

NIGERIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



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Department of Management
Rivers State University of Science and Technology

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Ekei, John
Love Arugu



Research Working Group

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Suite 208, Victory Plaza

8 Ndidem Usang Iso Road, Calabar, Cross River State

Nigeria - West Africa

P.O. Box 388

Tel: +234 8174 380 445

Collaborating Research Unit

International Scientific Research Consortium

C/O Abdulazeez D. El-ladan

The Future Institute

10 Coventry Innovation Village

Coventry University.

Cv1 2TL

League of Research Excellence Unit

C/O Clement A. Ali

Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)

Hostels Ltd, Maputo Flats Two

P.O. Box 25, Winneba-Ghana

League of Research Excellence Unit

C/O Mbongo A.N.

Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology,

University of Buea, Cameroon

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admin@internationalpolicybrief.org

List of Contributors

¹Love Arugu PhD, MNPSA, FICA, FCIN, MCIPM, ACAMS &

²Comrade John Kalama MNIM, MIPAN

^{1&2}Department of Political Science and Strategic Studies,
Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa, Nigeria

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Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State

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Department of Political Science and Strategic Studies
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¹Department of Urban & Regional Planning, College of Environmental Study,
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²Department of Urban & Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Study,
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¹ Cletus O. Akenbor (Ph.D), ² Uwaoma Ironkwe PhD	
^{1&2} Department of Accounting and Finance, Department of Accounting	
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¹ Faculty of law, Nigerian Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State,	
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¹Ikupolati, A.O., ²Komolafe, A. & ³Dawam, J.D.

^{1&3}Department of Building

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Department of Plant Biology and Biotechnology

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¹Dr. Edith O. Odia (Ph.D) & ²Ibekwe Wechi

¹Department of Business Administration

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²Department of Management

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¹Gladys A. Nwokoye (PhD) & ²Nwaiwu, Johnson Nkem (PhD)

¹Department of Banking and Finance

University of Benin, Nigeria

²Faculty of Management Sciences

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¹Department of Management

Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt

²Department of Business Administration and Management

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¹Eyong, Emmanuel Ikpi ²Okon, Ekei John & ³Eno, Salome Jeremiah

^{1&3} Department of Education Foundation Guidance and Counselling

²Department of Education Administration and Planning

²University of Calabar

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 2014: Pre-Conference) Arrival of Conferee/ Delegates

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 2014: Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

FIRST SECTION

- 8:00-9:00am: Conference Registration & Information Desk Open
- 9:00-9:15am: Welcome Remark by the Chairperson LOC DR LOVE ARUGU
- 9:15-9:30am: Institutional Brief by DR ABIODUN EDWARD ADELEGAN

▪9:30 10.30am: 1st Presentation by the Chairman

Professor S.A Jaja

Department of Management

Rivers State University of Science and Technology

▪10:30 10: 45am: Goodwill Message by the Special Guest of Honour

Professor B.B. Fakae

VC, Rivers State University of Science and Technology

▪10:45 11: 00am: 2nd Presentation by the Special Guest Speaker

Dr. D.I Hamilton

Head of Department, Department of Management,

Rivers State University of Science and Technology

▪11:00am 11: 15am:

Special Presentation by Veeseble Crew International

▪11:15am 12.00noon: 3rd Presentation, “The Power of Attitude in Leadership and Nation Building”

John Aliu

HOD, Department of Banking and Finance,

Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

▪Goodwill messages by representatives of the Federal/ State Government and Development Agencies

12:00noon 1.00pm: CONFERENCE PHOTOGRAPH & TEA BREAK

SECOND SECTION

1:00pm 2:30pm:

POLICY DEBATE FORUM AND FEATURED PRESENTATION

Moderators: Professor S.A Jaja & Anam Bassey, MD

Debate Theme:

THE NIGERIAN QUESTION: POLICY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Lead Presenters/ Forum Chairs

GUEST SPEAKER

Prince Kenneth Arugu

Chairman, Arugu Farms and Foods PLC.

Assessment of the Nigerian and US Development Pattern

Engineer (Dr) Diji Chukwuemeka

Mechanical Engineering Department

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

PLENARY/ PARALLEL SESSIONS

3.30- 3:45pm:

Standards for Paper Presentation, Review and Publication

Anam, Bassey,

Secretary to Council, IIPRDS

3:45:4:00pm:

Multi-disciplinary Plenary Sessions

4:00- 5:30pm:

Policy Interaction and Plenary Review

6:00pm:

Closing and Departure

FRIDAY, October 30, 2014:

Research Project Review and Plenary Sessions

8:00-9:00am:

Projects/ Review of Activities on the African Research Council on Sustainable

Chairman, African Research Council on Sustainable Development

Engineer (DR) Diji Chukwuemeka

Mechanical Engineering Department

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Director, Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies

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

Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria

Director, Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies

ENGR (MRS.) RAMATU A. ABARSHI (FNSE)

Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria



9:00am-11am:	Plenary Sessions
11:10am-12noon:	Tea Break
12:10- 2:20pm:	Plenary Sessions
2:20- 3:00pm:	Launch Break
3:00- 5:00pm:	Plenary Sessions
5:00- 6:00pm:	Communiqué/Conference Closing Comments

SATURDAY 25TH JULY, 2014 (Departure of Delegates)

Please note that this schedule may be subject to minor adjustment when faced with contingencies

PLENARY GROUPINGS AND SESSION CHAIRS

1. NNCSO /014-1: School of Social Sciences
2. NNCSO /014-2: School of Management Sciences
3. NNCSO /014-3: School of Education, Arts and Humanities
4. NNCSO /014-4: School of Engineering, Science & Technology

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Osun State University, Nigeria

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MAUTECH, Yola, Nigeria

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Bauchi State University, Nigeria

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Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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Yoriyo Kennedy Poloma

Gombe State University



**WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRPERSON, LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
DR. LOVE OBIANI ARUGU**

The President, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies,
The Chairman, African Research Council on Sustainable Development,
The Vice Chancellor, Rivers State University of Science & Technology,
Invited Guests,
Distinguished conferees,
All other protocols duly observed.

First and foremost, I want to thank the Almighty God for bringing us from various places and for making this event a reality.

We are aware of the challenges facing the Nigerian educational system in recent times. For instance, the Polytechnics and Colleges of Education have lost a whole academic session just as the Universities are yet to fully recover from losses suffered from prolonged strike. This is not good for national development in terms of research activities in the tertiary institutions, as it will result in stunted economic growth. This is why national conferences of this kind remain a potent and veritable ingredient for national growth.

Nigeria is a blessed nation with great potentials in virtually all sectors of the economy. There is no State in Nigeria that cannot boast of at least one form of natural resource or the other. Beside, this most populous black nation in the world have cause to pride itself as a country with high quality of human resources available in virtually all fields of human endeavor. Yet we are still behind in terms of national development.

To this end, the main theme of this conference The Nigerian Question: Policy Issues, Challenges and Prospects for Sustainable Development in the 21st century is indeed appropriate and timely. This conference will not only examine the development challenges of the Nigerian Nation, it will also offer suggestions for development across all sectors of the economy.

That Rivers State is hosting this event is not by accident but indeed a wise and right choice. Rivers State is host to three Universities (University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State University of Science and Technology and Rivers State University of Education). It is also host to one of the largest refineries in Nigeria-the famous Port Harcourt Refinery. The State also gave birth to Bayelsa State in 1996 in South-South geopolitical zone of the country.

In the Book of Abstracts for this conference, contributions from various Nigerian scholars have shown that we can, through internal strategies address our national problems.

I therefore warmly welcome you to this unique and historical national academic event. Welcome to the Garden city of Port-Harcourt, the Golden heartbeat of the Nation. Thank you for the joy of having you in this peaceful city of Port Harcourt. Have a nice stay!

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

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

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

EDITORIAL PEER REVIEW POLICY

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

From these basic criteria, the editors assess a paper's eligibility for publication. Manuscripts with insufficient priority for publication are rejected promptly. Other manuscripts are sent to expert consultants for peer review. Peer reviewer identities are kept confidential. Final decisions regarding manuscript publication are made by the editor. For every paper accepted and published by the Institute, a Certificate of publication is issued in line with the International Academic Journal Quality Guide.

PUBLICATIONS

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.

EXPANDING THE REALM OF RESEARCH

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

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- PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL OF AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH EXPERTS, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, S/Africa

CONTACTS, DIRECTORATES OF RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES PROGRAMMES

1. NIGERIA

Director, South South Geo Political Zone

Dr. Love Arugu

Department Of Political Science & Strategic Studies
Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Director, South East Geo Political Zone

Dr. Damain Mbaegbu

Department Of Business Administration
Madonna University, Okija Nigeria

Director, South West Geo Political Zone

Engineer (dr) Diji Chukwuemeka

Mechanical Engineering Department
University Of Ibadan, Nigeria

Director, Northern Political Zones

John Nma Aliu

Department Of Banking And Finance
Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

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Clement Ayarebilla Ali

University Of Education, Winneba
P.o.box 25, Winneba, Ghana

3. Directorate Of Research - Kenya

Director

Esther Adebitan

Department Of Hospitality And Tourism Management
Kenyatta University, Kenya

4. Directorate Of Research - Malaysia

Yakubu Aminu Dodo

Department Of Architecture
Faculty Of Built Environment
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Skudai 81310, Johor Malaysia

5. International Linkages Program- Uk

Director

Abdulazeez D. El-ladan

The Future Institute
Coventry University
Technology Park, Cvi 2tl, United Kingdom

AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

RESEARCH GROUPINGS:

The under listed are the various project groupings.

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

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

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

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

DR. DIJI, C. J.

Mechanical Engineering Department
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
admin@internationalpolicybrief.org

CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CRERDS)

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vision and Mission of CRERDS

Vision Statement

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

Mission Statement

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

Objectives of CRERDS

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

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

Activities of CRERDS

The two key activities of the Centre are training and research

1. TRAINING

The core of the Centre's programme is teaching and capacity building leading to the award of the equivalence in Certificate and ordinary National Diploma in Electrical Installation (Domestic wiring); Inverter construction Techniques; Winding and Rewinding Techniques; Alternative source of power system (installation and design, renewable system investigation and development); Maintenance of equipment (electrical, electronics, PC, mobile phones management, maintenance and repairs) and Engineering project financing, improvement, expansion and diversification (Entrepreneurial skills).

The scope of the training is as follows:

1. Electrical Installation

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

2. Inverter

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

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

4. **Alternative Source of Power System**
(Renewable Energy System Investigation Development and Utilization)
 - a) Identifications and demonstration of types and sizes of different photovoltaic cells
 - b) Classification, production process and economic feasibility
 - c) Utilization, design, and installation process
 - d) Construction of solar boreholes, solar cookers, solar dryers etc.
 - e) Types, categories and capacities of photovoltaic technology and panels
 - f) Choice and selection criteria

5. **Equipment Maintenance**
(**Electric, Electronics, PC and Mobile Phones Maintenance and repairs**)
 - a) Guidelines and precautions
 - b) Identification and functions of tools, kits and instruments
 - c) Identification, categorization and types of equipment.
 - d) Management and troubleshooting shooting
 - e) Testing

6. **Engineering Project Financing**
(**Asset Based Engineering Financing**)/**Engineering Entrepreneurship Skills**
 - a) Project oversight
 - b) Projects risk management
 - c) Project and programme management investment and asset management
 - d) Knowledge, skills, attitude and procurement
 - e) Procedures, negotiation, collaborative and team building

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

2. RESEARCH

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

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

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

- c) Regulation and legal issues in renewable energy development
- d) Renewable energy technology and related issues
- e) Climate change and sustainable development

Contact

All correspondence and enquiries should be directed to:

ENGR. (MRS.) RAMATU A. ABARSHI

DIRECTOR

Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS)

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Kaduna State Nigeria

+234 8027091130

+234 8174380445

admin@internationalpolicybrief.org

DR. DIJI, C. J.

CHAIRMAN

African Research Council on Sustainable Development (ARCSD)

Mechanical Engineering Department,

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

+234 8034742182

ABDULAZEEZ D. EL-LADAN

DIRECTOR

International Linkages Program

The Future Institute

Coventry University

Technology Park,

CVI 2TL, United Kingdom

THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

To publish the African Development Charter Series, it became necessary to consult and get along major Nigerian Institutional Units. The consultations lead to new opportunities and internal responsibility for the Institute. The Nigerian National Economic Commission was one of the Federal Institution that provided support. Commitments lead to mandate of reviewing the Nigerian Economic Sectors. The review will examine trends in development policies in Nigeria, implementation strategies adopted, impact level, in terms of improving the social and economic wellbeing of Nigerians, then challenges faced and possible prospects for the future. The review will be published bi-annually in the Nigerian Development Profile in Time Perspective.

On this note, the Nigerian National Conference on Sustainable Development is designed to facilitate debates on Nigerian Economic Sectoral Performance. Issues raised in the Conference will provide a platform for Institutional Research Design on the pattern of assessing the development trend in time perspectives, thereby setting a path of sustainable development for the years ahead.

The theme of the conference reflects the essence of the task, **THE NIGERIAN QUESTION? POLICY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY**. Topical issues reflecting development strategies for the Nigerian Economy will be published in **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL SERIES** and the **NIGERIAN DEVELOPMENT PROFILE IN TIME PERSPECTIVE**.

PLENARY GROUPINGS AND SESSION CHAIRS

- NNCS D /014-1: School of Social Sciences
- NNCS D /014-2: School of Management Sciences
- NNCS D /014-3: School of Education, Arts and Humanities
- NNCS D /014-4: School of Engineering, Science & Technology

The plenary sessions are mainly scholarly, with discussions lead by the Chairman, Co-chair and Secretary of the session. Interactions must be very objective, especially with methodical and empirical insights drawn from individual or/ and group research, experiences and knowledge. A communiqué will be raised at the end of the conference.

PUBLICATION ETHICS AND PUBLICATION MALPRACTICE STATEMENT

Given its International status and quality driven policy, the Institute has publication ethics and malpractice statement. This is also supported for standards for paper preparations, presentations and publication procedures. These details are contained in the **STANDARDS FOR WRITING RESEARCH**, a publication of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies. It is necessary for every participant in this National Conference to get a copy.





CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS





NNCSD/014-1

School of
Social
Sciences



1. LEADERSHIP AND THE CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA: AN ASSESSMENT OF PRESIDENT GOODLUCKEBELE JONATHAN ADMINISTRATIVE STYLE.

¹Love Arugu PhD, MNPSA, FICA, FCIN, MCIPM, ACAMS & ²Comrade John Kalama MNIM, MIPAN

^{1&2}Department of Political Science and Strategic Studies,
Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa, Nigeria

Abstract

Leadership crises coupled with policy inconsistency and summersault are no doubt serious problems confronting Nigeria and Africa. In the case of Nigeria, several policies, political and constitutional reforms and conferences have been put in place by previous regimes in order to address the question of leadership, development and good governance in Nigeria. The findings in this study revealed that apart from the ongoing National Conference in Nigeria, several other conferences including the 2005 National Political Reform Conference have taken place in Nigeria. The study also shows that the structure, composition, and national spread of delegates at the on-going National Conference make the issue of consensus-building not only imperative but fundamental. Further findings and investigations also show that Nigerians from all walks of life are represented in the 2014 National Conference hence; there is the tendency that the Conference and its delegates will address critical national issues through consensus-building and alliance formation. A careful study of President GoodluckEbele Jonathan's inaugural speech at the National Conference clearly indicate that the persuasive and patriotic elements in the speech has the capacity and potential to propel and motivate delegates at the conference to promote the national interest of the nation (Nigeria) above their personal, sectional and parochial interests. However, the post-behavioural approach was applied in explaining and analyzing the subject-matter. In terms of methodology and scope, descriptive analysis and secondary sources of data (textbooks published articles, journals and internet materials) were relied upon. Despite the socio-economic and political challenges facing Nigeria, the paper posits that Nigeria and Africa can surmount its problems if political leaders and followers discard all forms of prebendal politics and primitive accumulation of wealth. Equitable distribution of resources, a balanced intellectual and social development should also be promoted and accorded top priority in the process of policy formulation and implementation in Nigeria and indeed Africa.

Keywords: Leadership, Good-governance, Nigeria, Africa, National Conference, Consensus-building, and President GoodluckEbele Jonathan.



2. RELATED LEGISLATIONS IN OIL INDUSTRY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGER DELTA.

Love Obiani Arugu, PhD (JP)

Department of Political Science/Strategic Studies

Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State

Abstract

This paper explores the extant laws promulgated by the Nigerian State to regulate the activities of the oil industry in Nigeria. These legislations are primarily designed to protect the environment and regulate the activities of oil transnational corporations (TNCs) with a view to bringing them in line with international best practices in order to engender sustainable socio-economic development of the region. This is against the backdrop of the outcries by host communities, international organizations, NGOs, etc. on the continued massive decimation of flora and fauna in the region. This indeed is at variance with the ethos of sustainable development which places high premium on the protection of the eco-system. These legislations rather than engendering sustainable development have further undermined its efforts in the region. This can be attributed largely to ineffective legislations, outdated legislations, inadequate penalties for violations, weak provisions, poor implementation of legislations, lacuna deliberately inserted into the legislations by the state, etc. Consequently, the key question explored in this study is: “why have the various legislations been unable to bring about sustainable development in the Niger Delta?” Therefore, the paper recommends repeal and review of all legislations governing the oil industry, enactment of other legislations to strengthen the task of promoting sustainable development. Besides, the implementations of extant legislations are paramount in engendering sustainable development in the Niger delta region, which has witnessed reckless degradation of its environment by oil TNC. Therefore, the paper is of the view that legislations such as the Petroleum Drilling and Production Regulation Act (1969), the Associated Gas Re-injection Decree (1977), The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Decree No. 36 7 1092, are outdated and should have no place in our oil industry, if we must bring the industry to tow developments in other parts of the world, in order to spur sustainable development in the Niger Delta. Thus, this paper attempts a holistic and integrated approach to the entrenchment of sustainable development with appropriate and enforceable legislations.

Keywords: The State, Environment, Legislations, Degradation and Oil TNCs.



3. FLOOD AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT IN NIGER DELTA REGION

¹Arugu, O. Love, PhD & ²Okoye, Anthony C.

Department of Political Science and Strategic Studies

Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State.

Abstract

Over the decades the Niger Delta region, which occupies about 70,000 km² has been one of the most widely researched areas in the world. These scholarly attentions were focused more on such issues like oil spillage, gas flaring, environmental despoliation, resource control, derivation et cetera. Meanwhile, the region and its people had equally suffered neglect, want in midst of plenty, alienation, dehumanization, exploitation, marginality and seeming acts of state-sponsored terrorism that all resulted in militancy and the consequent amnesty deal. However, the region currently, faces another threat, this time in the form of flood disaster. It is therefore this issue and its impacts on the people that this study seeks to interrogate. The study adopts the Marxist political economy theory as its theoretical framework of analysis. In its methodology, the study made use of both the primary and secondary sources of data collection. It also made use of both the quantitative and qualitative descriptive methods of data analysis. The study observed that the incidence of flooding in the area usually leave a soared taste in the mouth of many people through population displacement, destruction of property and means of livelihood, impoverishment and ultimately results in death. The study therefore, recommends for the institutionalization of a proactive flood management regime in the area as well as the proper funding, mobilization and repositioning of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to enable it respond efficiently to incidence of flooding when and wherever it occurs in the region.

Keywords: Flood, Niger Delta, Population Displacement and Human security

4. THE POTENTIALITIES OF THE TOURISM POTENTIALS IN NIGERIA

Anddison Eketu, PhD, FICA, MTAMN, AMB.P

Department of Hospitality Management and Tourism

University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract

The development of the tourism industry in Nigeria to support the mono product oil economy has been severally advocated. However, whereas it is easy to identify the tourism potentials and associated market opportunities, the actual development of this subsector has been a mirage. Considering this phenomenon, this paper critically examines the potentialities of the much discussed potentials within the environmental context which they are seen as potentials. The paper adopted a theoretically analytical descriptive methodology, and identified negative phenomena which affect the possibility of developing tourism potentials in Nigeria. The paper contends that the sustainable development of the tourism subsector in Nigeria depends on a long-term tourism policy and strategic focus encompassing: tourism education, committed government attitude, enhancing culture of leisure, homeland security, unbiased political economic preference, supportive infrastructure development, etc.

Keywords: Tourism, Potentialities, Industry, Economy and Nigeria

5. AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABIA STATE ECONOMIC, EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES POLICY (2004-2007)

¹Kalu, Peters & ²Nwakwuruibe, Adindu

^{1&2}Department of Public Administration,
Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper is An Evaluation of the Implementation of the Abia State Economic, Empowerment and Development Strategies-ABSEEDS-Policy (2004-2007). This policy is clearly a multi-sectoral poverty reduction strategy and it is on this premise that this paper sets out to investigate whether or not the policy has achieved its goals and how the citizenry are affected. Some three objectives were formulated together with three hypotheses as guide to the study while modernization theory formed the basis of the study. The methodology adopted for this research is the descriptive survey. The study relied both on primary and secondary data and the multi-stage sampling technique was used to select the study sample. The data collected were presented in frequency tables and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, tables etc. chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. The study revealed by way of findings that the organizational fragmentation in the bureaucracy has prevented the policy from achieving poverty reduction while funding of the programme severely affected its goal actualization. The study concluded by putting forward recommendations that bottleneck in the bureaucracy such as slow pace of movement occasioned by command hierarchy among others be streamlined to eliminate inefficiency such that the processes are faster for goals to be achieved which is one of the major reasons why the bureaucracy is distasteful. These are some of the policy recommendations that could provide the best ways forward.

Keywords: ABSEEDS, Bureaucracy, Poverty, Policy, Empowerment and Development

6. ROAD CONCESSION AND PRICING: PANACEA FOR URBAN ROAD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA.

¹Samuel Babatunde Adedotun & ²David Oluwatoyin Adedotun

¹Department of Urban Regional Planning
Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria.

²Dept. of Tourism and Hospitality Management

Wesley University of Science and Technology (WUSTO), Ondo, Nigeria

Abstract

Since Nigeria gained independence, the country has maintained very high economic growth rates and promoted development programs that have resulted in rapid urbanization. However, one of the major problems often brought about by such development and affluence is a rapid growth in the number of motor vehicles over the available road infrastructure. Almost all major roads in Osogbo are tarred but many of them have potholes and in a state of complete disrepair. Many of the roads in the City have little or no effective drainage; very few have culverts or side ditches. During the rainy season many roads become impassable, as storm water results in flooding that erodes the road ways. Apart from this, most roads in the study area have few or no road signs to alert the motorist of the road conditions. Another important point to note is that aside from the uncomfortable travel, poor urban roads cause bottlenecks in traffic and contribute to traffic congestion in the study area. The congestion results not only in time lost, it also constitutes a disruption to supply chain and the general movement of people, goods and services in Osogbo. This paper observes that

sustainable road development is achieved in developed countries through road concession and pricing that enable government to generate revenues not only for construction but also for maintenance of road networks. This paper therefore, assess road transportation system in Osogbo by examining factors that contribute to road disrepair, evaluate road conditions, determine volume of traffics, and appraise road concession and pricing in the area. Primary data was used for this study. The data was derived from field work, which involved direct interview and administration of questionnaire to the motorists using purposeful sampling technique. Descriptive statistics such as tabulations and percentages were used in the presentation and analysis of the data. The study reveals that most of the roads in the study area were in the state of disrepair while some were even in a deplorable condition. Motorists in the area express wiliness to pay for road infrastructure in the area, which could serve as panacea for urban road sustainable development. The paper therefore suggested enabling policy environment for private investors to operate in the state in the provision, rehabilitation, and maintenance of road infrastructure in form of road concession and pricing as obtained in the developed worlds.

Keywords: Road, Concession, Pricing, Sustainable, Development and Urban



7. HARNESSING THE RURAL TOURISM POTENTIALS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF OKEOGUN REGION OF OYO STATE, NIGERIA.

Oyediran, Kayode Kunle¹ & Adebayo Ademola²

¹Department of Urban & Regional Planning, College of Environmental Study,
Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Benin-Kebbi, Nigeria

²Department of Urban & Regional Planning, Faculty of Environmental Study,
The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Nigeria.

Abstract

Despite the natural endowments of every region there is yet disparity in economic development among them. The argument of this paper is that tourism potentials of some regions if well harnessed are capable of bringing about sustainable development and attracting large income to those areas. Focusing on Oke-ogun region of Oyo State, some tourism potentials were identified through observation and consultation of secondary data. 400 respondents randomly selected from the region were interviewed using questionnaire to view the current level of utilization of these resources. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The result of the findings indicates that despite the large endowment of this region with tourism potentials, government's interest on developing these resources is very low. There is also low level of public investment on infrastructural facilities that can aid the growth of the identified resources. The paper, therefore suggested among other things that there should be broad tourism policy for the state, regional planning should be embraced and rural tourism development should be prioritized.

Keywords: Tourism, Regional Development, Sustainable Development, Rural Development, Policy.



8. MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA

Nnamani Desmond Okechukwu¹ & Iloh, Judithmary Ogochukwu²

¹Department of Public Administration and Local Government,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

²Centre for Strategic Research and Studies,
National Defence College, Abuja

Abstract

The Millennium Development Goals is an attempt to combat poverty through global partnership for development, and Nigeria experience poverty among its citizen at the topmost level. The scourge of poverty is felt because many citizens have no access to primary health care, water and food. The poverty situation has exacerbated to inequality incomes, assets, education, public resources and essential services, coupled with high level of insecurity. However, the agencies like National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) amongst others have been generated domestically to address the scourge but the current progress towards the attainment of poverty goals is approximately at a snail's pace. The paper examines the problems and prospects of poverty reduction and the effect of eradicating poverty in Nigeria within the framework of MDGs. The paper concludes that government at various levels must come up with genuine poverty reduction programme if the challenges of poverty must be tackled. The strategies for poverty reduction in Nigeria must be pro-poor, and such strategies must not eliminate discrimination against rural and agricultural development; investment in human capital (education and health); improve household consumption levels to reduce deprivation of basic needs by vulnerable members, particularly children, widow and aged; provide access to public infrastructure and facilitate job creation. The study recommends long-term strategic plans that will address unemployment, and strengthen the human and financial capacity of poverty alleviation institutions in Nigeria. The on-going economic reforms in Nigeria must be sustained to better the quality of life in Nigeria.

Keywords: Poverty; MDGs; Development, Programme; NAPEP, NEEDS.

9. MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: A MICROECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

Cornelius N. Kwanga

*Department of Economics
Yobe State University, Damaturu
Damarutu, Yobe State – Nigeria*

Abstract

The devastating effects of climate change on economies cannot be over emphasized. This often translates into increased government expenditure priority especially in the environment and health sectors whereas these resources could be used to develop other sectors of the economy. Governments, intergovernmental agencies and NGOs are leading the fight against climate change. The microeconomic units of the society comprising of individuals, household and firms especially in Africa are still to understand what is happening to the climate as well as devote sufficient attention to its mitigation. The reason associated to this is tied to poor awareness amongst these set of people. Considering that it is an accumulation of human activities that are the major causes of climate change, the microeconomic units therefore play an important part in causing it and could do same in mitigating its effects if well

guided. With this premise in mind, this paper seeks to highlight measures that could be employed by individuals, households and firms in mitigating climate change. Using a qualitative approach, the paper establishes that there is a gap in awareness creation that needs to be closed in order to get these individual units into the mainstream of fighting climate change. To achieve the objective, the paper highlights a series of conscious choices that individual economic units can employ so as to boost climate change mitigating efforts. The paper recommends public awareness creation through proper information flow, integration of climate change as an important aspect of the curriculum of schools at all levels of education in Africa, and public discussion amongst others.

Keywords: Climate Change, mitigation, adaptation and Individual economic units.



10. NIGERIA'S QUEST FOR NATIONHOOD AND THE CHALLENGE OF BOKO HARAM INSUGENCE

DR. Margaret Apine,
Department of Mathematics
University of Jos, Jos-Plateau State

Abstract

Fifty four years after independence, Nigeria is still far from making significant progress in Nation building. Whereas the government has put in place structures and institutions to promote national unity, identity based agitations continues. This article appraises some of the contending issues militating against nation building, such as Boko Haram insurgency. Of particularly interest to this researcher are those issues behind the sect's ideology which challenges education that is known to be a bellwether in the quest for nationhood. It attempts to answer the followings questions: Why is their ideology against education which is one aspect of nation building that cuts across ethno-religious divide in the country? Or are they just an agitating against marginalization? Is it an identity issue, where the sect identifies with international terrorist organization to further their interest? My argument is that the resurgence of violent challenges to the Nigerian post-colonial state project within the last four decades, especially the recent years following the return to democratic rule in the form of identity based conflicts is rooted in the generalized disenchantment with the failure of the state to provide for the livelihood of the citizenry. Indeed, agitations against marginalization was responsible for the formation of the Boko Harams sect, Northern leaders who fashioned it as a militant tool with which to wrestle power from Southern politicians, and for them to respect the political party arrangement or understanding within the People's Democratic Party (PDP) for a rotational Presidency. Unfortunately, the members of the sect latter identified themselves with terrorist groups in the Sahel and Maghreb regions, which are contiguous to some Middle East states in the grip of Islamism. This activity by the sect has created a major setback in the quest nationhood.

Keywords: Nigeria, Nationhood, Challenge, Boko Haram and Insugence



11. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

Ella, John Richard (MIIPRDS)

*Department of Public Administration,
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai*

Abstract

This paper examines the Nigerian question with reference to regional integration and globalization. It argues that there has been a steady short fall in regional integration in Nigeria in the age of globalization. The paper contends that, for a nation to achieve sustainable growth, indigenization should be shelved and replaced with the merit system, while principles of regional integration should be upheld in earnest. The administrative system of divide and rule inherited from the colonial master is in force, hence needs to be re-addressed. The age of globalization calls for universal integration. The objective of this study is to examine the problem of regional integration and globalization, the challenges and prospects. The study recommends that, indigenization policy should be replaced with the merit system while principles of regional integration are upheld in earnest. The methodology of study includes primary and secondary methods of data, while the theoretical framework of David Easton's system analysis is adopted. The system's theory sees policy as an output of political system, while output is conceived as a result of environmental variables acted upon by the political system.

Keywords: Regional integration, Globalization, Indigenization, Divide and Rule, Merit system



12. PLACE USING THE CONCEPT OF CRITICAL REGIONALISM FOR A SUSTAINABLE RECREATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT PARK DESIGN IN NIGERIA

Etudaiye, Engworo Abdulwahab

*Department of Estate Management, School of Environmental Studies
Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, Yobe State*

Abstract

This paper sought to establish the need for cultural identity in recreational and amusement park in this era of globalization and proliferation of generic approaches to tourism and recreational design, with a semblance of place, given its context; an architecture which relates in its base forms and materials both in the place (region) and to the international. The approach is at a way forward from modernism, but a culturally and environmentally sensitive architecture which strive to insulate the region against the universalizing forces of modern architecture. The attempt is set to restore the "sense of place" which seems to have been lost to the forces of globalization as a result of modernization that is sweeping across the nation through architectural expression which communicates the ideas that defines a building and its usage, through suitable vocabulary which includes building site and its planning, forms and size, shape, material, colour, texture and ornamentation. Through a careful study and appreciation of local or regional traditions, the paper is

conceptually divorced and synthesized from received philosophy in qualitative exploration, analysis, evaluation of related region's cultural and environmental sensitive indices, which help in establishing or creating a sense of place using critical regionalism to provide an urban architecture which while being true to its time, is more significantly also true to its place, by this means enhancing, and sustaining the unique character of one of the world's most beautiful regions.

Keywords: Critical Regionalism, Sense of Place, Topophilia, Recreation, and Amusement Park

13. SMART GROWTH FOR REVITALIZATION OF NIGERIAN CITIES

Mukhtari Mohammed Adamu

Department of Urban and Regional Planning

School of Environmental Studies

Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri Borno State Nigeria

Abstract

This paper titled “Smart growth for revitalization of Nigerian cities” examined growth in Nigerian cities with a view to providing measures for applying principles of smart growth for their revitalization. This was achieved through examination of growth in Nigerian cities by explaining the concept and principles of smart growth, describing the application of the smart growth principles and recommending measures for application. Data for the study were obtained from secondary source that includes; books, journal, conference and workshop papers. The major findings of the study in Nigerian cities is deteriorating infrastructure, poor schools, shortage of affordable quality housing, increased traffic congestion, declining air quality, loss of open spaces among other. These have number of negative cultural, economic, environment and social consequences. The paper recommended support for the existing communities, redevelopment of underutilized sites, Provision of more transportation choices, Development of livability measures and tools, promoting equitable and affordable housing, providing a vision for sustainable growth, enhancing integrated planning and investment, aligning, coordinating and leverage policies, Redefining housing affordability and making development process transparent to achieve revitalization.

Keywords: Smart Growth, Revitalization and Nigerian Cities.

14. IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL RE-INVESTIGATION

Shema'u Sabo-Adamu

Department of Economics

Taraba State University, Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria

Abstract

The paper evaluates the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows on economic growth in Nigeria (1970-2007). The policy implication in the existing literature is that countries that are able to attract FDI inflows will experience growth. This paper used secondary data sourced from the World Bank's Development indicators to test the hypothesis. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was employed to estimate the models using Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) to measure growth. After controlling for other factors known to influence growth, the findings of this research suggest that FDI inflows into the country have promoted growth.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Empirical Re-Investigation and Nigeria

15. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION AND VALUE SYSTEM IN THE PROMOTION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN AKOKO REGION, ONDO STATE

¹TPL. **Omosulu Samuel Bamikole** & ²Mr. **Famakinwa, L. A**

^{1&2}Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Owo, Ondo State, Nigeria;

Abstract

Solid waste management has remained a hydra-headed monster causing frightened explosion in the promotion of civilization across cities of the less developed countries. The methodological channels which the management of wastes have gone through revealed about five waves of innovations in waste management; and the developed world is currently going through the sixth phase of zero wastes cities, yet nothing substantial has been achieved in cities of the developing countries. Understanding solid waste and its management in developing countries require an adequate knowledge of the traditions and values attached to waste generation, evacuation and disposal by the indigent populations based on their uniqueness in the understanding of their immediate environment. An intermix of the traditions and values attached to solid waste should form the basis for the formulation of professional ethics and laws that would guide waste management in the developing countries and not mere importation of ethics and technologies which are alien to their traditional environment. It has been observed that the importation of advanced technology and foreign laws would continue to fail in the quest of governments to curb the menace of solid waste management in the developing countries. this study, therefore, is aimed to understanding key factors in traditional waste management amongst two selected chief cities in the four local government areas of Akoko region. The study further seeks an integrated approach as possible option to bringing efficiency and effectiveness to play in waste management in the region. This has become necessary in

order that local resources might be combined to jointly fight the identified gray areas in waste management and at the same time explore the various opportunities embedded in the joint partnership venture.

Keywords: Ethics, Value System, Environmental Management Plan, Integrated Approach and Waste Management.

16. ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR (OCB) AND LEARNING ORGANIZATION IN HOTELS IN SOUTH-SOUTH NIGERIA: PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY.

Obiora, Judipat Nkiru

*Department of Hospitality Management and Tourism,
University of Port Harcourt*

Abstract

This study takes into consideration a gap in the positive organizational behavioural studies by noting that the elements which lead to the learning organization has not been amply captured in literature. Similarly, organizational citizenship behavior, which is meant to fill this gap has suffered from dearth of empirical authentication. Consequently, this study investigates the impact of Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) on the Learning Organization (LO) in hotels situate in the South-South region of Nigeria and also to ascertain which dimension of OCB influence LO most. The cross sectional survey was conducted with a total sample size of 1450 workers. The questionnaire was used and distributed to the respondents in sections, which comprise the demographic background, dimensions of organizational citizenship behavior and measures of the learning organization. The reliability of the instruments were calculated and found to be within the acceptable Cronbach Alpha values of 0.7. The result of the analysis was computed using 1093 copies of completed and usable questionnaire. The Pearson Correlation statistics and multiple regression were used in the analysis of the obtained data. The result showed that only four dimensions of OCB which are altruism, sportsmanship, courtesy and conscientiousness accounted for any variation in the learning organization. The study finally recommends that for sustainable development of the hotel industry in the 21st century, management should stimulate behaviours that will promote these dimensions of OCB which will further enhance the learning organization as a modernizing workplace in the 21st century.

Keywords: Altruism, Civic Virtue, Conscientiousness, Sportsmanship, Courtesy and Learning Organization

17. EFFECT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON SMES PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INFORMAL SECTOR IN NIGERIA

Awe, Kayode Obafemi (PhD)

*Department of Industrial Relations & Public Administration,
Lagos State University, Lagos State-Nigeria*

Abstract

The study investigated the effect of transformational leadership style on the performance of SME's and sustainable development/competitiveness of the informal sector in Nigeria. Specifically it examined the relationship between the transformation leadership variables, individual consideration, intellectual stimulation, cognition and vision presentation on the worker's operational efficiency/productivity and enhanced competitiveness of the SMEs. A survey method was applied on 300 respondents randomly selected from the staff of four notable restaurants, Mr Biggs, Chicken Republic, Sweet Sensation and Tantalizer. Data collected through questionnaire were statistically analyzed the formulated hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that there was significant relationship between the transformational leadership and workers' productivity and organizational competitiveness including sustainable development of Nigerian informal sector. Therefore, the study recommended that management of SMEs blend other forms of leadership into transformational leadership giving high priority to human side of organization for sustainable development and competitiveness of the informal sector in Nigeria.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership, Sme's Performance, Sustainable Development, Informal Sector and Nigeria

18. POLITICAL CRISIS/ INSURGENCY IN NIGERIA: THE WAY FORWARD

Gabriel Akobagwu Noah

Federal Polytechnic Idah

Abstract

This research work had examined the meaning of political crises / insurgency, causes of political crises and insurgency in Nigeria, the effect of it on our society and economy and the necessary solutions for political uproar and insurgencies in Nigeria. From the research, the political crises / insurgency in Nigeria can be reduced to the minimum if our leaders and individual in the society will change in their value orientations as regards to the management of the country's states of affairs, by taking ownership of our sectional group, individual and National responsibilities. Our social system, security, cultural system, should appreciate and embrace changes in our core values which are inevitable. Individuals and leaders should become patriotic citizens of our father land. Leaders should pursue good name rather than selfish ambition and incredible fame. Finally improvement in our Technological development

cannot be over emphasized. Advanced Technology with proper implementation and skilful execution can go a long way in forestalling political atmosphere clouded with crises and insurgencies. To crown it all, people in authority should lead by example and in the fear of God – knowing that all our deeds shall be brought into judgment at the end of time.

Keywords: Political Crisis, Insurgency, Nigeria and the Way Forward.

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

Paul Oghenero Okumagba

Department of Sociology

Delta State University, Abraka – Nigeria.

Abstract

The discovery of oil in large quantities in the Niger Delta in 1956 would have led to sustainable development of the region. The Nigerian State is one of the world's largest producer of oil roughly about two million barrels of oil per day. This accounts for a major source of National income of the Nigerian State. This makes the region strategic to national development. However, there are serious consequences of environmental degradation resulting from the extractive activities of the multinational corporations. The manner in which the extractions were carried out coupled with the attitude towards the environment has been a major concern to the region and the Nigerian State. The perceived marginalization, deprivation and insensitivity on the part of the Nigerian State, coupled with the large scale environment degradation and failure on the part of the ameliorating the socioeconomic conditions of the region has led to crisis in the region. This orchestrated crisis which was perceived as a means of seeking the attention of Nigerian State did not yield the required result. This did not only affect the security of lives and properties in the region but also affected the national income of the Nigerian State. The situation led the late President Musa Yar'Adua to launch the Amnesty programme of the Federal Government. The paper also demonstrates the extent to which the Amnesty programme has helped in bringing peace to the conflict ridden region.

Keywords: Crisis to Peace, Amnesty Programme and Niger Delta

20. FORENSIC AS A TOOL FOR OVERCOMING CERTAIN CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING NATION LIKE NIGERIA

¹Edeaghe Ehikhamenor, BDS, PhD & ²Stephen Uzoekwe BSc, MSc PhD

Abstract

The word forensic comes from the Latin *forensis*, meaning "of or before the forum". There are several definitions of forensic. One of the most celebrated is that Forensic science is the scientific method of gathering and examining information about the past with regards to criminal or civil law. Forensic services are key to an effective and fair criminal justice system because they provide objective and timely information for multiple phases at different stages of the criminal justice process and the ultimate objective of forensic science is to contribute to finding the truth, more precisely to provide the criminal justice system with answers, using objective evidence, and by questions aimed at determining the guilt or innocence of an offender. For Forensic to be really functional in Nigeria, an appropriate academic curriculum will need to be developed in our tertiary institutions for staff and intending students to acquire skills. The role of forensic in overcoming some of our challenges can be outlined as; extraordinary employment opportunities with revenue generation. Improvement in investigation of criminal activities in Nigeria, such as murder, rape, kidnapping and robbery so as to convict the actual criminal and free the innocent, assist in diagnosis of patients in the mental hospitals with regard to establishing the identity of the substance abuse by the patients. Greater research Opportunities for Academicians and security agents in Nigeria, complementary role to Police, SSS and other security agents based on strong affiliation, assist parents to resolve dispute on paternity of baby, data based bank for research, assist to know ancestral root of individuals, help establish identity of mass casualties and unknown victims dead or alive, higher academic entries for our students at diploma, first degree, post-graduate and even postdoctoral program, best approach is via private-partnership-project (PPP) to attract seasoned forensic experts from developed countries to initiate an MOU with intent to have a sustainable faculty of forensic Sciences that covers all types of related disciplines in Nigeria tertiary institution. By adopting this model development challenges especially in area of criminal justice will be resolved in Nigeria.

Keywords: Forensic, Challenges, Nation and Nigeria

21. THE PEASANTRY, MINORITY RIGHTS AND STATE POWER IN NIGERIA

Matthew D. Ogali (PhD)

*Department of Political & Administrative Studies,
University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt*

Abstract

The expansion and development of capitalism involves the massive acquisition of land for mechanised capitalist agricultural production usually in the rural areas at the expense of the peasantry who are the traditional custodians of rural lands. Peasants are therefore under constant pressure from all levels of government and the private sector, to lose their grip on the rural lands and despite their heroic resilience appear to be losing ground in this battle for survival. The peasant who produces the agricultural surplus that has sustained Nigeria right from the colonial

period has been marginalised but nonetheless remains a major factor in the Nigerian question. This paper examines the position of the peasantry as stakeholders in the Nigerian state with reference to the national question. It argues that just as the creation of states and progress or gains from the resource control struggle have failed to impact positively on the peasantry there is huge doubt if the national question would address or redress the predicament of the peasantry in the context of the development of capitalism. The objective of the paper is to critically reappraise the debate on the national question with respect to minority rights and peasant production in Nigeria. This study is based on the hypothesis that when minority rights are suppressed the greatest victim is the peasantry and that there is an inverse relationship between the recognition and protection of minority rights and the advancement of peasant production in a capitalist economy. The theory of the post-colonial state as espoused by scholars like Hamza Alavi and John Saul has been chosen to provide the theoretical framework for the study. This paper is significant for refocusing intellectual attention on the peasantry as a factor in the national question. The general conclusion is that as long as government policy fails to address the issue of peasant production so long will Nigeria's economic crisis persist. It is therefore recommended that the peasant issue be properly addressed as part of the national question.

Keywords: Peasantry, Minority Rights, National Question, State Power, Capitalist Economy and Rural land

22. ANALYSIS OF LAND USE AND ROAD TRANSPORTATION IN ZARIA, NORTHERN NIGERIA

Deborah Ayodele Yakubu

*Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
Osun State University, Oshogbo*

Abstract

This paper examines and analyses land use and road transportation conflict in Zaria, Kaduna State. Nigeria is with the aim of resolving the conflicts for easy flow to traffic, goods and services. Road transport and land use conflicts are regular phenomenon in rapid urbanizing centers. The implication of this is that, the conflicts erodes or negatively affect the flow of traffic, goods and services. Consequently, the economy is negatively affected as travel time is elongated more than necessary. This affects the welfare of commuters and workers generally. Data for this work were sourced primarily from traffic survey and direct field measurement. In order to determine the composition of traffic flow in the study area, manual traffic counts were carried out on seven (selected) busy routes within the town. The data collected were analysed descriptively by using tables while maps were used to show the distribution of the terminals, and the routes plied by vehicles within Zaria urban area. The study found that, as against the land use distribution in the Zaria Master Plan, most of the open spaces along the roads set back especially the major roads have been converted to corner shops, vehicle services areas and agricultural purposes while available spaces on the road setback have been converted to on-street parking by the vehicles. Although boosting the economics of the area, it makes the flow of traffic difficult and the future expansion of roads. Improvement of the existing transport network which will eliminate bottlenecks, efficient use and effective management of urban transport facilities and effective legislation and enforcement of traffic management measures are therefore recommended.

Keywords: Land use, Road Transportation, Northern Nigeria and Zaria



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23. EXTERNAL RESERVE AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Nwaiwu, Johnson Nkem PhD & ²Gladys A. Nwokoye

^{1&2}Faculty of Management Sciences
University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Department of Banking and Finance
University of Benin, Nigeria

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of external reserves on foreign direct investments (FDI) in Nigeria. To achieve this objective, it was hypothesized that external reserve has no significant impact on foreign direct investment in Nigeria, and this was followed by a critical review of extant literature. Time series data, which covers a period of 30 years (1980-2010), were obtained for this study. These were generated from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin and Statistical Reports of the National Bureau of Statistics, for various years. The Granger causality test was used to test the direction and degree between external reserve and foreign direct investment using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. Ordinary least squares technique and co-integration techniques were used to analyze the data collected. The findings in this study confirmed that external reserve has a positive significant impact on FDI in Nigeria. Based on the above, it was recommended that the Federal Government of Nigeria should increase the country's stock of external reserve to enhance the growth of FDI, which contributes significantly to economic growth.

Keywords: External reserve, FDI, stock of Gold, foreign currencies and Special drawing right.

24. GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIAN: AN IMPACT ANALYSIS

¹Ezeanyeji Clement I. PhD & ²Ugochukwu F. Ejefobih

^{1&2}Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Science
Anambra State University, Igbariam Campus
Anambra State, Nigeria.

Abstract

It has been found in the in recent years that the Nigerian economy has developed economically due to globalization. Globalization being a process of interconnections between countries of the world has turned out to have a positive effect on the Nigerian economy, most especially in the telecommunications and industrial sectors. An evaluation and analysis of the result, of this research covering the period of 1990-2012 shows that only Foreign Direct Investment proved to have a positive impact on the Nigerian economy through globalization and hence it should be given lots of concern. Other variables used alongside Foreign Direct Investment in judging the impact of globalization on economic growth are Real Interest rate, Openness and Real Exchange Rate. Also necessary recommendations is the form of extending adequate incentives to the productive sectors of the Nigerian economy and giving special attention to the manufacturing sector in order to accelerate the rate of economic growth were made at the concluding part of this work to help boost the economic growth and development of Nigeria based on the indices used if properly applied and implemented.

Keywords: Globalization, Real Exchange Rate, Foreign Direct Investment, Real Interest Rate and Economic Growth.

25. THE IMPERATIVE OF CREATING A SENSE OF TERRORISM AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS ON INTERNAL SECURITY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Rowland E. K. Worlu PhD

*Department of Business Management,
School of Business, College of Development Studies,
Covenant University, PMB 1023, Ota, Ogun State-Nigeria*

Abstract

Internal security and youth development are critical determinants of survival of every nation. The performance of every government is intricately linked to and judged on these elements. Unfortunately, terrorism (which is the systematic use of terror as a means of coercion) has crept into Nigerian body polity. This paper analyzes the theoretical framework and model related to internal security and youth development from the economic perspectives, and further argues that terrorism has multi-faceted effects, the greatest of which is economic, on Nigeria's internal security and youth development agenda. Consequently, the paper proposes a conflict resolution model to mitigate the multivariate impact of the phenomenon. The paper is divided into three parts: The introductory part provides brief overview of the inroad of terrorism in Nigeria. The second part appraises the architecture of Nigeria's internal security as related to the performance of democratic governance in Nigeria. In the end, the paper presents a diagnosis of youth development agenda of the civilian administration since 1999, and uses it as a platform for interrogating the devastating effect of terrorism on our internal security and future economic well-being as a nation.

Keywords: Terrorism, Internal Security, Youth Development, Democracy and Economy.



26. SUSTAINING ENTREPRENEURIAL CREATIVITY AND INNOVATIONS IN NIGERIA

Nathaniel C. Ozigbo PhD

*Department of Business Administration
University of Abuja, Abuja-Nigeria*

Abstract

The issue of sustaining entrepreneurial creativity and innovations has been a growing concern in Nigeria. The huge amount of money the government invested on this platform over the years, have not yielded any meaningful results. Poverty today is a characteristic of Nigerian households or individuals. Nigeria as a nation has her own peculiar developmental challenges resulting from maladministration, corruption, infrastructural decay, insecurity of lives and properties, unstable macroeconomic regime and unpredictable fiscal policies. Nevertheless, entrepreneurial activities have been seen as a hub for generating income and reducing poverty. The development of this sector has been profoundly characterized by constant tension and feuds. This study is intended to provide opportunities for cross-pollination of information and knowledge dissemination among stakeholders. As Nigerians seeks to develop a culture of entrepreneurship, there is a need to build on pre-existing values and behaviours rather than try to emulate foreign habits and beliefs regardless of what the local norms are. The study utilized the questionnaire developed by Chu and Katsioloudes (2001) and SPSS statistical tool was adopted to process the data. The reliability of the instrument was satisfactory since the Cronbach's alpha was relatively high for the variables used. A high mean score on the variables

showed greater importance. From the study, we found that there exist a positive relations and a general perception among entrepreneurs that access to capital was a major inhibitor to entrepreneurial growth and sustainability. Based on the study findings, we recommended that the government among others should improve the infrastructure and provide sufficient incentives for the establishment of sustainable entrepreneurial ventures.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial, Creativity, Innovation, Nigeria and Economic growth.



27. THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY RATE ON PRICE STABILITY IN NIGERIA

¹Hauwa Aliyu & ²John Nma Aliu

Department of Banking and Finance
Kaduna Polytechnic Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract

The fundamental objective of monetary policy in most developing nations is to achieve price stability and economic growth. Monetary policy rate is one of the instruments used in maintaining price stability and consequently economic growth. The monetary policy rate has an inverse relation with money supply, and that any imbalance in the money supply brings about distortion in the general price level. A shortage of money supply will retard growth (deflation) while excess of it lead to inflation. The study therefore, examines the effectiveness of monetary policy rate on price stability in Nigeria, through a secondary data sourced in various CBN publication and National Bureau of Statistic (NBS). A regression analysis was run to achieve this objective. It is found that a change in the monetary policy rate does but not always exact the inverse relationship with money supply. This is accounted for the monetary surfeit in the economy coming from the exogenous sector. It is recommended that efforts should be made to develop the financial sector, with high financial inclusion rate to make monetary policy rate more effective to control quantity of money in circulation, and maintain price stability and economic growth.

Keywords: Monetary policy rate, money supply, Interbank rate, lending rates, price stability.



28. EMBEDDING ENTREPRENEURSHIP INTO EDUCATION CURRICULUM: STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

¹Chinonye Love Moses PhD, ²Maxwell Ayodele Olokundun

^{1&2}Department of Business Management
College of Development Studies
Covenant University, Ota- Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is the identification of business opportunities in one's immediate environment and bringing together the resources necessary for its execution, bearing the risks involved and receiving the profits or the benefits accrued to it. The significant role of entrepreneurship in enhancing human lives in terms of poverty

alleviation, employment generation, wealth creation and economic vitality has given it worldwide recognition. Entrepreneurial education is distinctive as it focuses on identification and realization of opportunity in one's immediate environment. This study is aimed to examine the strategies involved in embedding entrepreneurship to education curriculum and the implementation challenges. The study proposed different approaches and strategies in embedding entrepreneurship into the education curriculum and effective delivering of entrepreneurship as a course in Nigerian institutions. To ensure that the challenges associated with this is tackled, among others this paper recommended that there is need to support entrepreneurship educators with methodological assistance and best strategies for teaching entrepreneurship education to students.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship Education, Education Curriculum, Strategies and Implementation Challenges

29. AUDITOR'S PERCEPTION OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES IN CORPORATE REPORTING

¹Cletus O. Akenbor (PhD), ²Teresa E. Onuoha PhD

Department of Accounting and Finance

¹Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State-Nigeria

²University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State-Nigeria

Abstract

This study is an empirical investigation of the auditor's perception of managerial accounting estimates in Nigeria with a view to determine whether managerial accounting estimate leads to material misstatement in corporate reporting on one hand and whether a significant difference exists between the accounting estimates developed from the review of management estimation process and those developed by the auditor's independent expectations. To achieve this purpose research questions were raised, hypotheses were formulated and a review of extant literature was made. The population of the study consisted of twenty-three (23) audit firms in Rivers and Bayelsa States of Nigeria. A questionnaire was administered on principal partners of the selected audit firms to generate the necessary data for the study. The stated hypotheses in this study were statistically tested with Somers'd correlation coefficient and t-test. It was gathered that managerial accounting estimate significantly leads to material misstatement in corporate reporting and also a significant difference exists between the accounting estimates developed from the review of management estimation process and those developed by the auditors' independent expectations. Based on the above, it was recommended that (i) management should outsource the development of managerial accounting estimates to independent cost estimators and other professionals; (ii) auditors should develop independent estimates in assessing the risk of material misstatements in corporate reporting rather than relying on the review of management estimation process.

Keywords: Managerial accounting estimates, Auditors, Corporate reporting, Material misstatement.

30. TRIPLE BOTTOM-LINE ACCOUNTING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

¹Cletus O. Akenbor PhD, ²Uwaoma Ironkwe PhD

^{1&2}Department of Accounting and Finance, Department of Accounting

^{1&2}Federal University Otuoke, University of Port Harcourt

^{1&2}Bayelsa State, Nigeria, Rivers State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of triple bottom-line (TBL) accounting on sustainable development (SD) in Nigeria. To achieve this purpose, it was hypothesized that TBL has no significant impact on SD. The population of the study consisted of seven (7) petroleum marketing companies quoted on the Nigerian Stock Exchange Fact book of 2011. The data for the study were collected from both primary and secondary sources, and they were analysed using the linear regression model. The findings generated from this study revealed that TBL accounting has a positive significant impact on sustainable development in Nigeria. This implies that increase in the adoption of TBL accounting leads to increase in sustainable development. Based on the results of this study, it was recommended that TBL accounting should as a matter of necessity be adopted by the companies if sustainable development must strive, and the government should institute regulatory measures to enforce its adoption.

Keywords: Triple bottom-line accounting, sustainable development, Petroleum and Marketing companies.

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

Adamu Saidu

Department of Accountancy

ModibboAdama University of Technology, Yola

Adamawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

In recent times, states and local government councils in Nigeria has over depended on the statutory allocation from the federation account, such that other sources of their internally generated revenue are neglected. This necessitated the reason why scholars need to re-direct research attention to explore the issues and challenges facing revenue generation at the local government level. This study aimed at examining the issues and challenges of revenue generation at the local government level in Taraba State. The methodology used in this study included both survey and non-survey design. Primary data was obtained through field survey; where questionnaire were designed and administered, whereas secondary data was obtained through content analysis. Finding were made that local government councils are over depending on the externally generated revenue (i.e: statutory allocation from the federation account). And that there are also challenges like tax evasion, poor assessment of revenue sources, poor record keeping and poor accountability facing revenue generation of local government councils. Recommendations were made that a data-base need to be established

for tax payers/revenue sources at the local government level; in order to keep records of their transaction up to date and revenue collectors should also keep records of all collections made; as this will ensure transparency and accountability in revenue generation at the local government level in Nigeria.

Keywords: Revenue generation, Local governments, Challenges, Evasion and Poor assessment.

32. THE UTILIZATION OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING SERVICES IN FRAUD INVESTIGATION IN NIGERIA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS PRACTICABILITY

¹Prof. Aliyu Suleiman Kantudu, ²Adamu Saidu

^{1&2}Department of Accounting, Department of Accountancy

^{1&2}Bayero University, ModibboAdama University of Technology

^{1&2}Kano- Nigeria, Yola, Adamawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

Forensic Accounting refers to act of utilizing the analytical, investigative and auditing skills acquired by an accountant in course of professional training and experience in evidence gathering and adjudication for legal matters (in court). Such forensic services are suitable for use in fraud investigation, especially by the anti-graft agencies (EFCC and ICPC) in Nigeria. This study analyzed the practicability of the utilization of forensic services in fraud investigation in Nigeria. The methodology used for data collection was survey design and content analysis. Data was generated from both primary and secondary sources; primary data was generated among respondents drawn from accountants in public and private sector; and those engaged in private practice. The data was generated through design and administration of questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The technique used for analyses and interpretation of the data was chi-square test, which was applied in testing the hypothesis formulated in section one. Findings were made that accountant are trained; especially analytical, investigative and auditing skills, which are relevant especially in fraud investigation by the anti-graft agencies in Nigeria. Therefore, recommendations are made on the basis of findings that existing framework and statute aimed at fighting corruption and other forms of frauds in Nigeria be reviewed to accommodate the utilization of forensic and investigative techniques in fraud investigation.

Keywords: Forensic accounting, Investigation, Fraud, Analytical and auditing skill.



33. THE DYNAMICS OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE ADOPTION IN THE NIGERIAN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY

Nathaniel C. Ozigbo Ph.D¹, Omoluabi Ehis Taiwo²

^{1&2}Department of Business Administration
College of Business And Social Sciences

¹University of Abuja Abuja, Nigeria.

²Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara State
Nigeria.

Abstract

With the increasing development in knowledge management, many organizations have benefited by adopting modern orientations and innovation styles in knowledge management and its applications. As the Nigerian hospitality industry is rapidly changing due to acceleration in information technology, and as managers make proactive changes which focuses on customer preferences, quality and technological interfaces in order to stay competitive in such a dynamic environment. These days, travelers are choosing to patronize hotels that offer the best value proposition under existing budgetary constraints. In spite of budgetary constraints, organizations that do not innovate effectively may be destroyed by those who do. Hence, the hospitality industry cannot truly thrive if it does not invest in innovation. This study therefore focuses on the dynamics of the various factors of knowledge management practices, for sustainable adoption in the Nigerian hospitality industry. An exploratory field study utilizing an inductive methodology involving a multiple case study approach was undertaken by conducting interviews with top management cadre of the selected hospitality industry in Abuja, Nigeria. The study offers a comprehensive analysis of future knowledge management research and provides managerial implications for organizations to better realize the worth of knowledge management and the possible impediments involved in the processes of adopting and implementing knowledge management. The study recommended that among other things, that the management of the hospitality industries should tastefully furnish rooms with quality furniture and fixtures and develop the visual appearance of the hotel.

Keywords: Knowledge, Management, Competitive advantage and hospitality industry

34. CHALLENGES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Nwaeze Chinweoke, ²Egwu Charles Chukwudinma & ³Ugoeke Kalu.

Department of Banking and Finance,
Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper aims at examining the constraints and challenges facing Industrial Development in Nigeria. The Nigerian economy for several years now has been heavily driven by government spending with little private sector entrepreneurship initiative, resulting to over dependence on government for labor employment. The micro, small and medium scale enterprises which are supposed to be the bedrock of any growing economy are non-existing and where they exist, they are faced with a long list of challenges which hamper their development resulting to poor growth in the economy and unemployment with its attending consequences of poor income, poverty, youth

restiveness and insecurity. This paper reveals that industrial development in Nigeria is being hampered by challenges such as inadequate finance, managerial problems, insecurity, epileptic power supply, marketing problems, infrastructural problems etc. To ensure the success of industrial development in Nigeria, this paper recommends amongst others that government should show enough commitment in the area of providing an enabling environment on which industrial activities can thrive by providing good security networks, basic infrastructural facilities as well as power.

Keywords: industrial Development, Growth, Government.



35. THE IMPACT OF MONETARY POLICY RATE ON PRICE STABILITY IN NIGERIA

¹Hauwa Aliyu, & ²John Nma Aliu

Department of Banking and Finance

Kaduna Polytechnic Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract

The fundamental objective of monetary policy in most developing nations is to achieve price stability and economic growth. Monetary policy rate is one of the instruments used in maintaining price stability and consequently economic growth. The monetary policy rate has an inverse relation with money supply, and that any imbalance in the money supply brings about distortion in the general price level. A shortage of money supply will retard growth (deflation) while excess of it lead to inflation. The study therefore, examines the effectiveness of monetary policy rate on price stability in Nigeria, through a secondary data sourced in various CBN publication and National Bureau of Statistic (NBS). A regression analysis was run to achieve this objective. It is found that a change in the monetary policy rate does but not always exact the inverse relationship with money supply. This is accounted for the monetary surfeit in the economy coming from the exogenous sector. It is recommended that efforts should be made to develop the financial sector, with high financial inclusion rate to make monetary policy rate more effective to control quantity of money in circulation, and maintain price stability and economic growth.

Keywords: Monetary Policy Rate, Money Supply, Price stability and Nigeria



36. THE EFFECT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM HOSPITALITY ENTERPRISES IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

¹Akinola, S. O., ²Elegwa, M. & ³Orwa, G.

^{1,2&3}Department of Entrepreneurship and Procurement,
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya

Abstract

Small and medium enterprises have played and continued to play significant role in economic growth and development, sustaining global economic recovery, generating employment and reducing poverty in many economies. However, most of the small and medium hospitality enterprises in Nigeria are faced with numerous

challenges of which lack of entrepreneurial skills is one. On this basis the study examines the effect of entrepreneurial skills on the growth of small and medium fast food restaurants in Lagos State. Data was collected through the administration of questionnaire to SME's in the Fast Food Restaurants. A quantitative approach was used. The result showed that there is a link between entrepreneurial skills and the growth of small and medium enterprises. The study concludes that entrepreneurial skills are critical to the growth of small and medium enterprise.

Keywords: Small and medium enterprises, Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial skills, Fast food restaurants and Growth.



38. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND CHALLENGES OF DEBT MANAGEMENT (CASE OF GUARANTY TRUST BANK PLC)

¹Kabuoh Margret PhD ^{&2}Tonade, Abiola M. A. PhD

^{1&2}Department of Business Administration & Marketing
Babcock University, Ogun State

Abstract

A borrower's savings capacity and collateral is associated with the amount of loan to be granted by a financial institution. Most often, when a debt is created, it becomes difficult to recover due to poor management by the lender as well as loan diversion by the borrower consequent to inability to pay back. Hence, this study investigated the challenges of debt management in financial institutions, a study of guaranty trust bank plc, (GTB) Lagos state. The study was meant to capture factors that caused unsecured loans in financial institutions. Questionnaires were administered to elicit data from the respondents and test the consistency and reliability of the research instrument. Yamane formula was used to derive sixty (60) respondents from the 70 credit officers and bank managers from various branches of the bank through stratified random sampling technique. The data was subjected to regression analysis using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). This study found out that there is a significant relationship between inadequate collateral provisions by borrowers and bad debt. From the correlation table, it shows that the correlation is significant at 5% level of significance. A multiple regression analysis was carried out to access the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The result reveals that $R^2 = 0.740$ (74.0%) for inadequate collateral provisions by borrowers and bad debt. $R^2 = .778$ (78%) for fund diversion by borrowers. Poor credit appraisal was found out to be the major cause of bad debt. based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that financial institutions management should organize regular training programs for credit staff in areas like credit management, risk management and financial analysis so as to improve on the quality of credit appraisals, enable credit officers appreciate the need to comply with credit policy and further enhance monitoring credit.

Keywords: Financial Institutions, Debt management, Challenges, Borrowers and Loan Collateral.



39. INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT AS A CORRECTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF OGUN STATE

¹Kabuoh Margret PhD, ²Tonade, Abiola M.A. ³Semako Margaret

^{1,2&3}Department of Business Administration & Marketing
Babcock University, Ogun State

Abstract

One of the challenges of Economics development in Nigeria is industrial dispute. This has both costs and benefits to the government, labor and management otherwise known as the three social partners. The courses of this trade dispute have generally been established as the inability of the concerned parties to settle their differences which consequently impact negatively on goal achievement. Hence, the study investigated the impact of industrial conflict on Economic development in Nigeria. Both primary and secondary data were elicited, secondary data from Journals, text, internets etc. Questionnaires were administered to 100 each of students and trade unionists drawn from a total population of 350 as was generated from yamane formula. 171 respondents carefully completed and returned their questionnaires on which our analysis was based after subjection to regression analysis of the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).Results indicated strong correction between industrial conflict and economic development at 5% level of significance carrying out a multiple regression analysis. $R^2 = 0.209$, $\beta = 0.357$, $P_v = 0.094$ for leadership style, hence $P > 0.05$ level of significance. For Dispute $R^2 = 0.209$, $\beta = 0.355$, $P_v = 0.078$, hence $P_v > 0.05$ level of significance. H1 In both is accepted. This shows all independent variable indications (leadership dispute strike) have significant effect on dependent variable indicators (Educational sector, Oil sector and Transport sector).Based on the above observations, we recommend channeling labor-relations mechanism to facilitate continuous interface so that differences are narrowed creating room for peace and productive time instead of argument and dispute. The government and labor unions must make provisions for negotiations and conflict resolution to avoid conflicts and strike actions. Each party must seek to respect and abide by the dictate of any accord reached otherwise the process of arbitration must be allowed to take due course according to the government Laws and Policies.

Keywords: Industrial conflict, Correlate, Economic development, Resolution and Labour union.

40. RELEVANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES IN THE GROWTH OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY OF MANUFACTURING SMES.

Ogbuanu, B. K.¹ Kabuoh, M. N.² & Okwu, A. T.³

¹Department of Economics, Banking & Finance

²Department of Business Administration & Marketing

Babcock University, Ogun State

Abstract

SMEs are perceived to play vital role in the growth and development processes of many developed, emerging and developing economies the world over. Therefore, there is the need to examine the contributions to establish relevance of the SMEs in economic growth in Nigeria, contribute to existing specific sector studies and

disseminate findings to enhance SMEs-led economic policies and programmes. The study employed a time series research design to investigate the relevance of the manufacturing SMEs in growth of the Nigerian economy. The study employed descriptive and empirical methods of analysis on data from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Thus, the SMEs analysed were those whose contributions to economic growth were published in the data sources. In addition to discussions of data values over time, graphs were used to further enhance the descriptive analysis. Empirical analysis was anchored on multiple regression models that expressed gross domestic product (GDP) in terms of contributions of manufacturing SMEs. Questions on the relevance of SMEs in economic growth were addressed from working hypotheses of no significant relevance. Results showed that the manufacturing SMEs made positive contributions to employment, gross domestic product and exports; but only the contribution to GDP was significant at the 0.05 level of significant as evidenced by p-value of 0.0167 associated with the t-statistic of the coefficient of share in GDP. However, the contributions jointly showed significant relevance in economic growth as evidenced by p-value of 0.001347 associated with the F-statistic. Model of the relationship between economic growth and the contributions of manufacturing SMEs reported a good fit with high explanatory power of 87.9% as indicated by R-Squared of 0.879486. This study concluded SMEs are sine qua non for sustainable economic growth to be a reality in Nigeria. Consequently, the study recommended, amongst others, that the SMEs should be more export-oriented drive international markets penetration and global competitiveness. Nigeria should drive sustainable economic growth and development and favourable balances of trade and payments as well as international liquidity through appropriate SMEs-oriented policies and programmes.

Keywords: Small and Medium Enterprises, Relevance, Economic Growth, Manufacturing and Analysis.

41. A META-ANALYSIS OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR OF DEVELOPING AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Patience Erigbe PhD

Abstract

In relation to countries, development is pervasive and its impact on one sphere of the economy is spiral. To the extent that national development is hinged on infrastructural development, this paper presents a meta-analysis of infrastructural development in the telecommunications sector of developing African countries. The objective is to determine the relative value placed on infrastructural development in the telecommunications sector by government as well as ascertain the degree of focus on infrastructural development in the sector among researchers. The methodology adopted is a mix of content analysis and meta-analysis of 15 articles published between 2008 and 2013 on the subject of infrastructure in the telecommunications sector. Using the Boolean search criteria of 'and,' 'or' and 'either' for key words in the paper title, and Google as the search engine, a total of 53 journal articles were retrieved but 36 of them were excluded for either not incorporating infrastructural development in the telecommunications sector or treating the subject outside developing African countries. Only 15 articles incorporated the key words and limited research presentation within the geographical region of developing African countries. Consensus of findings from the studies reveals that infrastructural development is yet to match the rising demand for telecommunications services in developing African nations. Similarly, inadequacy of capital was observed to be largely responsible for the slow pace of infrastructural development on the continent in comparison to same sector in Europe. In conclusion, less attention appears to have been given by researchers to infrastructure development in the telecommunications sector in Africa while most African governments tend to have

yielded investment grounds to private investors in the sector. A major recommendation inferred from 67 per cent of the articles is the proposition that governments create an investor-friendly business environment with attempts to induce public agency partnership, involving private participants for increased investment in the telecommunications infrastructural development.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Infrastructural development, Telecommunications and Development.



42. CORPORATE TAX SHELTERING AND STOCK MARKET VALUE IN EMERGING MARKETS

¹Irekponor Abraham & ²George T. Peters

¹Department of Accounting

Rivers State College of Arts and Science, Port Harcourt-Nigeria

²Department of Accountancy

Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt-Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examines the extent to which corporate tax sheltering influences stock market value of quoted manufacturing firms in emerging markets. To achieve this objective, a review of related literature was made with a test of hypothesis. While the dependent variable (SMV) in this study was measured by the market value of the firm, the independent variable (CTS) was measured by the book-tax gap, and these data which covered a period of fifteen years (i.e 1997-2011), were generated from the Nigeria Stock Exchange Factbook of 2011. The data generated in this study were statistically tested with the regression analysis, which was computed with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17. The findings from this study revealed that in emerging market as Nigeria, corporate tax sheltering has a negative impact on stock market value of quoted manufacturing firms. This was however due to the fact that the costs associated with corporate tax sheltering outweigh the net increase of value to shareholders. It was therefore recommended that for corporate tax sheltering to achieve its intended objective in emerging markets as Nigeria, its administrative costs, agency cost, and other related costs must be brought to the barest minimum.

Keywords: Corporate tax sheltering, Stock market value, Emerging market and Shareholders.



43. AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE DETERMINANTS OF BANK EXECUTIVES' COMPENSATION IN NIGERIA

Andrew Ehiabhi Tafameh PhD
Department of Business Administration
University of Benin, Benin-City.

Abstract

In this study we investigated the determinants of executive compensation in some selected quoted banks in Nigeria. The study used eight (8) banks which were drawn from the quoted banks in Nigeria that disclosed executive compensation from 2005 to 2010 in their annual financial report. In identifying the determinants of banks executive compensation in Nigeria using our sampled banks, we conducted pooled OLS and panel data fixed and random effect regression analysis. In all, our results based on the Hausman test shows that the panel regression model best explains bank executive compensation in the selected quoted banks in Nigeria and that bank size (total asset) and profitability are two key factors that determine positively, the compensation of banks executives in Nigeria. This study recommends that further studies be conducted in this area using SEC filing to increase the data on executive compensation.

Keywords: Executive Compensation, Profitability, Institutional investors and Bank Size.



44. THE IMPACT OF MICRO-FINANCING ON WOMEN IN POULTRY FARMING IN KADUNA METROPOLIS

Hauwa Aliyu & John Nma Aliu
Department of Banking & Finance
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Abstract

Women are known to be prominent undertaking several forms of small scale business activities. However, businesses owned by women mostly remain small due to insufficiency of fund despite the opportunity available for them to raise finance. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of micro financing on the growth of enterprises owned by women with particular reference to women in poultry farming. Data was generated by administering thirty five (35) questionnaires and the result obtained indicates that women in this type of business are not taking full advantage of microfinance institutions existing in their environment, thereby limiting the growth of their business. It is therefore, recommended that women should be encouraged to source for external financing to promote and expand their businesses as it is a very lucrative venture.

Keywords: Micro financing, Women, Entrepreneurship, Employment, Wealth creation and Economic growth.



45. ENHANCING QUALITY SERVICE OF THE NIGERIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION SUBSECTOR IN THE 21ST CENTURY

¹Nsobiari Festus Awara PhD, ²Joseph Amaechi Anyadighibe &
³Emmanuel Esuabana Ikpeme

Department of Marketing
University of Calabar

Abstract

It has been observed by scholars all over the world that education is the key that unlocks the forces of economic development. The quality, efficiency and structure of nations and industries are determined by the quality of the people in them. Education emphasizes the need to develop a skilled and flexible workforce in order to compete in the twenty first century. The paper investigates some of the factors militating against quality service delivery in the Nigerian secondary education subsector. The study adopted desk research which made use of relevant literature to draw generalization. Findings revealed that the Nigeria educational sector, a key driver of sustainable national development has been grossly neglected, abandoned and ill-funded by successive administrations amidst increasing economic growth, without commensurate investments and development. Also, this sector has been allowed to rot, and relegated to the background in our national planning and implementation, and service quality in the sector is quite dissatisfactory. The paper recommended the implementation of measures such as: the employment of adequate and competent teachers to ensure a balanced teacher-student ratio, the adoption of modern and improved teaching methods and aids, as well as increased investment in the development of infrastructure to enhance an efficacious and vibrant secondary educational system that will energize and propel Nigeria's sustainable national development in the 21st century.

Keywords: Quality Service, Secondary School, Education and Nigerian

46. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARKETING MIX AND CUSTOMER DECISION-MAKING OVER CHOICE OF CLOTHING APPAREL

Moses O. Ode

Abstract

In the world economy today, textile manufacturing and marketing is playing a very critical role in the revenue output of countries. The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationship between the 4ps, namely product, place, price and promotion and the effects on customer decision in the purchase of fabrics in Kano Nigeria. The textile and apparel business are the subject of investigation to draw attention to major marketing mix variables that producers and marketers should pay attention to. A total of 100 respondents were selected using a convenient sampling method in KantinKwari market Kano. The data collected were analysed using correlation coefficient and chi-square. The analysis indicates that there is significance relationship between product and price as customers are relating the product quality to price. The analysis also shows that product, place, prices and promotion also influence buyer decision for fabrics.

Keywords: Climate Change, mitigation, adaptation and Individual economic units.



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47. SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS OF THE MEDIA AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

Ugulah Bright PhD

MALD, MA, PGD (Mgt) Bsc (Hons.) FIMIM, MNIPR, ACIPM.

Department of Theatre Arts, Niger Delta University,
Faculty of Arts, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State, Nigeria.

Abstract

It is pertinent to note that in the 21st century where corruption and bad leadership have accentuated heinous concern, bigotry and acrimony for social, political and economic developments are incidental with high influx of crises, ineffective planning and lack of vision for sustainable national development. Thus, the restructuring of the mass media and necessary application of strategic communication are required, mainly as most nations desire democratic stability and economic growth that cut-across all aspects of transformational developments all over the world. The concern of this paper is to identify areas of information needs of the government and stakeholders in order to enhance social freedom, economic growth, political stability and physical developments in Nigeria. Thus, the adoption and application of strategically effective channels and appropriate methods of communication messages shaped by the mass media in line with development communication principles will be immeasurable in order to promote investment opportunities in a socially and politically democratic country such as Nigeria.

Keywords: Mass Media, Socio-Cultural, Strategic Communication, National Development, Economic & Political Stability

48. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: CRITICAL QUESTIONS ON MASS MEDIA AGENDA SETTING FUNCTION.

¹Anyadike Dominic O., ²Chinedu Christian Odoemelum

^{1&2}School of General Studies, Department of Mass Communication
University of Nigeria Nsukka, Nigeria

Abstract

Strong causal relationship exists between what audience members take as important and what the media say is important. Theoretical postulations like the Agenda-setting theory give credit to the media for such causal outcomes. As a result, when citizens are asked what the most important development problems facing the country are, they answer with the most accessible news issue in memory, which is typically the development issue the news media focused on the most. This underlines the need for the media to discuss issues of utmost importance to the nation. The appellation of African countries like Nigeria as 'developing nation' or 'underdeveloped country,' is clear evidence indicating her present status and need. However, the critical question is, do the media discuss exhaustively issues pertaining to development in all the sectors? If they do, what are the indices? There are debates in the literature that the media neglect to raise the agenda on certain key sectors of the economy. Obviously, this would have some negative consequences for even development of all the sectors. This is against the back drop that access to information is a fundamental building block of both social and economic development. Our task in this article, is to critically examine the

agenda-setting role of the media within the context of the Development communication theory, a theory which is Afro-centric and very relevant to a discourse on sustainable economic, social and political development of Nigeria. When applied to the focus of this paper, the theory supposes that the transmission of ideas, information and culture by the media should reflect the development needs of the society. This is more so, when it is agreed that, the major preoccupation of countries like Nigeria, at the moment, is the quest for desirable development. Therefore, in this article, we question media's sustainable development agenda setting vis-à-vis the development aspirations of Nigeria. We also describe how media agenda on sustainable development will spur and accelerate development in various sectors of the nation's life. Finally, we conclude that media development discourse is important in raising issues for public and policy action. Based on these discussions, policy-oriented recommendations are proffered.

Key words: Sustainable Development Critical Questions, Mass Media Agenda-Setting and Function.

49. CHALLENGES OF REPORTING POLITIC IN A MULTI-POLITICAL SOCIETY: A SURVEY OF JOURNALISTS IN PORT HARCOURT

¹Dr. Christopher Ifeakachuku Ochonogor & ²Dr. Godwin Bassey Okon

¹Department of Linguistics & Communication Studies

²Department of Mass Communication

^{1&2}Rivers State University of Science & Technology-Port Harcourt

Abstract

Historical accounts show the Nigerian mass media to have significantly contributed to the attainment of independence in 1960. Ironically, mass-media portrayals were fingered for being responsible for the fall of the First Republic. Scholars have, however, observed that since the return of democracy in 1999, the relationship between the media and the political class has somewhat, been characterised by mutual suspicion, blackmail, intimidation as well other gory scenarios. With the emergence of the All Progressives Congress (APC) ahead of the 2015 elections, the political atmosphere in Nigeria has become charged and journalists have incidentally become saddled with the responsibility of reporting the unfolding intrigues. Drawing from the foregoing, this study sought to establish the challenges, if any, that reporters in Rivers State encounter in reporting political activities. The study utilised the survey design to draw a sample of 138 political reporters from the 400 registered NUJ members in Rivers State. Findings revealed that journalists were often accused of being partisan and so denied access to important information; at times threatened, harassed and barred from events. It was therefore recommended that the NUJ and its members should insist on their right to information as enshrined in the Freedom of Information Act. It was also recommended that journalists should in collaboration with relevant agencies of government ensure the removal of all impediments to egalitarianism and professionalism with a view to according nobility to journalism.

Keywords: Journalists, Reporting, Politics, Multi-party and State

50. CHALLENGES OF REPORTING POLITIC IN A MULTI-POLITICAL SOCIETY: A SURVEY OF JOURNALISTS IN PORT HARCOURT

¹Dr. Christopher Ifeakachuku Ochonogor, & ² Dr. Godwin Bassey Okon

¹*Department of Linguistics & Communication Studies*

²*Department of Mass Communication*

*Rivers State University of Science & Technology,
Port Harcourt*

Abstract

Historical accounts show the Nigerian mass media to have significantly contributed to the attainment of independence in 1960. Ironically, mass-media portrayals were fingered for being responsible for the fall of the First Republic. Scholars have, however, observed that since the return of democracy in 1999, the relationship between the media and the political class has somewhat, been characterised by mutual suspicion, blackmail, intimidation as well other gory scenarios. With the emergence of the All Progressives Congress (APC) ahead of the 2015 elections, the political atmosphere in Nigeria has become charged and journalists have incidentally become saddled with the responsibility of reporting the unfolding intrigues. Drawing from the foregoing, this study sought to establish the Challenges, if any, that reporters in Rivers State encounter in reporting political activities. The study utilised the survey design to draw a sample of 138 political reporters from the 400 registered NUJ members in Rivers State. Findings revealed that journalists were often accused of being partisan and so denied access to important information; at times threatened, harassed and barred from events. It was therefore recommended that the NUJ and its members should insist on their right to information as enshrined in the Freedom of Information Act. It was also recommended that journalists should in collaboration with relevant agencies of government ensure the removal of all impediments to egalitarianism and professionalism with a view to according nobility to journalism.

Keywords: Journalists, Reporting, Politics, Multi-party and State

51. CONSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND RELEVANCE OF TRADITIONAL RULERS IN CURBING SECURITY CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA

¹Barr. Bello M Magaji LLB (HONS), BL, PGD (Criminology),

²F. Ailgg, PGDE, LLM, MPA (PUB ADM) & ³Shehu A. Zaria

¹Faculty of law, Nigerian Police Academy, Wudil, Kano State,

²Director, College of Administrative Studies and Social Sciences,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

³Bigways Consult Limited, Kaduna

Abstract

Nigeria as a nation is currently passing through a state of insecurity. This manifests in several ways. In most recent past this has been aggravated by the insurgents called Boko Haram prominently in Northern Nigeria. In the light of this situation many have argued that traditional rulers have roles to play toward curbing the current

insecurity in Nigeria. On this premise, many have also canvassed for constitutional role for traditional rulers in Nigeria. This research work funded by Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) 2013 explore the desirability of involving traditional rulers in the overall security strategy of the country via constitutional provisions. This research work funded by Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) conducted in three geopolitical zones and some selected states in the Northern part of Nigeria. Collected various data and results finding which revealed that the traditional rulers need constitutional powers and roles in order to complement the security agencies in curbing insecurities in their communities. Policy recommendations were made towards implementation of these findings.

Keywords: Security challenges, Insecurity, Traditional Institutions, Traditional Rulers, Constitutional roles and Politics



52. RELEVANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL ROLE FOR TRADITIONAL RULERS IN CURBING INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

Barr. B. M. MAGAJI, MNIM

Faculty of Law, Nigerian Police Academy

Wudil, Kano-Kano State, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria as a nation is currently passing through a state of insecurity. This manifests in several ways. In recent past has been aggravated by the insurgents called Boko Haram prominently in the Northern Nigeria. In the light of this situation many have argued traditional rulers have roles to play towards curbing the current insecurity in Nigeria. On this premise, many have also canvassed constitutional role for traditional rulers in Nigeria. This research work funded by the Nigerian Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) 2013 explored the desirability of involving traditional rulers in the overall security strategy of the country via constitutional provisions. The research funded by the Nigerian Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) conducted in three geopolitical zones and some selected states in the northern part of Nigeria, collected various data and results findings which revealed that the traditional rulers need constitutional powers and roles in order to complement the security agencies in curbing insecurities in their communities. Policy recommendations were made towards implementation of these findings.

Keywords: Constitutional role, Traditional rulers, Insecurity and Nigeria



53. IMPACT OF ADVERTISING OF DRUGS ON THE JOB PERFORMANCE OF SECRETARIES IN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS IN EBONYI STATE

D. E. Ebinga

Department of Business Education

Ebonyi State University Abakaliki-Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study is an investigation into the impact of advertising of drugs on the job performance of secretaries in business organizations in Ebonyi state of Nigeria. To guide the study two research questions were formulated. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The population for the study was 30 secretaries drawn from establishments in Abakaliki urban being the area of study. The data was analyzed using mean statistics. The findings showed that advertising has negative effects on the job performance of secretaries. Those secretaries were involved in self-medications while at work. More so, marketers capitalized on the ignorance of consumers for false and misleading advertising practices. The recommendations include: consumer protection agencies like: consumer protection council of Nigeria (CPC), NAFDAC etc, should be proactive in their duties. Furthermore business establishments should built or reactivate the culture of having medical clinics in and around their organizations as part of medical care for their staff.

Keywords: Advertising, Drugs, Job performance, Secretaries and Business Organizations



54. IMPACT OF ADVERTISING ON CONSUMPTION OF SELF-MEDICATED DRUGS ON THE JOB PERFORMANCE OF SECRETARIES IN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS IN EBONYI STATE

D. E. Ebinga

Department of Business Education

Ebonyi State University Abakaliki-Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study is an investigation into the effect of advertising on the consumption of self-medicated drugs on the job performance of secretaries in business organizations in Ebonyi state of Nigeria. To guide the study two research questions were formulated. The design was purely an experimental survey. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The population for the study was 30 secretaries drawn from establishments in Abakaliki urban being the area of study. The data was analyzed using mean statistics. The findings showed that advertising has negative effects on the job performance of secretaries. Those secretaries were involved in self-medications while at work. More so, marketers capitalized on the ignorance of consumers for false and misleading advertising practices. The recommendations include: consumer protection agencies like: consumer protection council of Nigeria (CPC), NAFDAC etc should be proactive in their duties. Furthermore business establishments should built or reactivate the culture of having medical clinics in and around their organizations as part of medical care for their staff.

Keywords: Effect, Advertisement, Consumption, Self-medication and Secretaries



55. IMPACT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION IN ENHANCING SALES VOLUMES OF RETAIL BUSINESSES IN OHAOZARA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF EBONYI STATE

D. E. Ebinga

*Department of Business Education
Ebonyi State University Abakaliki-Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study investigated the impact of business education in enhancing sales volume of retail business in Ohaozara local Government Area of Ebonyi state. The research sought to know if the knowledge of business education can help in the sales volume of retailers in the area. This is because of the high rate of business collapse in the area. The population for study was 90 respondents. The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Four research questions were formulated to guide the study. Data collected from the respondents were presented, analysed and interpreted using mean statistics. The results of the study indicated that Business education helps retailers on the perception of customers' behaviour. The result also indicated that knowledge of business education enhanced the sales volume of retailers. The results further stated that Business education helps to improve managerial competence of retailers in Ohaozara Local government area. Finally, it was indicated that retailers adopt many strategies to increase their sales volume. Based on the findings of the research, it was recommended that business men and women are advised to have a basic knowledge of business education for the growth of their business, retailers should be trained on the need for a good customer relation and business education experts are advised to organise seminar and symposium to train retailers.

Keywords: Business education, Sales, Retail businesses, Local government and Ebonyi State

56. IMPACT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY ON RECORDS MANAGEMENT IN EBONYI STATE UNIVERSITY ABAKALIKI

D. E. Ebinga

*Department of Business Education
Ebonyi State University Abakaliki, Nigeria-Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The study aimed at examining the impact of information and communication technology on the records management in Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki. Two research questions were formulated to guide the study. The design of the study was a descriptive survey. Population of the study was 48 staff in the records management of the Ebonyi state university. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed using mean statistics. The results showed that: ICT facilitated the quick storage and retrieval of records. Secondly, that the ICT enabled the students to register their courses online and that not all the departments and sections of the university have been networked with ICT facilities. It is recommended that the entire university and departments

be networked with ICT facilities as it will enhance easy information from the net.

Keywords: Information, Communication technology, Records management and Ebonyi State



57. AN APPRAISAL OF THE LAW AND POLITICS OF SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA

E. Ekokoi Solomon, BSc, LL.B, BL, LLM
Department of Public Law
Faculty of Law, University of Uyo-Nigeria

Abstract

This article alludes to the failure of the Nigerian State to actualise the socio-economic aspirations of its citizens despite the huge oil wealth at its disposal. It identifies the dislocation in the law and practice of federalism in Nigeria, as well as the abandonment of the basic philosophy of federalism as sources of disconnect between the State and the citizens. The socio-legal and international law approaches within the law and development framework, are adopted to examine the challenges to socio-economic development in Nigeria. Nigeria's sovereign wealth fund (SWF) emerged from an undemocratic and a seemingly unconstitutional process. However, the principle underpinning its establishment appears to be laudable. This article argues that the SWF has potentials to engender socio-economic development in Nigeria. It concludes that beyond legal precepts, there is need for a paradigm shift in politics and the application of the commonwealth to promote social justice; and recommends for the amendment of section 162(3), (6) and (8) of the 1999 Constitution (as amended) to accommodate the SWF. It further recommends the re-enactment of the Nigeria Sovereign Investment Authority (Establishment etc) Act to allow for the investment of funds accruing to the Nigeria Infrastructure Fund in socio-economic sectors of the economy.

Keywords: Law, Politics, Sovereign wealth fund, Federalism, Socio-economic and Development



58. THE IMPERATIVES OF COMMUNICATION IN TEACHING, LEARNING PROCESS IN NIGERIA TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS.

Kyei Baffour Owusu

Division of General Studies

Kebbi State University of Science and Technology Aliero,

Kebbi State Nigeria

Abstract

The means by which information are been transfer is becoming rapidly useful to both the encoder and the decoder, new and emerging technologies challenges the additional process of teaching and learning, and the way education is managed. Communication, while an important means of study in its own right, is having a major impact across all curriculum areas. Easy worldwide communication provides instant access to a vast array of data, challenge assimilation and assessment skills. Rapid communication, plus increased access to IT in the home, at work, and in educational establishments could mean that learning becomes a truly lifelong activity, an activity in which the pace of technological change forces constant evaluation of the teaching, learning process itself. In the paper issues related to the needs and imperative of communication related easier means to education and in particular teachers' education are highlighted. The write up also advances some suggestions and recommendations for effective integration of communication in the teaching, learning process, bearing in mind current problems mitigating against the advance of communication in the Nigerian education system.

Keywords: Technology challenges, Impact on curriculum areas, Assimilation and assessment skills, Imperative of communication, Teaching and learning process.

59. PROMOTING NIGERIAN TEXTILES AND FASHION THROUGH MODELING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Pamela I. Cyril-EgwarePhD

Department of Fine Art and Design,

University of Port-Harcourt

Abstract

Certain factors influence people in their choice of fabrics, clothes and accessories for diverse uses. These include aesthetics, performance and price of the clothes and accessories. They are best appreciated when displayed in full or in part, either on live models, on mannequins or photographs as the case may be. This paper seeks to establish the fact that modeling will enhance and promote the quality of Nigerian textiles, clothing and accessories for local and international consumption. This will promote tourism, industrialization and job creation which will in turn

generate wealth for sustainable development. Live models are trained professionally to suit designers' requirements, while other forms of models are prepared for the same purpose. Training models otherwise called grooming will go a long way to create employment and lead to industrialization and tourism. It is an entrepreneurial skill that will enhance the employment section in the Nigeria. Types of fashion modelling have been discussed with photographs to buttress the need for such models in the textile industry for sustainable development in Nigerian. Challenges and prospect of the profession in relation to the culture have also been discussed. Suggestions have been made in conclusion to emphasize the training of models in fashion schools to encourage more students in textiles and other areas to earn a living outside just the production of textiles.

Keywords: Nigerian Textiles, Fashion, Modeling and Sustainable development



60. THE IMPACT OF HUMAN TERRORISM ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION 2001-2014

Drenkat, Nandi Kennedy

Social Science Education Department

University of Jos

Abstract

Human terrorism involves unleashing a deliberate commission of an act of violence on noncombatant to create an emotional response through the suffering of the victims in the furtherance of a political or social agenda. This paper examines the impact of terrorism on the economic growth of Nigeria from 2001-2014. The study used co-integration and error correction mechanisms to determine the growth. Unit root tests conducted on key variables shows that they are stationary in their difference and are also co-integrated. The results further indicated that human terrorism measured by infrastructural decay and neglect is a good predictor of economic growth. Based on the result, it is therefore recommended that government should increase funding (expenditure) on education, social and economic infrastructures that will enhance the productivity capacity of individuals (labour). Furthermore, an attempt should also be made to restructure the educational system to meet the challenges of the society, provide adequate incentives in terms of job opportunities, enhance wage structure and improving working conditions to individuals as well as provision of stable macro-economic environment that will encourage increased investment in education, entrepreneurship training by the organized private sector; religious bodies, individuals, corporate bodies and Community Base Organizations (CBOs).

Keywords: Human Terrorism (HT), Education Expenditure and Economic Growth.



61. MEDIA USE AND ADOPTION OF INNOVATION: AN ANALYSIS OF NAFDAC USER DRUG VERIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN ANAMBRA STATE NIGERIA

¹Onyeka Uwakwe, PhD & ²Richard N. Amadi, PhD.

¹Department of Mass Communication, Federal Polytechnic, Oko

²Department of Mass Communication, University of Science and Technology

Abstract

Using the mass media to propagate health development and other development goals has been a practice the world over. Nearer home, Third-World governments have continued to seek ways of publicizing development goals. A healthy populace is the backbone of every developed and developing society. For some time, NAFDAC, a Nigerian government agency has engaged in campaigns for users to verify the authenticity of drugs they buy via GSM free toll. The Agency currently runs public enlightenment messages in the mass media. As a problem, therefore, this study seeks to do an evaluation of the impact of the media in creating audience awareness on this. Indeed, It has long been assumed that the mass media can add to the flow of public information and increase quantity and quality of knowledge. In fact there is a basic assumption that the mass media can create awareness, exert influence on opinion and induce change. Arising from this, this paper assesses the effectiveness of media campaign in creating awareness on use of GSM technology in verifying the authenticity of drugs. This survey indicates (1) that the information on use of GSM is not well known among respondents (2) very few people who have the information put it to use and (3) radio is most popular compared to other media.

Keywords: Media, Third World, Campaign, Awareness, Evaluation, Public Information



62. FREE-BASED JOURNALISM, DEVELOPMENT AND NIGERIA: AMATEUR JOURNALISM TAKES ROOTS

Onyeka Uwakwe PhD

Abstract

With the traditional journalism model turned upside down, "journalism by the people" seems to be having a swell time all over the world. With a compliant phone, you can watch your favorite satellite channel and listen to high fidelity radio signals on your local FM. You too, can upload your information, and within minutes, could be shared worldwide. For instance, the demonstration in China over the lynching of an African in June 2009 was uploaded on the Facebook and was soon a matter of international discourse. So also was the amateur account of April 14, 2014, devastating bomb blast at the Nyanya bus terminal close to the Federal Capital Territory Abuja? All these were impracticable a few decades ago and many Nigerians are joining the trend. However, this "citizen journalism" has also been a subject of controversy. Such an unprofessional account leaves a lot for conjecture. This paper discusses this phenomenon in Nigeria and highlights the consequences of the development. It also made recommendations on how to manage the situation.

Keywords: Free-based Journalism, Amateur, Traditional Journalism, Internet and Gatekeeping.





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63. FACTORS AFFECTING TRAINING AND SKILLS FORMATION IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

¹Dawam J. D, ²Ikupolati A. O. & ³Abimbola K.

^{1&3}Department of Building

²Department of Quantity Surveying,

^{1,2&3}College of Environmental Studies,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria.

Abstract

Reports and writings have revealed that inadequately trained construction labour is one of the problems that plague the Nigeria construction industry with consequences of low productivity and poor performance. The study aims at assessing the factors affecting construction labour training and skills formation in the Nigeria construction industry. Fifteen construction firms in Kaduna and Abuja were considered and the questionnaire instrument was used to obtain the responses of the personnel manager and five technical personnel of each of the selected fifteen firms. This generated a sample of fifteen personnel managers and seventy-five technical personnel who gave their opinion on some identified factors affecting training and skills formation in the Nigeria construction industry. These factors were analysed and the results showed that the cyclical pattern of construction output, lack of training policies by construction firms and the global trend of labour contracting and hiring were the obstacles to formal training. The study recommends the development of new training schemes based on collective action by construction stakeholders to overcome these obstacles.

Keywords: Training, Skills formation, Training schemes.

64. CONSTRUCTION SKILLED LABOUR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES IN NIGERIA (EFFECTS AND IMPLICATIONS ON THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY)

¹Dawam J. D, ²Ikupolati A. O. & ³Abimbola K.

^{1&3}Department of Building

²Department of Quantity Surveying,

^{1,2&3}College of Environmental Studies,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract

Employment practices in the construction industry had changed dramatically in the past two or three decades from a stable and permanent employment towards flexible arrangements. The aim of the study is to examine the practices of construction skilled labour employment in Nigeria and assess the effects on the industry. Specifically, the study seeks to identify the various types of labour employment arrangements for skilled labour in the Nigeria

Construction industry, assess the factors responsible for the change from the traditional permanent employment to these flexible employment practices and assess the effects on the employees, employers and owners of construction projects, and implications on the image and structure of the industry. Fifteen (15) construction firms in Kaduna and Abuja were considered and ten (10) skilled workers and the manager of each firm were interviewed using the questionnaire instrument to obtain their responses. The data was analysed and labour contracting and hiring were found to be the most widely practiced by construction firms for factors of high costs associated with a permanent workforce and the fluctuating labour requirements by firms. The study recommends a new policy on skilled construction labour employment based on tripartite collaborative action by employer, employee and government.

Keywords: Skilled labour, Employment practice, Effect and Implication



65. APPRAISAL OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS FOR RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS IN KADUNA POLYTECHNIC.

¹Ikupolati, A.O., ²Komolafe, A. & ³Dawam, J.D.

^{1&3}Department of Building

²Department of Quantity Surveying,

^{1,2&3}College of Environmental Studies,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract

Maintenance is generally defined by BS4811 "as the combination of all technical and associated administrative actions intended to retain an item in or restores it to a state in which it can continue to perform its functions". The maintenance of a built environment affects everyone for it is the state of our homes, offices and factories that depend not only for our comfort but for economic and structural survival. This study seeks to appraise the maintenance management systems of residential quarters in Kaduna Polytechnic. To guide the study, two objectives and research questions were formulated. A review of the existing practices was carried out and the factors that negate maintenance management systems in the residential quarters identified. Survey research design was adopted for data collection for the study. The population comprised of all the 385 staff residence in eight locations of Kaduna Polytechnic Quarters. The proportionate stratified random sampling techniques were used to constitute 100 respondents out of the population. Data, collected was then analysed using mean statistics to establish findings. The findings have shown that Kaduna Polytechnic do not have organised maintenance department and the absence of a form of planned maintenance management system. The study recommends a model known as planned running and corrective breakdown maintenance management system for us in Kaduna Polytechnic.

Keywords: Appraisal, Maintenance, Management systems, Residential quarters and Kaduna



66. APPLICATION OF ELECTRONICS IN FOSTERING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SELF-RELIANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Ezeilo, Chiegboka J., Ananti, John E.,
Ogwata, Chibuikem M., Ogwata, Chibuikem M. & Abang, Paul A.
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering
Federal Polytechnic Oko; Nigeria

Abstract

Electronics can be utilized for promotion of science and technology. Science and technology is very essential in Nigeria for self-reliance and sustainable development. Enhancement of science-based education is a means of fostering science and technology in Nigeria. The paper pointed out how Information and Communication Technology (ICT), especially the Internet, can be employed in enhancing science-based education in Nigeria. ICT provides facilities that will foster acquisition of knowledge and skills that will be useful in achieving self-reliance and sustainable development in Nigeria. Some recommendations were made to support the use of electronics like ICT in promotion of science and technology.

Keywords: Electronics, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Internet, science, technology, Science-based education, Self-reliance and Sustainable development

67. DETERMINANTS OF THE ADOPTION OF DRYING TECHNOLOGY FOR TOMATO PRODUCTS BY SME'S IN NIGERIA: OWNER CHARACTERISTICS AND ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATIVENESS.

¹Obafunmi, M.O., ²Gichira, R. & ³Orwa, G.
^{1,2&3}Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology
Nairobi, Kenya.

Abstract

Nigeria is making effort at reviving tomato processing industries including suggestions for the alternative use of drying technology as against the current practice of sun-drying by farmers with the resultant consequence of poor quality products. Adoption of drying technology at industrial level require knowledge of it's determining factors. The objective of the study is to investigate which aspect of SMEs owner characteristics and organizational innovativeness that determine adoption of drying Technology for tomato products. The results would provide useful information to government policies and guide entrepreneurs on investment in the sector. The study adopted descriptive survey research design using stratified random sampling and structured questionnaire measured on likert scale and analyzed using regression.

Keywords: Organizational innovativeness, owner characteristics, Adoption of drying technology, Tomato products and SME's

68. RESOURCES AND MARKETING DEVELOPMENT AS PREDICTORS OF ADOPTION OF DRYING TECHNOLOGY FOR TOMATO PRODUCTS BY MANUFACTURING SME'S IN NIGERIA

¹Obafunmi, M.O., ²Gichira, R. & ³Orwa, G.

^{1,2&3}Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology
Nairobi, Kenya.

Abstract

Nigeria is a major player in the production of tomatoes in the world as it ranks thirteenth in 2010 of which much of it is lost annually as none of the local tomato processing SMEs utilize indigenous tomatoes but instead are all engaged in re-packaging imported paste which has limited local consumption rate when compared with dried tomatoes. Currently, sun-drying is the major method employed by farmers to dry their excesses and it has been found to be inadequate to develop new market because of poor quality. Adopting drying technology at SMEs industrial level requires studies on resources and market development that can predict adoptions in such situation. The objective of the study is to investigate how resources and market development predict adoption of drying technology by tomato SMEs in Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design using stratified random sampling and structured questionnaire measured on a Likert Scale. The results which were analyzed using SPSS package for regression would be useful to government policies, farmers access, provide entrepreneurs guide on resources and market development strategies to engage in such business.

Keywords: Resources, Market development, Predictors of adoption, Drying technology and Tomato manufacturing SMEs.



69. ATTITUDINAL INDIFFERENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: POVERTY DRIVEN OR A CONSEQUENCE OF UNDERDEVELOPMENT; THE PARADOX OF THE FORMER EAST CENTRAL STATES OF NIGERIA

Geoffrey Obinna Anoliefo

Department of Plant Biology and Biotechnology
Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City

Abstract

Environmental degradation; as one of the developmental challenges dogging the Nigerian State, has, over the years, been on the ecosystem destruction in the oil producing localities in the Niger Delta. The depletion of Nigeria's natural resources may generally result from people busy trying to elk a living, oblivious of the consequences on the environment or the three tiers of governments eager to meet developmental promises in an unsustainable manner. These activities cause the vanishing of resources in the ecosystem, as also resulting from

degradation, is exacerbated by attitudes of Nigerians towards life in general; a phenomenon that creates the 'collateral damage' on the environment. Development that is gradual, step-wise, progressive and sustained is sustainable and accommodates all life forms in the biosphere. However, the development that does not respect nature, mortgages the needs of future life forms, is disjointed, lacking continuum and may be seen as unsustainable. Nigeria has largely remained underdeveloped or at best developing, because governments at all levels had not been quite forthright with the led, and so the latter had neither the drive nor the desire to partake in some key aspects of governance, including care for the environment. The former East Central States of Nigeria comprise a people who are very homogenous, enterprising, adventurous, bound from time by a common language, culture, belief, social norms and the incidences/outcomes of 1967 to 1970. This people, in the pre-colonial to independence era, had respect for the land; a resource which was intricately protected by taboo practices through beliefs and norms. The land occupied by this people was revered and flourished in the provision of food, clothing and shelter. Respect for the land affected its vegetation and waters (streams, rivers and springs). A people such as this, who regarded the land as the god-mother, could not have turned its back on that deified resource without cause. The present study investigated the attitudinal indifference of this people to environmental degradation and attempted to determine if it came about due to poverty or a consequence of underdevelopment due to perceived neglect by the Nigerian State-the Nigerian Question.

Keywords: Environment degradation, attitudinal indifference, Development, Ecosystem and Land.

70. ALTERNATIVE ENERGY GENERATION: THE ROLE OF INTEGRATED SCIENCE IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA.

¹Echendu, Peter Ovu & ²Egbezor, Dike Joseph

Dept. of Integrated Science, School of Science Education,
Federal Collage of Education (Tech), Omoku, River State

Abstract

This paper takes a cursory look at the current energy crisis in the world and its attendant ecological hazard. It identifies suitable alternative energy sources for the Nigerian environment and explains the role of integrated science as bedrock of all sciences for research in alternative energy for sustainable energy production in Nigeria. To achieve this goal, recommendations made include among others: student should be taught integrated science principally by practical and project method with a view to actively explore the environment. Student of integrated science should go on industrial training(it) to enhance the technology outlook and department of integrated science should set up centers of research into alternative energy especially biofuel, as a matter of necessity.

Keywords: Alternative energy generation, Integrated Science, Sustainable Energy production and Nigeria

71. THE EFFECT OF TELECOMMUNICATION ON NIGERIA'S PER CAPITA INCOME; IT'S IMPLICATIONS ON NIGERIANS STANDARD OF LIVING

Arowshola Olushola E.

*School of Management Technology (SMAT)
Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo state*

Abstract

This study examined the effect of telecommunications on Nigeria's per capita income and its implications on Nigerians standard of living for the covering period of 2001 to 2012. The study includes Telecommunications subscribers and Tele-density to be the regression and per capita income as the regressed. It adopted the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression method using a multiple regressions model to estimate the relationship between Telecommunications, Tele-density and Per capita income. The correlation matrix, co-integration, stationary and unit root diagnostic test were conducted before the model was estimated. The findings revealed a negative relationship between telecoms and per capita income, depicting that telecoms in Nigeria has not significantly enhance the per capita income of Nigerians while teledensity showed a positive result. The findings support the technophobes negative telecoms effect theory. The study therefore suggests that Nigerian Communications Commission(NCC) should ensure that the interest of the consumer is protected and avoids the abuse of industrial market power among telecoms operators.

Keywords: Per capita income, Telecommunications, Tele-density, Technophobes.



72. EFFECT OF WIND SPEED VARIATIONS ON WIND GENERATOR OUTPUT IN TROPICAL CLIMATE WEATHER CONDITION

Hamisu Usman¹, RamatuAliyu Abarshi²& AminuHamisu Kura³

*^{1,2&3}Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,
College of Engineering, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna*

Abstract

Wind energy is one of the promising renewable energy sources in Distributed power Generation. But due to its inconsistency in the variation and fluctuation of the environmental wind velocity, the power generated by the wind turbine is not constant. This variation in the wind speed leads to the power quality problems in its output Voltage/Current wave forms. In this paper, the effect of wind speed variation that resulted in the instability of the wind power output in relation to the power quality is presented. However, four months wind Speed Data for a 1.5KW permanent magnet synchronous generator (PMSG) wind turbine was measured at Universiti Putra Malaysia in order to ascertain the reliability of site for the installation of the wind turbine. The implemented model of a 1.5KW variable wind turbine (PMSG) is simulated in MATLAB/SIMULINK software environment; and the average wind speed Data is analyzed.

Keywords: Wind speed, PMSG, and Power quality.



73. INDIRECT T-S FUZZY-BASED ADAPTIVE CONTROL APPLIED TO A NONLINEAR TWO AREA POWER NETWORK LOAD FREQUENCY DEVIATION

Rabiu Sabiu Shehu¹, Rahmatu Aliyu Abarshi², & Said Adamu³

Electrical Electronics Engineering Department,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna
Jigawa State Institute of Information Technology,
Kazaure, Jigawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

The paper develops an indirect T-S fuzzy based adaptive controller for load frequency control in a two area power system network. Simple projection algorithm that places T-S fuzzy consequence parameter vector between two thresholds. The adaptive control law was constructed without the need for auxiliary control law, the adaptive scheme was applied to the control of two a nonlinear area power system network, simulation results obtained under varying system parameters showed the effectiveness of the control scheme.

Keywords: T-S fuzzy model, Projection algorithm, Sliding mode control, Adaptive control



74. THE CONTRIBUTION OF FARM AND NON-FARM ACTIVITIES TO EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN LAFIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF NASARAWA STATE

¹Anzaku, T. A. K. & ²Agu, P. A.

¹Department of Agricultural Extension and Management,

²College of Agriculture, P.M.B. 33, Lafia.

¹Faculty of Education, Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

Abstract

The study on the contribution of farm and non-farm activities to employment generation was undertaken as a step towards ameliorating the soaring rate of unemployment in Nasarawa State. Data were collected by use of questionnaire from a random sample of 220 respondents consisting mainly of farmers, artisans and traders. Analytical tools employed were descriptive statistics and discriminant analysis. Results indicated that they were variations in mean age, annual income, education, experience, household size and number of employment generating activities among farmers, traders and artisans. The important discriminant variables discriminating between the choice of farm and non-farm employment generating activities were number of employment generating activities, experience and household size. Problems which affected the respondents in order of increasing magnitude were land degradation, expensive labour and non-availability, lack of market for products, bad weather/ climate, inadequate land size, poor access to farmland, extension services, supply of inputs as well as communal crises, inadequate funds and absence of physical infrastructures. Tackling these problems, optimum maintenance of the discriminating variables and the provision of functional education are important considerations in fostering and sustaining progress among farmers, traders and artisans.

Keywords: Employment, discriminant analysis, unemployment, farm, non-farm.

75. INVESTIGATING THE MOST EFFECTIVE TRAINING FOR CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN TOWARDS ARCHITECTURAL SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

¹ARC. J. S. D. Dantongmnia & ²Arc. R. S. Lekjepmnia

Department of Architecture

University of Jos, Nigeria

Abstract

According to United Nations, education is critical for promoting sustainable development and improving the capacity of the people to address environmental and developmental issues. This paper therefore aimed at investigating the most effective training for craftsmen in the construction industry towards architectural sustainability in Nigeria. To achieve this, the following objectives were defined: identification and determination of training types; the most severe factors militating against training and the most suitable and efficient type of training applicable to construction craftsmen, that would improve their productivity and promote Architectural sustainability in Nigeria. The methodology adopted for this research work includes: literature review, oral interview and use of questionnaires. Analysis of findings involved the use of statistical methods (ranking), Hindrances to training were identified as poverty; lack of effective regulation body, government negligence and lack of support from the construction industry. Similarly 22 types of training that can be applicable were established. The most efficient type of training “vestibule schools” ranked 83.24 % and the least training type was “sink or swim” with 0.00%. This paper recommends increase in support both from government and the construction industry in financing technical and vocational institutions in Nigeria. Also stringent measures on craftsmen's registration should be promoted and enforced. Regulatory body should be put in place to monitor the activities of these construction craftsmen.

Keywords: Architecture; Construction craftsmen; Effective, Investigating; Sustainability.

76. EFFECT OF POULTRY LITTER, COW DUNG AND SPACING ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF ONION (ALLIUM CEPA L.)

Kurama A., Bunu A, Mustapha A, Mohammed T, & Makinta B. G.

Department of Agric. Technology Ramat Polytechnic

Maiduguri, Borno State Nigeria

Abstract

A field experiment was conducted at the Teaching and Research Farm of Ramat polytechnic, Maiduguri. The study was conducted to investigate the effect of spacing and manure on bulb weight, bulb diameter and plant height. Spacing of 20x14cm had significantly higher bulb weight, bulb diameter and plant height than other spacing's. Bulb diameter was significantly higher in plots treated with a combination of cow dung and control with spacing of 20x14cm than the other combination and significantly lower than the combination of poultry litter with spacing of 20x14cm. plant height was significantly higher in plots treated with a combination of cow dung and spacing of 20x14cm than the other combination of manure and spacing. These indicate that bulb diameter and plant height can be improved by applying cow dung and spacing of 20x14cm.

Keywords: Spacing, Manure, Bulb weight, Diameter and Plant height

77. ROLE OF THE KADUNA STATE DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTY COMPANY IN THE PROVISION OF LOW COST HOUSING

¹Amama, V. O., ²Madaki, R. K. (MRS) & ³Olaleye, Y. O (MRS)

¹Department of Estate Management

^{2&3}Department of Quantity Surveying

College of Environmental Studies, Kaduna Polytechnic

Abstract

The provision of decent housing at affordable costs to the generality of the Nigerian populace has been a major concern of the Federal Government and also the various State Governments in Nigeria ever since the country gained her independence. The study appraises the effectiveness of the Kaduna State Development and Property Company KSDPC, in the provision of low cost housing in Kaduna State. To guide the study, two objectives were formulated namely to examine the level of participation of the KSDPC towards low cost housing provision and to identify the problems associated with the Company's participation in low cost housing provision in Kaduna State. Survey Research Design was adopted for data collection for the study. Personal interviews of major stakeholders in housing construction were conducted. Data collected through questionnaire were analysed using frequency counts. The population comprised of all residents in the three senatorial districts of the State. The proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used to constitute 105 respondents out of the population. It was deduced that the level of participation of the KSDPC towards low cost housing provision is low. The results of the analysis also show that inadequate funds and lack of infrastructural provision constitute the problems facing the KSDPC in the provision of low cost housing in the State. The recommendations were proffered based on the results of the research as to the ways of improving present state of participation of the KSDPC in low cost housing provision.

Keywords: Housing, Low cost, Low income earners and Provision

78. CONFLICT AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN AGRICULTURE: AN IMPLICATION FOR FOOD SECURITY IN THE NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

¹D. Y. Giroh & ²E.F. Adebayo

Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension
ModibboAdama University of Technology, PMB 2076, Yola, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria is an agrarian country Nigerian land occupying a land area of 923,773 km² with estimated 91.07 million hectares where 57% of it is under crops/pasture while 43% were under forest, rivers, lakes and others. Conflict and conflict management in Nigerian agriculture are known to occur between pastoralists and farmers and have existed since the beginning of agriculture. The breakthroughs in agricultural research gave rise to the introduction of improved practices and the introduction of cheap trypanocides and other veterinary drugs which increased herd sizes to levels that compelled herders to seek pastures outside their ecological range. At the same time improved human health has increased overall human population and thus pressure on arable land. The slash and burn agriculture typical of much of semi-arid and sub humid West Africa allowed the two groups (farmers and pastoralists) to co-exist, especially through

the exchange of crop residues for manure. The expansion of fadama farming in the riverine and valley-bottom since the 1980s has compounded the problem as herders or pastoralists and farmers are now competing very directly for access to river banks with a consequent increase in conflict. This paper is a review on conflict and conflict management in agriculture and its implication for food security and specific areas covered include Conflict - a theoretical frame work; the Nigerian agricultural production systems; the causes of conflict; the incidence and effects of conflict on food security and the management of conflict. The proliferation and increasing availability of modern weapons and efficient communication systems has increased the intensity and violence of these disputes with attendant consequences on the destruction of farms and produce, houses, killings and maiming of people whenever these conflicts occurred. The paper recommends that pastoral organization, farmers' organization and government can play a role in conflict mediation and

Keywords: Conflict, Agriculture, Management, Pastoralist and Farmers



79. SITES AND SERVICES SCHEME: A SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR HOUSING THE URBAN POOR IN NIGERIA.

ARC. Ben Iwuagwu

Department of Architecture

Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Abia State

Abstract

In the last five decades, Nigeria has been experiencing very rapid urbanization. This is largely due to growth associated with natural population and urban-rural migration driven by rapid socio-economic changes and development. However, this growth has not been matched with simultaneous provision of adequate services/infrastructure and resource development. Thus the significant rise in population has led to acute shortage of dwelling units, resulting in overcrowding, high rent, poor urban environment, increasing poverty and rise in urban insecurity. Past governments in Nigeria attempted to confront the nagging problem of accommodating an increasing number of Nigerians. In this wise, various programs and policies have been articulated and implemented to address housing problem. These include, rent control, public land ownership, development of subsidized housing estate for the low income group, direct and indirect subsidies to the middle and upper income class, housing loan scheme; establishments of housing cooperation, building societies and federal mortgage bank of Nigeria, (FMBN), employers housing scheme and recently national housing policy (NHP) and national housing fund (NHF). These programs and policies adopted were of little benefit to the low income group (urban poor). There is therefore a need for a sustainable strategy for housing the urban poor in Nigeria since past efforts seemed not to have demonstrated meaningful impact in housing the urban poor. The paper examines the national housing need and housing provision, major constrain in delivery of low cost housing, benefits of sites and services scheme and concluded by recommending sites and services scheme as a sustainable strategy for housing the urban poor in Nigeria and proposed ways to make sites and services scheme work better.

Keywords: Sustainability, Housing provision, Housing need, Urbanization

80. IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING IN EMPOWERING NIGERIAN YOUTHS FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka

Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering

\Abstract

Youths are very vital in achievement of national development. So, they need to be empowered for the wellbeing of the nation. Electrical/electronic engineering can be employed in empowering the youths by enabling them engage in entrepreneurship and acquisition of education. The paper in dealing with the importance of electrical/electronic engineering in empowering Nigerian youths for national development discussed on: impact of electrical/electronic engineering in human environment, application of electrical/electronic engineering in empowering Nigerian youths through entrepreneurship, utilization of electrical/electronic engineering in empowering Nigerian youths through education. Recommendations made in the paper stated certain measures and efforts to be made to encourage the use of electrical/electronic engineering in empowering Nigerian youths. The paper concluded that electrical/electronic engineering can enable the youth get empowered for job-creation and income generation, as well as for intellectual enhancement and self-reliance for sustainable national development.

Keywords: Youths, National development, Empowerment, Electrical/electronic engineering, Entrepreneurship and Education



81. NIGERIA ELECTRICITY CRISIS RESCUE PLATFORM: RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

Abdulhakeem Garba¹, Tijjani Zubairu² & Marcus BALAH Ryal-Net³

¹Department of Quantity Surveying

²Department of Building

³Department of Architecture

Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Abstract

Development in modern time is closely linked to energy supply in whatever form. It is clearly evident that the level of access to energy by individuals and industries is sine qua non to measuring the standard / quality of the life of people. As with most infrastructures Africa in general and Nigeria in particular have very poor rating in energy provision, an average of 6GW to a population of more than 160 million in Nigeria. There are several reasons for the abysmal energy provision performances. The main causes being poor energy policy, capital resources leakages, and know how deficiency. These problems have affected Nigerians socially and economically, as they lack adequate energy supply to power their household and businesses, this is more so in rural communities. The negative impacts of this situation to the nation are; relocation of manufacturing companies to neighboring countries, unemployment, and an endemic rural-urban migration. The situation can be further illustrate by stating that following the failure the of the Power Holding

Company of Nigeria (PHCN) and fossil fuel source application in provision of electricity in Nigeria, the country has been experiencing power energy shortage for over three decades now. More than 65% of the population is deficient in commercial electricity particularly in the rural areas. This has caused socio-economic problems. Systemic review method is used to assess viability of numerous RETs in Nigeria; this is in addition to sustainable check analysis, policy instrument and Whole Life Costs (WLC) concept that are used to determine renewable energy technologies appropriate for different categories of people/users in Nigeria. It has become apparent that solution to these can be found in the 'mushrooming' of energy generation and usage points; thereby making it possible for people in the rural areas to generate their electricity; this is to be made possible by the adoption of appropriate renewable energy technology. These papers seek to highlight the effectiveness of renewable energy technologies (RETs) in solving the energy limitations in Nigeria.

Keywords: Nigeria, Electricity crisis, Renewable energy and Development



82. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP APPROACH FOR SUSTAINABLE RAIL TRANSPORTATION

¹Rebecca Kingsley Madaki

²Victor Amama & ³Yetunde Olanike Olaleye

^{1&3}Department of Quantity Surveying

²Department of Estate Management
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Abstract

Economic transformation and development of any country are hardly possible without an efficient transport system. Reviving and sustaining the railway system had been the priority of the present Government. The government need to partner with private investors under a Public Private Partnership (PPP) to ensure proper funding of the rail transportation system. This became necessary in view of the fact that funding of the rail transportation is enormous. This paper aims to identify Critical Success Factors (CSF) based on a PPP win-win principle and explore their ranking and underlying relationships. Five main CSFs each including a number of success subfactors (SSFs) were identified through a literature review, interviews and pilot studies with professionals in construction industry was carried out to verify the factors. A questionnaire instrument containing these CSFs and SSFs was sent out to project managers in Kaduna and Abuja and 137 completed questionnaires were retrieved. The top three ranked CSFs for sustainable rail transportation were; Economic viability, Appropriate risk allocation via reliable contractual arrangement and sound financial package. Relative significance of these CSFs and SSFs were also examined. These findings help to clarify what the high prioritised factors for sustainable rail transportation are.



84. APPLICATION OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN ENHANCING FOOD PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

Wasiu Adekunlev Olaniyi

Department of Environmental Biology and Fisheries,

AdekunleAjasin University, PMB 001

Akungba-Akoko, 342111, Ondo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The development and application of existing and emerging technologies holds greater promise for sustainable food production. Developed economies have been employing these technologies to solve myriads of food production challenges. Proper application of these technologies such as bio-, genomic and nano- technologies guarantees sustainable food security in Nigeria as well as Sub Saharan African countries that are faced with food insecurity. This short note highlights these existing and emerging technologies and their implications for food security are discussed.

Keywords: Bio-, Genomic and Nano- Technologies; Food production and Food security



85. CHALLENGES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Enoch, Borba Eric

Department of Technology Education

Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola

Abstract

The neglect of science and technology in Nigeria has resulted in unsuccessful exploitation and utilization of her resources for the benefit of her citizens. The quality of life of Nigerians is constantly on the decline because her manpower lacks the necessary skills and knowledge to drive her economy in the face of competitive globalization. This paper, a documentary research highlights some of the challenges that confront the advancement of science and technology in Nigeria. The challenges include: training, curricula, facilities, culture, standards, and so on. The following recommendations were made: total reform of the education sector so as to cope with public and private sector demands, manpower training should be geared towards real-life working conditions; providing good welfare packages for teachers of science and technology; pursuance of specialization in branches of technology that are in line with our most abundant resources.

Keywords: Science and Technology, Education, Sustainable Development and Nigeria



83. GLOBAL POLICY CONCEPTION OF THE USED ELECTRONICS PHENOMENON

Akintunde, Abel Akintoye

Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria.

Abstract

Imported used electronics often tagged e-waste have been identified as the fastest growing segment of the global municipal solid waste stream swelling global spread of harm from embedded metals considered toxic to humans and the environment. The corresponding rise of global, regional and local policies towards restriction of trans boundary movements and unhealthy exposure to hazardous waste electronics of these electronics; and their emphasis on need for extended producer responsibility EPR and environmentally sound management of e-waste (ESM) EPR only strengthen disputed presuppositions that the e-waste problem is chiefly technological but hardly sociological in nature. The unintended outcome of this policy orientation and advocacy is a narrowed policy design that is object-based and pure-scientific in nature. Despite global efforts towards solving the e-waste problem, pioneered by the United Nations through the BASEL Convention; and despite the growing significance of demand, trade and consumption in developing countries to the southward flow and movement of used electronics, it remains a puzzle that the roles and place of humans, human actions, human meanings and interpretations have hardly been principal to policy design and advocacy on the globally debated used electronics waste problem. With the Copenhagen call for a consumption-based sustainable development, there is need to articulate and contextualize the used electronics policy from the realm of humans, their actions and practices, particularly from their own perspective of meanings and interpretations and not only from a used electronics-life-cycle approach. Using the interpretive theory of action necessitating penetration of the subjective world of meanings of actors concerned with the importation, demand and consumption of used electronics, this study explored the 'local construction of global policy conception of the used electronics phenomenon', through the following objectives: Dynamics of local actors/ action towards used electronics policy regime; Dynamics of local meanings and interpretations for used electronics policy regime; and Typical practices and social relations sustaining these local meanings. An exploratory and descriptive research design rooted in a purely qualitative research methodology involving data collection from primary {In-depth Interviews (IDI) and Key Informant Interviews (KII)} and non-confidential secondary sources from key actors of policy and demand was used. Data for the study was mainly textual in nature a drawn from verbatim quotations and buttressing findings from non-confidential records of individual and collective actors of demand. Discussion revealed that local construction/ interpretations for used electronics were dynamic and episodic in nature. In addition to conceptually and definitionally ambiguous representation of e-waste in literature presupposing that nearly all used electronics were electronic-wastes (e-wastes), the study postulated that e-waste was only one of many subjective episodes of interpretations given locally to used electronics. Other interpretations demonstrated that used electronics were nothing else but as 'a means of livelihood', 'mediums of survival', and 'modern identity-making and taking objects'. The study recommended that sustainable and effective used electronics policies need to recognize and articulate not simply consumption as a human practice but also meanings and interpretations animating the much debated human practices as this would provide a means for animating more healthy and sustainable practices.

Keywords: Used Electronics, Local Interpretation, Policy Regime and Electronics Waste

86. THE INFLUENCE OF “NIGERIAN CULTURE” ON LEADERSHIP AND ITS IMPLICATION ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

¹ Amos, Nneoma B, ² Ajike, Emmanuel O, ³ Akinlabi, Babatunde H & ⁴ Dr. Kabuoh, Margret Nma

^{1,2&4} Dept of Bus. Admin and marketing Babcock University

³ School of Transport, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos.

Abstract

The need for good leadership has been emphasized as an ingredient necessary for the progress and development of a nation. It has been observed that the development of the nation has been at a very slow pace since independence; many studies attribute this to the poor state of leadership in the Nation. According to Chinua Achebe “there is nothing basically wrong with the Nigerian character, there is nothing wrong with the Nigerian land or climate or air or anything else,” but leadership. However, the question that comes to mind is; could the Nigerian culture be responsible for Nigeria leaders' poor attitude? An attempt shall be made to answer this question in the study. This paper carried out an exploratory study on the influence of Nigerian culture on the leadership and its implication on sustaining the development of the nation. The culture of corruption was extensively examined and it was revealed that the followers contribute greatly to the corrupting influence of the leaders. The culture of interdependency, god fatherism, nepotism and the effect they have on sustainable development was also examined. The challenges of leadership and governance in Nigeria and the implications of this social menace as well as the role of Anti-corruption Agency in the fighting of corruption were critically examined. This study suggested that the Nigerian mind, culture and value system need to be purified for a better and transformational leadership to be sustained which will in turn enhance the national development.

Keywords: Culture, Nigerian culture god-fatherism, Leadership, the Nigerian mind, sustainable development

87. FACTORS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY AS IT AFFECT QUALITY OF SERVICE OF URBAN MICRO TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES IN KADUNA.

Ameh, Paul Onuminya & Nguigi Karanja Patrick, (PhD)

Abstract

Intra-city movements in Kaduna are dominated by the use of micro (informal) transport enterprises. The services provided by the buses, minibuses, taxis, motorcycles respond to consumer demand than those of the formal sector (government buses and trains). Their services are highly undesirable since they are characterized by high level of insecurity including road accidents, Crimes on board, Passenger fatalities, safety and competence of drivers. There appear to be three main aspects of informal transport systems that contribute to this negative image: Dangerous on-the-road behavior and association with crime and violence, urban congestion and adverse environmental impacts resulting from use of small, old, and ill-adapted vehicles, undermining of basic network of existing services. Since safety during a journey (probability of being involved in an accident or becoming the victim of a crime) is a relevant aspect in the modal

choice in urban commuter movements, this paper investigates the aspect of safety and security in the quality of service offered by micro transport entrepreneurs in satisfying commuters in intra urban movement in Kaduna. Based on logical positivist research Philosophy, the study adopts an exploratory approach using descriptive survey. Using the population of commuters in Kaduna, cluster sampling technique will be used by dividing Kaduna into the present traffic zones. A systematic sampling technique will be conducted by selecting one out of every fifth micro public transport vehicle giving a 20% sample of the vehicles. By the use of questionnaire, interviews will be conducted in vehicles. This is through the Moving interview method of purposely sampling respondents in the vehicle. Data will be analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. A number of aspects of anticompetitive or antisocial on-the-road behavior have also occurred in deregulated or inadequately supervised markets, including 1. "Hanging back," to maximize patronage either on the road or at terminals 2. "Blocking," to obstruct rival operators' services 3. "Racing," to beat rivals' vehicles in picking up passengers 4. "Turning back," when lightly loaded, to pick up passengers waiting to travel in the opposite direction

Key Words: Service Quality, Public transport, Micro transport enterprises, Formal public transport, safety and security

88. PASSENGER'S VALUATION OF CUSTOMER CARE IN THE SERVICE QUALITY OF URBAN MICRO TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES IN KADUNA.

Ameh, Paul Onuminya & Nguigi Karanja Patrick (PhD)

Abstract

Interdependencies among people, entrepreneurs and their activities entail complex modal travel choices involving the generation of trip-chains and travel patterns. The services provided by micro transport enterprises (buses, minibuses, taxis, motorcycles) respond to consumer demand than those of the formal sector (buses and trains). Those elements needed to make easier and more pleasant the journey, like courtesy and knowledge of drivers, courtesy and helpfulness of operators in boarding and alighting from vehicle, personnel appearance, together with elements linked to the easiness of paying fare are the subject of investigation. This paper discusses the quality of customer care service offered by micro transport entrepreneurs in satisfying commuters in intra urban movement in Kaduna. The study adopts an exploratory approach using descriptive survey. Using the population of commuters in Kaduna, cluster sampling technique was used by dividing Kaduna into the present traffic zones. A systematic sampling technique was conducted by selecting one out of every fifth micro public transport vehicle giving a 20% sample of the vehicles. By the use of mystery-shoppers using prepared sheet a Moving observer method of survey was conducted. Data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Micro transport enterprises that embrace entrepreneurship perform better than those that do not.

Key Words :Service Quality, Public transport, Micro transport enterprises, Formal public transport,

89. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM HOTEL INDUSTRY IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

Akinola, S. O., Elegwa, M. & Orwa, G.

Department of Entrepreneurship and Procurement,
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Technology, Kenya.

Abstract

Small and medium enterprises are increasingly improving their human resources management (HRM) in order to achieve sustainable competitive advantage and increase profit ability level. The study investigates the relationship between HRM (recruitment & selection, training, employee appraisal system, motivation and innovative activities) on the growth of small and medium hotel industry in Lagos state. The target population of the study was SME's operating in the hotel industry. Data were collected through the administration of questionnaires. SPSS was used for analysis. The study concludes that there is a significant relationship between Human Resources Management and the growth of small and medium hotel enterprises.

Keywords: Human Resources Management, small and medium enterprises growth and motivation.



90. WRONGFUL APPLICATION OF STATISTICAL TOOLS IN DATA ANALYSIS AMONG TERTIARY EDUCATION STUDENT IN CROSS RIVER STATE (SPSS IN ACTION): A CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Eyong, Emmanuel Ikpi, Okon, ²Ekei John & ³Sunday, Udemé Bright

^{1&3}Department of Education Foundation Guidance and Counselling

²Department of Education Administration and Planning

University of Calabar

Abstracts

The indispensability of statistical analysis in research to national development in tertiary institutions cannot be overestimated. Though, research activities in terms of statistical analysis in Nigeria's institutions of higher learning have yet to make a genuine impact on the scientific advancement of the country. Outright application of statistical tools has been of great concern in recent years. These include faulty use of statistical model and tools in data analysis, faking of data, using volunteers instead of the real subjects in an experiment and drawing baseless generalization of the findings of research results. It should be noted that when faulty data is used in an analysis, it will lead to faulty result which will in-turn leads to faulty generalization of finding and of course, these will have a lasting effect on the overall economic development of the nation. Adjacent to this background, this paper on the outright application of statistical tools in data analysis among universities student in Cross River State with emphasis on the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS in action) as a remedy Sustainable Development.

Keywords: Outright application of statistical tools, Data analysis, Tertiary education student, SPSS, Remedy, Sustainable development.

91. ISSUES AND CONSTRAINTS OF RESEARCH DELIVERY IN NIGERIA: A CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Eyong, Emmanuel Ikpi, Okon, ²Ekei John & ³Egbai, Julius Michael

^{1&3}Department of Education Foundation Guidance and Counselling

²Department of Education Administration and Planning
University of Calabar

Abstract

Research is a purposely and methodically search for new knowledge and practical solutions in the form of answers to questions formulated in advance. Research is conducted with a certain objective. The objective that you want to attain with your research is called the research objective so as to generalize the finding derived. However certain factors hinder the execution of research endeavour in Nigeria. This paper critically accesses illiteracy, security, inadequate statistics, and dominance of small scale organizations, lack of research funds, lack of research equipment, inaccurate or lack of census figures. The paper also proffers lasting solution to this problem with suggestion to solve these constraints of research process in Nigeria.

Keywords: Issues and constraint, research delivery, challenges, sustainable development.



92. POLITICAL INFLUENCES AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN OBIO-AKPOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF RIVERS STATE

¹Dr. Edith O. Odia (Ph.D) & ²Ibekwe Wechi

¹Department of Business Administration
University of Benin, Benin- City

²Department of Management
Rivers State University of Science and Technology
Port Harcourt, Nigeria

One of the core factors that promotes or hinders the success of a business organisation is the political influence of government apparatus. Government policies and programmes, political instability, tax administration and collection system are all political influences of government. This study is therefore aimed at examining the political influences on business performance in Obio-Akpor Local Government Area of Rivers State. To achieve this purpose, research questions were raised, hypotheses were formulated and a review of related literature was made. In order to generate the necessary data for the study, a questionnaire designed in five point Likert-scale was administered on fifty (50) selected managers of small businesses in Obio-Akpor L.G Area of Rivers State whose businesses are registered with the Rivers State Ministry of Commerce. The data generated were analysed with the Pearson Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation. Our findings revealed that political influences have a negative significant relationship with the performance of the informal sector in Obio-Akpor L.G. Area of Rivers State. It was therefore recommended that since political influences are outside managerial control, business managers in the informal sector should carefully monitor

and relate closely with the political environment of the local government and the state in general in order to successfully design and formulate policies and strategies to cope with political pressures.

Keywords: Political influences, business performance, informal sector, Obio- Akpor
Local Government Area.

93. EXTERNAL RESERVE AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

¹Gladys A. Nwokoye (Ph.D) & ²Nwaiwu, Johnson Nkem (Ph.D)

¹Department of Banking and Finance
University of Benin, Nigeria

²Faculty of Management Sciences
University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of external reserves on foreign direct investments (FDI) in Nigeria. To achieve this objective, it was hypothesized that external reserve has no significant impact on foreign direct investment in Nigeria, and this was followed by a critical review of extant literature. Time series data, which covers a period of 30 years (1980-2010), were obtained for this study. These were generated from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin and Statistical Reports of the National Bureau of Statistics, for various years. The Granger causality test was used to test the direction and degree between external reserve and foreign direct investment using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. Ordinary least squares technique and co-integration techniques were used to analyze the data collected. The findings in this study confirmed that external reserve has a positive significant impact on FDI in Nigeria. Based on the above, it was recommended that the Federal Government of Nigeria should increase the country's stock of external reserve to enhance the growth of FDI, which contributes significantly to economic growth.

Keywords: External reserve, FDI, stock of Gold, foreign currencies, special drawing right,
net reserve position with international monetary fund.

94. SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

¹John Mark & ²Stella O. Enaini

¹Department of Management
Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Port Harcourt

²Department of Business Administration and Management
Auchi Polytechnic Auchi, Edo State

Abstract

Sustainable development is any development process that aimed at satisfying the needs of the present generation without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to satisfy their own needs. To achieve sustainability in the development process, social entrepreneurship has been identified in the literature as a potent weapon. Many developed countries of the world have adopted the social entrepreneurship philosophy as an instrument for meeting the

needs of the present and future generations. It is upon this premise that we attempted to investigate the relationship between social entrepreneurship and sustainable development and the extent to which it could be adopted in Nigeria. This was achieved through the review of related literature and statement of hypotheses. The data for this study were generated from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin of various years and the World Development Indicators of World Bank. The findings revealed that social entrepreneurship has a positive and significant relationship with sustainable development in Nigeria. Based on the above, it was recommended that business organizations, governments, and non-for-profit organizations in Nigeria should adopt the philosophy of social entrepreneurship if sustainable development must thrive in Nigeria, and all the challenges facing its adoption must be brought under control.

Keywords: Social entrepreneurship, sustainable development, social values.

95. EQUITY IN COMPUTER BASED TESTING (CBT) AMONG STUDENTS' OPTING FOR UNIVERSITY ADMISSION: A CHALLENGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN CROSS RIVER STATE. NIGERIA

¹ Eyong, Emmanuel Ikpi ² Okon, Ekei John & ³ Eno, Salome Jeremiah

^{1&3} Department of Education Foundation Guidance and Counselling

² Department of Education Administration and Planning

² University of Calabar

Abstract

Over the years there has been serious concern about the validity and reliability of testing in Nigerian. This is envisaged in the persistence of mass failures of students coupled with high level of examination malpractices such as bringing in text book into examination hall, writing on pieces of papers, spying of other students work in the examination hall (Giraffe), impersonation, leakage of questions papers by supervisors to students before the examination, conniving with supervisors and school authorities to commit examination malpractice. It is in this regard that the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) introduced the computer-based testing (CBT) with the objective of eliminating all forms of examination malpractices and promote credibility and accountability in examination conduct. It is undoubtedly that the CBT will bring efficiency, cost effectiveness and limited time in the release of results, amongst other advantages to paper-pen test examinations. In spite of the introduction of CBT one major aspect that may pose serious challenges in the realization of the 21st century goal is equity among students in terms of computer penetration in both rural and urban secondary school and infrastructural backing. This study therefore seeks to identify the prospects and challenges that will pose threats to the success of adopting CBT in all examinations and how to counterbalance them.

Keywords: Equity, Computer Based Testing, challenge, University Admission, Sustainable Development.