



RESEARCH & TRAINING CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY & HUMANITIES

THEME: Challenges of Achieving Nigeria Economic Recovery & Growth Plan 2017 - 2020

DATE: 12th - 13th December, 2019

VENUE: Graduate School Board Room, University of Calabar, Calabar - CRS.

TIME: 8:00 am

LEAD SPEAKER

Sr. Prof. Mary-Noella Ethel N. Ezeh
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University
Anambra State - Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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RESEARCH & TRAINING CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY & HUMANITIES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 11th December, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 12th December, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Professional Research Training	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 13th December, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates

RESEARCH TRAINING WORKSHOP

The research training workshop will focus on;

- Techniques in Qualitative and Quantitative Research
- Research Problem, Literature & Theoretical Discourse
- Field Reporting, Editing & Techniques for Plagiarism Check
- Developing Research Proposal and Winning Grants

PUBLICATION AND INDEXING

Peer reviewed and accepted conference papers will be published in the Conference Proceedings and International university based Journals indexed by Google scholar and Scopus



WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

University of Calabar grew out of the Calabar campus of University of Nigeria (UNN), Nigeria which began functioning during the 1973 academic session with 154 students and a small cadre of academic, administration and professional staff. In April 1975, the Federal Military Government of Nigeria announced that as part of the National Development Plan, seven new Universities were to be established at various locations in the country. The University of Calabar was one of the seven Universities set up under this programme. Located in Calabar Municipal, an ancient city with a long tradition of culture and contact with western civilization, the already developed area of the University occupies a 17-hectare site on the eastern side of the town, between the Great Qua River and the Calabar River. Additional land has been acquired on both sides of the Great Qua River for the development of the University.

Academic activities actually commenced in the 1973/74 session, in what was then a Campus of the University Of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN). However, the new autonomous institution started academic work with the faculties of Arts, Science and Social Science in October 1976 with an initial enrolment of 896 students. Of this number, 406 students were carried over from the University of Nigeria. The teaching, administrative and technical staff either transferred from the University of Nigeria (UNN) or newly recruited, numbered about 156. At the beginning of the 1977/78 academic year, the Department of Education, formerly a part of Faculty of Arts was upgraded to the faculty of Education. In 1978/79 academic year, the College of Medical Sciences was added, while the Faculty of Law, established during the 1979/80 academic year began offering courses in October 1980. The Faculty of Agriculture was established during the 1980/81 academic year. Since then the University has been experiencing impressive growth.

The University has one Graduate School, ten Faculties, and three Institutes. These are: The Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Education, Law, Management Sciences, Sciences, Social Sciences, Allied Medical Sciences, Basic Medical Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Institute of Education, Institute of Oceanography and Institute of Policy and Administrative Studies. Academic programmes of the University aim at laying a sound and broad undergraduate foundation upon which further intellectual and professional pursuits can be based at the Graduate school level. As any other University in the Country, the University of Calabar places great premium not only on learning, but also on character. The emphasis on character is to help provide the Nation with learned Nigerian Men and Women with a sense of responsibility, crying out against Machiavellianism, bribery, nepotism, and other forms of corruption.

To encourage good character, the University established an annual Pro-Chancellor's Prize for the best behaved student of the graduating class. As a Federal institution, the University strives to bring about an atmosphere conducive to patriotic interaction between people from all parts of the world including Nigerians from all States and language groups. Therefore, all States of the federation are represented in the student population of the Institution. On academic programming, the University adopts a flexible and forward-looking attitude. Thus, from its

inception, the University adopted the four-year integrated degree programme based on the semester, and course system in the Faculties. The University also makes conscious use of local materials for instructional purposes, in the sincere effort to make her programmes relevant to the needs of Nigeria. Though not responsible to Cross River State in which it is located, the University is responsive to the genuine aspirations and interests of her immediate community and interacts freely with that community through her programmes in Adult and Continuing Education, comprehensive health scheme, as well as symposia, seminars and workshops organized frequently on and off-campus.

Founded at the peak of the cultural renaissance of the country, and situated in an area of the country distinguished for her rich culture, the University prides itself as a significant academic custodian of the rich culture of the people through the performances of the Department of Theatre Arts, which has established an enviable record for itself within Nigeria and abroad. Founded in 1975 under the National Higher Education Expansion Programme of the Federal Military Government, the University of Calabar ranks among the leading and largest of Nigeria's second generation universities. It witnessed phenomenal physical, academic and staff growth in its first decade of existence. Those were the halcyon days of the petroleum revenue boom, the third quinquennial National Development Plan.

From its nucleus on the Duke Town Campus, the University rapidly expanded into a busy academic community that is housed in a vast constellation of modern academic blocks, students' residential halls and staff quarters. The student population rose from 896 in 1976, spread in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Social Sciences to over 30,000 full-time and part-time degree, and diploma students in the 2001/2002 session. By the 2003/2004 session, some diploma programmes were phased out. Currently, the student population stands at 40,645.



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Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Bassey Anam
 Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs
 University of Calabar-Nigeria

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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



Professor Ravindra Kumar
 former Vice Chancellor
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
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 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
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Conference Abstracts

Reducing Mass Unemployment for Economic Development by Reviving the Energy Sector

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¹Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering,

School Engineering Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Oko

²Department of Banking and Finance, School of Financial Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Oko

Abstract

The impact of energy support policies on the rate of equilibrium employment and unemployment. In a simple two-factor version of the model, this paper shows analytically that the energy sector support policies lead to an increase in the rate of employment. A numerical analysis is conducted with an expanded three-factor model. In this version, most scenarios analyzed also lead to an increase in equilibrium employment which encourages economic development. However, the paper identifies conditions in which energy support policies can decrease the rate of equilibrium unemployment. In particular, when the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor is low, when capital is not mobile internationally, and when the labor intensity of energy is high relative to conventional generation, energy support policies may reduce the rate of equilibrium unemployment. It is no doubt that the energy sector has reduced the height of unemployment which befell Nigeria before the power sector reform policies. At least 30% of the working population is gainfully employed in the energy sector.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Economic growth, Industrialization, Unemployment, Poverty*

Curtailing Bad Administration in the Power Sector; A Solution to Reliable Power Supply for Sustainable Development in Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

Over the years, Nigeria has been plagued with acute power shortages due to poor performance of its power sector. Several policies and reforms have been implemented by the government to address the poor performance of the power generation, transmission and distribution sectors of the electricity industry. More also, the government of the Federation has put various strategies which includes encouraging private sector participation, diversification of the energy generation sources and promoting energy efficiency for sustainable development. In addition, the government has spent billions of dollars since 2001 in the construction of new power generation facilities, transmission lines and distribution centers to boost the power supply. It has deregulated the generation and distribution sectors to encourage private sector participation and empowers the Energy Commission of Nigeria to embark on programs and strategies that can boost energy generation from renewable sources. To this effect, this paper examined the country's energy sources and the some policies adopted if revamping the sector. Hence, the maladministration that has been eroding the sector was also examined and recommendations were also made.

Keywords: *Bad governance, Generation, Power, Reform, Transmission*

Revitalization of the Power Sector: The Only Solution to Achieving Nigeria Economic Recovery by the Year 2020

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School Engineering Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Oko

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Abstract

Nigeria has the potential to become a major player in the global economy by virtue of its human and natural resource endowments. However, this potential has remained relatively untapped over the years. After a shift from agriculture to crude oil and gas in the late 1960s, Nigeria's growth has continued to be driven by consumption and high oil prices. Previous economic policies left the country ill-prepared for the recent collapse of crude oil prices and production. The structure of the economy remains highly import dependent, consumption driven and undiversified. Oil accounts for more than 95 per cent of exports and foreign exchange earnings while the manufacturing sector accounts for less than one percent of total exports. The high growth recorded during 2011-2015, which averaged 4.8 per cent per annum mainly driven by higher oil prices, was largely non-inclusive. Majority of Nigerians remain under the burden of poverty, inequality and unemployment. General economic performance was also seriously undermined by deplorable infrastructure, corruption and mismanagement of public finances. Decades of consumption and high oil price-driven growth led to an economy with a positive but jobless growth trajectory. For sustainable development, there must be stable power supply which leads to industrialisation and in effect promote economic development and growth. Presently, the fall in oil price has kept the Nigeria economy to some doldrums. Hence, for Nigeria to meet up with the 2020 economic plan, the power sector should be completely overhauled. In this research, the researchers drew their attention on the strategies to develop the power sector.

Keywords: *Industrialisation, Power sector, Economic growth, Economic development, Nigeria*

Public Policy and Armed Banditry in Northern Nigeria: A Situational Analysis of Zamfara State

Emmanuel Etim

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Abstract

Zamfara State has witnessed dreaded cases of armed banditry and cattle rustling from early 2009. The situation became uncontrollable in 2011, after the general elections as a result of the long term, yet unsettled, human conflicts between Fulani Herdsmen and farmers who constantly struggled for land ownership and grazing areas. Armed banditry and cattle rustling in Zamfara State has been a clog on the wheels of development, peace and security in the state, as many lives and properties have been lost as a result of the unlawful activities of miscreants who have taken advantage of less-protected terrains in the State. This paper interrogates public policy and armed banditry in Zamfara State. The study relies on secondary data with content analysis of newspapers, books, magazines, journals and internet sources. Findings revealed that despite government and military efforts through policy such as curfew, deployment of the military through Joint Task Force (JTF), the adoption of distinct tactics and strategy by security formations, the suspension of mining in the affected areas, security challenge in Zamfara State persists. The paper concludes that security challenges in Zamfara State has defied all strategies adopted by policy makers to contain the problem largely because the Nigerian National Security Policy appears to neglect the generational factors that cause insecurity in the country. The paper recommends, amongst others, that generational factors like poverty, unemployment, corruption, illiteracy, etc must be adequately addressed, if armed banditry must be eliminated in the country.

Keywords: *Armed banditry, Cattle rustling, Fulani Herdsmen, National security, Public policy*

Job Creation and Youth Empowerment in Wukari, Taraba State Nigeria (2015-2019)

¹Ayeni, Evans Oluwagbamila, ²Andeshi Christopher Ale &
³Sani, Kasimu
^{1,2&3}Department of Public Administration,
Federal University Wukari, Taraba State

Abstract

In most countries of the world, enabling environments that support job creation seems to serve as the cornerstone of youth empowerment. Therefore, the role of job creation in enhancing youth empowerment and development cannot be over emphasized, hence the rationale for every government to take the centre stage in job creation. In Nigeria, the federal government has put up several programmes that are geared towards job creation for youth empowerment. What is in doubt is whether those job creation programmes of the federal government have actually enhanced youth empowerment for the greatest number of Nigerian youths or not. The foregoing informed this study. The study intends to answer the following research questions; 1) Does employment bring about sustained youth empowerment? 2) Does government social investment on youth bring about youth development? The research method for the study is the quantitative research method, while descriptive statistics was used as a technique of data analysis. The great depression and Keynesian theory were adopted as the theoretical framework of analysis. The following are the findings of the study; 1) Being on the employment of the government or private companies do not bring about sustained youth development for the greatest number of youths, hence the reason why most employees of government or private company still live below poverty line; 2) government social investment on youth does not result to full advancement, hence the reason why most beneficiaries still search for greener pasture that can advance their lives.

Keywords: *Job creation, Youth empowerment, Social investment, Youth development, N-power*

Investigation of Volatility Spill-Over from Oil Price to Exchange Rate in Nigeria: An Empirical Evidence from Multivariate Garch Approach

Naziru Yusuf Abdullahi

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Federal University of Kashere, Gombe State*

Abstract

Oil prices are often responsible for the huge preponderance of fluctuations in the exchange rates internationally. This paper carries out an empirical investigation of volatility spillover from the real oil price to the real exchange rate of Nigeria using the Engle (2002) multivariate GARCH model. The results obtained from the model revealed evidence of high volatility correlations between real oil price and the real exchange rate of Nigeria over the sample period which indicates volatility spillover from the real oil price to the real exchange rate of the major African oil exporter. This further implies that volatility of the real oil price of the African major oil-exporter induces volatility of its real exchange rate and this has implications for trade and economic growth. The statistical diagnostic tests on the residuals revealed no evidence of serial correlation at both univariate and multivariate levels which implies that the model used is statistically adequate.

Keywords: *Investigation, Volatility, Oil Price, Exchange Rate, Empirical Evidence, Multivariate Garch Approach*

Anti-Corruption & Effective Public Service Performance

Dede Chinyere Helen

Department of Public Administration

University of Calabar, Calabar

Abstract

Nigeria is richly endowed with qualitative human and natural resources but yet to find an appropriate and rightful place among the nations in the world. One major reason that is responsible for the socio-economic stagnation is attributable to corruption and all effort geared at steaming the tide appear to be unsuccessful. Economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth. Nigeria sits on some of the largest oil reserves in the world, which has been fuelling corruption since independence. Between 2015 to 2017 alone, it earned more than 370 billion United State dollars in oil and gas export. In spite of this, the average life expectancy stands at 58 years and over half of Nigerians are abject poverty. The paper examines the anti-corruption and effective public service performance in Nigeria. It used quantitative and qualitative analysis to draw conclusion. The resource cure theory is the guide of the paper. Nigeria is plugging deeper into the mire of corruption with each passing year. This was recently affirmed by corruption perception index released by Transparency International. The paper concludes that corruption in Nigeria has completely undermined government's socio-economic development strategies. Corruption continues to hamper government's policies and initiatives at development. It also causes economic recession. The paper recommends restricting of the legal framework of anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Anti-Corruption, Effective, Performance*

Social Media Effect in Empowerment Programs: Study of Kano State University of Technology Wudil (KUT)

Maryam Umar Mukhtar (PhD)

Department of Mass Communication

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Abstract

The paper examines the effect of social media on empowering students of Kano state university of technology (KUT) to achieve a better result in their careers. Previous researches have shown that social media used in empowering people can greatly influence a student's perception about education. Three research questions guided the study. The study adopted survey research method and data used for analysis were collected with structured questionnaire. The study adopts gender setting theory as the theoretical framework. Findings reveal that social media play a significant role in empowering students to achieve maximum benefit and also help them contribute a lot in their social life. The study therefore recommends that social media (programmers) should provide more different media that will be used by students to keep and search for relevant information needed, the students of the university as well as youth in general should expand their uses of social media not only to have access to information's and literatures concerning their studies but also in the sphere of business and other aspects related to social activities

Keywords: *Social Media, Empowerment, Programs*

