



8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH TRAINING

THEME

Diversification & Sustainability of African Economy

OBJECTIVE

The aim of the Conference is to provide a platform to the researchers and practitioners, policy makers, non profit actors and Nigerians in the Diaspora as well as industry to meet the share cutting-edge development issues affecting the Nigerian Economy

DATE: 18th - 19th September, 2019

VENUE: CEMAC Conference Room, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus (UNEC)

TIME: 8:00am

CHAIRMAN/CHIEF HOST

Professor Charles Igwe

Vice Chancellor, University of Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Regina Okafor

Dean of Business Administration,
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

Dr. C. A. Ezenwakwelu

HOD of Management
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

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8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROFESSIONAL RESEARCH TRAINING

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 18th September, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 19th September, 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
Training Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 20th September, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Conference Abstracts

Managerial Practice And Skills Related Factors Affecting Productivity: An Empirical Based Comparative Study Among Managers

Dr. D. Rajan

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University of Africa, Toru-Orua (UAT), Bayelsa State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Adequate freedom from the top management, and appropriate skills and confidence from the managers are necessarily and equally important for success of any organization. All managers, irrespective of levels of management require sufficient freedom and authority from the organization to take individual decision. At the same time, managers also need to possess appropriate managerial skills and strong confidence to lead the subordinates in a right manner and get productive contribution from them and thereby lead the organization profitably and successfully. Absence or lack of freedom and support from the top management, lack of confidence and lack of managerial skills not only engenders frustration but also affect productivity. In view of this context, this empirical, quantitative and survey based descriptive research has been undertaken in Tirunelveli city of Tamil Nadu, India to analyze and differentiate perceptions of the managers of both paramedical and nonmedical categories working with private multi-specialty hospitals towards managerial practice and skills related factors affecting their productivity. The study has sampled 80 managers using purposive sampling technique. Primary data has been collected using self-made structured questionnaire. Secondary data have been collected from books, journals, thesis, projects and conference proceedings. Percentage, mean and standard deviation have been used to analyze the data. The results of the study have indicated that lack of freedom for initiative, risk taking, decision making and lack of respect for own value; and high level of responsibility with inadequate authority delays and affects decision making and are the topmost factors that are highly and equally perceived by both types of managers. Similarly, feeling of having inadequate skills to deal with emotional distress, rumors, criticism of superiors, coworkers and patients; difficulty in decision making in the absence of superiors, are the next foremost factors perceived equally by managers of both kinds. The study has offered suitable suggestions to improve productivity of the managers of both categories.

Keywords: *Manager, Managerial practice, Managerial skills, Productivity, Private multi-specialty hospital, Tirunelveli city*

Beyond Oil: The Imperative for Diversification of the Nigerian Economy

Agwu, Nkemakolam AgwuUkakwu
Department of Political and Administrative Studies
University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State

Abstract

Diversification of exports and increased production of finished goods is very critical for most African countries to promote and sustain the growth and economic transformation of their economies. Left with no other viable feasible option, the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, must invest and find a way for the total diversification of its economy, from its over dependence on oil, as its major source of income. With oil's attendant international price volatility, and ever decreasing reserves, coupled with the inability for oil to pull most Nigerians out of the poverty circle increasing on a day by day basis, the need for diversification of the economy into other sectors, like Agriculture, and increased exploitation of solid minerals resources, is now seen as the best option for diversifying the nation's economy. Using the descriptive method of analysis, the paper considered the peculiar economic environmental challenges and circumstances, that existed before the advent of oil and the how the nation came to solely rely on oil over time. The 1st part of this study, examines the general background of the paper, and set out the objectives of the study. The second section, x-rays the Nigerian economy, with an eye for the need for the diversification of the economy, towards agriculture, and increased solid mineral development. Part 3 of the study, dwells on the review of Nigerian agricultural, and solid mineral development policies, and the agencies designed to drive them. Part 4, examines the impact and contribution of the above combined sectors to the development of the country. The last section, examines the potentials, opportunities, and the latest trends in developments in agriculture, solid mineral exploitation, and allied sectors in Nigeria and the international community, with recommendations on the need for the country, to redesign and implement renewed strategies and institutional reforms to ensure export plurality, and sustained economic transformations.

Keywords: *Diversification, Production, Exports and Finished goods*

Oil Exploration and the Sustainable Development Problems in Nigeria: A Study of Bayelsa State

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Abstract

This research investigates oil exploration and its sustainable development problems in Nigeria, with a study of Bayelsa State. Oil exploration and production in Nigeria, Bayelsa state by the Petroleum sector has greatly improved the nation's economy over the years. Nigeria joined oil producing nations on 3rd august 1956 when oil was first discovered in commercial quantities in the Oloibiri of Bayelsa state and today Nigeria ranked as the leading oil and gas producer in Africa and the 6th largest exporter in the world. The area is generally referring to one of the most important wetland and marine system in the world, but due to the activities of oil exploration and exploitation the area has been affected of sustainability and languishing in poverty. The research employed mixed approach. The data collected was analyzed descriptively. Major findings show that oil exploration by the oil sectors have problems of implementation on its sustainable development policies, it is also revealed that the existing statutory laws and regulations for environmental protection appears to be grossly inadequate and some of the multinational oil companies operating in Bayelsa state of Nigeria had failed woefully to adopt sustainable practices to improve on even development. The study recommended that sustainable development strategies should be revisited and implemented in the area, Nigeria local Content Development and Monitoring Act of 2010 should adhere to the rules of the oil exploration and development strategy.

Keywords: *Oil Exploration, Exploitation, Environment, Sustainable Development, Multinationals, Petroleum, Poverty*

Foreign Direct Investment and Income Distribution in Nigeria

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Federal University of Technology, Akure

Abstract

This study is one of the few which has dwell on the impact of foreign direct investment on income distribution in Nigeria. The objectives of the study are to find out the impact of foreign direct investment on income distribution and determine the contribution of foreign direct investment on poverty reduction in Nigeria. The study made use of secondary data, after carrying out a unit root test on all the variables and the result showed that Gini (calculated) and GDPC are integrated of order zero, foreign direct investment and poverty rate are integrated of order one, hence the study employed the use of Vector Autoregressive Scheme as an appropriate methodology. The result showed that foreign direct investment has low impact on Gini (as a proxy for income distribution), other variables employment rate and real per capita Gross Domestic Product exhibited a greater impact on Gini. Also foreign direct investment has a greater impact on the level of poverty reduction in the country. The conclusion of the study is that the major reason for the low impact of foreign direct investment on income distribution is that foreign direct investment inflow into the country has been towards certain sectors (oil and gas, communication, construction, etc.) at the expense of those sectors (agriculture, tourism and manufacturing) that has the greatest potential for poverty reduction in the country, hence FDI is good and should be encourage to those neglected sectors in other to improve income distribution.

Keywords: *Foreign direct Investment, Income distribution and Gini coefficient*

The Impact of Prioritization and Local Development Plan (LDP) of Imo State Fadama II Development Project of the World Bank Assisted Aimed at Improving the Standard of Living of the Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo State

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Abstract

The second National Fadama II Development project is a comprehensive six year action programme designed with the objective of sustainably increase the incomes of Fadama sources users such as: Farmers Pastoralists, Fishers, hunters, gatherers and service providers through empowering communities to take charge of their own development agenda and by reducing conflict among Fadama users. The paper therefore examines the impact played on a result of prioritization of sub Fadama II projects and the role of local development plan geared towards improving the standard of living of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo state Fadama II project. The implementation of the project includes all social groups as beneficiaries as special attention will be focused on the less dominant groups and more marginalized ones. Par-wise comparison, voting and problem tree was adopted in selecting the respondents. Well-structured questionnaires were distributed to one hundred and fifteen respondents based on socio economic characteristics and other variables and only one hundred and ten (110) respondents returned their questionnaires. The communities selected for the study were chosen due to their strategic location and potentials in agricultural production in the area. Primary and Secondary data collected were analyses using simple percentages and frequency counts and mean statistics. In view of the results, the cumulative mean for research question 1,2 and 4 were rejected and null hypothesis accepted. Cumulative mean for research question 3 were accepted and null hypothesis rejected. The impact of prioritization and local development plan aimed at improving the living conditions of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area of Imo State Fadama II project of the World bank assisted were successful. It is therefore recommended that the government should embark on the sensitization of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the State Fadama II development Areas as a measure towards prioritizing the needs of the vulnerable and the marginalized as a panacea for improving their standard of living conditions.

Keywords: *Prioritization, Local Development Plan, Fadama II project, Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups, Ahiazu Mbaise Local Government Area, Agriculture*

Frustration-Aggression and Armed Violence in Nigeria: A Theoretical Overview

¹Dr. Vambe T. Jeremiah, ²Dr. Okafor Ikechukwu Joseph,
³Dr. Ukorobo Elias Ogbonnaya & ⁴Nweke Obinna Innocent
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Abstract

Nigeria is in the middle of crossfire between the overstretched government forces and myriad of violent groups whose activities in recent times have had significant implication on sustainable development in the country. This study tries to provide a theoretical discourse to the foundations and sustenance of armed violence in Nigeria by exploring the structure and modus operandi of the major violent groups. The study used primarily secondary data in the form of peer review journals, Newspapers, Magazines and official gazettes. Using the frustration-aggression theory as a theoretical framework the study contends that armed violence in Nigeria are a testament of frustration among the populace occasioned by failure of state to reduce unemployment and deteriorating levels of poverty among other social security problems; and their continuation amplifies the weakness of state's institutions. It was discovered that the remote cause of all the armed violence groups in reviewed in this study stem from their inability to meet desired ends and the seeming indifference of the government to assist them in achieving their aims. It was also discovered that various violent armed groups have forewarned the state through propaganda and other public display of demands arising from government's failure. The study concluded that armed violence in Nigeria is a product of frustration felt by people with aggressive tendencies in different parts of Nigeria. The study recommended that government at all levels should hasten to attending to the needs of the people and the government should treat every threat by any group of people with all seriousness.

Keywords: *Violence, Frustration, Aggression, Insurgency, Militancy, Development*

Public Perceptions on the Determinants of Youths' Involvement in Cybercrime in Enugu Urban, Enugu State: A Framework for Social Workers

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University of Nigeria, Nsukka*

Abstract

In the contemporary society, numerous internet assisted crimes are committed daily in various forms. They include identity theft, internet chat room, cyber harassment, fraudulent electronic mails, Automated Teller Machine spoofing, pornography, piracy and hacking, the aim of this study was to examine the public perceptions on the determinants of youth's involvement in cybercrime in Enugu urban, Enugu state. Survey design was used in which questionnaire and focus group discussion (FGDs) were the major instruments. The questionnaires were distributed to one hundred and forty-four (144) adults (18years and above) in Enugu urban. Samples were selected using multi-stage sampling technique. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for processing the data. Frequency distribution tables and chi-square (X^2) were used in analyzing the data. Qualitative data was collected using focus group discussion (FGDs) and was analyzed in themes after transcription. Outstanding points made by participants were used as verbatim quotes to support the tables. Findings from the study show that 44.3%, 14.3% and 14.3% respondents indicated unemployment, poverty and lack of internet security respectively to be the major determinant on involvement of youths in cybercrime. The study has implications for social work, one of which is for the designing and applying youth-oriented programmes to further sensitize the younger generation on the dangers, effects and risks of indulging in the act of cybercrime.

Keywords: *Public Perceptions, Youths' Involvement, Cybercrime, Social Workers*

Assessment of the Role of Enugu National Museum in Preserving Cultural Collections for Sustainable Tourism Development in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Museums are the cultural institutions of a country and have long been associated with the tangible aspects of their collections. Over a period of time cultural institutions have learned to interact with societies and communities and now are actively working with both tangible and intangible heritage. In the time of urbanization, communities are losing their intangible cultural heritage very fast. The new generation is losing the connection between their cultural heritage and beliefs followed over a long period by their elders. Museums therefore ought to focus on proper conservation and documentation of the tangible and intangible heritage. This paper X-rays the assessment of the role of Enugu heritage museum in preserving cultural collections for sustainable tourism development in Enugu. The data required for this research study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Data was analyzed using quantitative statistics and qualitative statistics (correlation) to test the hypothesis. The study adopted the descriptive approach, such as mean, median, percentages, and frequency count, with inferential approach such as correlation in order to test the hypothesis. The day-trippers and the staff of the Enugu national Museum formed the population. The sample size to be used for this study was 212. Therefore, a total of 212 questionnaires were administered at the Enugu national Museum to both visitors and staff. The finding shows that the National museum at Enugu implements its museum practices effectively in order to achieve sustainable tourism development. Also it reveals that the museum's performance utilized by the Enugu museum is effective in the preservation of its cultural collections at the museum. The study recommends that museum management should adopt a more suitable, less cost implicating sustainable practice in the preservation of its artifacts in order to improve the shelf life of the local artifacts and avoid incidence of theft by staff and visitors.

Keywords: *Enugu National Museum, Cultural Collections, Sustainable Tourism Development*

Feasibility Studies and Design of a Solar Farm to Supply 4000GWH/Year of Electrical Energy to the Nigerian National Grid

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^{1,2}Department of Mechanical Engineering,
University of Nigeria Nsukka

Abstract

The bulk of the electricity in the Nigeria National Electricity Grid, NNEG, is from natural gas power plants. Since natural gas is an exhaustible source of energy, it is imperative to, while solving Nigeria's energy crisis, increase the contribution of renewable sources to the NNEG. One of the most abundant renewable energy resources in Nigeria is the solar energy. Ironically, this source of energy does not contribute to the NNEG yet. Hence, the aim of this study was to investigate the feasibilities for a solar farm capable of supplying 4000GWh/year (456MW) of electrical energy to the NNEG. To do this, it was set out to design the solar farm by estimating the output from a single solar panel fixed at a chosen location, thereby estimating the number of solar panels needed to give the required output. In addition, the study also intended to design the mounting format, calculate the required land area and estimate the installation and maintenance costs. Using Sun Power's SPR-E20-440-COM solar panel and European Communities' PVGIS online solar energy simulation system and choosing a suitable location, the output of a single fixed panel was calculated to be 714kWh/yr. Hence, considering system losses and other allowances, the number of panels to add 4000GWh/yr or 456MW of electricity to the NNEG was estimated to be 6700000. Furthermore, the mounting format was designed to have four modules per unit of each row. The land area required was, therefore, calculated to be 17.3km² (more than 4 modules per unit would take less space). Thus, 20km² of land was proposed to take care of inverter and transformer installations as well as staff housing. Finally, from the cost analysis of the solar farm based on a 15-year period, the total cost was estimated to be \$546,916,000 (₦196.9b). The solar panel model chosen was designed to have a minimum of 25 years of optimum functionality, making 15 years a safe number for the cost analysis. Hence, the cost of electricity generation from the solar farm for a 15-year period was estimated at \$0.009 per kWh (₦3.28 per kWh). Comparing this to the current cost of electricity generation in Nigeria—more than ₦10 per kWh (\$0.03 per kWh)—this project is deemed very viable. Overall, the findings show that, compared to existing sources, not only is solar energy a better option from the environmental and sustainability points of view, it is also cheaper in the long term.

Keywords: *Renewable energy, Sustainability, Cost, Electricity grid*

Financing Challenges of Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria: The Case of Development Finance Institutions

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Abstract

Finance is critical to the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). It is a major resource in the establishment and operation of SMEs. However, for sustainable performance, SMEs require a blend of the right quantity and mix of financing at each stage of development. This implies that financing decisions should adequately cater for investment and working capital needs of small and medium businesses. Since SMEs are not listed on the stock market, procurement of long-term finance has remained a major challenge to their growth and development. A substantial proportion of funding requirements of these businesses is sourced from the banking system through guaranteed or collateral-backed loans. Owing to inherent mis-match between sources of bank funds and credit needs of SMEs, there exists a financing gap which implies that the banking system cannot adequately fund the SMEs sector. The growing need to reduce this gap informed the establishment of development finance institutions (DFIs). These are specialized financial institutions designed to provide long-tenured funds for business development. Literature shows substantial evidence of inability of small and medium businesses to attract significant funding from these institutions. This study is therefore designed to identify impediments to SMEs financing from DFIs as well as offer suggestions on the elimination or mitigation of the identified obstacles.

Keywords: *Corporate finance, Development finance, Specialized financial institutions, Small and medium enterprises*

Intra-State Conflicts and Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria: From 2010-2018

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Abstract

The study investigated intra-state conflicts and Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. The major aim of the research is to discover factors that encouraged and sustained Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria. The research used a combination of the frustration-aggression theory and the alliance theory of international relations as theoretical binoculars. Also, the study employed qualitative data obtained from secondary sources like books, journal articles, and literature from NISER, NIIA and IPCR and from websites. Triangulation was used as research method inculcating historical, analytical and descriptive research methods. Two postulations were adopted during the research and they include; high levels of illiteracy, unemployment and poverty in some regions of Nigeria makes the country a fertile social environment for religious extremism and violence; and societies most prone to intra-state conflicts are often weak states with unstable political structures and fragmented political cultures. Data gathered from the research supported the above postulations. The study concluded that illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, a weak state apparatus and corruption have encouraged and sustained intra-state conflicts in Nigeria. Among other things, the study recommended a free universal basic education for all Nigerians both infants and adults through a Public-Private Partnership as a long term measure towards reducing illiteracy and vulnerability of the Nigerian populace to extremism and violence.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Education, Conflict, Insurgency, Proliferation*

Impact of Board Attributes and Ownership Structure on Voluntary Disclosure of Listed Financial Service Firms in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of Board Attributes and Ownership Structure on Voluntary Disclosure of listed financial service firms in Nigeria over the period 2006-2015. A sample of twenty-eight out of the fifty-seven financial service firms listed on the floor of the Nigerian Stock Exchange was studied. The study used data generated from the Annual Reports and Accounts of the sampled firms. The data was analyzed by means of descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and regression analysis. It reveals that board size and board independence have a negative insignificant association with the voluntary disclosure of the sample firms, while CEO duality shows a significant negative association with voluntary disclosure. However, managerial ownership shows an insignificant positive effect on voluntary disclosure. The control variables (Size and Age) show a significant positive relationship with voluntary disclosure. Based on the findings, the study recommends, among others, that Companies that do not separate the roles of chairman and of chief executive officer should do so.

Keywords: *Board size, Board Independence, CEO duality and Managerial Ownership, financial service Firms*

Investigating the Properties of Crushed Aggregates for Road Construction: A Case Study of Bellison Quarry, Onisapa Village, Ilorin

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Abstract

Aggregate samples were collected from different locations based on the availability in Bellison Quarry, Kwara state and its environs south-western Nigeria to undertake a comparative study of their properties as construction materials. A total of two aggregate samples were collected; from the location which are one inch and three-quarter inch size aggregate respectively. The aggregate samples collected were transported to the petrology and engineering laboratory of Federal University of Technology Akure, Ondo State where they were subjected to the following analysis, aggregate crushing value (ACV), aggregate impact value (AIV), Bulk density (BD), specific gravity (SG), flakiness index (FI), Porosity, ten percent fines value (TFV) and water absorption capacity (WAC). Results from the petrographic properties showed the aggregates samples to be granite and porphyritic-granite based on their thin section and modal analysis. The engineering characteristic of the aggregate samples evaluated shows that the aggregate crushing value (ACV) ranged from 23.8% to 24.6% aggregate impact value (AIV), bulk density (BD), specific gravity [SG], flakiness index (F1), porosity, ten percent fines value (TFV) and water absorption capacity (WAC). Results from the petrographic properties showed the aggregates sample to be Granite and Porphyritic-granite based on their thin section and modal analysis. The engineering characteristics of the aggregate samples evaluated shows that the Aggregate Crushing Value (ACV) ranged from 23.8% to 24.6%, Aggregate Impact Value (AIV) ranged from 15.3% to 16.3%, Bulk density ranged from 22.56kN/m³ to 23.01kN/m³, Specific gravity ranged from 2.66% to 2.67%, Apparent Specific gravity ranged 2.70% to 2.72%, Flakiness Index ranged from 26.7% to 27.2%, Elongation ranged 31.9% to 33.2%, ten percent fines value (TFV) ranged from 176.72kN to 184.15kN, Los Angeles Abrasion Value ranged 21.4% - 22.3%, ten percent fines value (TFN) ranged from 176.72kN to 184.15kN, Los Angeles Abrasion Value ranged 21.4% - 22.3% and Water absorption ranged from 0.62% to 0.63%. the parameters of the aggregate samples analyzed falls within the acceptable limit set by the AASHTO, American Standard for testing and materials and British standard, in conclusion, the rocks in the study area fall within the Migmatite-Gneiss Quartzite Complex rocks which explains the high strength characteristics of the samples obtained. It is therefore deduced that crushed aggregates from Bellison Quarry, Kwara State and its environs are of good quality and can be used in any engineering construction.

Keywords: *Aggregates samples, Construction, Engineering characteristics, International standard, Laboratory testing, Rock properties*

Essence of Hybrid Transportation on Commercial Driver's Transaction in South East, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined essence of hybrid transportation on commercial driver's transaction in South- East, Nigeria. The study identified delay as a problem. The specific objective examined form utility on commercial driver's transaction in south- East, Nigeria among others. Research question is to what extent does form utility affect commercial driver's transaction in South-East, Nigeria among others. Research hypothesis is there is no significant relationship between form utility and commercial driver's transaction in South-East, Nigeria among others. Review of related literature had insight at components of physical distribution, theory of rural settlement propounded by Hudson (1969) and empirical review. Survey research design was adopted. Area of study was Onitsha peace mass transit Oguta road. Population of the study was drivers of peace mass transit. The sample size was 243, but 215 copies of questionnaire were used and duly filled. Two point Likert scale of questioning was adopted. The study found out that Federal Government of Nigeria should endeavour to develop transportation modes to standard. The study recommended that Federal Government of Nigeria should endeavour to develop all the transportation modes to standard among others.

Keywords: *Hybrid Transportation, Commercial Driver's Transaction*

Over-Regulation of Productive Forces in Nigeria: Countering The Gains of Privatization

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Abstract

Political independence birthed a renewed hope for the rapid development of Nigeria. A euphoria that heaped on the nascent indigenous government the burden to be actively engaged in production of goods and services. Naturally, Public Enterprises (PEs) became the instrument of providing these goods and services. PEs grew in size and quantity in response to public demands and availability of government resources. In the 8th decade of the 20th century, PEs in Nigeria hit their apotheosis and consequently began to strain public financial resources. Contemporaneous with the global movement of privatization, Nigerian government yielded to heaving off the operational responsibilities of some of the productive PEs through privatization and commercialization programmes. These initiatives replaced the productive PEs with regulatory ones. The regulatory agencies have grown in number and operational coverage, stifling, rather than guiding the productive forces (both private and public). This study aims to expose the counterproductive effects of over-regulation on the productive forces in Nigeria. The study will categorise the PEs in Nigeria based on their line agenda and evaluate their achievements as they impact on the industry they operate. The New Public Management theory will be used to analyse balance in the mixed economic system practiced in Nigeria which permits the co-operation of government and private enterprises. The study will combine the usage of longitudinal research design and descriptive approach on secondary data gathered. Conclusion and recommendations will flow from the findings.

Keywords: *Public Enterprises, Privatization, Production, Regulation*

Problematizing Mentor/Mentee Relationship in Academic Parenting: Diagnosing the Situation in University of Abuja

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Abstract

Mentorship is a method that is used in both professional education and training and in working life to introduce new employees. Academic parenting remains one of the global methods of recruiting academics. Academics often acquire parentage in respective fields of interests through modeling of their professional mentors. The process of this acquisition maybe affectionate, through personal love for the mentor, or functional, through the professional behaviour of the mentors either way previous studies have shown that mentees inherit the traits of their mentors which spread beyond the privileged bounds of their professional ethos. The purpose of this study is to deepen knowledge of how mentorship relationships have impacted on the functionality mentees among the academic staff of University of Abuja. The study utilized participant observation to select mentors and their mentees in the Institution and examines their academic output and professional traits through weighing their publications and methods of assessments. Spearman Ranking will be used to determine the strength of mentor/mentee relationship in University of Abuja.

Keywords: *Problematizing, Mentor/Mentee Relationship, Academic Parenting, Diagnosing, University of Abuja*

Psychological Adjustment and Learning in a Depressed Economy

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Abstract

The importance of education in the can never be over emphasized, be it formal or informal. Education as a tool form forming all the aspect of human person is what investing in. An economy that is depressed has a negative impact on all the sectors and especially the educational sector where the future leaders are trained. The aim of most psychotherapy is to enhance positive self-management in any environment. The purpose of teaching is learning that will bring a positive change to the individual and the society at large. For the learning to take place the learners need environment that is conducive and safe. The learners need to be psychologically adjusted. Maladjusted learner will find learning less attractive and difficult. This paper examines the psychological adjustment of the learner, benefit and characteristics of been psychologically adjusted, impact of depressed economy on the learner and the society at large. Recommendation was given and conclusion.

Keywords: *Psychological adjustment, Learning, Depressed economy.*

Impact of Incremental Model of Public Policy Making on Infrastructural Development in Bayelsa State (2010-2017)

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Abstract

Public policy is a decision by the government to act or not to act in response to a perceived public problem or demand. This study investigates the Impact of Incremental Model of Public Policy Making on Infrastructural Development in Bayelsa State covering the period 2010-2017. Thus, the study specifically seeks to ascertain the extent of the application of the incremental model in public policy making and its impact on infrastructural development; the challenges of the model and its consequences, and the factors that make the model imperative to sustainable infrastructural development in Bayelsa State. The paper adopted the content analysis of various library materials, journals, government publications, textbooks, and other documented researches related to the subject matter. The findings revealed that in Bayelsa State the incremental model of policy making is minimally utilized hence, the obvious presence of dilapidated, uncompleted and abandoned projects and programmes, spread across the length and breadth of the state. The work recommends that the incremental approach to public policy making and infrastructural development would impact positively on the infrastructural development of Bayelsa State, and that the State House of Assembly should enact a law that prohibits the discontinuation and abandonment of existing projects and programmes by successive governments in the State so as to preclude the abandonment of projects started by previous administration.

Keywords: *Policy, Public Policy, Instrumentalism, Infrastructural Development, Bayelsa State*

The Asian Tigers and their Potential Hegemony of the Global Market: A Treatise on Globalization

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Abstract

The prevalent dominance of some multinationals, global firms and the Global Market by the Asian Tigers is on the fast lane of the global business and equally gaining critical dimensions. With their overwhelming growth and performance in Gross National Product(GNP) per capita income, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and even with an added advantage of barriers of free trade being dismantled, there is a prospective indication that these persistent global economic impacts and indomitable, efficient and effective marketing strategies, are gradually penetrating and gaining substantial hegemony and dominance over total world market and global economy. This further includes their unique business engagement in mass production and aggressive globalization of most consumer goods and services all over the world. It was speculated by the World Bank in the year 2004, that if the current trends should continue for the next quarter of a century, by the year 2020, the Chinese economy could be 40 percent larger than that of the United States while the economy of India will be larger than Germany. This global economic trend and marketing approach has consequently attracted a lot of scholarly debates from different, political, marketing and management academics. Some claimed that it is the panacea, while some rather argued that it is an exploitative and spurious placebo to the present challenges of globalization. The aim of this research is therefore to qualitatively review this trend, hence, adopted as a treatise on globalization.

Keywords: *Asian Tigers, Potential Hegemony, Global Market, Globalization*

Total Quality Management (TQM) and Product Standardization: A Study of Nigeria Breweries PLC

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Abstract

The quest for improvement in products and services through quality control used to be the focus of most multinationals, global and local firms but did not eliminate customers' dissatisfaction with poor quality products or services. As a result, TQM evolved as a business strategy, philosophy and attitude. This continuous process and long term internal growth strategy has been seen as a way of doing business, covering such issues as greater reductions in product defects, costs and cycle time in manufacturing and distribution, increasing worker's empowerment and encouraging customers' involvement in the bid to do the best job possible. Quite often, a good product becomes an incurable business failure through mismanagement, inappropriate strategic and tactical maneuvers and/or lack of planned maintenance of its unique qualities and features within the holistic framework of organization. This is where TQM plays a crucial role to ensure uniqueness in quality and product standardization. But it is suggested that employees must be fully empowered to check and correct quality errors as they identify them. Product standardization is also a prevalent global concern even on records and in history. Its main concern is to draw a strong correlation between quality control and product standard that is compatible at quite high consumerist values, as recommended and regulated by International Standard Organization (ISO) and Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON). This work through an exploratory research approach, evaluated the need for product standardization to depend on total quality management with the following variables as TQM principles; Greater reduction in product defects, cost and cycle time in manufacturing and distribution, increasing workers' empowerments and encouraging customers participation in possible best jobs, adopting Nigerian Breweries Plc, as a Case for the Study.

Keywords: *Total Quality Management, Product Standardization*

Utilization of the Primary School Teachers in Ogun Central Senatorial District, Nigeria

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Abstract

Optimal teacher's utilization is essential in educational policy planning and successful educational plan implementation. However, this can be attained by an x-ray of factors that affect the supply of teachers as well as constant assessment of teachers as an educational resource, followed by training and development which are pre-requisite for proper allocation and utilization of teacher. This paper discusses the utilization of primary school teachers in Ogun Central Senatorial district. Data were collected from the state universal primary Education Board and analyzed. The utilization of the primary school teachers was looked from teacher-pupil's ratio, rural-urban school dimension, gender and age perspectives. The Educational planning points to the fact that teacher utilization level is a prerequisite for proper projection of teacher demand and supply, and this also make it possible to know the difference between the conventional and the localized utilization rate.

Keywords: *Primary School, Teachers and Utilization*

Bio-Metric Smart Card Reader and Valid Elections in Nigeria: A Re-Examination

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Abstract

Modern card readers are electronic devices that can read plastic cards embedded with either a barcode, magnetic strip, computer chip or another storage medium. The main issue in the 2015 general election in Nigeria was the use of the Smart Card Reader, which was a critical component in the election. The device was used for the first time in the electoral process of Nigeria and it remains one of the greatest technological innovations of the 2015 general election. This paper examines the challenges of the bio-metric smart card reader or electronic card reader and its impact on the general elections in Nigeria. The paper was hinged on the elite framework of analysis. The work shows the relevance and practical issues relating to card reader and points that the Bio-metric or Electronic Card Reader ensure the credibility of election albeit the massive fraud that grinded the past elections in Nigeria. The work argued that in spite of the assurances given by INEC to address the issues that aroused with the card readers after its test-run in twelve states of the federation, the 2015 general elections witnessed the inability of the device to deliver effectively in some polling units especially in the Presidential and National Assembly Elections. The work intellectually expounds the impact of the electronic Card Reader and finally made a significant input on how Smart Card Reader could be better enhanced for future elections in the country. The work concludes that smart card reader had played a very significant role in the 2015 general elections in Nigeria. The work recommends that INEC must regularly update and re-examine the relevance of the card reader for future elections in Nigeria because technology is not static and the level of technological change is rapid such that a device used five years ago may not be too relevant to the present day.

Keywords: *General Election, Challenge, Impact, Electronic Card Reader, Democracy*

Risk-Factors Influencing Domestic Violence Against Men and Home Management Strategies in Akure South and Nsukka: Framework for Counsellors

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Abstract

West Africa (Nigeria) is largely a patriarchal dominated society as a result, loud cries of domestic violence (DV) against women are often heard, but we cannot deny the fact that DV against men is a reality. The study will capture the reasons why men are abused by their spouse as well as issues regarding physical and psychological abuse suffered by men in the home. It will also capture some of the factors that influence DV against men from which comparisons will be made between the two areas of study. It will adopt a cross sectional survey research method using the in-depth interview guide in generating data to answer the research questions. The study will be carried out in Akure South and Nsukka due to their patriarchal kinship systems. NVivo package which is a qualitative data analysis software was used for data analysis and was presented in thematic forms (in themes). The findings from the study showed that 95% of the respondents are knowledgeable of what violence against men means. The findings from the study also revealed that the majority of respondents (82.5%) indicated that the major form of DV against men is psychological violence. From the foregoing, a case was made for counsellors who were regarded as the best professionals to deal with the dynamics of DV with a third eye through the application of home management strategies. Literatures were reviewed theoretically and empirically while the frustration-aggression theory served as its theoretical orientation.

Keywords: *Akure South, Counsellors, Domestic violence, Home management, Men, Nsukka, violence*

Implications of Treasury Single Account on Nigerian Universities: A Case of University of Nigeria, Nsukka

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Abstract

Prudence management of resources is a key strategy of modern organizations, whether public or private. To avoid mismanagement of scarce financial resources, governments all over the world establish standards to ensure prudence in the management of its finances. In Nigeria, Treasury Single Account, which is enshrined in section 181 of the Constitution has been vigorously enforced across all government ministries, departments and agencies, since 2015. The guidelines also mandated universities to adhere to the provisions of TSA in the collection of revenue and receipts. As a result, the guideline has received varied reactions from stakeholders, including the academics and politicians, economics and the masses. Despite these, the implications of the TSA on University management in Nigeria have received scanty attention in extant literature. This study, therefore, examines the effects of TSA in the management of University of Nigeria, Nsukka. The focus is on its implications in university management, including the collection of revenue and receipts, generation of IGR and revenue administration. The study is anchored on stakeholder's theory and utilized survey instruments to elicit data from the various stakeholders in the implementation on TSA in UNN. The findings of this study revealed that TSA ruptured the financial operations of the university. The study therefore recommends that Nigerian Universities, particularly University of Nigeria, Nsukka should be given some level of leverages that will not fall within the full conditions of Treasury Single Account but ensure financial regulations that will stipulate how they should use and spend their monies.

Keywords: *Treasury single account, Prudence, Management*

Building a New Africa without Borders for Economic Diversification and Sustainability: The Nigerian Perspectives

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Abstract

This paper reviewed the literature on Economy, Development, Diversification and Sustainability as well as the implications of political and cooperate governance in African nations. The study employed theoretical and contextual approach thus situating the concepts in the domain of existential literature towards improving the economic development, diversification and sustainable efforts of nations in Africa. The paper submits that the African economic diversification and sustainability effort is under siege in the present arrangement and requires concerted efforts of all countries of Africa towards resuscitating, reinvigorating and re-engineering of all ailing industries, infrastructure as well as provision of secure environment for cross-border exchange relationship in education, commerce, entrepreneurship, among others. The paper therefore makes the following recommendations: I) Countries of Africa must strive to secure and protect its citizens, (ii) All intellectual properties of Africans must be seen to attract recognition and adoption by countries towards encouraging innovations and technological breakthroughs. (iii) African countries must learn to trust and believe each other towards opening new doors of friendship for conviviality and forge a common front. (iv) African countries have come of age and is due for an " African tigers"- a brand that is possible towards building a new Africa without borders. (v) Africa needs cross-fertilization of ideas, skills, competencies and knowledge across all nations irrespective of creed, colour, location and other natural endowments

Keywords: *Economy, Economic development, Diversification, Sustainability*

Risk-Factors Influencing Domestic Violence Against Men and Home Management Strategies in Akure South and Nsukka: Framework for Counsellors

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Abstract

West Africa (Nigeria) is largely a patriarchal dominated society as a result, loud cries of domestic violence (DV) against women are often heard, but we cannot deny the fact that DV against men is a reality. The study will capture the reasons why men are abused by their spouse as well as issues regarding physical and psychological abuse suffered by men in the home. It will also capture some of the factors that influence DV against men from which comparisons will be made between the two areas of study. It will adopt a cross sectional survey research method using the in-depth interview guide in generating data to answer the research questions. The study will be carried out in Akure South and Nsukka due to their patriarchal kinship systems. NVivo package which is a qualitative data analysis software was used for data analysis and was presented in thematic forms (in themes). The findings from the study showed that 95% of the respondents are knowledgeable of what violence against men means. The findings from the study also revealed that the majority of respondents (82.5%) indicated that the major form of DV against men is psychological violence. From the foregoing, a case was made for counsellors who were regarded as the best professionals to deal with the dynamics of DV with a third eye through the application of home management strategies. Literatures were reviewed theoretically and empirically while the frustration-aggression theory served as its theoretical orientation.

Keywords: *Akure South, Counsellors, Domestic violence, Home management, Men, Nsukka, Violence*

