



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP & SOCIAL SCIENCES

THEME

Refocusing Agriculture & Technology for Economic Growth & Development in Nigeria

DATE: 2nd - 3rd July, 2019

VENUE: Kebbi State University of Science & Technology, Aleiro, Kebbi State - Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

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Director, IIPRDS

University of Calabar, Nigeria

CHAIRMAN LOC

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE, TECHNOLOGY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP & SOCIAL SCIENCES

INVITED GUEST

Prof. B. L. Aliero

Vice Chancellor, KSUSTA

Dr. A. Muhammad

H.O.D crop Science, FOA, KSUSTA

Gen. Muhammadu Bashar

His Royal Highness the Emir of Gwandu

Samaila Mera

His Royal Highness the Emir of Argungu

Dr. Isah Sama

Permanent Secretary Ministry for High Education

Mr. Lawal Mohammad Shehu

Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. Sanusi Illo

Programme Manager, KARDA

Mr. Joel Aiki

Coordinator, IFAD



Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, Nigeria

Programme of Event for Agriculture, Technology for Economic Growth Conference

DAY 1 : Morning Session	
Date: Tuesday 2nd July, 2019	
Venue: University Multipurpose Hall, KSUSTA	
Time	Activity
09:00am - 09:30am	Arrival of Participants
09:30am - 09:45am	Arrival of Invited Guests
09:45am - 09:50am	National Anthem
09:55am - 10:00am	Opening Prayer by KSUSTA Imam
10:00am - 10:00am	Introduction of invited Guests (Dr Abubakar Yakubu)
10:00am - 10:15am	Welcome Address by the Vice Chancellor, KSUSTA (Prof. B. L. Aliero)
10:15am - 11:00am	Lead Paper Presentation by H.O.D crop Science, FOA, KSUSTA (Dr. A. Muhammad)
11:00am – 11:10am	Goodwill Message by His Royal Highness the Emir of Gwandu (Gen. Muhammadu Bashar)
11:10am-11:20am	Goodwill Message by His Royal Highness the Emir of Argungu (Samaila Mera)
11:20am-11:30am	Goodwill Message by Permanent Secretary Ministry for High Education (Dr Isah Sama)
11:30am-11:40am	Goodwill message by Permanent Secretary Ministry of Agriculture (Mr Lawal Mohammad Shehu)
11:40am-11:50am	Goodwill message by Programme Manager, KARDA (Mr. Sanusi Ilo)
11:50am - 12:00am	Goodwill message by Coordinator, IFAD (Mr. Joel Aiki)
12:00pm – 12:10pm	Vote of thanks by Chairman, LOC (Dr. I.U. Mohammed)
12:10pm – 12:15pm	Closing prayer by KSUSTA Imam
12:15pm – 12:20pm	National Anthem
12:20pm – 12:30pm	Group photograph with all the participants and invited Guests
12:30- 02:30pm	Lunch/prayer
DAY 1: Afternoon Session	
TIME	ACTIVITY
02:30pm- 05:30pm	Technical Sessions
DAY 2: Afternoon Session	
TIME	ACTIVITY
09:00pm-5:30pm	Technical Sessions
06:00pm-07:30pm	Dinner

Opening Remark by the Chairman, Local Organizing Committee

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the organizing committee for the First National Conference on Agriculture, Technology for Economic Growth and Development in Nigeria (ATEGDN), I would like to welcome you all to Aliero, Kebbi State, and one of the most beautiful towns in the State. Aliero is situated in North-east of Kebbi State 12°N and 4°E, the name Aliero was originally from two prominent Fulani Scholars; Ali and Yero. The town is the Headquarter of Aliero Local Government Area. Most of the people in Aliero are agrarian, with emphasis on vegetation, especially onion and pepper. The town has the largest onion market in North-western Nigeria and is the major producer of the crop in the country.

The venue of the 1st ATEGDN presents the participants with a lifetime's opportunity to enjoy the scenic beauty of Kebbi State, and Nigeria specifically, as it is within a 40 minutes' safari drive to the some of the world's topmost tourist attractions. These include: Kanta Meseum of Argungu, Argungu International Fishing Festival, Ohola Festival, Krishi Traditional Settlement in Sakaba LGA of the State and Girmanche Shrine of Zuru. Kebbi State is a key vegetable producing area of Nigeria and supports both smallholder and commercial vegetable production.

The conference is jointly organized by Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero (KSUSTA), under the auspices of the Faculty of Agriculture and the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS). The aims are to foster research and education around a broad range of agriculture-related topics of local, national and global interest. Diverse topics will be presented in three sessions including: (i) Agriculture (ii) Technology and (iii) Economic Growth. The passionate Agricultural scientist will be glad to know that Africa provides the widest crop genetic diversity, making it the centre of origin of the world's most economically important, yet charmingly 'cute' crops diversity! More than 23 participants from 11 States have registered to participate in the conference. Altogether, 26 oral presentations will be presented. Support to organise the conference was obtained from the KSUSTA management. I wish to thank you all for choosing to attend the 1st ATEGDN. Special thanks go out to the Local Organising Committee (LOC) and the session leaders, who reviewed the presentations and organised the sessions. I hope you enjoy your stay in Kebbi State and hope that this will be the first of many visits to one of the sections of the rising continent of Africa. Welcome to one of the centres of 'Origin' of Mankind and Agriculture!

Sincerely,



I.U. Mohammed



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4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
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Conference Abstracts

Identification and Isolation of Fungi in Rice Husk Amended Heavy Metal Contaminated Soils

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Abstract

A field experiment was carried out to isolate and identify fungi present in rice husk amended plots which are capable of remediating heavy metal contaminated soil of Asa River. Randomized Complete Block design in factorial arrangement was adopted using Rice Husk at five levels i.e control, 10t/ha, 15t/ha, 10t/ha+NPK120KgN, 15t/ha+NPK120KgN having three (3) replicates. Soil samples collected before and after planting were analysed for heavy metals (Mn, Fe, Pb, Zn, Cu, Co, Ni, Cr, Cd) using Atomic Adsorption Spectrophotometer. Result obtained showed that rice husk was effective in bioremediation of Asa River sediment with a reduction of 98.66% and varied in the order of: Mn>Fe>Pb>Zn>Cu>Co>Ni>Cr>Cd. Fourteen (14) metal resistant Fungi were identified from rice husk amended plots i.e *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium notatum*, *Trichoderma viride*, *Fusarium solani*, *Trichoderma harzianus*, *Aspergillus sydowii*, *Penicillium digitatum* and *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Aspergillus carbonarius*, *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Trichophyton verrucosum*, *Penicillium purpurogenum* and *Stachybotry chartarum*.

Keywords: Bioremediation, Rice husk, Fungi, Heavy metal and Asa river

The Genesis of Boko Haram Insurgency and its Impact on the Development of Boko/Western Education in Borno State: 2010-2017

¹Dr. M. Umar Alkali Goni, ²Prof. Bulama Kagu & ³Lawan Alhaji Bukar

¹Registry Department,

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the historical development of Boko Haram and the adverse impact of its insurgency on the development of Boko/western education in Borno State. The study covers from 2010 to 2017 and centred mainly on the destructions inflicted on physical infrastructures such as classrooms, laboratories, workshops, school offices, dining rooms, Assembly halls, libraries, etc in both the public and privately owned Primary, Secondary and Tertiary institutions in the state. Borno State created in August 1991 has twenty-Seven Local Education Authorities, Ministry of Education, State Universal Primary Education Board, fifteen tertiary institutions, about two thousand five hundred ECCDE, Primary and secondary schools responsible for providing all sorts of education. Borno has long history of being tagged citadel of learning in Arabic and Islamic studies. Western education/Boko arrived here late compared to the other parts of the country. At the time of independence, only a few of its indigenes had attended Boko. But, the few that were opportune to attend Boko excelled and became prominent in the Northern civil service and later the Federal civil service, the military, Police, etc. However, after the first republic development of western education in Borno nose-dived for some decades. Many reasons advanced for this, some were the challenge pose by Islam and Islamic education. This mean so many things, but this paper wants to believe that many Muslim parents especially Kanuri, could not trust western education as innocent because it was brought to Borno by Christian missionaries. This mistrust worsens by the attitudes of the western world (Christian dominions) to the Muslims worldwide. Against this background, and despite the billions of Naira spent annually by the governments on education in the state, the desired results are far from being achieved. This gap became a fertile ground for Boko Haram, a militant Salafist-Islamist group founded by Muhammad Yusuf around in 2002 to fill it. Boko Haram, from its name, suggests antagonism with western education and it seeks to pull down all the symbols, vestiges and all the ramifications of Boko/western education not only in Borno but the entire Northern Nigeria be replaced with Islamic form. One process for achieving this was by armed struggle in a manner reminiscent of the Marxist. In this revolutionary process all the structures; physical, social, economic and political edifice that has semblance of Boko/western education had to give way and where there is resistance use of force is inevitably the only potent instrument to achieve the objective of the group.

Keywords: *Genesis, Boko Haram Insurgency, Education Development*

Sustaining the Interest of Student Teachers of Mathematics Education

Junaidu Hanafi

Department of Statistics

Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State - Nigeria

Abstract

The study was carried out in order to examine the extent to which students of mathematics education in colleges of education claimed to be skilled in mathematics and in its pedagogy. It was an ex-post-facto study that contained two research questions and hypotheses at significant level of 0.05. one hundred and sixty-five final year students of mathematics and thirty mathematics lecturers were chosen through purposive sampling techniques in the six colleges of education, located in the south western part of Nigeria. Two instruments were adopted, validated and used for the study. These included the Achievement Test in Mathematics (ATM, $r=0.76$) and the teaching practices grade scores. Data collected were analyzed through means and standard deviation, simple frequency count and t-test. The findings showed students means score of 44% which fell below credit level that could make students judged to be skilled in the subject. Male and Female's means scores in mathematics were 13.74 (45.8%) and 12.76 (42.5%) respectively ($t\text{-cal}=2.18 > t\text{-val.} = 1.96$, $df = 163$; $p<0.05$) male and female's means scores in the teaching practice grade were 59.73% and 56.56% respectively ($t\text{-cal} = 3.18 > t\text{-val.} = 1.96$, $df = 163$; $p<0.05$). study highlighted various shortcomings to the sustaining interest of students' teachers in science, Technology and mathematics (STM) professionals in teacher education as followed and discussed.

Keywords: *Sustaining, Interest, Teachers, Student and Mathematics*

Innovation and Entrepreneurship: An Empirical Study of Katsina State Firms for Sustainable Development

¹Maikudi Shehu Musawa & ²Kamilah Ahmad

^{1&2}Faculty of Technology Management and Business
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

Abstract

The paper considers the importance of interaction of innovation and entrepreneurship. Innovation is driven by the ability to see connections, to spot opportunities and to take advantage of them. For example, by exploiting radical breakthroughs in technology, mobile phones, tablets and other devices have revolutionized where and when we communicate. Innovation isn't just about opening up new markets; it can also offer new ways of serving established and mature ones. Innovation matters but it doesn't happen automatically, it is driven by entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is seen as an alternative to unemployment and poverty which could be the panacea for development. Although many researchers have discussed the relationship between entrepreneurship and innovation based on the process, and strategy of either entrepreneurship or innovation, there have been few empirical studies that explore the interactions between the two. This research aims to address this issue, by investigating the strategies of entrepreneurs for the successful introduction and diffusion of sustainable innovations. The study recognizes the important role in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The study will provide a unique contribution to the literature as an example from innovation and entrepreneurship based perspective for the related field. This study adopts a qualitative approach in exploring the presence of innovation in entrepreneurship process and actions. Interviews have been held with 10 entrepreneurs introducing sustainable innovations, in Katsina firms. The main findings of the study indicated that innovative entrepreneurship impacts the economy at three levels: at the collective level, at the consumer level, and at the firm level.

Keywords: *Innovation, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development, Creativity*

Entrepreneurial Orientation and Innovation Performance of Nigerian Small and Medium Scale Enterprises: The Moderating Role of Competitive Environment

Maikudi Shehu Musawa

*Department of Office Technology & Management
Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda- Zamfara State*

Abstract

This is conceptual paper which will study the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and innovation performance of Nigerian SMEs. The literature review looks at various researches on the relationship between EO and performance, in which no conclusion has been drawn. A look at the literature reveals in consistent findings on the effect of entrepreneurial orientation on SMEs performance, SMEs being the foundation of Nigerian economy and Northern States in particular need answers to their inadequate performances assuming that financial advances by government have failed in his direction. Precisely, the paper seeks to find the dimensions of entrepreneurial orientation that is most relevant to the performance of SMEs in their present stage, considering that most previous studies treated entrepreneurial orientation as a uni-dimensional construct, thus, resulting to unclear findings. Findings in the literature review suggest that innovativeness, proactiveness and competitive aggressiveness are related to performance. Means while, there is no evidence on the significant relationship between risk-taking and autonomy and performance. The Nigerian SMEs should make the elements of innovativeness, proactiveness, and competitive aggressiveness as the focal point of their entrepreneurial orientation as the search of all the dimensions could only lead to misplaced priorities and waste of resource.

Keywords: *SMEs innovativeness, Entrepreneurial Orientation, EO Dimension, SMEs Performance, Nigeria.*

Pathogenicity and Control of Root Knot Nematode (*Meloidogyne Incognita*) on Cowpea

¹Alhaji Modu Bukar & ²Mohammed Zanna Malilima

^{1&2}Department of Biology

UIECESST P.M.B 16 Bama Borno State, Nigeria.

Abstract

Pot experiment was conducted in a greenhouse to evaluate the efficacy of the leaf powder of Cassod tree (*Cassia siamea*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus gigantea*) and locust bean tree (*Parkia biglobosa*) in the control of *Meloidogyne incognita* on cowpea and their potency in growth and grain yield improvement. Seventy-five grams of each of the leaf powder was separately mixed with 4kg of soil in a 25cm diameter plastic pot. Non-amended pots served as control. Three cowpea seeds cv. “Kanannado” were sown in each pot but the seedlings were thinned to one plant per pot six days after emergence. Each seedling was inoculated with about 3000 freshly hatched juveniles of *Meloidogyne incognita* two weeks after sowing. The experiment was laid out in a completely randomized design with five replications. The results of the study showed that all the treatments significantly ($p < 0.001$) reduced root galling, nematode multiplication and improved plant growth and grain yield. Although all treatments were effective in reducing root galling and nematode population, application of *Cassia siamea* leaf powder gave the highest reduction in nematode population (65.45%) reduction over the control, followed by, *Eucalyptus gigantea* 63.64% and *Parkia biglobosa* 60.00% reduction. These botanicals have strong nematicidal properties and amending soil with them can help reduce *M. incognita* and improve yield in cowpea.

Keywords: Cowpea, *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Cassia siamea*, *Eucalyptus gigantea* and *Parkia biglobosa*

Impact of Climate Change in Nigeria: Government Strategies on its Mitigation

¹Ebitare Wolo, ²Frank Funkeye Sapele &
³Pius Olakunle Osunyikanmi (PhD)

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Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, University of Africa, Sagbama, Bayelsa State

²*Department of Political Science, University of Africa, Sagbama, Bayelsa State*

³*Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Abuja*

Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of climate change in Nigeria and the government strategies on its mitigation. Climate change has impacted negatively on the global environment due to natural and man-made factors which have become a major concern to the Nigerian government. Nigeria with a known vast land space of 923,768 Sq km spanning across diverse climatic areas is considered to be highly vulnerable to climate change. The issue of Climate change arises through the increased burning of fossil fuels such as crude oil, coal and concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) and through the molecular system of absorbing radiation. More so, the greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, ozone, loss of plants as a result of deforestation. The research employed qualitative approach and uses content analysis. The study frames its arguments from the human security paradigm and the study finds that Nigeria's position in supporting adaptation and mitigation measures towards climate change is yet to be fully realized. It also revealed that the Nigeria policy framework for aligning human development and climate change management still stands undeveloped, Nigeria also contributes minimally to greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions. The paper recommends among others the need to implement the national climate policy development framework, Government should have the political will to create awareness on the effects of climate change in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Strategies, Environment, Human Security, Mitigation*

Peace and Security Education: Critical Factors for National Security and Development in Nigeria

¹Bassey E. Anam & ²Okorn, Felix Tabi

¹*Institute of Public Policy & Administration, University of Calabar*

²*History and International Studies, University of Calabar*

Abstract

The importance of national security in any nation cannot be underestimated. National security is the measure and systems put in place by a nation to secure its citizens and resources from danger and the risk of infiltration, sabotage, subversion or theft, etc. The Nigerian state is faced with a lot of security issues; religious, political and economical. Addressing these challenges has been in the front burner of national dallies. Extant literature has shown that peace and security education is an important panacea for curbing restiveness and insecurity in any society. The Intergroup Contact theory of Gordon W. Allport (1954) is used to explain the variables of the study. This paper aims to examine the role of peace and security education as critical factors for national security and development in Nigeria. The paper adopts historical perspectives. Data are obtained basically from secondary sources and analyzed using content assessment. Issues examine provides the basis for conclusion and suggestions to guide policy action. The paper advocates for peace education as a viable strategy for building national consciousness and peaceful values in Nigerians.

Keywords: *Peace, Security, Religion, Development, Nigeria*

