



## **8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY AFRICA-ASIA RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GLOBALISATION & AFRICA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

### **THEME**

The Challenges of Globalisation for Africa: Multi-disciplinary Discourse

**DATE:** 22nd - 23rd May, 2019

**VENUE:** Kaduna State University, Kaduna State, Nigeria

**TIME:** 8:00 am

### **CHAIRMAN/CHIEF HOST**

**Prof. Muhammed Tanko**

Vice Chancellor,  
Kaduna State University, Kaduna State, Nigeria

### **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

**Rohit Kumar Verma**

Institute of Law  
Jiwaji University India, Gwalior (M.P.) India

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## **8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY AFRICA-ASIA RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GLOBALISATION & AFRICA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

### **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

#### **DAY ONE – Wednesday 22nd May, 2019**

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

#### **DAY TWO – Thursday 23rd May, 2019**

##### **OPENING SESSION/PLENARY**

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

#### **DAY THREE – Friday 24th May, 2019**

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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## Effect of International Fund for Agricultural Development-Value Chain Development Programme on Poverty Status and Food Security of Small-Scale Rice Farmers in Niger State of Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Shehu Musa Egba, <sup>2</sup>Ndanitsa M. A., <sup>3</sup>Ojo O. A. & <sup>4</sup>Sadiq M. S.

<sup>1,2,3&4</sup> *Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management,  
Federal University of Technology, Minna Niger State*

### Abstract

This study determined the effect of International Fund for Agricultural Development-Value Chain Development Programme (IFAD-VCDP) on poverty and Food security status of Small scale rice farmers in Niger State. Multistage random sampling technique was used to sample respondents from 18 villages, and 36 farmers' cooperative groups made up of 110 participants, 90 spill-over group and 95 control groups. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and Foster Greer and Thorbeck (FGT) model. The result showed that the poverty line of the poll was 398,913.90 while that of participants was 455,546.36. Also Poverty gap was 8.69 percent and 24.65 percent for participants and pool rice farmers in the study area respectively while severity index of 1.53 percent for participants and 9.18 percent for pooled rice farmers. Conversely, food security line was calculated to be 20,567.54 before the programme this rose to 37,293.00 after the programme. The food insecurity index of the participants reduced from 33.77 percent to 25.77 percent while severity index reduced from 14.27 percent to 8.92 percent after the programme respectively. It was therefore recommended that governments at all level should not default in payment of counterpart contribution so as to ensure sustainability of the programme.

**Keywords:** *International Fund, Value Chain, Development Programme, Poverty Status, Food Security, Small-Scale Rice Farmers*

## Assessment of the Relationship Between Advance Payment and Construction Project Failure in Abuja, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Peter Anuoluwapo Ogunmola & <sup>2</sup>Bashir O. Ganiyu

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology, Minna

### Abstract

It is a norm in Nigeria that some contractors are advanced by their clients with an Advance Payment to enable maximum performance of their respective projects. But in the recent years the society is beginning to get uncomfortable by the way projects are being managed. This study presents a part of a larger research work which is on-going that aims at assessing the relationship between advance payment and construction project failure in Abuja, Nigeria in order to improve cash flow system affecting project delivery. At present, this study used a comprehensive literature to identify the various benefits of advance payment and their level of proneness in construction industry; assessed the extent of usage of advance payment guarantee on construction Projects in the Abuja, analyse the risks associated with advance payment administration in the Nigerian construction industry, and relationships between advance payment and construction project failure in Abuja. The study revealed that benefits of advance payment administration has effects on construction project performance; the use of advance payment transfers financial cost responsibility from the contractor to the client and also pass cash flow benefit to the contractor without much guarantor intrusion; many projects have failed because of contractors' insufficient funds to finance them due to the policy of advance payment in Nigeria examples are, records of building collapse, delay in project delivery, and inflated cost of sophisticated buildings. The study would recommend that professional bodies should advice the government to review law governing application of advance payment in Nigeria by enforcing its usage on prospective clients which would help in strengthening her construction industry and also reducing project failure in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Abuja, Advance payment, Construction project, Failure, Cash flow*

## An Appraisal of the Households Water Demand and Supply in Konduga Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Mustapha Alibe & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Murtala A. Gada

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El- Kanemi College of Education, Science and Technology, P.M.B 16, Bama, Borno State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Geography, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, P.M.B, 2346 Sokoto, Nigeria

### Abstract

This research was carried out to appraise household water demand and supply in Konduga Local Government Area of Borno State, Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to examine the socio-economic characteristics of respondents, identify and describe the sources of water supply and examine the gap between water demand and supply across the study area. A total of two hundred and eight (208) structured questionnaires were administered to selected respondents from fifteen (15) villages. Four villages were purposively selected from Auno District, five from Bulabulin Ngabura and six from Konduga District. Dalori District was avoided because of security reasons. The distribution of the instrument of research is based on proportional representation. The data collected were presented using tables and charts. The research concluded that hand-dug wells, streams and ponds were the major sources of water supply in the study area and the water supply does not meet the demand. The estimated total daily household water demand is 57,663 litres per day. It is more than the actual available supply of 34,513 litres per day leading to shortfalls of 23,152 litres per day across the communities. In view of this, it is strongly recommended that Government, Non-governmental Organizations, wealthy individuals and community should provide more bore holes, hand pumps and protected wells in the study area to arrest shortage of water.

**Keywords:** *Water demand, Water Supply, Water Source, Households*



## Assessment of e-Readiness of Agricultural Extension Agents in Adamawa, Gombe and Taraba States, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>B. Dire, <sup>2</sup>A. A. U. Jungur, <sup>3</sup>A. A. Ndaghu, <sup>4</sup>J. I. Onu, <sup>5</sup>Dauna, Y & <sup>6</sup>J. N. Jalo

<sup>1,2,3&4</sup>*Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension,  
School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology,  
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola. Adamawa State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study assessed the e-readiness of agricultural extension agents in North east, Nigeria. Primary data was used for the study. A multistage-stage random sampling technique was employed to select 254 agricultural extension agents from north eastern Nigeria. The sample size was proportionately selected from the sample frame using Taro Yamane's formula. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and assessment model for e-learning survey. The results of the analysis revealed that all (100%) of agricultural extension agents can operate one form of ICTs or another in performance of their duties. Factors (technology, innovation, people and self-development) and constructs (resources, skill and attitude) were identified and used to assess e-readiness of agricultural extension agents. The overall mean score of the agricultural extension agents' responses and the mean scores of items related to each factor shows that the overall mean score is lower than the expected level of readiness ( $M_o = 2.81 < M_{elr} = 3.41$ ). Non-availability of computer and poor electricity supply were among the identified constraints that are faced by agricultural extension agents in the use of ICTs in the study area.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, e-Readiness, Agricultural Extension Agents*

## Efficiency of Public Private Partnership in the Delivery of Infrastructural Projects in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Nabara, S. Y. & <sup>2</sup>Mohammed, Y. D.

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Quantity Surveying, Faculty of Environmental Technology,  
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.*

### Abstract

In recognition of the relevant role played by Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the development of infrastructure in Nigeria, the paper seeks to find out how PPP initiative can bring about infrastructural development in Nigeria through proper policy formation and implementation. With the political will, regulatory and legal framework. PPP can bring about; Private sector growth and stability, prompt completion of projects, increase in infrastructure development for government to implement more projects. Questionnaire survey method was used to obtain the opinions of the public sector, private sector and the community/direct users. A total of 97 questionnaires were obtained through convenient sampling method. The analysis was carried out using mean ranking technique. The paper recommends: The formation of the proper regulatory and legal framework, strengthening of the banking sector to be able to loan out long term finances to investors, also strengthening of the capital market which is the main source of long term finance so that funds can be raise for such projects, proper dealing with security challenges and also political office holders having the political will to tackle corruption head on then infrastructure development will be achieved efficiently in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Public-Private Partnership, Infrastructure, Challenges, Contract*

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## Assessment of Cost Control Techniques on Construction Project in Abuja, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Bello, Abdulrasheed Olalekan & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Shittu, Adewale Abdullateef

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Quantity Surveying, Federal University of Technology,  
P.M.B. 65, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria

### Abstract

Cost control techniques are mechanisms use for maintaining the budget of a construction project and its objectives. A review of literature was carried out first to ascertain the control technique available on construction sites. Respondents were presented with the cost technique to choose which is most used and most effective. Efficient and adequate used of cost control in the construction sector is essential for the attainment of client budget and value for money. It is also a key to its success in the construction sector. The cost of construction on site has a high tendency to lead to cost overrun due to the nature and complexity of construction on site. Different cost control techniques or methods are utilized by various cost control manager in an attempt to reduce or avoid the effect of cost overrun which has always been a burden to the client. The aim of this paper is to examine the most critical factor contributing to success of cost control techniques on construction site. The research was a quantitative survey with structured questionnaire designed after a detailed literature review of similar studies. A purposive selection of about 115 construction sites was adopted as sampling technique with questionnaire administered as against 70 for similar work. About 61 questionnaires were returned by respondent for analysis which is about 53%. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The result shows that construction management knowledge rank top as the most critical factors that contribute to success of cost control techniques, follow by monitoring of work progress and effective co-ordination of resources ranking 2nd and 3rd respectively, while the least rank is lack of civil strife or riots ranking 20th. In conclusion the acquirement of adequate knowledge in construction management contributes to success to cost control techniques. It is therefore, recommended that professionals responsible for cost control on construction sites should broaden their knowledge on management of cost control due to the complexity and technological advancement of the construction method.

**Keywords:** *Construction, Cost Control, Cost Control Software, Cost Control Techniques, Cost Overrun*

## Improving the Welfare of Citizens Through the Understanding of Demand Pattern for Staple Foods

<sup>1</sup>Olakunle A.O., <sup>2</sup>Tanko L. & <sup>3</sup>Nwosu M.O.

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<sup>2&3</sup>*Department of Agricultural Economics, Federal University of Technology,  
Niger State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This study analysed the price, cross price and income elasticities of the selected products in Minna metropolis, Niger State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected from 110 household heads in the area and the data collection lasted for two months i.e. from mid-May to early July 2017. A multi-stage random sampling was used in the choice of respondents. Data were analysed using multiple regression analysis. The regression analysis showed that the exponential, Cobb-Douglas and Linear functional forms were the Lead equations for rice, yam and cowpea respectively with  $R^2$  values of 0.713, 0.744 and 0.899 respectively. Results further indicated that rice, yam and cowpea were price inelastic. Yam was found to be compliment for rice with a computed cross price elasticity value of -0.132, while soybeans was a substitute for cowpea because the computed cross price elasticity value was 0.005. Only yam was found to be a luxury good with income elasticity value of 2.681, while rice and cowpea are normal goods i.e. price inelastic. The overall findings showed that these commodities (rice, yam and cowpea) are necessities, and policies aimed at stabilising the prices, such as reinvigorating the existing silos by the government and private sector partnership should be put in place.

**Keywords:** *Welfare, Citizens, Demand Pattern, Staple Foods*

## Nigeria's National Population Policy and the Goal of Eliminating Illiteracy by 2020: An Appraisal of the National Education Data Survey, 2015

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### Abstract

The paper is focused on Nigeria's National Population Policy and the goal to eliminate illiteracy by 2020. The main objectives of the study were to identify the socio-demographic characteristics of parents/guardians and children, to examine the level of literacy of parents/guardians and children and to examine if illiteracy can be eliminated in Nigeria by 2020. The study is based on longitudinal research design. Data was obtained from secondary sources using the Nigeria's National Education Data Survey, 2015. Data was presented in percentages, frequencies and histograms on parents/guardian and children. Data was analysed using percentages as obtained from the National Education Data Survey, 2015. Findings of the study show that majority of the literate parents/guardian lived in the urban areas with 67% male and 61% female. It was also discovered that 67% of literate male children lived in urban areas while only 36% lived in rural areas, for female children, 69% lived in urban areas while only 34% lived in rural areas. The findings also show that economic status of children has an effect on their level of literacy as majority-82% of children who belonged to the highest economic quintile can read while a fewer number of children-14% can read in the lower economic quintile. It was also discovered that 11% of male children had not attended school as against the 9% of their female counterpart. The findings revealed that there was a decline in the literacy level from 56% in 2004, to 52% in 2010 and later declined to 47% in 2015. The study concluded that the goal to eliminate illiteracy in Nigeria may not be achievable in 2020. The study recommends among others that more attention should be focused on the literacy of children in the rural areas, adult and non formal education should be given adequate attention in order to improve the literacy of parents which have a direct effect on children and adequate measures should be put in place to tackle poverty which have a direct link to eliminating illiteracy in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *National, Population policy, Illiteracy, Education Data Survey*

## Evaluating the Methods of Training of Mason for Productivity Improvement in the Nigeria Construction Industry

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### Abstract

This research evaluated the impact of training on the performance of mason productivity in the Nigeria construction industry. Simple random technique was used in administering questionnaires to both the management staff and masons who were randomly drawn from large, medium and small sized construction firms within Abuja metropolis. A total of 121 and 242 questionnaires were randomly distributed to the management staff and masons in the study area from which 80 and 180 questionnaires were filled and returned. Data were analyzed using descriptive and mean score ratings. The result shows that informal training is the most preferred training method for small sized construction firms and on-the-job training programme is the most preferred training scheme by the two categories of respondents. It is therefore recommended that Government should give adequate support through funding to the apprenticeship scheme to improve the quality of skills training in the informal sector. This should be aimed at improving the skills master craftsmen who will in turn impact better skill and knowledge to apprentice under their tuition.

**Keywords:** *Construction, Mason, Performance, Productivity, Training*

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## Modelling the Effects of Delays on Construction Projects in Abuja Nigeria

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### Abstract

Delay in construction project is considered one of the most common problems causing a multitude negative effect on the project and its participating parties. Therefore, it is essential to identify the actual causes of delay in order to minimize and avoid the delays and their corresponding expenses. A questionnaire was drawn up and was divided into two sections. Section A contained the general particulars of the respondents while section B focuses on the identified effects of construction delays. The research questionnaire was administered to some construction professionals in Abuja. The respondent were asked to rank the individual effect of construction delays based on frequency of occurrence accordingly to measure their own judgment and local working experience in the Nigerian construction industry within a particular time frame. A scale of 0-5 was adopted for the ranking exercise. The stratified random sampling technique was used. Building projects which were completed within a given time frame. A simple linear regression analysis of actual project duration was performed on the delay period. Construction delay has become endemic in Nigeria, It is imperative to create awareness of the extent to which delays can adversely affect project delivery. This study identifies, by questionnaire evaluated and through empirical method assesses the effects of construction delays. The findings showed that time and cost overruns were frequent effects of delay. Delays have significant effects on completion cost and time. Acceleration of site activities coupled with improved client's project management procedure and inclusion of appropriate contingency allowance in pre contract estimate should assuage the adverse effect of construction delays. Many projects experience extensive delays and thereby exceed initial time and cost estimate.

**Keywords:** *Contingency, Project delays, Cost overrun, Model.*

## **An Assessment of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on Planning & Development Program in Nigeria: A Study of Amnesty Program, Novena University Ogume, Delta State**

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### **Abstract**

The success of planning and development programs of any nation largely depends on its collaboration with functional business organizations, operating in it. This is why corporate social responsibility (CSR) is the most suitable strategic management approach to the success of these development plans and programs. Most of these business organizations e.g. Oil Firms, succeeded extensively in exploring and exploiting business opportunities and potentialities by virtue of the available mineral resources in these areas. Inversely, the deregulation of environmental inter-dependent issues by the concerned firms has consequently caused a lot of social and economic disorders, leading to problems between these organizations and the indigenous people. Few years ago, the Federal Government in collaboration with the Oil Firms operating in the Niger Delta Region, designed an Academic development and Skill Acquisition CSR approach termed “Amnesty Program” to specially intervene and assuage this situation. This study is therefore intended to assess the extent to which this planning and development program has succeeded in Nigeria. A qualitative exploratory research method was used with Novena University Ogume, Delta State as the Case to conduct the study.

**Keywords:** *CSR, Planning & Development Program.*



## Globalization of African Economy: The Challenge of Nigerian Business Organizations

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### Abstract

Globalization is a salient and conventional universal business ideology that is most common in all African countries presently. Many business organizations in Africa moreover here in Nigeria, are now looking for ways-forward to join the trend of globalization in Africa by making different corporate strategic choices like; vertical integration, diversification and many capital consolidation & expansion plans, to reach multinational standard. This study through a descriptive (survey) research design revealed an empirical evidence of a typical implementation of globalization strategy by Nigerian business organizations. A sample frame of four public liability companies was drawn from the population, using stratified sampling technique. One of these companies was selected using random sampling technique as the sample for the study. Questionnaires were used to generate relevant data from 100 potential respondents, using random sampling. The simple percentage statistical technique was adopted in the collation of data generated for the study. The findings of the study revealed that; consumerism and globalization of products & services as variables; are most suitable, effective and efficient methods for achieving globalization of Africa. This led to the conclusion that; it is good for an individual person or a society to buy and use a large quantity of goods and services, it is also of convenience to market different products and services in different parts of the world.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Globalization, Consumerism, Nigeria Business organizations*

## Values-Based Leadership and Integrity: Muhammadu Buhari's Leadership, Governance and Politics in Nigeria, West Africa

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### Abstract

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and the seven most populous country in the world. Muhammadu Buhari is the current president of Nigeria with many challenges including economic, security, unemployment, among others. The success of any leader depends on his or her leadership style. That is the reason this paper is assessing Buhari administration to know its impact. A leader may change his or her strategy, tactics, or approach depending on the situation. However, the leader will never change his or her underlying values, beliefs or principles. Values-based leadership is based on the notion that personal and organizational values are aligned. Values-based leadership is therefore the idea that leaders should draw on their own and followers' values for direction and motivation. Values-based leadership philosophy asserts that people are mostly motivated by values and live according to these beliefs. In other words, values are the most natural motivators. Muhammadu Buhari is the Current President of Nigeria. He was elected in 2015 general elections in Nigeria based on the assumption that he had leadership and integrity qualities to move Nigeria forward developmentally. He has been reelected in 2019 Presidential Election on 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2019. This paper intends to view Buhari efforts with focus on his general performance from 2015 to 2018. Leadership theory will be applied. The objectives are to assess his positive and negative sides of governance and recommend the way forward. Conclusion will be drawn from findings.

**Keywords:** *Leadership, Values-based, Motivation and Governance*

## Impact of Disclosure of Audit Fees on Going-Concern Opinion of DMBs in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study examined the Impact of Disclosure of Audit Fees on Going-Concern Opinion of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria. The time-frame of the study is five (5) years from (2010-2014). Secondary data was used for the research and was generated through content analysis design. The secondary data was generated from annual reports and accounts of the selected DMBs in Nigeria for the relevant years (2010-2014) which included data on Disclosure of Audit Fees (DAF) and Going-Concern Opinion (GCO). Fifteen (15) Deposits Money Banks (DMBs) listed on the Nigerian Stock Exchange was selected for the study. The techniques applied for data analyses were Pearson's Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression (MLS). Findings were made that Disclosure of Audit Fees does significantly affect Going-Concern Opinion (GCO) of DMBs in Nigeria. This was clearly evidenced from the strength of the regression co-efficient at 100%, it can be agreed that Disclosure of Audit Fees do significantly affect Going-Concern Opinion (GCO) of DMBs. Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, recommendation is made that to enhance the impact of the Disclosure of Audit Fees on the financial reports of the DMBs and also to enhance its impact on Going-Concern Opinion (GCO), regulatory authorities like the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Corporate Affairs Commission should make Disclosure of Audit Fees paid to the Audit Firms and also Going Concern Opinion (GCO) report in order to enable investors (both existing and potential) to predict the future and prospects of companies through the analysis of their annual financial statements.

**Keywords:** *Disclosure of Audit Fees, Going-Concern Opinion, Auditors Opinion, Audit fee, Audit Quality, Deposit Money Banks*

## Globalization: It's Implication on Development in Africa

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### Abstract

This paper interrogates the concept of Globalization and its implications on development in Africa. Globalization is a form of neo-colonialism, and Africa is inadvertently made to participate as an unequal partner in all spheres of Global politics, while also remaining a recipient continent. Irrespective of any Positive impact of Globalization on development in Africa, it is a conduit that ensures the continued Subjugation and of African countries to foreign capital and trapped through the instrumentalities of the IMF, World Bank, and international Political organizations. The assumption that Globalization has turned the world into a Global village is orchestrated by the pervasiveness of western media, thereby ensuring that African countries remain in limbo in their intellectual and development policy implementation. While Globalization has some positive impact on Africa, the challenges resulting from it is almost becoming insurmountable. Africa's only viable path to economic growth and development remains in its ability to provide quality education, develop infrastructure and improve on its global competitiveness through massive industrialization and Human capital development.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Africa, Neo-colonialism, Development, education*

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## Human Capital Development and Organizational Performance: Review & Critique of Literature and a Research Agenda

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### Abstract

Given the competition in organizations and Technological trends in the current labour markets firms considering to grow and retain the position, demand and supply for labour in the market has been saturated. The bargaining power in the market depends on skills and scarce resource available. Different theories in relation to human capital have been articulated. Most organizations would want to employ people who will add value to their organizations in terms of production in order to achieve competitive advantage. Different pay rates are applied depending on the qualification of individual, for the organization to invest in employee's development they will assess how they are going to benefit. The aim of this study was to find out how human capital development affects firms performance. Based on published literature and past studies analysis was done to support the study, there was a positive link between HCD and organizational performance so to retain and maintain the flow of skills the organization needs to invest in human capital to curb the mass exodus of people going outside the country to look for jobs and patients being taken outside the country for treatment while they can get the same service here. Exploratory research design has been recommended for future research.

**Keywords:** *Human capital, Development, Management, Organizational Performance*

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## Regional Integration, a Product of Globalization: The Challenges for the African Development Bank

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### Abstract

The significance of regional integration as an essential component of economic development such as the African Development Bank in research on globalization and African development strategies has awoken an impassioned twenty-first century debate among African scholars, particularly in a multi-disciplinary discourse. However, the lack of unanimity regarding the variances of globalization to African developing economies, thus to understand the opposing camps, therefore necessitates a thorough appraisal of Africa's premier multilateral development finance institution (AfDB) and Africa's status as the least developed region of the world. Accordingly, this paper employing the historical and multi-disciplinary approaches, first considered the historical episode of AfDB and then distinguishes the operational standard, lending strategies, the unrealizable effort of integrating African countries due to its status as low/middle-income countries who continuously depend on developmental assistance from the West, and as well ;..witnessing a declining state in non-concessional lending which has made AfDB incapable in resource provision for African states. This experience differentiate AfDB from the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Caribbean Development Bank which are all known for sharing similar objectives such as provision of capital to governments to stimulate economic development, regional economic integration, policy and technical assistance. It then examines in detail two of the important arguments the two schools of thought have advanced in relation to globalization on Africa's economic development. It concludes that globalization weakens investment and Africa's capacity for achieving rapid economic growth and as well development. This is because at the heart of global economic system lies an unequal structure of trade, production and credit that is increasingly impoverishing Africa as a soul-mate of the global economy.

**Keywords:** *Regional Integration, Globalization, Challenges, African Development Bank*

## Effects of Local Government Accounting Bases on Financial Reporting in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Local Government financial reporting across the counting has been largely driven by cash accounting basis and this has attracted a lot of criticism based on the quality of informational content of such report. Therefore, this study is carried out to assess the Local Government accounting basis on the financial reporting in Nigeria with particular emphasis to all the Local Government in Kaduna State. The study utilized survey research design using the entire 23 Local Governments in Kaduna State. Structured questionnaire was designed based Likert scale model to the 23 directors of finance and treasurers of the various Local Governments. The result of the descriptive statistics suggest that accrual accounting contains more relevant and quality information as compared to that of cash basis of accounting that is currently in practice based on the outcome of the study. Therefore, the study recommends that the councils should consider the introduction of accrual accounting as an alternative financial reporting as this may assist in the judicious use of the Local Government resources as well as encourage appropriate transparency and accountability.

**Keywords:** *Local Government, Accounting Bases, Financial Reporting*

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## Negative Impact of Globalization on Third World Countries

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### Abstract

This paper is on the impact of globalization on the development of the third world countries. The paper examined the meaning of globalization as put forward by different scholars in the social sciences. It examined different theoretical and empirical evidence to examine the nature of globalization and its implications on third world countries. This is because in the recent past, there have been many positives of globalization in developing countries through trade, migration, culture, foreign aid, economic gap, improved standard of living etc. Some scholars maintain that globalization is a necessity to the third world countries because of its political, social and economic advantages. However, many others argued that globalization should be looked at in different aspects most especially the negative aspects. In order to address these issues, when considered from the economic, social and political points of view, the negative impacts of globalization on third world countries is glaring. The paper found out that cultural adulteration (cultural imperialism) marginalization and possible re-colonization, inequalities, and changes in the context in which governments operate, are some of the negative effects of globalization which further worsen the developmental backwardness of the third world countries. In conclusion, it is essential for African countries to understand the positive aspect of globalization as well as the negative aspects. It was recommended that in as much as third world countries admit the positive impact of globalization as a tool for economic political and social change, it is necessary third world countries should also be mindful of the negative impacts of globalization which is counterproductive to the overall development of the countries.

**Keywords:** *Negative Impact, Globalization on, Third World Countries*



## The State of Public Health Provision: An Assessment of Nigerian Health Care Delivery System

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### Abstract

World health organization (WHO) defines health as a complete state of physical, mental and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (Weller, 2009). Health care services of the citizens become fundamental as a key social responsibility of the government to ensure good health and to provide avenue for productivity to improve the developmental growth of the country. In Nigeria, right from colonial administration and certain period after independent, even though there were no deliberate legislations on the provision of health care services, this social responsibility of health care provision was effectively maintained. However, with the increasing health challenges the government could no longer effectively and efficiently provide health care services to its citizens. Hence, the needs for policies to meet the increasing health care problems. This paper intends to critically examine the current state of public health care through National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) which is the current system of health care delivery in Nigeria, challenges of the public health care providers and equally that of the health care receivers in Nigeria. The methodology for this paper work is secondary sources and it adopted Victor H. Vroom theoretical frame work of expectancy theory of motivation as a guide. The study proffers recommendations on how to improve the public health services and conclusion provided at the end of the study.

**Keywords:** *Health, Health care provider, Health care receivers, Health insurance*

## The Impact of Information Management System (IMS) on Effective Human Resource Management in the Public Sector

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### Abstract

This study examines the impact of information management system (IMS) on effective human resource management in the public sector. Using the survey research method, the study collected data by means of questionnaire which were administered to staff of some selected Public Services in Abuja. Data were analyzed by the use of simple percentages. The findings of the study revealed that there is reduction in the rate of financial indiscipline as a result of effective leadership. The study concluded that the use of management information system equipment and other modern office machines to facilitate staff's job performance by improving their effectiveness on the job. It recommended that management of organizations should give their employees the opportunity to go for training so as to update their competence and knowledge in management information system

**Keywords:** *Information Management System (IMS), Human Resource Management, Public Sector*

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## The Impact of Teamwork on Building Project Performance in Taraba State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study of impact of team work on building project performance is examined among the professionals in the built environment. Teamwork is a significant tool for improving both project and organization performance in construction industries. The main emphasis for designing and implementing such a system is ultimately to improve both project and worker's performance. Frequent failure in building industry is associated with lack team work among the professionals in the built environment. The study analyzed the impact of team work in built environment on building project performance. The opinions of 100 professionals in built environment were sampled through simple random sampling technique. The study employed descriptive method to analyse the sampled opinion of the respondents. The result of likert scale showed that increase in efficiency building project performance is ranked first effect of teamwork on building project at 4.31 and the relative important index at 86.2% revealed that there is high importance of such effect on building performance. The study found that teamwork enhances effective work timeliness and quality project delivery. The result of spearman correlation showed that there high positive significant level of agreement and relationship among the respondents. The study concludes that building team should build a strong synergy among themselves to improve building project performance.

**Keywords:** *Teamwork, Project performance, Building industry*

## Hindrances to the Actualization of Globalized Africa: What Must be Done

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### Abstract

Globalisation has become and stand over a few years as a central market for the whole countries in an arrangement where the big countries otherwise considered the world powers and the less powerful countries bring their wares (goods and services today for sales). The question is will this new arrangement bring about equal relationship in the countries interaction and the answer is no and a capital one too. Back home in Africa, series of factors have hindered the integration of countries in the African continent from getting integrated into the global market and I don't blame them at all. Remember over the majority of the years gone by, some countries trying to hook up to a global market, what they nurse as fear is not far from being true. It is actually a new way of subjugating weaker countries. This fear has hampered the primary goal or intention of globalization. The above prompted this study. Some data collection techniques as interview, sampling, use of questionnaire, journals, textbooks, newspapers and interne were used. Some sociological theories were X-rayed from which one got adopted as theoretical framework. The work concluded with the scholars suggesting at the African level that if we put our ass together, we can also achieve the purpose that globalisation intends to serve.

**Keywords:** *Hindrance, Actualization, Globalization, Africa*

## Teaching and Learning for Citizenship in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: A Paradigm Shift

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### Abstract

Every society as far as the world is concerned today have come to reckon the importance of literacy. Education, teaching and learning embedded have permeated through the nooks and cranny of every aspect of the human society. That is to say that every aspect makes use of education knowingly or inadvertently. Whichever one is the case, it is necessary but one other appalling aspect is that respective of all the teaching and learning taking place every now and then, the spirit of citizenship or patriotism is still missing, which have scuffled our developmental efforts. The question remains what must be done to right our wrongs? It has been discovered that something serious is worrisome in our value system. Another is if patriotism must be promoted it must necessarily begin with our leaders and this seem to be lacking. This have necessitated this study, some data collection techniques as oral interviews, use of questionnaire, journals, textbooks and the internet were consulted in the course of this work. Some theories of teaching and learning were examined from which one was chosen for theoretical foundation. The work concluded with the scholars insisting that patriotic spirit is definitely needed in Nigeria like in elsewhere.

**Keywords:** *Teaching, Learning, Citizenship, 21<sup>st</sup> – Century.*

## Energy Management in Developing Countries – The Nigerian

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### Abstract

Nigeria like many other countries of the world are endowed with rich mineral and natural resources. It is disheartening to say that while crude have attracted serious interest and have become the main stay and source of Nigeria's economy, many other natural resources are abandoned and not harnessed. In many developed countries of the world, wind, solar, water among a host of others serve as source of power while developing counties of which Nigeria is one electricity is dominant while wind, solar, water and others are not harnessed and in all the major source is so costly. The above, form the basis for this study. A variety of data collection techniques like interviews, journals, textbooks and the internet were adopted. A handful of theories were x-rayed from which one was adopted for theoretical framework. The work concludes with the scholars making case that Nigeria have all it takes to get better with the array of talents we have who can explore the nature gifts we have which can make us better.

**Keywords:** *Energy, Management, Developing countries, Nigeria.*

## Effect of Striga Resistant Maize Varieties on Productivity and Food Security of the Farmers in Niger State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examined the Effect of Striga Resistant Maize Varieties on Productivity and Food Security of the Farmers in Niger State, Nigeria, describe the socioeconomic characteristics of maize farmers, determine the factors influencing the choice of Striga resistant maize varieties, estimate the profitability of striga resistant maize varieties production, determine the effect of striga resistant maize varieties on productivity and the food security of farmers and identify the problems faced by farmers using striga resistant maize varieties in the study area. Primary data were used for the study. A multi-stage sampling technique was employed in the selection of respondent for the study. The primary data were obtained using structured questionnaires administered to 266 farmers. Descriptive statistics, Multinomial regression, Farm Budgeting Techniques (Net Farm Income), Total Factor Productivity (TFP) Index and Multiple regression, Food security index estimation and binary logit regression were used for the analysis of data. The result showed that SAMMAZ 15 and SAMMAZ 16 were the striga resistant maize varieties planted in the study area. SAMMAZ 15 was identified as the variety adopted by a larger proportion (76.7%). The factors influencing the choice of striga resistant maize varieties in the study area were found to be output of the previous years, farming experience, access to credit, household size and age. The results also show that the striga resistant maize production in the study area was profitable as shown by the Net Farm Income (NFI) of ₦104,014.07/ha which implies that adopters of striga resistant maize varieties realized higher income than the non-adopters of the varieties. Farming experience, farm size, and education had significant relationship with productivity in the study area. The result also shows that quantity of seed, education, and assets were positively related to the food security of maize farmers. The study concludes that the striga resistant maize boost the food security status of the farmers in the study area. Adequate policy measures should be put in place to fast track seed multiplication and distribution and on-farm trials through effective extension service delivery so as to intensify and sustain the adoption of striga resistant maize varieties. Issues relating to availability and affordability of seed need to be addressed. In this regard government should subsidize the price of seed and as well the farmers should be given short term loan government credit to promote wide adoption of striga resistant maize varieties.

**Keywords:** *Striga, Productivity, Food security*

## Effect of Globalization on the Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The examined the effect of globalization on the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. The research design adopted for the study is ex-post facto and the population of this is all the small and medium scale enterprises in Abuja. The population of the study is 72838 and was used as the sample size. Globalization was measured by trade openness and small and medium scale enterprise performance was measured by SMEs output. The study covered a period of 32 years from 1986-2018. The statistical tools adopted in this study were descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, unit root test, co-integration and granger causality test. The analysis was conducted using e-view statistical software and the finding indicate that globalization influence the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. The study suggested that Nigerian Government should place more strong restriction on import and exported SMEs product in Nigeria so that domestic SMEs can grow in order to contribute to the development of Nigerian Economy and SMEs sector in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Trade Openness, Performance, SMEs and Output*



## Effect of Structural Adjustment Programme on the Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The examined the effect of structural adjustment programme on the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. The research design adopted for the study is ex-post facto and the population of this is all the small and medium scale enterprises in Abuja. The population of the study is 72838 and was used as the sample size. Structural adjustment programmewas measured by import substitution policy and export promotion policy and small and medium scale enterprise performance was measured by SMEs output. The study covered a period of 32 years from 1977-2018. The statistical tools adopted in this study were descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, unit root test, co-integration and granger causality test. The analysis was conducted using e-view statistical software and the finding indicate that structural adjustment programme affect the performance of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. The study suggested that Government of Nigeria should try as much as possible to minimize the negative effect of structural adjustment programme in order to allow the SMEs perform and contribute to the growth of the economy.

**Keywords:** *Structural Adjustment Programme, Import substitution policy, Export promotion, SMEs and Output*

## Feminization of Poverty in Nigeria and Challenges of Sustainable Development and National Security

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### Abstract

The feminization of poverty is a serious social problem which is excruciatingly bedeviling the socio-economic and political development of the numerous Nigerian women particularly in the north eastern part of the country comprising some states such as Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and others. The paper vividly explores a plethora of factors which were responsible for the feminization of poverty and how it adversely affect the womenfolk. Some of the factors explored in the paper were in the area of education, health, food security, crimes and economic development of the womenfolk. It was strongly argued that as a result of poverty and social deprivations, many Nigerian women especially in the north were at disadvantaged educationally; they suffered from nutritional diseases, hunger and starvation; they engaged in crimes such as corruption, Boko Haram insurgency, cattle rustling and kidnapping of innocent people, and also economically, the women were left behind. However, the solutions to the challenges encountered by women have also been adequately proffered in the paper and it is for their progress and development. These include the intensification of the education of women; the provision of quality health care services; the intensification of agricultural education for women and enhancement of food security; the reinforcement of community policing and Criminal Justice System for the control of crimes and finally, it was recommended that the government should establish more industries in order to create job opportunities which could ginger sustainable development and national security for the women in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Feminization, Poverty, Sustainable Development, National Security, Social Changes.*

## Quality Business Education Training for Global Employment in Oyo State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigated quality Business Education training for global employment in Oyo State, Nigeria. Descriptive survey design was adopted in the study. A total of 40 Business Education lecturers in three government owned colleges of education in Oyo State, Nigeria formed the population of the study. All the population was used because of their small number. Three research questions guided the study while one null hypothesis was formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. A 30-items structured questionnaire was used to seek the opinion of Business Education lecturers on the subject matter. The instrument was validated by six experts. Kuder Richardson formula (KR-21) was used to determine the internal consistency of the items. A reliability coefficient of 0.91 was obtained. Research questions were analyzed using mean while t-test was used to test the null hypothesis. Consequently, the results of the data collected and analyzed indicated that respondents agreed on the reasons for business educators in Nigeria not globally employed, solution to make business educators to be globally employed and benefits to be derived by nations if business educators are globally employed. The result of the test of null hypothesis showed a significant difference in the mean ratings of the respondents on reasons for business educators not globally employed. It was however, recommended among others, that quality business educators must be produced through provision and use of necessary facilities for global employment, that practical should exceed theory in the teaching and learning of Business Education for mastery reason and skill acquisition for global employment and that foreign culture dichotomy should be eradicated by nations of the world for free practices by business educators of other countries for reduction in the world employment problems.

**Keywords:** *Quality, Business Education, Training, Global and Employment*

## Challenges of Globalization on Special Educational Needs in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The main feature of the current educational trend in the contemporary world system today is globalization which is led by a new age of information technology that is contrary to the history of human kind. Globalization has revolutionized special educational needs calling for radical changes to meet the current demands of persons with special needs and the society. This paper therefore focuses on the challenges of globalization through application of information and communication technologies to special education needs. It is concluded that, globalization will be being connectivity across the globe and enhance active participation in their callings/professions. Also it is recommended that, special schools at all levels should integrate new technologies into their teaching methods. Lastly, teachers and students at all levels should learn how to use and manipulate new technologies in their various schools and subject areas.

**Keywords:** *Special Educational Needs, Globalization and Information and Communication Technologies*

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