaduna Polytechnic. P.M.B 2021, Kaduna  
**EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON FATIGUE STRENGTH OF HIGH  
CARBON STEEL**

---
- 7 **<sup>1</sup> Salisu, A. G., <sup>2</sup>Hadiza, I. A. & <sup>3</sup>Adamu, H.**  
<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Applied Science  
Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria  
**EVALUATION OF MICA POWDER FOR IT NUMEROUS  
INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION**

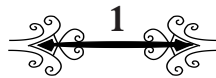
---

# CONTENTS

- 8 <sup>1</sup>Olatunji, Tunde E., <sup>2</sup>Hannatu Michael & <sup>3</sup>Tunde-Olatunji Olubunmi A.  
<sup>1,2</sup>Directorate of Leather Technology Nigeria Institute of Leather and Science  
Technology, Zaria  
<sup>3</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Federal Medical Centre, Keffi.  
**ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN, WOMEN AND  
YOUTH IN CROP PRODUCTION IN JEMA'A AND GIWA LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA**
- 
- 9 <sup>1</sup>Olatunji, Tunde E., <sup>2</sup>Bannah B. Daniel  
<sup>3</sup>Isah Ibrahim, <sup>4</sup>Palu Z. B., & <sup>5</sup>Michael Hannatu  
<sup>1,2,3,4&5</sup>General Studies Department, Directorate of Leather  
Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria, Nigeria  
**CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATION: TRENDS AND  
ISSUES AT THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND  
SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA, NIGERIA.**
- 
- 10 <sup>1</sup>Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan, <sup>2</sup>Okoro Friday .T.  
<sup>3</sup>Okafor Madu . T. <sup>4</sup>Moemenam Ifeanyi .C.  
<sup>5</sup>Awurumibe Douglas .N. & <sup>6</sup>Egesi Juliet . A.  
Imo State Polytechnics, Umuagwo Ohaji  
P.M.B 1472, Owerri, Nigeria  
**DYNAMISM IN NORMS AND VALUES IN SOUTHEASTERN  
NIGERIA:-  
A PARADIGM SHIFT**
- 
- 11 <sup>1</sup>Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan, <sup>2</sup>Alamezie Justina C.,  
<sup>3</sup>Nwokeforo Churchill, <sup>4</sup>Njemanze Tochukwu A.,  
<sup>5</sup>Ibe Sunny O., & <sup>6</sup>Egbulonu Florince O.  
Imo State Polytechnics, Umuagwo Ohaji  
P.M.B 1472, Owerri, Nigeria  
**FUNDING AND OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA**

# Proceedings for Technical Session/ Conference Abstracts

---



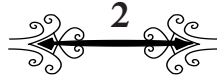
## MODELING COMPLEX POWER SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN DIFFERENT SIMULATION TOOLS

**Osuji, Christopher Uche & Ezeilo, C. J**  
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering  
Federal Polytechnic, Oko.

### **Abstract**

This paper presents a new modeling concept underlining the development of complex models for advanced power system components using HVDC Light as an example. Instead of writing the model for HVDC Light in different simulation tools as user defined component, a “common component” is developed which represents the detailed control functionality of HVDC Light. This common component is then linked to different simulation tools through appropriate user model interfaces. The common component is quite general and can be interfaced with any simulation tool that permits linking of an external application. This tool independent modeling approach is particularly useful for upgrade and maintenance of models with utmost quality especially when the product is under constant development. The performance of the HVDC Light models implemented in this novel way was evaluated for PSS/E and Power Factory and found to be satisfactory for power system dynamic stability analysis.

**Keywords:** HVDC transmission, dynamic response, modeling, simulation, PSS/E, Power Factory.



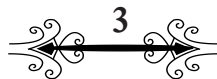
## THE DANGERS OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES ON HUMANS AND PLANTS

**Osuji, Christopher Uche & Ezeilo, C. J**  
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering  
Federal Polytechnic, Oko.

### **Abstract**

As a result of increasing population of the world, towns are expanding; many buildings are constructed near high voltage overhead power transmission lines. The increase of power demand has increased the need for transmitting huge amount of power over long distances. For any current carrying conductor, there is a field around the conductor which may be electric or magnetic. High voltages generate higher electric and magnetic field. Hence, this electric and magnetic field causes serious health problems to the people living under the grid system. This paper takes a look of these problems and suggested solutions to it.

**Keywords:** Magnetic field, Electric field, Line shading and Grounding



## YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY IN NIGERIA: EFFECTIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AS A PANACEA

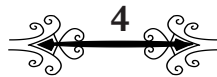
**<sup>1</sup>MU'AZU ABDULLAHI ISHAQ & <sup>2</sup>SULAIMAN ISYAKU MUHAMMAD**  
<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Sociology  
Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State-Nigeria

### **Abstracts**

This paper examines the problem of youth unemployment and the rate of poverty in Nigeria, with a view of highlighting the need for effective and sustainable social protection strategy in the country as a means of tackling the problem. The majority of Nigeria populates, the poor people in affluent society, are engulfed in the ocean of poverty. The Nigerian government seem to have shown lighter effort in its contractual obligation to respect and sustain its social contract with its citizens. There is a seemingly drastic collapse of

Social security, increase in unemployment rate and consequently high rate of poverty. Youth are very important stakeholders in any society; they are regarded not only as useful resources in nation-building but also the backbone of any societal development. The primary objective of this paper is to identify the dual problem of poverty and unemployment especially among the youths as the major disease that crippled the attempt by Nigeria to achieve sustainable development and at the same time ascertain the need for the formulation and implementation of effective and sustainable social protection strategy as a means of tackling the ever increasing rate of unemployment and poverty in Nigeria. The paper starts with an introduction and conceptual definition of some key concepts, followed by theoretical discourse on the concepts of poverty, unemployment and social protection, then it discussed the causes and effects of the menace of poverty and unemployment, then the relevance of social protection in addressing these menace before finally suggesting some possible recommendations.

**Keywords:** Youth, Unemployment, Poverty, Social protection, panacea, Nigeria



## **NIGERIAN ECONOMY AND PRIVATIZATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRIC POWER AUTHORITY**

**Mordakai Sule Dansonka & Victor I. Lukpata PhD**  
Department of History and Diplomatic Studies  
Federal University Wukari, P.M.B 1020 Taraba State, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

National Electric Power Authority in Nigeria was Public Enterprise. Public Enterprises are business organizations set up and financed by government to provide essential services to the members of the public. They may be set up by the Federal, State, or Local governments. The public enterprises are controlled by government, though the ministers and commissioners respectively. The government appoints members of the board of directors who in turn employ managers to run the corporations unlike most business which have the primary motives of making profits, public enterprises are set up to provide essential services to the public at affordable rates. In recent times, government has undertaken privatization of 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 of National Electric power Authority and other public enterprises.

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



## AFRICAN ENVIRONMENTS AND SUSTAINABLE POPULATION HEALTH: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

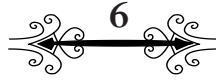
**Achama Godwin Ikechukwu**

Department of Business Administration and Management  
Imo State Polytechnic, Umuagwo

### **Abstract**

Environmental hazards constitute a threat to human health. And since healthy living is only possible where resources are available to meet human needs, it is only but necessary that the living and working environment is protected from life threatening and health- threatening pollutants, pathogens, and physical hazards. This study discussed the African environment and sustainable population health challenges and opportunities for development in general and specifically examined respectively the traditional and modern hazards associated with lack of development, conservation of human health and un-sustainability of the environment and life's supporting systems therein. Review of pertinent literature was done, and the paper revealed that health challenges calls for concerted efforts to ensure safety and quality management policies necessary to reduce the risks of hazardous environment. The study recommended among others, that government should enforce daily hygienic operations and monitoring through existing agencies for laboratory analysis and quality control which should be regulated by law to ensure standard for environmental quality and safety.

**Keywords:** Environmental Threat, population health, sustainability, safety, quality Control management.



## EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT ON FATIGUE STRENGTH OF HIGH CARBON STEEL

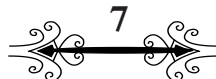
<sup>1</sup>Apasi, A., Yusuf, H. I. & <sup>2</sup>Abdurrahman, S. B.

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Kaduna Polytechnic, P.M.B 2021, Kaduna

### Abstract

This work presents the investigation of the effect of heat treatment options on fatigue strength of high carbon steel for various engineering applications. The investigation commenced with the preparation of work samples which were subjected to annealing, normalizing, and hardening (quenching) operations prior to fatigue testing. The experimental results show that the annealed specimen had the largest number of cycles to failure, indicating a high fatigue resistance and also recorded the high tensile strength of 1968 MPa followed by the normalized work piece samples having 1033 MPa. The microstructure of the heat treated samples and the as-received (untreated samples) were examined. The results obtained show that the annealed specimen (with optimum fatigue resistance) shows a large grains size of pearlite which was distributed across the entire surface of the microstructure, implying that the size and distribution of the specimens grains structure affect the resistance of the high carbon steel to fatigue life.

**Keywords:** Fatigue; Fracture; Cyclic; Fluctuating; Monotonic; Specimen.



## EVALUATION OF MICA POWDER FOR IT NUMEROUS INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION

<sup>1</sup>Salisu, A. G., <sup>2</sup>Hadiza, I. A. & <sup>3</sup>Adamu, H.

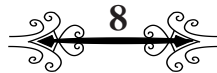
<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Applied Science  
Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

### Abstract:

The term mica is a generic term that applies to a group of aluminosilicate minerals that possess a sheet-like structure. The most common commercial micas are Muscovite: a potassium-based mica, usually colorless to pale green. Phlogopite: a magnesium-based mica that is yellow to dark brown. Lepidolite: a lithium-based

Vanadium/potassium/ magnesium mica that can be green or brown, Muscovite mica enjoys the most diverse market applications, followed by phlogopite and veimiculite. Muscovite and phlogopite possess unique characteristics and are highly valued because of their physical, chemical, electrical, thermal, and mechanical properties. These properties include high dielectric strength, low coefficients of expansion, cold and heat resistance, and high tensile strength, making these minerals excellent raw materials for electrical insulators, reinforcing materials, and high-temperature applications. As with all industrial minerals, several factors determine the test program implemented in any evaluation project. The material to be tested could be from new, unexploited deposit or from existing. This paper is aimed at evaluating Mica from Bukkuyum local government area of Zamfara state of Nigeria, using Empyrean diffractometer DY 674 (2010) for XRD phase analysis of the powdered sample. The peaks generated matched those of a muscovite in ICDD PDF 2 (2010) database. Minipal 4 energy dispersive X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) provided the elemental analysis in their oxides with 48.7% SiO<sub>2</sub>, 33.3% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 10.2% K<sub>2</sub>O, 1.04% Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as major composition with loss on ignition (LOI) of 0.79% and SEM provided the photomicrograph picture with the fiber histogram giving the particle size statistics of 959.92nm, 4.22µm and 11.23µm, with the objective of giving adequate information for any of its numerous industrial applications.

**Keywords:** Evaluation, Mica, XRD, XRF, SEM



## ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF HIV/AIDS AMONG MEN, WOMEN AND YOUTH IN CROP PRODUCTION IN JEMA'A AND GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Olatunji, Tunde E., <sup>2</sup>Hannatu Michael & <sup>3</sup>Tunde-Olatunji Olubunmi A.

<sup>1-2</sup>Directorate of Leather Technology

Nigeria Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria

<sup>3</sup>Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

Federal Medical Centre, Keffi.

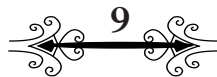
### Abstract

The main objective of this study was to analyse effects of HIV/AIDS among men, women and youth in crop production in Jema'a and Giwa local government areas of Kaduna state, Nigeria. These areas of the study were purposively selected due to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the sample size (192) was randomly and proportionately selected at 10% of the population respectively. The population covers a period of 6 years (2007-2012) and was obtained from the local government general hospitals and relevant non-governmental organizations. Structured questionnaire was used and administered by trained enumerators, supervised by the researcher to collect relevant data from the respondents. Descriptive statistics and analysis of variance were employed to analyse the data. In the study, youth constitutes respondents from the ages of 15-34 years,



some who are married and unmarried while male and female ranges above 34 years. Men and women were 41.8 percent and youth, 58.2% who constitutes majority of the respondents. About 69.8% were married and 73.0% had secondary education with the evidence of knowing how to read and write. Respondents of about 70.5% earned between N1,000.00 to N15,000.00 monthly. 51.0% of the respondents use family labour while 46.3% respondents have 6 to 10 household size. 40.6% have less than 1 hectare farm size with 28.9% 6 to 10 years of farming experience and 71.9% respondents do not have access to credit facilities. Generally, 88.9% had sex for love, 86.4% had sex for money and 92.7% had sex for satisfaction. The study also reveals that women 38.0% and youth 35.9% had higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS and because women constitutes the highest percentage among the youth group than that of men. The age group prone to HIV/AIDS is 21 to 39 years which correspond to the most sexually active age group. The study revealed that HIV/AIDS significantly affects the crops output and income of the respondents 84.3% at 5% level of significance. The common strategies adopted by the respondents in coping with HIV/AIDS in Giwa includes: sales of family assets, crops, labor; withdrawal of children from school and substitute expensive meals with 16.2%, 14.6% and 13.5% respectively. In Jema'a the common strategies includes: substitute expensive meals, sales of family assets and live on less intake of preferred food with 24.4%, 14.6% and 12.0% in that order. The respondents suggested that free education for their wards, accessibility and availability of treatment drugs, access to credit/loan, job creation and enlightenment programmes among others as mean of managing their conditions. It is recommended that poverty reduction strategies or measures need to be taken seriously and given priority among rural people, direct support for HIV/AIDS infected farmers such as credit facilities and inputs need to be provided promptly at highly subsidized rates and also, there is the need to draw up legislation that can protect the land rights of women and children.

**Key words:** Effects of HIV-AIDS, Men, Women, Youths, Crop Production and Agriculture.



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

<sup>1</sup>Olatunji, Tunde E., <sup>2</sup>Bannah B. Daniel

<sup>3</sup>Isah Ibrahim, <sup>4</sup>Palu Z.b., & <sup>5</sup>Michael Hannatu

<sup>1,2,3,4&5</sup>General Studies Department, Directorate of Leather

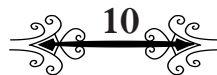
Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria, Nigeria

### Abstract

The incessant conflict at the Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria has caused a serious concern for management scholars, professionals and government. This paper examines the trends and issues that influence the major faceoff between the management of the Institute and various organized labour union, visa-vice, Academic Staff Union of Polytechnics (ASUP) and Senior Staff Association of

Nigerian Polytechnics (SSANIP), NILEST chapter and to profound possible solutions to the challenges. The research adopted the descriptive survey design and sampling techniques in selecting the respondents. Data was collected through primary and secondary sources; primary source, through the use of a structured questionnaire and secondary source through news bulletin and journals. The sample size was one hundred, randomly selected out of a population of one thousand staff members, data analyzed by using simple percentages on a three research questions and objectives. The result of the study purist that conflicts exist in the Institution and unresolved complaints resulted into conflict, which in turn has reduced productivity. It was concluded that all organizations, however simple or complex, possess conflict and range of mechanisms to resolve or manage conflict must be identified. It is the contention of this study that strategies of conflict avoidance, conflict prevention and institutionalization of conflict will change or replace coercive behavior, but that only the injection of a behavioral social scientist, acting in a facilitative, and non evaluative fashion will achieve a resolution with respect to the basic issues, attitudes and structure of interaction.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Management, Organization, Resolution and Strategies.



## DYNAMISM IN NORMS AND VALUES IN SOUTHEASTERN NIGERIA:- A PARADIGM SHIFT

<sup>1</sup>Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan, <sup>2</sup>Okoro Friday .T.

<sup>3</sup>Okafor Madu .T. <sup>4</sup>Moemenam Ifeanyi .c.

<sup>5</sup>Awurumibe Douglas .N. & <sup>6</sup>Egesi Juliet .a.

Imo State Polytechnics, Umuagwo Ohaji  
P.M.B 1472, Owerri, Nigeria

### Abstract

Norms and values are two twinned concepts that are related and cannot be easily separated. Norms define the normative ways or conducts of individuals in the society. On the other hand, values determine what we see as desirable and also worth pursuing or acquiring. The above do have serious implications on the attitudes, pattern of behaviour and expectations. Norms and values play the roles in the development of any nation. In Igbo law of South-eastern Nigeria, there have been observable changes or dynamism in the norms and values of the life pattern of the people. This is simply traceable to the infliction and contact of the people of the Igboland with people from other parts of the world which is akin to the maintenance of the status-quo or a patternized way of life. This scholar is of the view that there have been changes in the norms and values governing economic behaviour, political conducts, spiritual moral life, aesthetics, dressing, housing, music among others. Equally we intend to discover or find out the ways and directives which they occur shall be known. This academic enterprise is poised to discover the ways our traditional norms and values can be maintained or guarded. The work conducted by proffering ways or what should be done to guard our norms and values from going into extinctions completely.

**Keywords:** Dynamism, Norms and Values.

## FUNDING AND OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

<sup>1</sup>Rev. Canon Egesi Jonathan, <sup>2</sup>Alamezie Justina C.,  
<sup>3</sup>Nwokeforo Churchhill, <sup>4</sup>Njemanze Tochukwu A.,  
<sup>5</sup>Ibe Sunny O., & <sup>6</sup>Egbulonu Florince O.  
Imo State Polytechnics, Umuagwo Ohaji  
P.M.B 1472, Owerri, Nigeria

### **Abstract**

This work is on funding and educational resources in Africa. It is one thing to have a dream, and another to pursue and achieve or fulfil such dream. Developing states and economies over the course of a few years now developed serious interest on education in their different countries. The truth that must be told is that almost if not all the members of developed countries at Britain and United States of America can boast of at least secondary education, they have towed the line! That is what the less developed or developing countries crave to do. Another aspect that is relevant is that while these developed surfer or what I should consider hyper-powers follow-up their different policies or policy programmes to the paper, the opposite is obtainable in the less-developed countries. This paper is of the view that it is one thing to make a decision and another different thing to implement it. The less developed countries like ours seek to be like the developed world's but we refuse to put off and do away with the old filthy garments of corruption and unpatroism that serve as cog on the wheel of our development. It also concludes that for the less developed countries to be like the developed countries for example in education, corruption among other social vices which are inimical to proper and true development must be discarded.

**Keywords:** Funding and Educational Resources.