



5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AFRICA

THEME

Regional Cooperation and Sustainable Development Strategies in Africa

OBJECTIVE

The conference provides ideal opportunity for research experts in the academia, government, business, the technical community and civil society to consider broad social, economic, environmental, and technical trends, shaping the development of the African economy and to discuss policies that could respond to evolving societal needs.

DATE: 4th - 5th November, 2019

VENUE: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Accra

TIME: 9:00am

CONFERENCE TECHNICAL PANEL

Professor Ravindra Kumar

Former Vice Chancellor
Ombudsman, Swami Vivekanand Subharati University
Meerut, India

PT. Hussein Botchway

Director, OCISP
Korle Bu Teaching Hospital
Accra Ghana

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5TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN AFRICA

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Sunday 3rd November, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Monday 4th November, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 9:00am – 10:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 10:15am – 10:45am
Plenary Session	- 10:45am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:30pm
Plenary Session	- 1:30pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Tuesday 5th November, 2019

Breakfast	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Conference Briefing	- 9:00am – 11:00am
Plenary Session	- 11:00am – 2:00pm
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 2:00pm – 3:30pm
Communiqué/Closing Ceremony	- 3:30pm – 5:00pm

DAY FOUR – Wednesday 6th November, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

The University of Ghana was founded in 1948 as the University College of the Gold Coast on the recommendation of the Asquith Commission, on Higher Education in the then British colonies. The Asquith Commission, which was set up in 1943 to investigate Higher Education, recommended among other things, the setting up of University Colleges in association with the University of London. This was followed up by a number of separate Commissions in different regions. The West Africa Commission was under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot.

The Elliot Commission published a majority report which recommended the establishment of two University Colleges in the Gold Coast (Ghana) and Nigeria, and a minority report which held that only one University College for the whole of British West Africa was feasible. The British Government at first accepted the minority report of the Elliot Commission and decided that a University College for the whole of British West Africa should be established at Ibadan in Nigeria. But the people of the Gold Coast could not accept this recommendation. Led by the scholar and politician, the late Dr. J.B. Danquah, they urged the Gold Coast Government to inform the British Government that the Gold Coast could support a University College. The British Government accordingly reviewed its decision and agreed to the establishment of the University College of the Gold Coast.

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There are currently a number of Ghanaian and international institutions that hold affiliation with the University of Ghana. As a leader in tertiary education, the University has established several link agreements with universities in Africa, Europe and North America for student, faculty and staff exchange as well as collaborative research.

The University of Ghana, has over the years built an image as one of the continent's reputable universities which makes the University of Ghana the first choice for academics, researchers and students.

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

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 Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs
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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



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

Dr. Bassey Anam
 Director, IIPRDS
 University of Calabar,
 Nigeria

Dr. Ismailia Ceesay
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Conference Abstracts

Mass Media and the Recent Economic Recession in Nigeria; In Search for a Viable Solution: Study of Some Selected Local Government in Kano State Nigeria

Maryam Umar Mukhtar

Department of Mass Communication

Faculty of Communication, Bayero University Kano

Abstract

The study examines mass media and economic recession in Nigeria. It argues that generally, mass media has a very important role to play in the economic development of the society. Because of its major power of reinforcing economic development. The study premise on development media theory, survey research method was employed as methodology. Findings revealed that mass media especially television broadcasting because of its audio/video effects is an effective means of reinforcing economic development, economic development program under documentary drama and news are effective ways of reinforcing economic development in the society, many people are exposed to media messages on television this is evident as all sampled respondents are exposed to media programs. Based on the findings, the study recommends that Government should take the advantage of the effectiveness of mass media to bring about economic development in the society. Mass media on the other hand should make their economic development programs filled with adequate information, creativity, and innovation.

Keywords: *Mass media, Development and Economic recession*

Direct Taxation and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Conceptual Framework

Emmanuel John Kaka

Department of Accounting,

Faculty of Art, Management and Social Science, Federal University Gashua, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria has been considered among the nations in the world, which has not been exploring its direct taxation to generate revenue to enhance its economic growth and development. This source of revenue generation to finance its economic growth have not been fully harness, most especially the direct tax revenue among others, that can be used to enhance economic growth. This has been a great source of concern by the academia, policy maker etc. this study is aim at determining the extent to which changes in direct taxes as a sources of revenue as it is in developed nation can be generated to enhance economic growth in Nigerian. However, there is limited or no studies on the relationship between the direct taxes and economic growth in Nigeria. This is the focus of this study. The study is a new way to look at crucial factors effecting direct taxation and economic growth in Nigeria. The methodology used in this study is descriptive that review the literature on direct taxes and economic growth. The study is also limited to literature review that needs further research by proposing a conceptual framework to investigate the impact of direct taxes on economic growth. The conclusion of the study is that direct taxation as a source of revenue in Nigeria can be seen to have a great influence most especially in promoting economic growth. Hence, direct taxation need to be harness properly, as it is in other developed world, to enable the government finance it expenditure and promote economy growth and development.

Keywords: *Company Income Tax, Economic Growth, Nigeria, Petroleum Profit Tax, Personal Income Tax*

The Pre-Service Teachers' Awareness of Bio-Entrepreneurial Skills Opportunity in Biology Education as a Means of Economic Development in Some Selected Colleges of Education in Borno State, Nigeria

Mohammed Z. Malilima

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Abstract

The Study explored the roles played by Bio-entrepreneurial skills opportunity in Biology education as a means of economic development in some selected institution of higher learning in Maiduguri Borno State, Nigeria. Four Objectives were raised and four research questions were answered in the study. The research design employed was descriptive survey design. The targeted population of the study was 500 NCE three Students for the two selected colleges of education. Out of this number, 250 prospective NCE-teachers were selected using simple random sampling from the list of prospective NCE graduates. Questionnaire and unstructured interview was developed by the researcher based on the four (4) research questions of the study. The face and content validation of the research instrument was established by expert in Science education from the University of Maiduguri, and the instrument yielded a coefficient value of 0.85, Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentage to answer the research questions. The findings revealed that there are many entrepreneurial skills that should be acquired by the pre service teachers in Science Education. Also the result revealed that 80% of the prospective NCE graduates (respondents) agreed that they were not aware of the entrepreneurial skills opportunities available in Biological science. Furthermore, respondents also agreed that entrepreneurial skills acquired would no doubt helps in eliminating the deepening rate of economic recession and further improve the economic development in the State. Based on these findings, it was recommended that the teaching of these skills should be part of the college curriculum and must be taught to teachers to be, in addition to the theoretical aspect. Government should also allocate enough fund to these colleges so that the new innovation could be sustained especially in any field of Science Education.

Keywords: *Biology education, Bio-entrepreneurial Skills, Economic development*

Implementation Challenges of Sustainable Public Procurement in Nigeria: A Study of Kaduna Polytechnic

Dakwang Dawam Hyacinth

Procurement Division, Central Administration

Polytechnic Road, Tudun Wada, PMB 2021, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna, Nigeria

Abstract

The activities of individuals and organizations all over the world are increasingly raising concern over their impact on the environment. Governments spend between 12% to 30% of their GDP buying goods and services which indicate their power of the public purse as an enabler in ensuring markets transition towards a greener economy. It's in this regard that this study was undertaken to identifying the extent to which sustainable procurement practices have been implemented, drivers of sustainable procurement and the challenges facing the implementation of sustainable procurement in an effort to contribute towards implementation of sustainable procurement practices in government parastatals in Nigeria. This is belief will help preserve the environment. The study was guided by knowledge gap, buyers' perception, management policies and technical capacity of suppliers, implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement as the major variables of concern. The study population was 45 employees from Kaduna Polytechnic drawn from procurement key units, departments and sections using purposive sampling technique. Primary data was collected by use of a self-administered structured and semi structured questionnaire. Statistical model of multiple regression and statistical package for sciences (SPSS 25) were used in analysis of data. Data was then presented in form of tables for ease of interpretation, final reports was compiled after subjecting data thorough analysis. The study revealed that the organizational structure, organizational resource capacity, legal and regulatory framework and cost of sustained products affected effective implementation of sustainable procurement practices. Findings of the study intends to assist procuring entities to ensure successful implementation of sustainable procurement practices, also the Bureau for Public Procurement (BPP) the body responsible for regulating public procurement practices in Nigeria in the formulation of sustainability policies and the Nigerian government in initiating regulatory framework that will be instrumental in the implementation of sustainable public procurement policies The study concluded that the current procurement practices in the Nigeria is yet to embrace the triple bottom line of sustainability initiatives as it places more emphasis on the economic aspect of procurement. Therefore, Nigerian Governments should join the global campaign by way of the review of current procurement Act, 2007 to embrace sustainability. This will assist in addressing the challenges/barriers of sustainable development through procurement practices by leveraging their impact on service delivery of public entities in the country.

Keywords: *Implementation Challenges, Public Procurement, Sustainability*

The National Theatre Institutions: Roles in Africa's Socio-Cultural Reengineering

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Abstract

The present general dismal posture of National Theatre institutions in Africa is an immense disservice and unprecedented setback to the much needed socio-cultural reengineering of the post-independence African societies especially giving the consequent degeneration of the once treasured African values, customs and traditions post-independence. A virile socio-political and cultural re-engineering agenda for the African continent became a sine qua non. Incidentally, the theatre and in fact the National Theatre institutions founded in various African countries post-independence, are by their inherent components, an a priori custodian of the host people's mores, values, customs and culture and therefore possesses the capacity to forerun, as well as midwife the Africa's socio-cultural re-engineering agenda. This paper examines the capacities of the National Theatre institution as a critical socio-cultural reengineering instrument against the background of its potential roles in the rescue agenda of the African continent from the negative consequences of colonization and post-independence neo-colonial decadence. One-on-one in-depth interviews, case study analytic method, focused group discussions, and participant observation are key sources of primary data, and data collected were subjected to qualitative analysis. Africa's National Theatre Institution can effectively midwife the socio-cultural re-orientation and re-engineering Agenda for the continent if adequately re-positioned by the African States.

Keywords: *National theatre, Re-Engineering, Socio-Cultural Re-Engineering, globalization, African nations, Neo-Colonialism. Post-Independence*

IFRS Adoption and Financial Reporting Quality: Evidence from the Listed Industrial Goods Firms in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the Impact of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) adoption on the Value relevance of accounting information (quality of financial reporting) of the listed industrial goods firms in Nigeria. Financial statement figures for 2006 to 2011 (pre-IFRS adoption period) and 2013 to 2018 (post-IFRS adoption period) of the sampled firms were used. Descriptive statistics and least square regression were used to analyze the data and Ohlson Model was used to test the quality of financial reporting. The results indicate that the earnings per share and book value per share of the industrial goods firms in Nigeria have not improved following the IFRS adoption. The study therefore concludes that earnings reported under the local SAS by manufacturing firms are more informative to investors and other stakeholders. The study recommends that the standard setters should try to incorporate more flexible measures for valuing assets so as to enhance the quality of financial reporting.

Keywords: *IFRS adoption, Financial Reporting Quality, Industrial goods, Nigeria*

Cloud Computing and Database Security

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Abstract

Data confidentiality and privacy are the security concerns and success of every serious organization. This research work addresses the social and technological impact of cloud computing on the database security. It addresses many challenges and risks associated with the cloud computing on the database security, the possible control measures that may reduce the observed risks associated with the cloud computing on the database security. The methods used by this research work are only limited to online scholarly journals. As the objective of the research to discussion about the cloud computing on database security, by searching the articles, printing the articles, reading the articles, paraphrasing the articles, summarizing the article's contents to the best of my understanding and were adopted as a method followed to obtained reliable and accurate data. Some of the find of this research work are the cloud software developers should develop a database intrusion detection system (DBIDS) to detect intrusion as soon as it occurs. The cloud service providers prefer more than one confirmation protocol to provide better security to control the user's identity. The data shared with the multiple applications through computer-generated machine should protect by entering some coded keys to the user who uses the services on the cloud. The research work observed that despite the effort made by the software companies to properly and effectively secured database from unauthorised accesses/exposure, there is need to enhance the database security through innovative efforts and research.

Keywords: *Cloud, Database, Database Security, and Cloud Computing*

Nigeria's Education Policy in a Democratic Setting: An Appraisals

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Abstract

This paper seeks to provide a useful framework for an assessment of Nigeria's Education Policy in the light of the country's new democratic experience, bearing in mind the context of the global vision of Education for all (EFA), which aims at mobilizing the civil society to be part of efforts to eradicate illiteracy and thus tackle such problems as poverty, disease and unemployment, as well as promote peace and democracy. It assesses Nigeria's Education policy over six (6) decades and attempts to re-define the policy against the backdrop of the new democratic dispensation. The author identifies the factors considered as impediments to the implementation of education policy in Nigeria and weakness of the current policy, and argues that, the government bestows on the stakeholders a huge responsibility to implement, while the policy suffers in adequate funding. This paper adopts survey research methodology. It entails the use of questionnaires, interviews and observations as the primary sources of data also secondary sources of data were applied. This study adopts elite theory because it is appropriate in the implementation of the education policy. The study recommends policy options for future research.

Keywords: *Education policy, Democratic experience, Global vision, Mobilizing, Civil society, Illiteracy, Poverty, Disease, Unemployment.*

Contribution of Vocational Education on Poverty Reduction Among Youths in Sokoto Metropolis

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Abstract

The study is meant to examine the contribution of vocational education on poverty reduction among youths in Sokoto metropolis. The National Bureau of Statistics reveals that at the end of 2012, Sokoto States remained the poorest state in the country, with 81.2 percent poverty rate. According to the information other states of the federation with over 70 percent poverty rate include Katsina 74.5%, Adamawa 74.2%, Gombe 74.2%, Jigawa 74.1%, plateau 74.1% Ebonyi 73.6%, Bauchi 73%, Kebbi 72%, and Zamfara 70.8%. It was argued that, unemployment has brought poverty to door steps of many Nigerians, which has left many of them without the purchasing power to acquire the basic needs of life such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health care. With high number of unemployed people, crimes rates in the cities will increase as people grow desperate to survive. Unemployment in a country like Nigeria has left millions of the country's teeming youths idle, roaming the streets in search of non-existent jobs and in an un-conducive environment to be self-reliant and employed. It was estimated by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) that 54 percent of Nigerian youths were unemployed in 2012. The need to find a lasting solution to the incessant high rate of unemployment among the able young men and women of Sokoto origin has led to the intervention of previous administration in Sokoto State, by establishing and equipping youth development centre in May, 2003. The centre started with five artisan skills in the areas of motor mechanic, welding, electrical wiring, plumbing and vulcanizing. The state government provided working materials to the centre for the training of unemployed youths including those who have not acquired any western education. The acquired skills will provide job that they used to take care of most of their basic necessities of life and other emerging issues. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study; these include; to what extent vocational education provides shelter among youths in Sokoto metropolis? To what extent vocational education provides feeding opportunities among youths in Sokoto metropolis? To what extent vocational education provides means of educating among youth in Sokoto metropolis? It employed the use of descriptive survey design with a population of 5280 out of which 361 respondents were sampled for the study. Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used for data collection. 361 respondents filled the study questionnaire and 22 respondents participated in three group discussions. Quantitative data were analyzed using inferential statistics through the use of chi-square. Qualitative data were analyzed through the adoption of detail explanation of themes and sub-themes. The findings revealed that vocational education has significantly provides shelter among youths in Sokoto metropolis. It also reveals that vocational education provides a means of taking care of the children's education. The study therefore recommended that, the state government should prioritize poverty reduction in the state by establishment of skill acquisition institutes or improve the standard of the existing ones with high recognition and employable certificates; hence it goes a long way in reducing youth restiveness, social vices and political thuggery.

Keywords: *Vocational Education, Poverty, Youths and Poverty Reduction*

The Effect of Typewriting Speed on the Secretary's Performance in an Automated Office

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Abstract

This research work titled “The effect of typewriting speed on the secretary's performance in an automated office, using Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda as a case study. Objective of this research work include to determine the effect of typewriting speed on the secretary's performance in the organization, to find out the constraints encountered by the secretary's in achieving typewriting speed in the automated office, and to highlight the prospects of secretaries in automated offices as a result of high speed in typewriting. Research questions include: what are the effect of typewriting seed on the secretary's performance in an organization. Are there constraints encountered by secretaries in achieving typewriting speed in automated offices. What are the prospects of secretaries in automated offices as a result of high speed in typewriting? Population of the study is 45 secretaries, sample is 10 secretaries, instrument for data collection is the questionnaire, method of data administration and retrieval is through the use of personal hand delivery, and method of data analysis is simple percentage. Research finding include that: typewriting speed enables the secretaries to meet set target, secretaries encountered some challenges in the automated office such as power failure, obsolete knowledge that prospect of secretaries include facilitated job performance. Recommendations include that practicing and potential secretaries in tertiary institution should have a copy of Mavis Bacon Software package for rapid typewriting speed development, that employer of labour and tertiary institution should provide constant power supply, that secretaries should be integrated into the core administrative process of the organization.

Keywords: *Typewriter, Effect of Typewriter, Performance, & Speed.*

Bioclimatic Design Strategies in Residential Buildings in Enugu: A Warm and Humid Region of Nigeria

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Abstract

Bioclimatic design strategies are known for reducing the amount of energy consumption in residential buildings and users' dependency on grid electricity supply. This study is carried out to review the bioclimatic design strategies that can be applied to residential buildings for a warm humid climate through analyzing the climatic condition of the study area and identifying the bioclimatic design strategy that will aid energy efficiency. The research methodology adopted in this study is a review of related existing literature in a warm humid climate and finally developing a proposal that can be adopted in residential buildings in Enugu.

Keywords: *Bioclimatic design strategies, Energy Efficiency, Residential Buildings, Warm Humid Climate*

Industrialization and Employment in a Recessed Economy: The Case of Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria as an emerging and recessed economy, creating job opportunities is one major macroeconomic goals through industrialization. However, industrialization in Nigeria is an ongoing process through which firms are induced through macroeconomic policies to acquire and deepen manufacturing capabilities. The imperatives of industrialization in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized, especially as a recessed economy. If Nigeria must speedily move out of the current state of high unemployment and avert its effects such as; kidnapping, bunkering, cultism, street thieves, thuggery, and militancy - industrialization is the key. There is a positive multiplier of macroeconomic policies and industrialization. A decrease in the real interest rate might positively induce firms, investors, to increase planned investment. The authors argued that a privately established and managed export oriented Conventional Crude Oil Refinery of one hundred-thousand-barrel capacity (100,000 bpd) could create employment to the tune of ten thousand (10,000) workers, which could reduce unemployment in Nigeria. Therefore, this paper discussed the imperatives of industrialization and employment generation in Nigeria. industrialization plays a key role in economic development such as; diversification of the economy – making more goods and services available to households, firms and government; training and development of skilled personnel; increased modern sector employment; technological development; aids expansion in infrastructures – roads, electricity, etc.; boost to agriculture – industries uses agricultural products as its raw materials; self-sufficiency and raising the standard of living. The government has a major role to play through appropriate policy implementation towards encouraging industrialization. The findings of this study is in agreement to the Keynesian postulation that government intervention in stimulating the economy is necessary to move out of recession and create desired job opportunities, thereby, reducing unemployment level in Nigeria. Consequent on the above, the study recommends that there should be interplay of fiscal and monetary policy instruments in achieving the desired macroeconomic goals through industrialization.

Keywords: *Employment, Fiscal Policy, Industrialization, Monetary Policy, Nigeria, Unemployment*

Evaluation of Lecturers' Proficiency in the Use of Electronic Aids for Instructional Delivery in Business Education

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Abstract

The study evaluated lecturers' proficiency in the use of Electronic aids in the instructional delivery in Business Education in South-South, Nigeria. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all 247 Business Education lecturers of both federal and state owned Colleges of Education in the region. An observational checklist was used to obtain data from the respondents. The observational checklist was titled: Observational Checklist Business Education Lecturers Proficiency in the Use of visual aid for Instruction (OCBELPUVAI). The checklist was validated by three experts representing one each in Business Education, Science Education and Computer Education Departments. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that lecturers in Business Education in Colleges of Education in the sampled area have low proficiency in the use of Power Point, whereas they are proficient in the use of Microsoft excel for instructional delivery. It was recommended among others that Business Education lecturers should ensure that their students are taught the rudiments of e-visual skills to enhance their self-reliance capacity. Business Education students should be sensitized that their intellectual capacity rather than their institution ownership is the catalyst for stimulating their performance or excellence in the world of work. Institution owners should encourage new discovery with high potentials for lecturers in Business Education and also ensure that the programme is fully funded.

Keywords: *Proficiency, Electronic and Business Education*

Regionalism: Panacea for Economic Development and Sustainable Growth in Africa: A Study of the Economic Challenges of Sao Tome and Principe in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The overall purpose of this paper is to attempt an understanding as to why Nation-States in Africa are yet to reap the full economic benefits of regionalism. Using the island Nation-State of Sao Tome and Principe as reference point, the paper examines some of the internal challenges that militate against the attainment of sustainable economic development and financial growth in post-colonial Africa. The study uses the functionalist theory in combination with the historical investigative approach (of extensive library and internet researches) to analyse and explain the subject matter. Subsequently, the paper submits that most Nation-States in Africa are yet to reap the full benefits of regionalism as a result of failures at the decision-maker and Nation-State levels. The paper concludes that for Nation-States in Africa to overcome the post-colonial plague of economic downturns and financial crisis, there is every need for them to take cognizance of and incorporate the core values of regionalism into their economic and financial policy planning processes, especially at the decision-maker and Nation-State levels.

Keywords: *Regionalism, Sustainable Development, Economic History, Development Strategies, Africa, Economic Growth*

Issues, Approaches and Challenges of Science Education: The Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the journey so far as regards Science Education in Nigeria. Science Education is a field of study that exposes learners to the content as well as the methodology of acquiring scientific knowledge for practical application. Science Education in Nigeria and its development can be phased into two periods before independence 1842-1960 and after independence. Nigeria like other developing countries is facing the greatest challenges of humanizing science education to meet its needs and aspirations. This article specifically examines issues, approaches and challenges of Science Education in Nigeria and as a result suggestion for improvement were recommended.

Keywords: *Science Education, Issues, Approaches, Challenges, National Development*

An Analysis of the Legal and Institutional Frameworks for the Protection of Refugees Under International Law: A Ugandan Perspective

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A b s t r a c t

Article 1 of the 1951 Convention on Refugee defines a refugee as an individual who is outside his or her country of nationality or habitual residence who is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on his or her race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership of a particular social group. Uganda as at today is host to about 1.2million refugees mainly from South Sudan, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The paper examines the legal and institutional frame works for the protection of these refugees in the light of the various provisions as contained under the African Union, United Nations and other international laws and instruments. It concludes that Uganda has been a most friendly and compliant nation with these instruments with regards to the rights, privileges etc. accorded to refugees under international law. However, the paper recommends among others that some articles in the Convention be amended to bring them in line with the dynamics of a fast changing world.

Keywords: *Legal Institutional, Frameworks and Protection*

Poverty in Africa: Reductions Strategies, Hunger & Employment Creation

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Abstract

Since many African countries began to gain independence from the 1960's, the standard of living for their people has either not improve or has done so only marginally. It is very key to understand the fundamental causes of poverty not by listing or enumerating the characteristics or features of underdevelopment in which poverty is directly situated, but by discussing in a rather positive framework, the concept or preferably the process of economic growth and that of human development, two absolutely and equally important and mutually interacting and reinforcing processes which are obvious and the absence of which is a clear indication of the prevalence of poverty in Africa. The ultimate purpose of human advancement must be the empowerment of man for the realization and unfolding of his creative potential, a process by which man's overall well-being and personality as well as social environment are continually enhanced. This integral development of man encompasses both his spiritual essence and his material aspect, and take place in and goes hand-in-hand with the development of his society which is social development or the development of the personality, including the 'ethos' of the society, which also serves the individual interests of its members and raises individual consciousness and wellbeing, so that the individual is motivated to aspire to self-fulfillment in a just and disciplined co-existence, without which there can be no sustainable national progress. The quality of the physical environment is without doubt, one of the most important indicators of the quality of life of the people, and therefore that of the level of human development. The general belief among many stakeholders is that unless appropriate measures are undertaken, economic and human conditions in the continent will continue to deteriorate. This paper examines factors that impedes economic development, thereby aiding high rate of poverty and unemployment in the continent. The paper sees prospects in resource allocation system that promotes wealth creation by enhancing indigenous entrepreneurship and job creation.

Keywords: *Poverty, Economic development, indigenous entrepreneurship, wealth creation, corruption and infrastructure*

Agricultural Sector and Economic Performance in Nigeria: A Disaggregated Analysis

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact as well as the direction of causality between agricultural sector and economic performance in Nigeria from 1981 to 2016 using Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) and Engle-Granger Causality tests respectively. The results of the analysis showed that all the variables are stationary at first difference and co-integrated. The FMOLS results revealed a positive and significant relationship between agricultural sub-sectors (crop, fishery, forest, and livestock) and economic performance in Nigeria. It is evident from the result of the causality test that a bi-directional causality exists between forest sub-sector and economic performance, uni-directional causality running from fishery sub-sector to economic performance and one-way causality flowing from economic performance to livestock sub-sector. The study recommends that Nigeria should focus on promoting agricultural sector, create an enabling environment and formulate policies that will motivate Nigerians to invest in agricultural sector.

Keywords: *Agricultural Sector, Agricultural-Led Growth Hypothesis, Economic Performance, and Fully Modified Ordinary Squares*

Assessment on the Provision and Funding of Electronic Information Resources in State University Libraries in North-West Zone Nigeria

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Abstract

Purpose: of this paper is to investigate the provision and funding of electronic information resources in university libraries in Northwest zone of Nigeria. The paper also investigates the types of Electronic Information Resources Provided and how the libraries studied sourced funds for their management. Libraries around the world are moving at fast rate to provide digital library services in order to meet changing user needs and requirements. Design: A Narrative Research Design was adopted from Qualitative Research Methodology for the study. A semi structured interview was used for data collection which was collected from Twelve (12) respondents which comprises University Librarians and their Heads of ICT units of Six (6) State University Libraries in the northwest zone Nigeria. The Thematic data analysis was also used to carry out the analysis of the data collected from the respondents. Finding: findings revealed that, a number of electronic information resources are provided and maintained ranging from both online and offline databases, e-books, e-journals, CD ROM and other web based resources. It was also revealed that they source their funds for the management of Electronic Information Resources from state government, Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TetFund) and library annual budget. Originality and Value: Findings of this study will be useful to information professionals in the institutions of higher learning especially the university librarians who are the top level managers that make policies for the improvement and betterment of information services in their libraries.

Keywords: *Provision, Funding, Electronic Information Resources, Libraries, Universities*

Effects of Job Insecurity on the Performance of Employees in Selected Deposit Money Banks in Abuja

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Abstract

This study examined the effects of job insecurity on the performance of employees in selected Deposit Money Banks in Abuja. The study investigated how fear of unexpected sack, perceived powerlessness about employees' job, fear of early retirement and threat of dismissal/actualization affect the performance of employees in Selected Deposit Money Banks in Abuja. The survey research design was used in the study and data was collected from primary source with the use of questionnaire. The Ordinary Least Square regression technique was the statistical tool used to test the hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between job insecurity and performance of employees in the selected Deposit Money Banks. The study recommends that the Board of Directors should pay adequate attention to the salient psychological factor of job insecurity and self-efficacy of employees and ensure that they are well trained and sensitized on the necessity of putting on a high level of confidence in handling work-life situations. The study concludes that fear of unexpected sack; perceived powerlessness about employees' job has a positive significant effect on the performance of employees in the selected Deposit Money Banks in Abuja.

Keywords: *Casualization, Job Insecurity, Perceived Powerlessness, Demotion, Early Retirement*

Security Management and the Challenges of Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria's North-Eastern Geo-Political Zone

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Abstract

The provision of safety, security and justice to all citizens is important for legitimacy and effectiveness as it helps build the confidence needed to overcome societal mistrust in violence-affected economy. Globally, the strategic nature of security is constantly evolving. From the sea-pirates operating in the horn of Africa to the terror strikes in the North East and the pastoralist-farmers crisis in Nigeria The security situation in Nigeria has become enormous and embarrassing to government and the society. To curb insecurity, it is imperative to investigate and identify its sources and causes. As such, this paper is designed to access, scrutinize and clarify different causes and sources of insecurity which affect the sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state. The theoretical framework for this work is system theory and the method adopted is essentially the content analysis and survey method. This study shows that the barriers affecting sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state which makes it difficult to tackle the menace of insurgency in the country are but not limited to: Ethno-Religious Conflict, Poor Security System, Insincerity in acquisition of modern day equipment's, Unemployment/Poverty as a social menace that persistently continues to retard the development of the Nigerian Society, the people's belief and personal perceptions, among others. Thus, it is recommends that government should increase the number of well-trained personal and provide them with modern equipment in order to curb the menace of insecurity towards ensuring coexistence of the Nigerian state. Also, there should be periodic seminars and workshops for security personal and the general public to enrich their knowledge and learn new ideas on the modern techniques of combating insecurity as it will be among the ways of ensuring sustainable coexistence of the Nigerian state.

Keywords: *Management, Security, Insurgency, Boko Haram, Sustainable, Nigeria and Society*

Multinational Corporations (MNCS) and Sustainable Development Goals in Developing Countries: Querying the Impact of Shell Petroleum Development Company in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study titled “Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and Sustainable Development Goals in Developing Countries: Querying the impact of Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) in Nigeria” is a critical examination and assessment of the operations of Shell Petroleum Development Company in the development or otherwise of Nigeria. This is largely due to the gap observed in terms of development challenges in most developing countries, Nigeria inclusive. The study employed Modernization theory as its underpinning and data were collected through secondary sources, while content analysis was used to analyse the data collected. The study however revealed that Multinational Corporations in Nigeria particularly, Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) does not help development in Nigeria rather it becomes an impetus for underdevelopment and confrontation in many dimensions, most especially in the area of health challenges as a result of environmental degradation that ravaged the communities. In view of the above findings therefore, the study recommends among others that, the Nigerian government should go back to the drawing board and take a critical review of the activities of Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) in Nigeria to agree with the development challenges facing the country especially in the host communities.

Keywords: *Multinational Corporations; Development; Developing Countries; Nigeria; Sustainability*

Perception of Parents Towards Almajiri Education Programme in Adamawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The perception of parents towards Almajiri education programme in Adamawa State Nigeria was examined. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the perception of parents on Amajiri educational module; the perception of parents on the Amajiri education funding and the perception of parents on inclusion of secular education subjects in the programme. Data were collected from 300 households in seven local government areas and 24 villages were selected through multi stage random sampling techniques. Structured questionnaire and oral interview were used to collect data from heads of the households and teachers of the sangaya. The results hold that poor funding, inclusion of secular subjects as well as poor management and feeding of almajiri students were the major parents' reason for not totally welcoming the programme as indicated by 47, 32 and 21 percent of the respondents respectively. In line with findings of results, it is recommended that proper funding should be made which will include feeding of almajjis and their teachers, a conducive atmosphere for teaching and accommodation of the almajiris will be provided and language of the environment should be used as model of instruction.

Keywords: *Almajiri, Education, Sangaya, Parents, Perception*

An Analysis of Predictive Indicators of Online Shopping Behaviour in a Typical Emerging Economy

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Abstract

With the increasing number of online shopping in Nigeria, the need to understand the key determinants of consumers' choice to shop online has become legitimate and urgent. While extant literatures are replete with such investigations, most developing country contexts are heavily under-researched. Using this as a point of departure, this paper seeks to answer the question: why do consumers shop online in such an emerging market as Nigeria? The study was based on selected online shoppers in Awka, a growing metropolitan city in Nigeria that represents a developing country context. Data were collected using questionnaire based on a quota sampling of 110 respondents. Factor Analysis and Multiple Regression were used to reduce the data and test the hypotheses respectively. Analysis of the data show that online shopping experience, and impulse purchase orientation are significant in determining online shopping patronage; while online trust is not significant. The finding has serious implication for web management decision among others.

Keywords: *Predictive Indicators, Online Shopping, Economy*

An Overview of Blockchain Technology and the Value Added Tax System

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Abstract

The tax authorities have been combating value added tax(VAT) fraud and other VAT related problems for a very long time, even the auditing of the accounts have not fully resolved the problems of VAT and tax in totality. As a form of advancement in technology, the blockchain algorithm which is a distributed ledger or a public ledger was first introduced as an underlying technology for Bitcoin. But along the line, it was discovered that some problems associated with VAT and other transactional taxes can be eliminated through this network. Some studies emphasized that the blockchain network is a peer to peer or person to person network that makes all transactions traceable, provides transparent and accurate information; a self-auditing system that is useful for tracking corporate fraud and can also help resolve the problems of manual collection and submission of returns; and a system programmed to automatically trigger payment and verify the validity of VAT paid. Although the block chain technology has a lot to offer, at present, it cannot be used for combating VAT fraud and other VAT related issues because of its inherent problems that are yet to be resolved. Therefore, the block chain technology is not an immediate solution for fraud and error detection, VAT calculation/payment, manual collection and submission of returns since the network is not generally accepted all over the world; it contains information of objectionable contents; it is an integral part of the deep web/dark web (a hidden site not open to other search engines) and within a short space of its inception, there has been 51% attacks of the blockchain network which shows that it has been hacked severally to the tune of 51%.

Keywords: *Blockchain Technology, VAT, Bitcoin and Deep Web*

Assessment of Flood Incidence and Drainage Conditions in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The urban environment has experienced phenomenal growth in recent times which has compounded urban development problems especially flooding. The study assesses flood incidence and drainage conditions, especially channelization and dredging along major rivers and drainage channels in Osogbo with a view to reducing the threats of floods on lives and property. A total of 1,953 buildings were identified using the Google earth satellite image and 10% was selected for the study. The study adopted a multistage sampling technique where in the first stage, study sites were selected purposively within 100m distance on the drainage channels and in the second stage 195 pretested questionnaires were administered systematically on the residents. Advanced Spaceborn Thermal Emission Reflection Radiation Data (ASTER) of the study area was used to create flood vulnerability maps using geospatial techniques. The study generated a flood vulnerability map categorizing the area into highly vulnerable (0-100 m), moderately vulnerable (100-200m), not vulnerable (200-300m) and high grounds 300 m and above. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics. The study generated an ordered weighted values of significance of the causes of flooding to include; method of waste disposal (4.24), building along flood plains (4.18), lack of drainage system (4.18), poor drainage system (3.88) and heavy rainfall (3.67). The result also revealed that a total 13.7 km of channels were dredged while 3.6 km of streams were channelized which significantly reduced the level of flooding in these areas. Similarly, the study identified in order of significance the impact of channelization and dredging on the people to include: livelihood (4.56), and safety (4.44), health (4.17) and property value (3.81). The study recommended; resettlement, environmental awareness, flood retention and control infrastructure, proper waste disposal, channelization and strict implementation of urban development control measures as possible solutions to flooding in the study area.

Keywords: *Geospatial Techniques, Flooding Control, Dredging and Channelization, Vulnerability and Urban management*

Challenges of Islamic Movements: A Study of Boko Haram, Nigeria

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Abstract

The so-called Islamic Movements and their activities of attacking Western interests and soft targets in the environment they operate lead to destruction of lives and properties and, affected political and socio-economic activities across the globe. This paper aims at examining the genesis, meaning, objective, and classifications of Islamic Movement in order to have a clear understanding of Boko Haram. The paper used documentary research method and frustration-aggression theory proposed by Dollard (1939) and developed and Berkowitz (1989) as framework of analysis. The paper argued that the so-called Islamic Movements do not have the characteristics of Islamic Movements and do not operate on the basis of teachings of Islam therefore, they are not representing Islam. The paper believes that Boko Haram is a result of corruption and poor governance which led to weak institutions and increased poverty and unemployment. The paper concludes that Boko Haram threat needs political solution. The paper recommended that Nigerian political leaders should lead by example by demonstrating political will.

Keywords: *Corruption, Poor governance, Poverty, Unemployment, Weak institutions*

Billboard Advertising Effects on Consumer's Purchase Intent in Onitsha Metropolis Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined billboard advertising effects on consumers' purchase intent in Onitsha metropolis, Nigeria. Problem statement is that billboard is a nuisance because they are too many billboards on highway. The specific objective among others is to find the extent high visual impact of billboard advertising attracts consumers. Survey research method and random sampling technique were adopted. The study found out that billboards are placed on highways at un-strategic positions, by some other firms. These billboards that are mounted at un-strategic positions constitute nuisance to the society. Likert scale of questioning was utilized. The study concluded that advertising practitioners' council of Nigeria (APCON) should insist on removing any billboard that is not properly placed. The study recommended among others that the message will be designed in such a manner that the prospect will feel the message by way of assimilation, which will stimulate the emotion of the prospect.

Keywords: *Attention, Interest, Desire, Action*

Governance and Poverty Reduction in Kano State: An Analysis of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Programme

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Abstract

Poverty is a major challenge to many governments in the world particularly in sub-Saharan Africa where the incidence of poverty is higher than in many other parts of the globe. The paper examines the relationship between governance and poverty reduction by making a critical assessment of Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme in Kano State. It adopted survey method through the use of both primary and secondary data. The primary data were generated through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Specialized Interview and documentary sources provide the secondary data. The basic needs theory by International Labour Organization and human capital theory developed by Theodore Schultz and Gary Becker are then adopted framework of analysis. The findings of the paper show that poverty is a significant factor responsible for the underutilization of schools and clinics by the poor in Kano state. It also found that Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme has increased schools and clinics attendance and has reduced short term poverty of beneficiaries. Poor service delivery is one of the major challenges that affected the potential of the programme of building human capital of the poor and thereby breaking the intergenerational transmission of poverty in the long run. Other challenges identified were the graduation period of beneficiaries and small size of cash transfer given to the beneficiary's family. Therefore, for Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme to contribute to poverty reduction the study recommends for improved in the quality of schools and clinics for effective service delivery and increase in the amount of the cash transfer given to the beneficiaries. The beneficiary's children should also be supported through the education cycle - primary one to six- instead of one year.

Keywords: *Governance, Poverty Reduction, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)*

Effect of Inhibitors on Steel Corrosion Susceptibility in Different Oil Well Cement

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Abstract

The high pH of cement matrix provide protection for steel casing in oil bore by providing oxide film which passivate the surface of the steel and retard release of electron. The effectiveness of the film is to prevent rapid corrosion which is been compromised by aggressive species such as chloride. The aggressiveness increase as the chloride concentration increased. Pore fluid of different chloride concentration (0.05 M, 0.5 M and 1M) were extracted from two different Portland cements, White Aalborg CEM I and La Farge CEM II by hydraulic machine to investigate the effect of chloride concentration on steel and its mitigation through chemical process. Electrochemical process was used and data was elucidated through cyclic voltammetry. The potential range of -0.8 V (Ag/AgCl) to 0.6 V (Ag/AgCl) and current of 1 mV/s were applied for each sample in the experiment. Such slow scan rate was applied quantitatively to the prepared samples. The result obtained indicated that, higher concentration of chloride enhances pitting corrosion at low negative potential and break passive layer at higher pH. The pore fluids of two different cements indicate no significance difference in their characteristics. The results indicated that at 0.05 M chloride corrosion occur at a potential of -0.03 V (Ag/AgCl) which is onset of pitting corrosion E_{pit} , while at 0.5 M corrosion started at -0.2 V as well as -0.35 at 1M, this clearly indicated that, higher the chloride in the aqueous solution the higher the tendency to catalyze pitting corrosion at low negative potential. When 5% of potassium nitrite (KNO_2) was added to each of the pore solutions, sudden increase in current was observed which shows higher critical passivation current, after then became stable up to higher potential before another increment of current was also observed which indicated oxygen evolution, as well as breaking of passive layer. The current dropped again decreasing anodically up to low negative potential which also indicated oxygen reduction as well as repassivation of the Fe. Potential increase was observed in each sample when NO_2^- added directly to the pore solution. With 0.05 M chloride, corrosion potential E_{corr} was increased up to +0.4 V instead of -0.03 V without inhibitor, also 0.5M chloride, corrosion potential E_{corr} was increased up to +0.2 V instead of -0.2 without inhibitor. Same scenario was also observed at 1M chloride. Corrosion potential E_{corr} was shifted from -0.35 V to -0.2 V. This clearly elucidated that, NO_2^- inhibitor replaces chloride species in the media with oxide and provide protective film against corrosion.

Keywords: *Corrosion potential, Oxide film, Pitting corrosion, Passivation, Oil bore*

Public Administration and Nation Building in Nigeria, Creating Connections and Developing Possibilities

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Abstract

Nigeria as a nation is in dire need of using Public Administration as instrument of Nation Building, which involves establishing institutions with adequate utilization of highly connected and developed human capital or people with strong cerebral capacity and intellectual sagacity that can project our bureaucracy on the pedestal of unhindered opportunities and prospects. Politics focuses on the determination of the will of a state while public bureaucracy is responsible for actualizing the will of a state. Traditionally, public bureaucracy performs three functions: supporting the policy making function of government; facilitating or regulating the private sector; and providing managerial leadership for operating public sector enterprises. The capacity of public bureaucracy to perform its statutory functions is critically dependent on its ability to attract and retain competent and highly skilled personnel in the professional category; the willingness to offer attractive pay and benefits package; and the modernization of the office infrastructure. The paper made use of secondary source or method of data collection and exploratory approach with public choice theory as theoretical framework. The paper concluded that the practice of public administration in Nigeria is still characterized with lethargic and slowness in official decision and action, insensitiveness to the value of time, irregularity in the attendance at work, nepotism, wastefulness of government resources, high corruption scales, slowness to change, unresponsive and discourteous attitude to the public among several others. The paper recommended that there is need to create a public bureaucracy that is staffed with competent men and women who are committed to efficient service delivery.

Keywords: *Public Administration, Nation Building, Creating Connections, Developing Possibilities*

Constraints to the Full Realisation of the Objectives of the Natural Gas Policy in Nigeria

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Abstract

Although a gas policy, the *National Gas Policy, NGP (2017)* approved by the Federal Executive Council on June 28th 2017 is now in place in Nigeria, ostensibly to replace the natural gas policy contained in the *National Energy Policy, NEP, (2003)*, it is but an improvement on the former. The fundamental objectives, which are that, the nation's gas resources shall be harnessed and optimally integrated into the national economy, energy mix and industrial processes; the nation shall engage intensively in gas exploration and development with a view to increasing the reserve base to the highest level possible; the nation shall put in place necessary infrastructure and incentives to encourage indigenous and foreign companies to invest in the industry, and that the nation shall put in place necessary infrastructure and incentives to ensure adequate geographical coverage of the gas transmission and distribution network, still form the bedrock on which the present is hinged. For instance, the just-approved policy is intended to, among other things, remove the barriers affecting investment and development of the sector, with a view to making Nigeria "to be an attractive gas-based industrial nation, giving primary attention to meeting local gas demand requirements, and developing a significant presence in international markets" (NGP, 2017). The specific objectives of the study are to: assess the extent of the implementation of the four fundamental objectives of the policy; identify the barriers to the full realization of the natural gas policy; consider factors that can help to improve the situation of policy implementation in the gas sector, and examine the role of the regulatory framework on the issue of natural gas policy implementation. The study finding reveal that, government's dual status (of operator and regulator at the same time) is a major constraint to the full realization of the natural gas policy in Nigeria. The study concludes that, until regulatory frameworks within the sector are strengthened and government acquires the needed political will to effectively regulate the sector as expected, the said policy will continue to be a piece of valueless document. paper. The barriers to the full realization of the objectives of the natural gas policy, and the ultimate development of the gas sub-sector, despite the policy renewal, and which is viewed from international and domestic environments, governance angle, legislative and regulatory perspectives as well as sector structure, form the focus of this paper.

Keywords: *National Gas Policy, National Energy Policy, Gas Master Plan, Gas Value Chain, Gas Flare reduction, Gas Utilization, Gas Infrastructure*

Evaluation of Some Vitamins and Minerals in Palmyra Fruit (*Borassus Aethopium*)

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Abstract

Palmyra (*Borassusspp*) is a genus of six species of fan- palm fruits native to tropical region of Africa and Asia. Palmyra fruit is eaten and the water extract of the fruit is taken as juice and used in making pulp. Samples of the fruits were collected randomly from the Palmyra tree in Kaltungo L.G.A of Gombe State. UV-Spectrophotometer was used to quantify vitamins A, B₁, B₂, B₄, B₆, and C while Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (210VGP) was used to determine the concentrations of Na, K, Ca, Mg, Zn, Fe, Pb, Co, Cu and Cd. The results revealed that Palmyra fruits contains 0.00mg/l of vitamin B₂, and is richer in vitamin B₆ (1.2 ± 0.003 mg/l). The mineral composition showed that the fruit contains a high content of Na (480 ± 0.002 mg/l) and K (340 ± 0.002 mg/l) and a low composition of Ca and Zn (28 ± 0.002 and 0.102 ± 0.003 respectively). There was no Cd present in the fruit whereas Pb (0.015 ± 0.001) and Co (0.006 ± 0.004) have very low concentrations. Of the heavy metals, Fe has the highest concentration of 8.571 ± 0.250). From the results obtained, it could be concluded that the consumption of Palmyra fruit should be encouraged since it contains vitamins and minerals required for proper functioning of the body.

Keywords: AAS, Minerals, Palmyra, Spectrophotometer, Vitamins

Cloud-Based Marketing and Firm Success of Retail Outlets in Port Harcourt Rivers State of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study focused on the relationship between cloud-based marketing and firm success of retail outlets in Rivers State of Nigeria. The purpose of this study was to determine the effects and challenges of cloud-based marketing on retail outlets. Also in carrying out this research work, related literatures were extensively reviewed. The study sample size was 90, while 75 questionnaires were retrieved for the analysis of the research question. Test-retest method was employed to establish reliability of the instrument and structured questionnaire was used to elicit response. The research questions were analyzed using simple percentages and spear man's rank order correlation co-efficient using SPSS version 21 for the analysis of the hypothesis. It was found that risk on finance, product delivery, information and security affect Cloud-Based retail outlets. Based on the findings it was concluded that cloud-based (online) marketing has revolutionized the manner in which firms market their products and that internet marketing impact Firm Success of Small and Medium Enterprises positively. It was then recommended amongst others that cloud-based retail outlets should ensure that websites are properly hosted and their server performing maximally and that Cloud-Based retail outlets in collaboration with the federal government should check and combat fraud and risk of losing money online.

Keywords: *Cloud-based marketing, Challenges, Effects, Firm success, and Retail Outlets*

Educational Needs of Married Women for Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Sokoto Women Centre for Continuing Education

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Abstract

This paper analyses empirically the education of married women for sustainable development in Sokoto state of Nigeria. Case studies of Sokoto state women centre for continuing education. The objectives of the study were to identify the major educational needs of married women in Sokoto state and the difference between married and unmarried women. To achieve this, the research uses primary data collected from 100 out of the 340 married women students of Sokoto state women centre for continuing education using stratified sampling technique. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents and data collected was analyzed using t-test statistical tool. The result shows that women can contribute immensely to the sustainable development of their family and society economically, socially and morally. The research recommends that, the society should encourage the education of women, since they are partners in progress to men and should be given favorable chance to compete with them by using their talent in the economic development of the society.

Keywords: *Education, Married, Women, Sustainable Development*

Effects of Learning Together on Senior School Students' Achievement in Photosynthesis in Offa, Nigeria

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Abstract

The poor performance of students in Biology is a concern of every teacher and has evoked research interests into learning strategies that can be used to improve the performance of students in Biology curriculum and other field of sciences. One of the fundamental qualities of a curriculum is dynamism, therefore there is need to investigate the activities that could promote Biology teaching in secondary schools. Hence, this study aimed to examine the effects of learning together strategy on students' academic achievement in photosynthesis and the moderating variable was students' gender. The study employed quasi-experimental design with control group for the collection of data. The population for the study composed of SSI students from Offa Local Government Area of Kwara State. The sample consisted of one hundred and seventy-three students (173) that were purposely selected from four secondary schools. Data was collected through Biology Achievement Test on Photosynthesis. The researcher designed lesson plan and learning modules served as guide for both the teachers and the students. Dependent samples t-test was used to analyze the data collected. Findings of the study revealed that learning together form of cooperative learning strategy enhanced better performance of students in Biology than the students taught using conventional method of teaching. The result also indicated that there was no significant difference between the male and female respondents. Based on the study, the following recommendations were made; {i} that students should be taught using learning together teaching strategy and {ii} both male and female students should be treated equally and encouraged during the teaching-learning process to enhance better innovation for African development.

Keywords: *Effects; Learning together; Senior school students; Achievement; Photosynthesis; Gender*

Analysis of Strategic Marketing as Critical Tool for Entrepreneurial Survival: A Study of Toptree Oil Mills Nigeria Limited, Aba, Abia State

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship engagements have continued to encounter difficulties in coping with turbulent economic environment. The global economic crisis worsened the state of affairs culminating in the collapse of many companies. In spite of these challenges, some entrepreneurship still thrives. This paper is focused on the entrepreneurship survival strategies of organizations with focus on Toptree Vegetable Oil company Aba, Abia State. A descriptive survey of the company reveals that adoption of corporate strategy, stretching of core competences and distinctive capabilities remain the hallmarks of entrepreneurs which thrive in spite of turbulence in the business environment. Recommendations are made for the adoption of integrated plans and innovative activities, formulation of long term goals as well as development of reputation for quality goods and services. This paper has implication in public policy formulations for business growth and development in Nigeria and the developing countries.

Keywords: *Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Strategy, Strategic Marketing, Economic environment, core competence, Distinctive capability*

Exchange Rate and Export Performance Nexus: Nigeria Experience

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Abstract

Nigeria has adopted various exchange rate regime, ranging from fixed exchange regime to floating exchange regime. The stability of the exchange rate involves government actions designed to stabilize the exchange rate so as to increase export in Nigeria. The aim of the study is to determine the effect of exchange rate on export performance in Nigeria. The study employed the use of regression analysis to determine the effect and relationship between exchange rate and export of Nigeria agricultural and oil produce. The result of the analysis reveal that exchange rate has a positive relationship with export which means that export performance is influenced by exchange rate stability in Nigeria. The work concludes that an increase in exchange rate stability raises the marginal utility of export revenue and therefore increases exports. The study recommend that effort should be geared towards an increase diversification and government should embark on an automated system that will reduce time in processing export document hence this will help to improve both oil and non oil exports goods.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, Export, Economic growth, Agricultural output*

Social Media Marketing and Customer Loyalty Among Online Shoppers in Nigeria: The Mediating Effect of Brand Awareness

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Abstract

This study examines the mediating effect of brand awareness on social media marketing and customer loyalty among online shoppers in a typical emerging market. Although extant literature is gorged with the influence of social media marketing on customer loyalty, empirical investigation in the mainstream micromarketing on the mediating effect of brand awareness on social media marketing and customer loyalty in the online retail industry in Nigeria is still lacking. The main objective of this study is to investigate empirically the mediating effect of brand awareness on social media marketing and customer loyalty. In order to achieve this objective, survey design was adopted and the unit of analysis was online shoppers in Awka, Nigeria. Quota sampling and questionnaire was the sampling technique and research instrument respectively. A sample of 437 respondents was drawn using the Cochran's formula. The hypothesized relationships among the independent, mediating and the dependent variables were tested using SMART PLS-SEM. The findings of this study have implications for both marketing scholars and marketing practitioners especially in the field of digital marketing and electronic retailing.

Keywords: *Social Media Marketing, Customer Loyalty, Online Shoppers, Mediating Effect, Brand.*

Fiscal Decentralization and Agricultural Sector Performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

Fiscal decentralization is the transfer of administrative and fiscal functions or powers from the central to local authorities. This study examined the effect of fiscal decentralization on agricultural sector performance in Nigeria over the period 1981-2016. Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model was employed under the framework of a Barro-type endogenous growth. Fiscal decentralization was proxied by two measures namely: revenue and expenditure measures. On the other hand, the agricultural sector performance was proxied by agricultural output share of GDP. The findings showed that fiscal decentralization – revenue and expenditure decentralization had significant impact on agricultural sector performance in Nigeria both in the short and long run. This study also found population to have a positive and significant impact on agricultural sector performance, while capital had a positive impact in the long run and negative impact in the short run. Decentralization policies need to be implemented with care and there must be accountability. The fiscal authority should ensure fair revenue and expenditure decentralization through proper local government autonomy.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Decentralization, Fiscal, Nigeria*

Perception of the Role of Social Marketing Principles in Problem-Behaviours Among Herders-Farmers in North-Central Nigeria

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Abstract

Disturbed by harrowing experiences resulting from intermittent herders and farmer's clashes, the study examined the application of social marketing techniques in problem-behaviours among herders and farmers in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to develop social marketing frameworks and strategies to curb and address this menace. Consequently, the objectives of the study were as follows: to investigate the implications of the crisis on national unity, observe the extent value-based campaigns can be used to advance mutual understanding among warring factions and lastly, to evaluate how social marketing techniques can be used to mitigate problem-behaviours. The subjects for the study were randomly picked from among social marketing teachers and students of NTA Television College, Jos who had lived in any of the North-Central States of Benue, Plateau, Nasarawa and Kogi. The study confirmed that social marketing will be an effective tool in addressing the intermittent herders-farmer crisis and other problem-behaviours. Evidence from the study also revealed that herders-farmer's conflicts might lead to national disintegration. Lastly, the outcome upheld that value exchange based campaigns can be helpful in advancing mutual understanding among farmers and herdsmen. The study recommended mainstreaming value exchange in social marketing campaigns to advance a symbiotic relationship between the warring factions and an enhanced synergy among security agencies to bring this menace to a halt. The findings from other studies on the subject matter have also acknowledged that employing social marketing principles can curtail the clashes between herders and farmers in Nigeria and other problem-behaviours. Lastly, the study advocated the establishment of skill acquisition hubs where unemployed youths and other members of the society can channel their energies.

Keywords: *Social marketing, Problem behaviours, Herdsmen-farmers Clashes, North-Central*

Promoting Sustainable Agriculture Through Bank Lending and Financial Deepening

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Abstract

This study carried out an empirical evaluation of the impact of Deposit Money Bank Credit to Agricultural Sector and Financial Deepening on the Agricultural Sector Performance in Nigeria. The desk approach of data collection was used in the data collection as sourced from the Central Bank Statistical Bulletin, 2018 for a period of 37 years covering 1981 to 2018. The study equally employed expos facto research design and Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method in analyzing the data. The designed model passed the diagnostic test of Serial auto-correlation, Homoskedasticity and Normality and found significant positive relationship between Bank Credit to Agric Sector and Agric Sector Performance as well as between Financial Deepening and Agric Sector and therefore recommend policies measures such as reduced Interest Rate that will promote the channel of more funds to the Agric Sector.

Keywords: *Sustainable Agriculture, Bank Lending, Financial Deepening*

Impact of Firm Performance on Dividend Policy: Moderating Effect of Board Structure of Listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the relationship between firm performance and dividend policy moderating effect of board structure of listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. To achieve this objective, a descriptive and explanatory research design will be employed and the data were generated from financial statement of sampled firms. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis will use in data analysis. Expected findings: it is assuming that return on asset will have a positive and significant impact on dividend policy of listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria, so also liquidity will have a positive and significant impact on dividend policy, growth will a negative impact. This is formulated in line with existing theories in dividend policy. Furthermore, the influence variable which are board structure is assume to have a positive impact in moderating the effect of firm performance and dividend policy of listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Board size, Dividend policy, ROA, DMB*

An Assessment of DFID's Women Entrepreneurship Capacity Building Programme in Kano State

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Abstract

Rural women especially in developing countries play a key role in supporting their households and communities in achieving food and nutrition security, generating income, and improving livelihoods and overall well-being. They contribute to agriculture and enterprises and fuel local and global economies. Despite this, every day, rural women face persistent constraints especially in the area of market that prevent them from expanding their businesses. When compared to the lives of the inhabitants of the urban areas, rural women make up a substantial majority of the poor, and experience the harshest deprivation. They are less likely to receive medical services, clean water, sanitation, and other benefits, and more likely to be malnourished. In addition, rural women have less access to education, formal sector employment, social security programmes and typically ineligible for institutionally provided resources such as credit facilities. They also fall short in technologies-crop processing, and in terms of training that would help them become more competitive entrepreneurs. Isolated farmers have much less influence to negotiate better deals with governmental bodies and industry than they would as members of organizations such as farmer cooperatives. The paper through the women empowerment framework assesses the impact of DFID's PrOpCom-“Pro-Poor Opportunities through Commodity and Service Market” capacity-building programme on women rice entrepreneurs (processors) in Kano State. The paper employs both primary and secondary methods of data collection. The paper found that as a result of the programme women rice entrepreneurs in Kano State had an improved method of rice processing, access to credit facilities and exposure to proper record keeping.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Capacity Building, DFID, PrOpCom*

Globalization and the Future of West African Development: Issues, Prospects and Options

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Abstract

Since the beginning of modern globalization, the question of West African development has not been resolved, as post-independence race for modernization and development persist among developing countries, some of the developing countries were able to record remarkable successes in terms of development with the exception of West African sub-region which finds it difficult to take advantage of globalization for its development as other part of the world did. Globalization is said to have transformed West African economy into an import oriented economy, which forced West African States into an economic role where they export raw materials in exchange for finished goods. This process could not give the region the tentacles to compete with the rest of the world in development; the region as a result is characterized by social vices, poverty, cultural confusion, political instability, social instability, among other impediments to development. The paper traces the antecedents of West Africa's quest for development in the light of trending globalization, the paper adopted the dependency theory as a framework for the analysis, the paper calls on the need for West African countries to manage its relations with the rest of the world through protectionism of indigenous industries, domestic values and cultures as a promising strategy to overcome the threats of globalization to the region.

Keywords: *Globalization, Underdevelopment, Economy, Culture, Prospect*

Substance Abuse, Conflict and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This work centers on substance abuse, conflict and development in Nigeria. How illicit substance exacerbate some of the serious global problems facing the world as well as Nigeria is considered in this study. The financial and employment effects generated by the illicit drug trade mask the negative side effects on the economic, social and environmental fronts. It can be shown that the short-term gains are far outweighed by the social and economic ills ushered in by illicit drugs. Those considered below include lower productivity, the spread of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and environmental decay. While substance abuse is generally omnipresent throughout society, social conflict theory argues that minorities, the lower class and other marginalized groups are more likely to disproportionately suffer negative consequences as a result of substance abuse. This paper therefore recommends that for us in Nigeria as in any other countries of the world to avert conflict associated with drug abuse, effort should be geared toward curbing the spread of drugs especially illegal drugs in circulation. In addition to this, joint efforts can contribute to curriculum development in communities where drug abuse is a prevailing threat. In countries like Nigeria which is characterized by a high level of drug activity, macroeconomic and, particularly, microeconomic restructuring programmes must focus attention on the role played by the illicit drug industry.

Keywords: *Drug Abuse, Conflict and Development*

Impact of Globalization on Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

This work is focused on impact of globalization on Nigeria economy. It was noted that Globalization is an inevitable phenomenon in human history that's been bringing the world closer through the exchange of goods and products, information, knowledge and culture. In order to carry out this research seminar following objective are set to achieve; to determine the nature of impact, globalization constitute on Economic Development of Nigeria, to determine if Nigeria is better off or worse off with globalization, to established various ways at which Nigeria could achieve more if we decide to integrate further with the rest of the world having critical review some literature and drawn method to examine this topical issue data were drawn and interpreted with the findings that there exist a positive relationship between globalization and economic growth, it was also discovered that high inflation rate has a negative relationship with the GDP. As a result of which following recommendations were made that Nigeria to fully benefit from globalization therefore stronger intuitions and sound policies to facilitate international trade and there is need for improvement in infrastructure (roads, electricity etc.) and security of the country as it will bring more Foreign Direct Investment among others.

Keywords: *Impact, Globalization, Nigerian Economy*

Impact of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Compliance on the Quality of Financial Reporting of Tertiary Institutions in Lagos State

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Abstract

The study examined the impact of IPSAS compliance on quality of financial reporting of tertiary institutions in Lagos State. Survey design was adopted for the study. Both primary and secondary sources of data were reemployed, through administration of questionnaires and the observation of financial reports of selected tertiary institutions in Lagos State. The analysis of data collected were done with the use of simple linear regression tool with the aid of SPSS version 20 software. Null hypothesis was formulated and tested that there is no relationship between IPSAS compliance and the quality of financial reporting of tertiary institutions. From the tested hypothesis it was confirmed that IPSAS compliance has positive impacts on the quality of financial reporting of tertiary institution. The study concludes that IPSAS compliance enhances and improves the quality of financial reporting of tertiary institutions, it was also revealed that full compliance has not been achieved as a result of challenges encountered in the process of application, interpretation and understanding the standards. However, it was recommended that the IPSAS regulator should organize seminars, conferences and workshop for the stakeholders for better understanding of the IPSAS and the employers of the tertiary institutions should motivate the account officers to embrace the standard of the IPSAS.

Keywords: *IPSAS, Compliance, Quality of financial reporting accountability, Stewardship*

Industrialization, Job Creation and Commercialisation of Film Production in Nigeria: A Study of Technological Influence on Profit Making and New Opportunities

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Abstract

The earlier films produced in Nigeria were mostly in form of celluloid, which thrived between the early seventies and late eighties with major entrances in feature length genre. With the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) in the late 1980s, which was meant to address the problem encountered in the nation as a result of declined in the oil revenue, a lot of celluloid filmmaking become unaffordable. However, the availability of various forms of home video machineries in the early ninetieth (which were mostly cheap, affordable, portable and highly accessible) coupled with the prevailing level of operational skills and knowledge of the industry operators, provided the major facilitating factors that natured, sustained and consequently shaped the direction of events in commercial home video production in Nigeria. Meanwhile, the accessibility to cheaper technology of film production and easy acquisition of VCR- video cassette recorder by many households hastened the rapid growth of production and consumption of the video films. In 1996, as observed by Fardon & Furniss (2000), more than 13% of the population of Nigerian households have VCR in their homes. The technological development and the noteworthy sales performance recorded by few home video films produced in the late 1990s and early 2000 provided a motivation for mass production of video films that lasted for long. Likewise, the expansion of digital satellite television broadcast stations around 2005 to date, Nigerian video films became one of the hottest programmes that are aired in such stations. This phenomenon made a lot of individuals emerged as content providers. Today's existence of many internet- based channels, such as YouTube, filmmakers owned different channels for uploading their films. Hence, the video production that had started as a local handcraft has become an indelible historical landmark in the modern literary discourse in Africa. This work is aimed at examining the trends and influence of technology on film business and job opportunities in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Industrialization, Commercial Films, Job Creation, Filmmaking, Technology*

Understanding and Utilizing Gender Differences for Maximum Productivity: A Study of Bade Local Government Area, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study focuses on the understanding and utilization of the strengths and uniqueness in gender, for maximum productivity, with particular reference to Bade Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria. The issues bothering on gender as it relates to its emphasis on masculinity, have been unequivocally lingered as a front burner, over time in the societal discourse. It also deals with the analysis of the makeup of characteristics of masculinity which includes mostly the biological bodily formations, resulting into the ability of men to look smarter in the undertaking of some tasks like hunting, riding of motorcycles for commercial purposes, keeping too late in meetings at night, mechanic apprentice, bus conductor and so on, than that of their female counterpart, hence making the society to arrive hastily at conclusions by ascribing some occupations that also relate to fishing, soldiering and others to be the best for the masculine gender, and activities like cooking, baby-sitting, and domestic responsibilities as the role of the feminine gender. Consequently, this restriction of gender roles has unconsciously formed a hedge of extreme superiority on one gender at the expense of the other. The research design for this study is survey. In all, 40 men and 40 women (80 couples) were selected from 20 communities in the study area. The major tools for data collection used for this research are questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion. Data collected was analyzed using a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Content analysis of responses to open-ended questions was carried out. In the findings, it was discovered that discrimination of the female gender existed in various notable works of life and in the psyche of people in the Sub Saharan Africa most especially in Nigeria, and in Bade Local Government Area, hence causing a hindrance in the rate of reduction in the gap created already among the gender. The study recommends among others that, the gaps created by the society – aiding the disparity in gender, through various ways like cultural beliefs, psyche, and others should be reasonably closed up, while the feminine and the masculine gender should be made to cooperate to generate strengths that will enhance extra and additional gains in maximizing productivity.

Keywords: *Understanding, Utilizing, Gender, Differences, Productivity*

Language Skills and Teaching of Grammar

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Abstract

Teaching grammar has been regarded as crucial to the ability to use language. This process involves activities which bring together the four language skills--- listening, speaking, reading and writing. The language teacher's task is the presenting of these skills i.e. receptive and productive. This paper aims at discussing language skills and the teaching of grammar in second language. The inductive and deductive methods of teaching grammatical items are critically examined via their advantages and disadvantages in teaching grammar. The ideas of the two approaches are later linked with Krashen's theory of second language acquisition. The educational implications of the two methods are highlighted and suggestions as well as conclusion are drawn.

Keywords: *Language skills, Teaching, Grammar*

An Assessment of Kaura Namoda Community Participation in Higher Educational Institutions

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Abstract

This research work entitled “An Assessment of Kaura Namoda Community Participation in Higher Educational Institution”. Education is an instrument with which a nation is shaped into a desirable technological, sociological and economic standard. Some of the objectives of this research work are to find out the level of community awareness of the need to participate in the Higher Institution education in their community; and to examine the role played by the religious leaders in Higher Institution Education. The method used by the researcher was qualitative paradigm in which a case study facilitated access to in-depth feelings, views, and opinions of community members and educators regarding their participation in providing education. Data were generated through focus group discussions with parents of children in the schools, community members without children in the Schools, School Development Committee (SDC) members, and the Lecturers. In addition, data were generated through in-depth interviews with community leaders and head of higher institution, observation as well as analysis of school documents such as minutes of SDC meetings, staff meetings, and student's progress records. The study found out that communities were involved in providing Higher Institution through preparing children for school by providing their registration fees, accommodation fees, and the other higher educational charges, together with their food stuffs, stationery etc. Parents were also involved in children's class work, class assignment, by providing computer labpton or functional hand mainly because of their research work as well as monitoring they attitude if they came back for a break or holiday. The researcher identified the factors that militate against community participation as illiteracy, poverty, political differences, location, and attitude of Lecturers towards the community, ethnic and religious differences. Furthermore, the researcher recommended that basic education generates substantial positive benefits to the student themselves in particular and the society in general.

Keywords: *Education, Community participation, Student, Higher Education*

Natural Resource Curse and Economic Development in Nigeria: Education as a Way Out

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Abstract

This paper analyses natural resource curse and economic development using education as a way to mitigate the negative effect of the curse in Nigeria. Natural resource curse is a problem facing resource dependent developing countries like Nigeria. Despite the huge revenue gotten from the sale of crude oil economic development remains very low. The study contributes to the literature by using educational sector as a way out of the curse in Nigeria. Using time series econometrics (ARDL), we find that the long run coefficient of natural resources is negative. This implies that a negative relationship exists between natural resource dependence and economic development in the long run. The interaction term introduced to mitigate the curse is positive, which implies that education can be used to mitigate the curse. We recommend that policies which will increase school enrolment should be embarked upon by the government.

Keywords: *Natural Resource, Economic Development and Education*

Information and Communication Technology in Adult Education for Socio-Economic Development in Maiduguri

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Abstract

The supposed target of every nation is to make life easy, cheap and comfortable for her citizens. It is the intention that drives nations into embarking on many activities some of which are economic, political, social, religious, cultural, technological, etc., in order to raise the capital base of the nation. The thrust of the study was to examine the need of ICT in Adult Education for socio-economic development in Maiduguri, Borno state. In this light, the study adopted questionnaire and survey method for data collection, simple frequency distribution and percentage rate were used to analyze the collected data from schools. The study investigated the level of introduction of ICT in Adult education and its benefits to individuals and societies for socio-economic development. The study revealed that the use and introduction of ICT in adult education is less but it was ascertained that ICT contributes a lot in human endeavors. The study suggested that there is need for adult educators and special education specialists to collaborate to develop ICT literacy primers, e-learning and distance education programmes, assistive technology and therapy services for adults within the community. This will enable learning take place in the life of these individuals, ICT integration to adult education should be emphasised, fully recognized and have affordable physical structures, facilities and resource materials readily available to most adult education centres in Maiduguri, the adults should be sensitized on the need of adult education for socio-economic development and not just to promote their salary scheme in their place of work as this study revealed and finally, there is need for an uninterrupted electricity / power supply situation in Nigeria so that there will be opportunities for significant improvements and increase in ICT awareness among the rural and urban dwellers.

Keywords: *ICT, Adult, Education, Socio-Economic, Development*

Women, Children and the Challenge of Domestic Water Collection in Potiskum Town: An Appraisal

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Abstract

Freshwater resource is limited, unevenly distributed and its demand continues to increase as the human population grows. Thus, the study assessed the role of children and women in domestic water collection in Potiskum town, Yobe State. It employed systematic simple random sampling technique in the distribution of 150 questionnaires which covered socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, demand and supply of water. Analysis revealed that different water sources such as borehole and hand dug well, were relied upon by majority (61%) of the respondents; 56% confirmed that underage children and women were culturally responsible for domestic water collection, trek a distance of 0 – 2.5km especially in dry season and spend at least 2 hours daily. Consequently, most of the households (73%) were not meeting their daily water requirement. The paper revealed that these led to the exposure of children and women to social vices and insecurity, loss of productive hours, poor school attendance and vulnerability to water related diseases. It recommended that adequate quantities of clean potable water should be supplied at neighbourhoods so as to reduce the gender and age inequality as well as time spend in search of water.

Keywords: *Children, Women, Domestic, Water, Potiskum*

Persistent Flooding in Dutse Municipality, Jigawa State, Nigeria: The Remediation

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Abstract

The reoccurrences of flooding in Dutse metropolis has become a yearly pandemonium. Population explosion and urban land use conversions are among the high degree of environmental hazards and disasters in Dutse with competing users of spaces, solid wastes, narrowed drainage designs, drainage blockages and buildings on water ways are major causes of flooding in the flood plain areas of 27 LGAs Guest Houses, Yalwawa, Gida Dubu, Federal University Dutse, LRP DU9 behind Commissioners Quarters, Kargo LRP DU5, Bokoto, Fagoji, Garu and Fattara II Housing Estate areas. The task in this study, is to find out the sources of the urban runoffs which are mostly from the hills, roof tops and storm water discharge that are not properly channelled nor harvested (managed aquifer recharge (MAR) for uses in irrigating road sides ornamentals and as water for urban agriculture and livestock. The methods adopted are primary and secondary sources of data collections. The findings of this study revealed that flooding leads to loss of properties, lives and disruption of ecological balances of Dutse urban environments. It is, therefore, recommended that flood can be mediated through; topographic mapping, wide drainage constructions, municipal wastes evacuation/disposal, rain harvesting, flood hazard monitoring and detection using remote sensing /GIS, proper urban planning regulation and enforcement by Dutse Capital Development Authority (DCDA) and Jigawa State Environmental Agency (JISEPA).

Keywords: *Drainage, Dutse, Enforcement, Flood plains, Hazards, Urban planning*

An Analysis of the Implications of Rapid Population Growth on Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Population is an asset to every country if properly managed but it becomes otherwise if the level of its growth and means of sustenance is not in consistency. In many African countries and Nigeria in particular, the rate at which population is rapidly growing is alarming and worrisome. The population is increasing at geometric rate while the means of survival is increasing at arithmetic rate. This level of population growth has posed a serious threat to development not to talk of sustainable development. This research is aimed at ascertaining the implication of rapid population growth on sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper is purely qualitative in nature and the content analysis was used as the method of data collection, the data obtained were analysed using thematic method. The research found out that the rapid population growth in Nigeria has seriously affected virtually every of our social institutions such as health, education, economy to mention but few. The paper recommended for the effective population policy and to also intensify enlightenment on the importance of contraception in reducing the level of fertility rate.

Keywords: *Population, Population Growth, Development, Sustainable Development*

Renewable Energy from Biogas Towards Sustainable Development

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Abstract

In the quest for a sustainable energy, the operation processes and procedures of a biogas digester from toilet waste materials will pave way for renewable energy as the generated gas is a clean fuel that burns with colourless flame without soot. The problem of open defecation will lead to the establishment of male and female toilets for the purpose of a locally fabricated biogas digester system that will be connected to the respective underground pits for synergy. As a result, the methodology of a biogas digester starts from the construction of toilet. The waste materials from the toilet facilities will bring about power generation, developmental outcomes and other purposes by using organic-based material that reacts with oxygen in combustion and natural metabolic processes to release heat that transforms chemical and biological systems to produce biofuel such as methane gas with little nitrogen will be lost during the digestion process and as such, the biomass material can be recycled to the farm as fertilizer. The methodology therefore makes use of information gathered via in-depth literature reviews, observations, and experience alongside the technical know-how of the services and product. In conclusion, it will be suggested that stakeholders should be cognizance of the biogas digester with standard material make-up along with the local contents of construction technologies, materials and methods so that the current obstacles being faced with energy crisis would be greatly revamped in the community as the final product will be very effective towards sustainable development,

Keywords: *Biomass, Fuel, Metabolic, System, Transformation*

Effective Utilization of Secretaries in an Organizations a Practical Approach to the Procedures for Handling Minutes of Meeting

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Abstract

This research work titled “Effective Utilization of Secretaries in an Organizations: A practical approach to the procedures for handling minutes of meeting”. Effective utilization is a proper delegation of employees and full utilization of potential secretaries are among the few pre-determining factors capable of motivating them to put in their best. When a Secretary is assigned some tasks, he will surely identify himself with the aims and goals of the organization in as much as he realizes himself as part and parcel of the organization (part of the management team). Through the delegation of duties, greater importance is attached to the person one of its objectives is to promote the staff to the various practical techniques of detailed research on areas being taught the students. It is in fulfillment of this requirement that this project has been written. A number of findings were made and the writer has come to the conclusion that most secretaries (professional or otherwise) are not being fully utilized in the aspect of the procedure for handling minutes of meetings in offices, especially in the writer's institution. The writer also made a lot of recommendations, some of which are that professional secretaries should be given the opportunities to exercise their skills in the field of taking minutes in meetings, so as to enable them become fully integrated in their organizations or section, duties or departments in the institution. There are variable aspects which makes this project of special interest. It highlights the lucid views of people and provides remedies to those problems so that executives and their secretaries through proper co-ordination can face the challenges of the role of their business or administrative objectives. Finally, it aims at exposing such problems particularly on minute taking and provides solutions to them.

Keywords: *Minutes, Minutes of Meeting, Secretary*

The Trends of Soil Organic Matter and CEC in Nigerian Northern Guinea Savannah in Relation to Texture and Soil Depth

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Abstract

Sustainable Agriculture requires the conservation of soil based resources as the dynamic medium for crop production. This could be in form of a reconnaissance of the nature and trend of the soil's characteristics such as Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) and Organic Matter (OM) contents at different inherent soil settings. This study was carried out in Nigerian Northern Guinea Savannah with the aims of understanding the influence of texture and soil depth on OM and CEC. Samples were collected by depth, analyzed, and grouped by surface layer texture. The data obtained was exposed to statistics. Percentage OM with highest availability of $0.91\% \pm 0$ in the sub surface layer of CL texture and least in the bottom layer of LS ($0.15\% \pm 0.2\%$), was found to characteristically decrease with depth in four of the five identified textural groups, but exhibited an opposite trend in CL texture. With regards to CEC however, its characteristically increase with depth between $4.0 \pm 2 \text{ Cmol}(+) \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $19.1 \pm 10 \text{ Cmol}(+) \text{kg}^{-1}$ in the bulk locations, varied occasionally with layer textures across the NGS. From the findings of this study, we concluded that OM decrease with soil depth irrespective of texture, except influenced by external factors such as management. While CEC in $\text{Cmol}(+) \text{kg}^{-1}$ increase with depth, the trend could be influenced by inter layer texture in the NGS.

Keywords: *Cation Exchange Capacity, Organic Matter, Soil Depth, Texture, Trend.*

Impact of Social Needs on Employee Performance

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of social needs on employee performance. The study drew participant from three major manufacturing companies at Ewekoro in the state. A total of one hundred and six (106) respondents were purposively selected for study. Information was gathered from participants using five point Likert scale structured questionnaire. Data obtained was analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation (r) through the use of Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Findings revealed that majority of the responded that social needs through recognition has a strong positive effect on employee performance; also empowerment has a positive influence on employee performance, finally job autonomy and participation affect employee performance. The study recommends that the business organization should improve its employee social needs. The study also recommend organization should strive to improve on its social needs package given to their employees in other to get the best out of them. Also employees should participate in decision making so that they feel that their opinions are important for development

Keywords: *Social needs, Job autonomy, Participation, Employee performance, Recognition*

Weakness and Human Insecurity in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Nigerian state has exhibited perennial weakness in most if not all the critical areas of its responsibilities. This palpable state weakness has had some negative consequences for the peace and prosperity of the citizens for most of whom the state is an alien institution that has no practical relevance to their daily struggles to survive in the precarious Nigerian environment. Anchored on the failed state theory as the explanatory tool, this paper intends to establish a causal link between the weakness of the Nigerian state and the burgeoning human insecurity challenges. For its research methodology, the paper adopts the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. The finding of the paper indicates that owing to state weakness, there has been the perennial incidence of human insecurity manifested in rising unemployment and poverty, senseless killings, etc. It is recommended among others, that the institutions of the state should be strengthened for effective performance.

Keywords: *State Weakness, Human Insecurity, Unemployment, Poverty, Killings*

Temporal Change Detection of Vegetation Cover in Mubi Town, Admawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Vegetation is an important point for sustainable development, environmental conservation and urban planning process of a city. This research analyses the temporal change detection of vegetation covers in Mubi metropolis. Landsat ETM+(1999 and 2010) and Landsat TM (1988) were the satellite imageries used to classify the changes in vegetation between 1988 to 2010. Global positioning system was used for ground-truthing; IDRISI TAIGA software was used for image classification and area calculation while ARCGIS 10.1 was used for cartographic visualization. The study reveals that a lot of physical changes occurred in the vegetation cover of Mubi town between 1988/2010 and 1999/2010. It is therefore recommended that vegetation studies should be encouraged by the government to forestall further depletion of the environment as a result of anthropogenic activities.

Keywords: *Vegetation changes, Classification, Landsat*

The Adoption of Technological Entrepreneurship Ventures in Developing Nigeria Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

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Abstract

The concept of technological entrepreneurship has gained attention among researchers, government and firms alike, but very little of it can be said to exist in Nnewi Commercial town of Anambra State, Nigeria. Most entrepreneurial activities are concentrated in non-technological priorities. This is because most technologies are foreign and imported. This study therefore seeks to provide means of developing technological entrepreneurial with supporting policy directions. The concept is defined as the process by which entrepreneurs assemble organizational resources, technical systems and the strategies by entrepreneurial firms to pursue opportunities. In this study, we noted that technological – entrepreneurship involve a process of problem-solving, raising and safe-guarding the quality of life, needing technical skills, identifying potential market improvement in quality of products in order to improve competitiveness of the firm with expectation of saving in-process cost. The study also examined the factors affecting the adoption programmes in Nnewi commercial town and established a strong relationship between cross cultural variables and technological entrepreneurship. The study noted several challenges to operate successfully such as ICT policies, infrastructural development to promote business and technological and product promotion. These challenges were attributable to inadequate resources, expensive patents and unavailability of equity. In the light of this and in order to overcome the major barriers, we recommended for the development of Nnewi Technological Park, adoption of effective communication channels, explore technology outsourcing possibilities. In addition, we recommended that governments at all levels should support for basic science in universities with the purpose of advancing science and technology and sustenance of global economy. Future research should include studies on Technology Parks which should focus on the institutional or managerial weaknesses undermining their potential growth.

Keywords: *Technological Entrepreneurship and Adoption Processes*

Unemployment and Youth Radicalisation in the Northeastern Nigeria: The Case Study of *Boko Haram*

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the influence of unemployment on youth radicalization in the northeastern Nigeria. The northeastern region has been ravaged by the violent activities of a radicalized group, known as *Boko Haram*, for over decade now and the problem is attributed to many factors, unemployment inclusive. The study adopted frustration-aggression theory in explaining the link between the variables under study: unemployment and radicalization. While government and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are committed to de-radicalizing some of the members of the *Boko Haram*, it is crucial to identify the underlying factors that facilitated the radicalisation process. Although multiple factors could be responsible for the formation of the *Boko Haram* sectarian movement, this paper found out that poverty and unemployment among play significant role in both the formation of the group and the subsequent involvement of some youths into the group. The paper therefore concluded that provision of employment opportunities and constructive poverty reduction schemes can help in the preventing and controlling insurgency and religious radicalism in the northeastern Nigeria. Given that poverty and unemployment are not the only responsible factors for the emergence of *Boko Haram*, the paper also suggests that the government and NGOs should also take into account the process of recruiting gullible youths into the group through internet interaction, religious manipulations and misconstrued interpretation of religious doctrines by some unqualified Islamic clerics, and exploitation of the youths' ignorance, etc.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Poverty, Unemployment, Youth radicalization*

Women and Politics in Nigeria: Gender Perspective

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Abstract

This paper discusses women and politics in Nigeria. It can be noted that is of recent the voice of women can be heard in the politics of Nigeria. It is well-known fact that women all over the world are catalysts for development and change. Yet in the study twentieth century Nigerian political history, the role of women has tended to be regarded as insignificant. This is because the public domain has traditionally been associated with men, and the private with women. Women have only been marginally involved in the public, formal process of government and they did not generally hold positions of visible political authority. Finally, the researcher made use of colonial era, post-colonial era, second republic; the fourth republic has case studies.

Keywords: *Women, Politics, Republics and Nigeria*

Online Advertising and Consumer Behaviour: Implications for Organisational Sales Volume

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Abstract

This study examined online advertising and consumer behavior with implication for organizational sales volume. Survey research design was used. The study population consisted of 1200 civil servants who were selected through stratified random sampling across the six (6) ministries at the secretariat in Ogun State. A quota sample size of 10% was adopted giving a total of 120 questionnaires randomly administered to both senior and junior staffs across the commission. The instrument was validated and was also found to be reliable with Cronbach Alpha of 0.782 for both variables respectively. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics while correlation measured the degree of relatedness of the dependent and independent variables. The result of the finding from hypothesis one revealed that there is significant positive relationship between consumer buying behavior and online advertising ($r = .880$, $p < .005$). Similarly, the second hypothesis showed that there is significant positive relationship between consumer internet knowledge and online advertising ($r = .792$, $p < .005$). While testing hypothesis three, the two variables of consumer online patronage and organisational level showed strong positive relationship ($r = .948$, $p < .005$). The study concluded that consumers consider the internet helping them more in purchase decision. Thus, the internet serves as the most powerful medium in reaching out to consumer particularly when the world has become a global village. This study recommended that companies in Nigeria should be compelled by government to venture more into online advertising because of its interactive nature and the rapid growth of the world standardized advertisement platform.

Keywords: *Online advertising, Consumer behavior, Purchase decision, Sales volume*

A Review of Spiritual Accounting Values

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to review the diverse views on spiritual accounting. Spiritual accounting values are synonymous with human or personal values. They are values that describe human consciousness, and are beliefs that one holds to be accurate and uses them for decision making. Spiritual accounting is a science of inner development by transforming the negative values found in the workplace into positive ones (integrity, honesty, fairness etc.). Therefore, because spirituality is linked to one's activities, it shows that these values are necessary to further reduce fraud and irregularities attached to the accounting profession. It is therefore recommended that the only way to help reduce fraud and irregularities and improve the falling state of accounting profession is for the spiritual accounting values to be incorporated in the school's curriculum as a subject or course in the first and subsequent years of learning and not as an appendage in the curriculum. This is necessary because after graduation, they will have a better view or orientation about the society; it will reduce the urge to defraud a company and will equally have positive influence towards decision and profit making.

Keywords: *Spiritual accounting, Accountant, Institution, Corporate Governance*

Migration and Pro-Poor Policy in Nigeria: Impact on Rural Security and Life Style

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Abstract

Migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities. The impact of migration on the home country affects security narratives and socio economic activities, especially the rural area where this is predominant. There have been several pro-poor policies to address the problem of migration in Nigeria. Emerging trend shows that these policies have not been significant. This study examines the impact of pro-poor policies on migration pattern in Nigeria. Data were obtained using mixed methods approach comprising questionnaire surveys and key informant interviews. Three local government areas (LGAs) in the Southern senatorial districts of the state were selected based on population size and spatial equity. From each of the rural LGAs, fifty migrant-sending households were sampled for the study. Data obtained were analysed using Chi-square statistical technique. The findings obtained provided the basis for conclusion that much is still desired in addressing the problem of migration in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends the need to identify and implement development intervention projects in rural communities in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Migration, Pro-poor Policy, Security, Life Style*

Assessment of Rainfall Pattern and Agricultural Production in Afikpo North Local Government Area of Ebonyi State: Effect of Climate Change and Mitigation Strategies

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to assess the pattern and distribution of rainfall in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State, Nigeria, for the periods 2017-2018. The LGA constitute of five (5) Autonomous Communities. Research Assistants (RAs) were needed for the field work and two (2) RAs were purposefully selected from each of the five (5) communities to give a total of ten (10) RAs. A self-designed recording instrument was used in the field work and data were collected and analyzed using frequency distribution, tables and graphs. The result will provide the guide with which to suggest to farmers on how to probably plan their farming activities in the future to, among others, help minimize losses of farm produce on the farm. Results revealed that there has been deviation “Shift” from the usual pattern of rainfall and distribution in the years covered. The results also showed that there was absence of the usual “August break” in the month of August of the periods covered and heavy downpours were experienced more between the months of August and October in the same periods. There was equally the absence of the usual “double maxima” in the months of July and September for the periods covered. The recommendations, among others, include that farmers should not cultivate their crops with the coming of the first set of rains which now commence early in the year but to “shift” the planting dates following the pattern of rainfall.

Keywords: *Assessment, Rainfall pattern, Agricultural Production, Climate Change, Mitigation strategies*

Performance Assessment of Yam Markets in Afikpo South Local Government Area, of Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The propose of this research was to access the performance of yam markets in Afikpo South Local Government Area of Ebonyi State. Multi-stage sampling method was adopted in the research. The Local Government has three major markets out of which two markets were purposively selected based on size. Lists of yam marketers in the two markets were obtained and twenty (20) marketers from each of the markets were randomly selected to give a total sample size of forty (40) respondents. Data collected were analyzed using frequency tables, mean and percentages. The results of the research show that there are more men 77.5%, than women 22.5% as yam marketers in the markets and they generally have low level of education. The results also showed that there is dearth of marketing services. Revealed constraints in the marketing of yams are inadequate storage facilities, price fluctuation and transportation. Recommendations include, among others, formation of yam marketing co-operative and provision of more storage facilities for yam storage.

Keywords: *Assessment, Performance, Yam, Market System, Efficiency*

Border-Crossing and Challenges to International Security: The Case of Nigerian Borders

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Abstract

The vulnerability of Nigerian borders has constituted a serious security threat not only to Nigeria, but to her international neighbors as well. The long stretches of unprotected areas along her borders with Benin, Cameroun, Niger and the Lake Chad regions are open to infiltration. The large scopes of illegal migration between these porous borders and the neighboring countries have endangered the national security of these countries. It is perhaps insightful and pertinent to recall that the major security challenges in contemporary Nigeria; the Boko Haram insurgency, Headsmen attacks, the menace of Bandits and even the problem of cattle rustling are all linked to Nigeria's porous borders. This paper has sought to examine critically the policy and security implications of these porous borders for Nigeria and her international neighbors in particular and for Africa and the global community in general. In addition, the paper has proffered recommendations regarding the way forward.

Keywords: *Border-crossing, Nigerian borders, International security, Security challenges, Illegal migration*

Entrepreneurial Education and Venture Creation: An Emerging Economy Perspective

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Abstract

The increasing rate of unemployment in the country, specifically graduate unemployment has been a significant source of concern to government and individuals. Despite effort to shift attention away from the dependence on white-collar jobs, and engage in self-owned ventures, the limited number of MSMEs operated by graduates stimulates concerns that necessitated this study. Specifically, the study assessed entrepreneurial education influence on graduate venture creation in Nigeria. The study covered six states, one in each geopolitical zone. The study adopted a survey design. The study population was 1645 serving Corp members, and Taro Yamane formula was used in determining the study sample of 322, which was selected using convenience and purposive sampling technique. Construct and Internal consistency measure was used for the validity and reliability of the study instrument. Multiple regression was used for data analysis. The study found curriculum content, educator's competency, university support and teaching methods significantly influence venture creation. The recommends that there is need for reforms in the approach towards entrepreneurship education in the country, as there is need for the curriculum content, lecturer's competency and teaching methods to reflect modern-day reality and approaches directed towards stimulating new venture creation among graduates in the country.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial education, Venture Creation, Graduates, Business Start-up*

