



## **5TH INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

### **THEME**

Development Challenges & Sustainability in Africa: Multi-disciplinary Discourse

### **OBJECTIVE**

**T**he conference will provide opportunity for Research Training and Capacity Building Workshop on Methodology and Statistical Techniques in Quantitative Analysis. Trained participants will be introduced to ongoing International UN Research Projects in Africa.

**DATE:** 7th – 9th August, 2019

**VENUE:** Kenyatta University Conference Centre

**TIME:** 8:00 am

### **CONFERENCE CONTACT**

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## **Conference Programme**

**DAY ONE: Wednesday 7th August, 2019**  
Arrival (4:00am)/Delegates Meeting

### **SKYPE PRESENTATION**

**International Plenary/Guest Presentation on SKYPE - 5:00am - 7:00am**

Breakfast - 7:00 am - 8:00 am

Conference Registration - 8:00 am - 8:30 am

Institutional Brief - 8:30 am - 9:00 am

**KEYNOTES & RESEARCH TRAINING - 9:00am - 11:00 am**

**1) International Training on Research Methodology**

**2) Opportunity for International UN Research Projects in Africa**

**Professor Onywere S. M.**

Director, Capacity Development and Consultancy Services (CDCS),  
Kenyatta University

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

Director, IIPRDS  
Institute of Public Policy and Administration  
University of Calabar, Nigeria

**Dr. Engr. Abdulazez D. EL-Ladan**

Coventry University,  
University Kingdom

**Engr. (Dr.) Chukwuemeka Diji**

Chairman African Research Council for Sustainable Development  
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

PLENARY SESSIONS - 11:00am - 2:00pm

LAUNCH/PHOTOGRAPH - 2:00 pm - 3:00 pm

Tour - 3:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Closing Dinner - 5:00pm - 7:00pm

**DAY TWO: Thursday 8th August, 2019**  
Departure of Conferees, Guest and Delegates





# **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

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To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

## **Research Focus**

In affiliation with national and regional governments, nongovernment organizations, the civil societies, research organizations and Universities, Africa's Development has been central in the Institute research programmes. Through clearly identified priority projects, IIPRDS works within the following focal areas,

1. Initiates research projects for Africa development
2. Organize research workshops, seminars, and conferences
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4. Train researchers to enhance their capacity and technical base
5. Publish and index research findings in peer-reviewed Journals and readings
6. Provides professional technical and operational support for research in Africa
7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

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Research conferences are central to the activities of the Institute. The Conferences provides an opportunity for scholars to interact, share knowledge and strategies for advancing the course

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The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARCSD), with project offices in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi. The Institute is host to International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS), The International School of Public Policy and Business (ISPPB) and International School of Energy Study.

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The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

## United Nations-Africa International Partnership for Sustainable Development

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The United Nations- African International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals is a strategic research and policy framework of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with support from UNDP, International Research Institutions and Universities. The strategic framework is designed to help countries achieve the objectives of sustainable development goals through research interaction, policy determination and implementation framework.

### **The cores areas of the UN-Africa International research collaboration include**

- Achieve poverty reduction that leads to transformational change, bringing about real improvements in people's lives.
- Promote democratic governance and peace building. UNDP ensures inclusive and effective democratic governance by advocating, advising, fostering impartial spaces for dialogue, achieving consensus and building institutions
- Provide access to health care delivery to the most vulnerable group in the society. UNDP's HIV and health work leverages the organization's core strengths and mandates in human development, governance, gender equality and capacity development to complement the efforts of specialist health-focused UN agencies and other partners.
- The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women is also key to the mandate of UNDP and intrinsic to its development approach. This effort includes advocating for women's and girls' equal rights, combating discriminatory practices and challenging the roles and stereotypes that affect inequalities and exclusion
- To help communities reduce and manage risks, humanitarian and development actors need to incorporate resilience-building and recovery into crisis response. UNDP makes a critical contribution to these efforts, by being present on the ground immediately after the onset of a crisis and linking humanitarian response to long term recovery
- UNDP works to integrate issues of climate, disaster risk and energy at the country level, and focuses on building resilience and ensuring that development remains risk-informed and sustainable

Evidence based findings from the study is published in the African Development Charter Series, sponsored United Nations Development Programme as a Strategic Economic Blueprint for Policy. The African Development Charter Series is indexed in Google books and International University Libraries.

# United Nations Research Consultants

## Paul Henderson

Consultant, Management and Administration Network  
New York, United States

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**T**he United Nations frequently engages experts under individual contracts to work on short-term projects either as a consultant or an individual contractor. A consultant is a recognized authority or specialist in a specific field, engaged by the Organization in an advisory or consultative capacity. The functions of a consultant are results-oriented and normally involve analysing problems, directing seminars or training courses, preparing documents for conferences and meetings, or writing reports on matters within their area of expertise.

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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:
  - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
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# Conference Abstracts

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# The Empirical Analysis of the Contribution of Credit, Savings and Supervision on Individual Households Expenditures

**Emmanuel John Kaka**

*Department of Accounting*

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

## Abstract

Expenditure is the total sum of money spend on consumption and other goods by and individual. Credit is the small amount of money given to the poor to start a small business or to expand an existing one. The main aim of this study is to ascertain the contribution of credit, savings and supervision on expenditure of individual households in Northeast Nigeria. The study employed an intensive research design over an extensive period of time, a 24- weekly visit, for a period of 6 months. The population for this study consisted of a sample of 87 respondents, which involved 53 beneficiaries of the Development Exchange Centre micro-credit institution and 34 non-beneficiaries in the Lere and Bombar districts in Bauchi state, Northeast Nigeria. Stratified random sampling was employed in selecting the respondents for the study. Quantitative data were collected by the use of interview questionnaire. The data was processed using Stata. Ordinary Least Square was used to determine whether a group of variables together could predict a given dependent variable as method of data analysis. Mean difference between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries individual households expenditure was determined, to assessed the effect of credit, saving and supervision on expenditure. The three independent variables considered in this study were relevant and positively significant in explaining the contribution of credit, savings and supervision on expenditure. The study discovered that the mean analysis showed a highly significant difference in the mean value of the beneficiaries as compared to the non-beneficiaries on expenditure. The study concluded that credit given to the individual households could increase expenditure and hence, reduce poverty among the poor.

**Keywords:** *Credit, Expenditure, Households, Savings, Supervision.*



## A Cognitive Study of Administrative Corruption in Nigeria: A Study of Julie Okoh's *Who Can Fight The Gods?*

**Frank Ifeanyichukwu Amiriheobu**

*Department of Theatre Arts Education, School of Arts and Social Sciences*

*Federal College of Education (Technical) P.M.B 11, Omoku, Onelga, Rivers State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This study aims at interrogating the economic problems of administrative corruption in the Nigerian space. The nature of this cankerworm contributed towards making Nigeria as one of the poorest countries on the planet earth, despite the fact that the country is regarded as the highest oil producer on the African continent. This nuance envisaged through the activities of corrupt public and private administrators through acts of looting, fraud, and embezzlement of public funds has resulted to an increase in the level of hardship, suffering, poverty, deceases, and death of the people and has brought underdevelopment to the country as portrayed in Julie Okoh's *Who Can Fight the Gods?* This menace, despite the establishment of the EFCC and other crime agencies, seem to have become stronger, having unequivocally resulted to increase in issues like kidnapping, armed robbery, wanton killings, politically motivated assassination, oil bunkering etc. Among the major findings is that this situation has provided impetus for creative punches in dramatic and theatrical representations by notable playwrights. With content analysis method, therefore, this work investigates Julie Okoh's approach and attempt to establish the nature of administrative corruption on the Nigerian space using drama as an instrument. The effect of it will create positive change amongst Nigerians, thereby effectuating change around societies. The study therefore recommends that the EFCC and other crime agencies be given autonomy of discharging their patriotic duties towards monitoring and prosecuting public and private offenders as that would provide a transparent administration on the fronts of the Nigerian space.

**Keywords:** *Who Can Fight the Gods? Cognitive Studies, Administrative Corruption, Nigerian*

## Modelling Academic Advisory Multi-Agents System in Nigerian University

<sup>1</sup>Amanze, B. C., <sup>2</sup>Ngene, C. C. & <sup>3</sup>Nwoke, B. C.

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### Abstract

Academic advising has been touted as a key to student success and retention. Today's academic advising delivery models vary considerably and little is known about the efficiency and effectiveness of these models. The dynamic nature of academic programs, especially in regards to changes in the general education and other degree requirements, poses a continuous challenge to Departmental advisors to remain up-to date. Academic advising plays an important role in creating a friendly and relevant educational environment for college students. At the same time, advising can be a complex and time consuming process for academic advisors especially with the dynamic nature of the degree programs and degree requirements within education. Academic advising requires a lot of patience, and commitment, which does not always exist, because humans have their limitations at institutions. For many universities, the ratio of students per advisor is high and further increasing as both the student population and faculty responsibilities increase, resulting in inadequate and potentially inappropriate advice to students. Inadequate and incorrect advice can cause dissatisfaction and frustration as students might take unnecessary courses or courses without proper prerequisites and could eventually lead to dropout or delayed graduation. Most of the well-known algorithms for academic advisory system are based on supervised training. This paper aimed at modelling an academic advisory system in Nigeria University using machine learning and multi-agents that combine evidence from current as well as past records to enable academic experience by making students aware of the diverse options for courses and other educational experiences available to them. The model was designed using Object-Oriented Analysis and Design Methodology (OOADM), Multi-Agent Methodology and Machine learning technique respectively. The model was programmed and implemented using PHP while the database was implemented with MySQL. Test results on the new system using confusion matrix shows a significant positive impact 94% academic advisory system as against 57% of accuracy by the test existing system, and hence a significant improvement on overall operating efficiency. Thus, the new academic advisory system (AAS) using multi-agents is compatible with other academic software but has significantly higher performance efficiency (94%). The model is therefore recommended for use by schools and university.

**Keywords:** *Machine learning, Multi-agents, University, OOADM, Academic records, Student.*

## The Role of Government Institutions in Supporting Smallholder Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change in Gombe State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Climate change has now been realized to be an everyday reality, with far reaching consequences, especially for poor agricultural communities, who suffer the most diverse effects of climate change. Over the past few years, efforts have been diverted from reaction, to pre-emptive, in a bid to ensure that the most vulnerable can adapt to the challenges of climate change. As pointed out, most impacts of climate change are felt by poor communities that depend on subsistence agriculture for survival, and therefore in order for them to adapt to climate change, there is need for them to be supported in various ways, by both government and non-government entities. This study aimed to investigate the role played by government institutions in supporting climate change adaptation among smallholder farmers in Gombe state, Nigeria. The primary data used in this study was collected through the use of a structured questionnaire administered to 240 randomly selected members of farming communities, local leaders, as well as members of government institutions working in environmental management in the state. Data was analyzed using both descriptive and factor analysis methods. Results show that a number of factors are responsible for determining the government support towards adaptation in both crop and animal production among smallholder farmers. And that the government support towards adaptation was provided through different ways, for both crop and animal production. The study also found out that there were a number of different challenges encountered by crop producers, livestock producers and government institutions in trying to implement mechanisms in the adaptation to climate change in Gombe state, Nigeria. The study concluded that government support is determined by various factors in both crop and livestock production, and that government support towards adaptation is provided through different ways, albeit with a number of challenges for crop and livestock producers as well as the government institutions themselves. The study recommended that government should engage rural smallholder farmers, non-governmental organizations and civil society in this efforts, and that it should encourage local mechanisms in order to ensure sustainability of the adaptation efforts.

**Keywords:** *Climate Change, Agricultural Communities, Adaptation Strategies, Government Institutions, Smallholder Farmers*

## Effect of Metacognitive Regularity Instructional Strategy on Students' Academic Achievement in Physics in Senior Secondary School in Lagos

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### Abstract

The 21<sup>st</sup> century workplace needs creative thinkers and problem solving ability skills to provide solutions that face the 21<sup>st</sup> century workplace. It is the 21<sup>st</sup> century students that will be trained to take this position in the workplace. How can the future workers fill this gap in the workplace if they had not been trained in the act of creative thinking and problem solving while in school as students? This research will determine the effect of metacognitive regulatory instructional strategy on students' academic achievement in Physics using gender as moderator variable. Two research questions will guide this study and two hypotheses. The research hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significant The design will be pre-test, post-test nonequivalent control group quasi-experimental design. A multistage sampling technique will be used to select schools that will participate in the study. First, a purposive sampling technique will be used to select schools that their physics teacher will agree to participate as research assistant while random sampling will be used to assign experimental and control groups to selected schools. Intact classes of the selected schools will be used. The instrument for data collection will be physics achievements test (PAT) validated by the researcher's supervisors and an expert in test development. Data collected will be analysed using statistical package for social science (S.P.S.S) Version, 20. Mean and standard deviation will be used to provide answer to the research questions while analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) will be used to test the hypotheses. Recommendations will be made based on the results of the analyses.

**Keywords:** *Metacognitive Regulatory, Physics Students, Gender and Achievement*

## 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 unauthorized accesses/exposure, there is need to enhance the database security through innovative efforts and research.

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

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## 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.*

## Rural Development and the Challenges of Corruption in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The trend world over today is shifting the focus of development to the rural areas. This is most desirable and crucial in Nigeria where no less than eighty percent of the total population lives in the rural areas. The quality of life in the rural areas of Nigeria remains a major cause of concern with mass poverty and underdevelopment assuming a permanent feature of the Nigerian rural environment in spite of the country's rich endowment in human and natural resources. This is because as a result of Corruption, resources meant for rural development are often siphoned into private pockets and development projects and programs are consequently denied the needed resources for execution. The paper examines the role and place of Corruption in frustrating the concerted efforts of successive governments in Nigeria at modernizing or transforming the rural areas. The paper relied on secondary source of data collection and adopted Modernization Theory as its analytical framework. The paper found that Corruption has held-back any meaningful rural development in the country. The paper, therefore, recommends that Corruption in Nigeria must be fought to a stand-still for genuine development to be achieved in the rural areas of the country. To this end, Nigerian leaders must appreciate and accept the fact that leadership is all about serving the people than asking what is there for you. This is key to a successful fight against Corruption because once leaders are corrupt they will find it difficult to fight Corruption and meaningful development will continue to elude the country in spite of yet being 'rich'.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, Leadership, Population, Poverty, Rural development*

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## 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:** *Corruption, Leadership, Population, Poverty, Rural development*



## Entrepreneurial Attitudes Among Nigerian Students: The Role of Entrepreneurship Education

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### Abstract

Entrepreneurship is increasingly and undoubtedly being recognized as an important channel through which sustainable development can be achieved. A viable economic agenda for Nigeria of course is the need for fundamental changes and reengineered approach with regards to stimulating and accelerating entrepreneurship as a means for eradicating poverty and achieving grassroots development. Whatever be the form of economic and political set-up of the country, entrepreneurship and business operations are essential for economic growth and development. To this end, the current study investigated the impact of entrepreneurship education on students' entrepreneurial attitudes at university level. This study used cross sectional research design and the survey was conducted among 220 university students. To observe the possible effect of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial attitudes of university students, paired sampled students' T- test was used. The study finds out that engaging university students in entrepreneurship education has significant positive effect on entrepreneurial attitudes and intentions.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurial attitudes, University students*

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## Gaps in Public Policy Implementation in Nigeria: Challenges and Solutions

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### Abstract

This research work began with the critical examination of some gaps in public policy formulation and its implementation in developing countries like Nigeria. The major challenges of policy implementation and the possible solution is addressed in the study. The study adopts the documentary method of data collection. The study will be relying on secondary materials especially some published reports on senate and house representative budget defence and the score card reports of ministries, department and agencies (MDAs) in Nigeria. Findings from the study reveals that, the reason for gaps in public policy implementation is due to misplacement of priority and limitation of interest, absence of feedback mechanism and lack of monitoring on the part of the authority concerned. The study further reveals that, economic challenges, corruption and lack of transparency in governance were the major challenges to poor policy implementation in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that, the spirit of corruption and insubordination which has eaten deep into the lives of government officials should be effectively tackled through the strengthening of anti-corruption institutions in the country. Funds meant for execution of projects and general societal welfare should be justified at all times on the projects which they are meant for.

**Keywords:** *Gaps, Public Policy, Implementation*

## The Place of Healthcare Service in National Development Plan: An Assessment of its Impact on Nigeria's Health and Economic Development

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### Abstract

The need for planning is underscored by the fact that resources are scarce and human needs are insatiable. Similarly, health has been regarded all over the world, as a treasure. It is believed that investing in health produces positive outcomes in human capital that have long term impact on the socio-economic development of every society. Disease and illness usually disrupt production process and by implication, the production capacity is always greatly affected by poor condition of health. In Nigeria, the need to effectively manage the scarce resources to meet the healthcare needs of the citizens has resulted in a number of development plans over the years. However, in spite of the fact that attention was given to healthcare services in the plans, evidences indicate that Nigerians continue to live in a poor condition of health that negates the country's economy. This paper adopts content analysis of data to present theoretical channels between health and economic development. The main intent of the paper is to examine the place of healthcare services in Nigeria's development plans and assess the level to which the plans impacted on the health of the general public and Nigerian economy as well.

**Keywords:** *Development Plan, Healthcare Service and Economic Development*

## A Critical Examination of the Legal and Institutional Frameworks for the Protection of Refugees Under International Law: A Ugandan Perspective

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### Abstract

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:** *Critical examination, Legal and International law*

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## Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in Sub Sahara Africa

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### Abstract

Sustainable development is at the core of global policy discourse. It emphasizes economic and social consideration in quest of countries to improve wellbeing. Most Sub-Saharan African are richly endowed with human and natural resources and they make tremendous efforts towards achieving sustainable development. In spite of this, widespread poverty is still conspicuous in the continent. There are several economic, political, social, cultural, environmental and technological factors that could explain the paradox. African economies remain dependent on one or a limited number of products with low added value and heavily reliant on foreign aid for survival and for finding their development plans. This paper scrutinizes sustainability of economic growth and development. It discovered that Africa is a land of superlatives. Its sustainable development is constrained by insecurity, corruption, deficits in infrastructure and reliance on primary products. The study therefore recommends increased investments in economic and social infrastructures with effective monitoring. Insurgency and all kinds of corruption should be dealt with and eradicated. Regional trade and increase in export should also be ensured.

**Keywords:** *Economic Growth, Economic Development and Sustainable Development*

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## Entrepreneurship Education in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: A Tool for Economic Development

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### Abstract

The paper seeks to examine the impacts of entrepreneurship education in Nigerian tertiary institutions for sustainable economic development. Nigerian educational institutions appear to engage more in unproductive paperwork and teaching than in entrepreneurship education that would help to equip young graduates to become self-employed and employers. Corruption, poor continuity in government and a dearth of qualified personnel in the teaching entrepreneurship are some of the principal impediments. The paper suggests model of how public and private partnership can be enhanced through entrepreneurship education in Nigerian tertiary institutions towards economic development. The challenges of entrepreneurship education which include inadequate trainers or little knowledge of entrepreneurship by the lecturers, inadequate fund for the program by the tertiary institutions' administrators as well as challenges in the area of curriculum development and implementation were also pointed out and recommendations were made on how such challenges can be overcome towards the practical realization of entrepreneurship education in our higher institutions.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurial education Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Economic development, Tertiary Institutions*

## Rehabilitation Counselling on Healthcare Delivery System in Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examines rehabilitation counselling on healthcare delivery system in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. Four research questions were generated to guide the study and four hypotheses were also formulated. Survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was 600,797. The researcher adopted multistage sampling technique to select the respondents. The sample size was 384 according to Krejices Morgan (1970). The instrument for data collection was questionnaire. Two experts from Faculty of Education in Benue State University validated the instrument to ascertain the reliability. The instrument was pilot tested in a different local government area using thirty (30) respondents. The test yielded positive result at 0.76. The statistical tools used for analysis were percentage for demographic variable and means and standard deviation for the research questions. The hypotheses were tested using chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that the state of health care delivery is poor though people have access to health care system. In addition, the study also found out that counselors are not attached to health care centres in the State. It was also indicated that health care deliveries in Nasarawa State are not well equipped. It was recommended that health care delivery should be a national priority and it should be extended to the rural areas of the state. Also, counselors should be employed by government and posted to all healthcare delivery centers and rural areas across the state to ensure effective performance and distribution of healthcare services. It was concluded that the state of healthcare delivery is poor based on the findings derived from the data collected.

**Keywords:** *Rehabilitation, Counselling, Health Care, Delivery System*

## Knowledge and Attitude Towards Crowdfunding and Investment Opportunities in Agribusiness: A Study of Canaanland Community, Ota, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Crowdfunding that involves sourcing money from several individuals (the crowd) to invest in small holder agricultural enterprise has become increasingly popular in many parts of the world including Nigeria. It is one avenue to invest in agribusiness, create wealth, improve living conditions and ultimately advance socio-economic development of the host communities. Premised on 'Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 that focus on how to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition with the aim of promoting sustainable agriculture by empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty and ensuring healthy lifestyle'. The paper seeks to examine the knowledge and attitude of a Faith based community –Canaan land located in southwest region of Nigeria towards crowd farming and investment opportunities in Agribusiness. It identifies the types and sources of information on crowd farming and investment opportunities. It examines the benefits and challenges associated with crowd farming and suggest some best practices. Engaging a mixed method using questionnaire for the quantitative and qualitative in-depth interviews, the study recommends the need for adequate knowledge sharing and more awareness on maximizing the potentials of crowd farming and investments in agribusiness by engaging the media platforms such as radio, telephones and internet sources.

**Keywords:** *Farming, Food security, Wealth creation, Media, Socio-economic Development, Poverty Reduction*



## Fulani Herdsmen, Traditional Agricultural Practices and their Implications for Food Security in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Nigeria is basically an agrarian society. Available statistics show that agriculture employs over seventy percent of the Nigerian populace and provides food for the majority of the Nigerian peoples. This is paradoxical because Nigeria in spite of the abundance of arable land Nigeria, is still engaged in massive importation of food and other agriculture products, spending millions of dollars in the process and therefore could be rightly described as another metaphor for food insecurity. These points to the need for accelerated agricultural revolution in the country. Successive Nigerian governments have formulated policies to increase agricultural productivity mainly through large scale farming. But research has shown that the key to the much needed green revolution in Nigeria lies with the small scale farmers who use indigenous agricultural knowledge. It is therefore in this direction that focus and attention should be paid. There is yet another threat to agriculture in Nigeria that is the activities of Fulani herdsmen. The herdsmen who take their cattle to the farm of local farmers destroy crops and in most instances molest, maim and kill helpless and unprotected farmers. Credible reports have it that Fulani herdsmen scare farmers from going to their farms and block roads leading to farms and market where agricultural products are sold. Relying on existing works, the paper argues that the activities of Fulani herdsmen should be halted and renewed emphasis given to traditional agricultural practices as a way of bailing Nigeria out of food insecurity.

**Keywords:** *Indigenous knowledge, Food security, Fulani herdsmen, Green revolution*

## Impact of Importation on the Growth of SMEs in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper examined the effect of importation on growth of SME in Nigeria. The paper adopted the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method of data analysis using secondary data gathered from the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, Nigerian Stock Exchange and the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) annual reports. The paper found that trade openness (importation) has a negative effect on SMEs growth in Nigeria. It was also revealed that exchange rate has a negative effect on SMEs growth in Nigeria, and the level at which exchange rate affects SMEs growth is relatively high. It is concluded that importation has significant effect on SMEs growth in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that government should formulate policies, which will encourage the reduction of exchange rate in the country in order to enhance competition and improve business activities across the country. This will help improve the growth of SMEs across the country, as well as encourage entrepreneurship spirit in the country.

**Keywords:** *Importation, SMEs growth, Trade openness, Exchange rate*

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## Infrastructure Development Challenges and TETFund Intervention in Nigerian Tertiary Education Development: Evidence from Benue State

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### Abstract

The continuous challenge of infrastructure facilities in African tertiary institutions of learning is one out of many problems yet to be resolved hence the need for its adequacy is a matter of concern for governments and individuals. This study examines the trends and effects of Tertiary Education Trust Fund intervention as an agency of Nigerian Government on Tertiary education development in Benue State of Nigeria from 1999-2014. The study was based on public good theory. It made use of the descriptive statistics and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) over the period of 16 years to investigate into possible impact, challenges and solutions of the agency in delivering its mandate of providing infrastructure interventions. Using the trend analysis instrument, the result proves that the growth of agency intervention in the study area is not static, but above all has been on the increase indicating positive trends. The analytical tool of ANCOVA Method customized with Generalized Linear Model (GLM) used indicates the effect to be equally positive, impactful and significant within the period of study. While findings on major challenges of the agency in achieving her set objective portrays that there exist the problems of inadequate funds, manpower for supervision of projects, poor resource maintenance, inadequate awareness about the agency programmes, over concentration of allocating powers at the centre, unnecessary delays in releasing funds to benefiting schools as affecting the attainment of tertiary Education trust fund objectives. Based on the findings, the study recommends an upward review of the existing Education tax law in Nigeria, engagement of more and competent hands, decentralization of the agency's activities, increased publicity amongst others that may be adopted for development even elsewhere in the world.

**Keywords:** *TETFund intervention, Infrastructure development, Tertiary Institutions, ANCOVA, Benue State*

## 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 almajijis 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.*

## Assessment of Foreign Aid on Development in Apa Local Government Area of Benue State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The growing gap between the developed and developing countries has led to constant flow of foreign assistance from developed countries to developing country like Nigeria with the aim of helping them to overcome their development challenges. This study assessed foreign aid on development in Apa Local Government Area of Benue state. The study adopted survey research design and cluster sampling technique to select respondents from Ugbokpo, Ojantelle, and Ojope - the benefited areas in Apa Local Government Area. Questionnaire was the instruments used for data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were the statistical tools used for analysis. The descriptive statistics involved the use of frequency and simple percentages while the inferential statistics involved the use of Kendall's tau-b which shows the direction and strength of relationship between the tested variables as well as the significant test. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested by this study; the result shows a positive, weak and moderate relationship between FADAMA III and unemployment reduction as well as RUFIN and poverty reduction in Apa Local Government Area of Benue state respectively. The study found that, training constitutes the major activities of FADAMA III and RUFIN programme, targeting unemployment and poverty reduction. The study also found that, most of the beneficiaries of the programme are still within the moderate and low threshold of living condition. The study therefore concluded that, foreign aid has a weak and moderate relationship on unemployment and poverty, all critical indicators for measuring development and therefore not a core and dependable measure to attain development. The study therefore recommends broadening of scope of subsequent assistance programme in terms of training and sector coverage, negotiating and accepting assistance that have potentials to addressing critical development challenges of recipient as some measures via which foreign assistance package can play significant role on development in Apa Local Government Area of Benue state, Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Aid, FAMADA III, RUFIN, Poverty, and Development*

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

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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 Islamand 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:** *Boko Haram Insurgency Education and Development*

## 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*



## Corruption and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Corruption has become not only a daily phenomenon but also a hydra-headed monster that has destroyed all facets of Nigeria's socio-economic life. Objectively, this study examined corruption and its implications on socio-economic development in Nigeria. In doing this, the study looked at conceptual and theoretical issues of corruption and a historical overview of corruption in Nigeria was also discussed. It also reviewed the root-causes, effects and dynamics of corruption, without leaving out the likely factors that give vent to its exacerbation in the Nigerian economy. Adopting the system theory as a theoretical framework and relying on secondary sources of data, the study revealed that there exists a causal relationship between corruption and socio-economic development as the former impairs, impedes and impacts the latter. Based on this, the study concluded that corruption has impeded Nigeria's socio-economic development and consequently, raised high level of unemployment, poverty, and insecurity in the country. To meaningfully curb corruption in Nigeria, good governance to be piloted by a selfless, honest, disciplined and visionary leadership is inevitable. The anti-corruption laws should be made to work more effectively. The executive and legislative arms of Nigerian government should harmoniously work to guarantee independence of the judiciary. The judicial system should make the courts to, indeed, function as 'courts of justice' and allow the law to be practically 'blind' in its operations. More so, public and private anti-corruption initiatives and agencies should be strengthened and motivated. For without which, corruption in Nigeria will not attenuate, but rather it will accentuate.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, Socio-economic, Development, Nigeria*



## Antecedents of Family Conflict and Educational Challenges Among Married Female Students in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable Peace and National Development

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### Abstract

Women's involvement in continuing education or their interest in pursuing further education in their marital homes is not without challenges. These challenges probably arise from gender role as assigned by some cultural heritage or beliefs of the people. Women prove their mantle in maintenance of home, Feeding and preservation of family health among others. Married female students are expected to perform the duties of wife, mother, in addition to fulfilling their academic responsibilities. This may lead to quarrels within the family due to overbearing engagements. This paper investigated the antecedents of family conflict and Educational Challenges among Married Female Students in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria and its implication for Sustainable Peace and National Development. The paper adopted frustration – aggression theory as its theoretical framework. The paper further identified the causes of family conflicts and its challenges on married female students; the strategies to manage or control family conflict and the need for peace building in both the family and the society at large. The paper also highlighted the need of women education for sustainable peace and National Development. The paper recommends among others that women should not be distracted by any form of family conflicts; rather they should focus on their academic activities. The paper also gave suggestions for further studies.

**Keywords:** *Family Conflict, Women Education, Sustainable Peace, Tertiary Institutions*

## The Role of Arabic Language in Diversity and Social Collection

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### Abstract

Language is nothing but organized sound that consists of meaningful and educative words. It develops and expands as the need arises, that is why Arabic language keeps an expanding and developing in Arabian peninsula and other Islamic nations. That is the same reason why a lot of people both Arabs and non-Arabs are using Arabic language as a mode of communication until it became the second largest language in the world. That is why the language spreads to entire Northern Nigeria and it was the official language during the Jihad of Usman Danfodiyo in 17<sup>th</sup> century- modern Arabic schools were established in 1966 which became another reason for the spread of the language among the Northern Nigerian communities. Therefore, Arabic language became one of the strongest ways of bringing people with diverse background together in Nigeria in particular and all over the world in general. Arabic is a language of instruction and communication between people in their diversity for social collection. It is a language of instructions in many international universities. Arabic is used in many electronic print and social media.

**Keywords:** *Arabic Language, Diversity, Social Collection*

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## Current Security Challenges and Future Development Threats in Africa: Imperatives for Nigeria

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### Abstract

Africa is currently facing two entirely distinct security threats. These include the rise of radical Islam, border crimes, unemployment and increased natural resource extraction. The machinery of African nation states to mitigate this security challenges are ill-equipped to meet these threats. This pose a challenge to development imperatives as no meaningful development can take place where there is insecurity. Nigeria is also faced with these issues. This paper is therefore designed to examine current security challenges facing the Nigerian state and its effects on the development of the Nigerian economy. Data are obtained largely from secondary sources and analysed using content analysis. From the discussion of emerging issues, the paper adopts a post-conflict reconstruction and broader governance strategic as a strategic approach in developing the Nigerian economy.

**Keywords:** *Security, Development threats, Governance, Post-conflict reconstruction and broader governance*

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## Effects of Jigsaw Cooperative Learning Strategy on Senior School Students' Achievement in Biology in Offa, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study, investigated the effects of jigsaw cooperative learning strategy on senior school Biology students' achievement in Offa, Nigeria. The study also sought students' gender and achievement in Biology when jigsaw cooperative learning strategy was used. To guide this study, two hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study employed a pre-test-post-test with control group quasi-experimental design. The sample consists of 168 (77 males and 91 females) students from four intact classes of public senior secondary schools who participated in the study. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select four secondary schools. The instruments used for the collection of data were Teacher Training Manual for Cooperative Learning (TTMCL) and Learning Module Guide (LMG) and Biology Achievement Test on Photosynthesis (BATP). All the data collected were analyzed using t- test statistics. The major findings of the study were that: the students taught photosynthesis using jigsaw cooperative learning strategy achieved better than those students taught photosynthesis using conventional method of teaching; there was no significant difference in the achievement of students based on gender using jigsaw cooperative learning strategy. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that cooperative learning strategy should be adopted by all secondary school Biology teachers as an effective learning strategy in order to improve students' academic achievement.

**Keywords:** *Effects, Jigsaw, Cooperative learning strategy, Senior school, Students' achievement*

## Evaluation of Some Macro and Micro Elements Present in Palmyra (*Borassus Aethiopum*) Palm Fruit

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### Abstract

Palmyra (*Borassusaethiopum*) is a plant of class Liliopsida an order of *Aracaceae* (Palmae) and also known in English as African fan palm. A typical form of *Borassusaethiopum* about 25 to 30 meters in height it has a fan-shaped leaves of about 3meters wide and have margins armed with spines. The female plant has large flowers that produce yellow to brown fruits. The fruit is locally chewed when ripe, made into juice and used in making pap. This work evaluates some of the macro and micro elements contained in the fruit. The results obtained from the elemental analysis using AAS shows that the fruit contains appreciable amounts of both macro and micro elements. Among the macro element, sodium was the most abundant followed by potassium, magnesium and calcium recorded as 12000mg, 8500mg, 850.2mg and 740mg respectively. Similarly, the micro elements manganese, iron, copper, zinc, cobalt and lead were recorded as 262.4mg, 185.3mg, 24.6mg, 0.71.mg and 0.5mg/Kg. of dry weight respectively. From the results it could be concluded that *Borassusaethiopum* fruit is rich in minerals hence its consumption should be encouraged

**Keywords:** *AAS, Borassusaethiopum, Evaluation, Fruit*

## Climate Change and Socioeconomic Status of Households in Rural Areas of Nasarawa State: An Empirical Analysis

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### Abstract

The study examined the impact of climate change on socioeconomic status in the rural areas of Nasarawa state. Specifically, the study employed the contemporary econometric technique of cointegration and error correction mechanism within the framework of the autoregressive distributed lag model to investigate the impact of temperature; total agricultural output, net population (which are dependent on climate change) as well as public expenditure on social services on real GDP per-capita in Nasarawa state during the 1997-2017. Using annual time series data, the study reveals that total agricultural output; net population; and public expenditure on social services have significant positive impact on socioeconomic status in rural areas of the state, while temperature has significant negative impact on it. Environmental protection by constructing dams and afforestation by governments can moderate temperature and rainfall to the desired level that will enhance agricultural productivities among the rural farmers in the state.

**Keywords:** *Climate Change, Socioeconomic Status, Rural Areas*

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## Impact of Flood on Economic Activities Along River Benue: A Study of Igah District of Benue and Nasarawa States

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### Abstract

The study examined the impact of flood on economic activities along river Benue using Igah district as a study. Specifically, the study employed descriptive method to investigate the impact of floods and rainfall (which is dependent on climate change) on farming and fishing in the district. Using data from primary sources, the study reveals that rainfall and floods have negative impacts on both farming and fishing, while vegetation cover and availability of fishing ponds have positive impacts on them. Thus, governments should provide adequate mechanism to moderate climatic condition that will bring about the desired water level, amount of rainfall and vegetation cover that will enhance economic activities among households in the area.

**Keywords:** *Flood Activities and Economic Development*

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## Islamic Banking in Nigeria: Issues and Justification

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### Abstract

Islamic banking is a system of banking that is consistent with the principles of Islamic law tailored and protected by Islamic economics. The aim of introducing the system in Nigeria was to accelerate economic development in the country through risk sharing and prohibition of interest on loans. Different opinion in Nigeria saw Islamic banking as a way of Islamizing the country, though the system has received commendations as regards to nonpayment of interest. The paper provides a general over view of Islamic banking, rationale for the establishment, problems and justification of Islamic banking in Nigeria. The study therefore employed a descriptive survey design to investigate the need and reason for Islamic banking system in Nigeria. Questionnaires were administered to 60 entrepreneurs and 40 bank staff within Imo State in Nigeria. The findings show that interest free banking affect the entrepreneurs, micro, small and medium enterprise, unemployment level and the real sector of Nigerian economy positively. It is therefore recommended that banks in Nigeria should adopt Islamic banking system since it will lead to economic development in the country.

**Keywords:** *Islamic Banking, Risk sharing, Interest free banking, Economic development*

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## The State, Peasant Agriculture, and Conflicts in the Benue Valley in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Peasant agriculture has accounted for the food needs of Nigerians since 1960. Those living along the Benue valley have relied on irrigation for increased agricultural productivity. However, the Nigerian State facilitation of land grab has dispossessed peasants. The scarcity of land has led to class promotion of ethnic rivalries over land ownership in Benue, Nasarawa, Kogi and Plateau States of the country for some time now. There has been militant protest against the state bureaucrats and political class for facilitating land grab. Many households have witnessed the lowering of aggregate farm incomes and the weakening of bonds amongst peasant households. Using secondary and primary data, the paper argues that peasant agriculture is at risk from increasing penetration of capital, while inter-ethnic conflicts can potentially destroy class solidarity amongst peasant households. Land expropriation will increase levels of poverty amongst the peasant and working class. Class alliances and solidarities are required to pressure the state to protect peasant agriculture and a peace architecture to stabilize the society for food production.

**Keywords:** *Peasants, Agriculture, State, Conflicts, Benue valley, Nigeria*

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## Entrepreneurship Education in Nigeria: An Overview

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### Abstract

Policy interventions by government in this regards is encouraged. This paper is about “Entrepreneurship Education in Nigeria,” its place in the education subsector and the urgent need to expand and encourage its spread in all education institutions in Nigeria. Therefore, the mandate of Entrepreneurship Education is to adequately equip our young people (youth) with functional knowledge and skills in order to build up their characters, attitudes and visions for a better future. This has a vital role in developing an eco-system which promotes creativity and innovations. It is also important in providing the basis for innovation and creating a value system; and developing entrepreneurial culture, which drive wealth creation and give further push to creativity and innovations. This action necessitates pro-active policy interventions in favour of entrepreneurship. Thus, to initiate fruitful discussions on Entrepreneurship Education, this paper conceptualizes the phenomenon of Entrepreneurship Education, classifying the key issues therein and looking at the nature and new role of Teachers and Teachers Training Institutions in fostering young entrepreneurs. This has been done exploring majorly, analysis of documentary data. We also try to facilitate understanding about Entrepreneurial Teacher and Training Institution and hence emphasis the active role of the Teacher as a “Facilitator”. To play this new role, teachers have to be ready initially by going through the rigors of Teacher Training and Continuing Professional Development. Finally, the urgency of

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurial teacher, Education Institutions.*

## Economic Recession in Nigeria: Causes and Solutions

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### Abstract

The Nigerian economy has been hit by recession caused by excessive import, dwindling oil revenue and low investment flows. This study uses Keynesian approach for analytical economic recession and solutions. This paper presents economic recession in Nigeria: Causes and solutions and is structured as follows. Following the introduction, section 2 presents the implication of the current economic recession and principal economic agents – individuals/households, firms and government, section 3 discusses Nigerian past and present experience with recession, section 4 presents and appraise government responses to the current recession in Nigeria while section 5 presents the way forward.

**Keywords:** *Recession, Business cycle, Decline, Economy.*

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## Globalization and Fake News in Nigeria Democratic Polity: Trends and Challenges

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### Abstract

The unprecedented upsurge on the trends and challenges of fake news in Nigeria since the adoption of democratic polity in 1999 has become a worrisome phenomenon. It is a neologism that is paradoxically likened to an offspring of rumours, junk news, story or propaganda. With stupendous growth in globalization, its trend and challenges have percolated the entire gamut of human endeavours with delirious and debilitating effects on Nigerian populace and the nation socio-economic, religious and political development. Since globalization is a complex web of interconnectedness, which means human lives are increasingly shaped by events that occur, and decisions that are made at a great distance from us. Against this backdrop, Nigeria's overwhelming chauvinism with democracy has ensconced strong assertiveness to technology and electronic media devices to concoct fake news. These are wired and accomplished through broadcast news, websites, Facebook or social media under the pretext of globalization. Its challenges have culminated and escalated discord, hatred, animosity, war, socio-political turmoil, economic inequality and religious quagmire among plural ethnic societies of Nigeria. In addition, the long-run consequences have continued to evoke unwarranted killings, injuries, social stigma, exploitation and displacement of people among others. Prognostically, if fake news is not articulately managed and mitigated, it will throw the country into uncontrollable violence and disintegration. The paper, therefore, recommended that appropriate censorship and control should be introduced; proactive legal and punitive measures should be meted out to infractors; mainstreaming of critical reading of propaganda and the evaluation sources; and lastly, the teaching of media literacy in institutions. More apposite, the paper is set-out to examine the proliferating propensity of fake news, its origin, forms and transformation vis-à-vis through globalization in the contemporary democratic polity. The paper adopted the combination of historical method of data collection and interpretation as to validate the reliability of the study.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Fake News, Democratic Polity, Trends, Challenges*

## Assessment of the Influence of Communal Crisis on Students' Academic Performance in Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper assessed the influence of communal crisis on senior secondary school students' academic performance in Toto Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. In view of that, the world was created by God as a rainbow of different ethnic, religious, racial and cultural groups. The rainbow in the sky is a thing of beauty; however, we seem to be blind to the beauty in our differences. Rather, we find mutual suspicion, hate and fear across culture, race, religion and tongue. As a result, many parts of the world today are turned into battlefields. In fact, the horrors of ethnic and religious violence defy imagination as mass murder, rape and wanton destruction of places of worship, business places, schools and so on are carried out in some cases by people who had hitherto lived peacefully together. In Nigeria, as well as many other countries, multi-ethno-religious character of the society is not the problem. The nature of communal crisis in the world has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War to the extent that communal crisis between or among nation-states have reduced significantly, while the trend is that communal crisis have increased within nation-states due to intense struggle for power and scarce resources between and among groups, thereby putting ethnic group against ethnic group and communities against communities. Students' academic performance refers to the outcome of education. It is the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved the educational goal. Three research questions with three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study employed descriptive survey research design. The target population of the study comprised 23 senior secondary schools with 3,234 students. The sample sizes of 250 respondents were selected using simple random sampling technique. Communal Crisis and Students Academic Performance" Questionnaire (CCSAPQ) was used as instrument for data collection. The instrument was validated by two experts in Educational Measurement and Evaluation Unit, Faculty of Education Nasarawa State University, Keffi-Nigeria and yielded logical validity index of 0.83. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions while inferential statistics of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) was used to test the formulated hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significance. The findings of this study shows that there was statistically significant influence between communal crisis and students' academic performance in study area and recommendations shows that Government and community leaders should ensure that pro-active measure is taken to mitigate or narrow down the causative factors of crisis in the study area, the establishment of communities/students should focus sensitization and integration programmes among all the ethnic groups in the area.

**Keywords:** *Communal crisis and academic performance*

## Level of Biological Literacy of First Year Biology Students of Colleges of Education in Yobe State: Implications for Biology Education in Nigeria

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### Abstract

One of the contemporary goals of biology education is the development of biological literacy among the citizens. It is expected that biological literacy would enable citizens to become informed members of the society where they live and function. This would enable the individuals make the right choices in personal and community issues, based on evidence and rational decisions. The biology education which students receive at the secondary school level is expected to equip them with sufficient knowledge, skills and attitudes that will enable them acquire scientific and biological literacy. Although the students admitted to study biology at the college of education level have passed the secondary school biology examination, it is not to be taken for granted that the students of biology education in colleges of education have acquired the required level of Biology literacy for effective functioning in the school and society. This is because some of the students find it difficult to use their knowledge and skills in Biology for their every-day live activities. The study aims at investigating the level of biological literacy possessed by first year biology students of colleges of education, in Yobe state, Nigeria. Three research questions and two null hypotheses were posed and formulated respectively, to guide the study. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. A sample of 385 students were drawn from a population of 770 first year biology students from two colleges of education (One federal and one state), through stratified random sampling technique. A 40 item biological literacy test for colleges of education (BLTCOE) was used for data collection. The data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics, tested at  $p < 0.05$  level of significance. The results revealed that fewer number of students (10), were at the nominal biological literacy level, 65 were at the multidimensional level while more students, 154 and 156 were at the functional and structural biology literacy levels respectively. It was also found that gender and school type had no significant influence on biological literacy level of first year biology students of colleges of education. The results and the implications of the findings for biology education in Nigeria were discussed based on which some recommendations were proffered.

**Keywords:** *Biology students, Biological literacy, Colleges of Education, First year, Implication, Level.*

## An Assessment of Community Participation in Primary School Education, Kaura Namoda Local Government

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### Abstract

This research work entitled “An Assessment of Community Participation in Primary School Education in Kaura Namoda, Local Government, Zamfara State”. 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 primary school education in their community; and to examine the role played by the religious leaders in primary schools. 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 teachers. In addition, data were generated through in-depth interviews with community leaders and school heads, observation as well as analysis of school documents such as minutes of SDC meetings, staff meetings, and children's progress records. The study found out that communities were involved in providing primary education through preparing children for school by providing food, school uniforms and stationery. Parents were also involved in children's homework, as well as monitoring teacher and children's attendance. The researcher identified the factors that militate against community participation as illiteracy, poverty, political differences, location, and attitude of teachers towards the community, ethnic and religious differences. Furthermore, the researcher recommended that basic education generates substantial positive benefits to the pupils themselves in particular and the society in general.

**Keywords:** *Education, Community participation, Primary Education.*



## Mobile Teaching and Learning of Basic Scientific Concepts: An Innovative Approach Towards Knowledge and Skill Acquisition Among Pastoral Nomads

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### Abstract

About 9.4 million Nigerians are pastoral nomads including children of school going age. The participation of pastoral nomads in the existing formal and non-formal educational programs is reportedly low with the population literacy rate ranging from 0.2% - 2.0% as at 1988. The pastoral nomads of Nigeria appear short changed by the Nigerian educational systems as indicators have revealed that the pastoral nomads presently occupy the bottom end of the national enrolment rates, participation, achievement, gender balance, classroom performance as well as training and progress. This paper explores why these approaches have not notably helped to improve the literacy rate among Nigeria's nomadic people. Thus, there remains a need for alternative approaches to educational delivery. In face of the revolutionary trends taking place in information and communication technologies (ICTs) in Nigeria, there is now opportunity to embrace mobile learning using low cost mobile technologies (i.e., mobile phones) to enhance the literacy rates among Nigeria's nomadic people, some of whom are enrolled in Nigeria's current Nomadic Education Program. This paper also dug deep to advance some novel innovative strategies to be used by basic science teachers to best communicate the basic scientific concepts to the listening audience of pastoral nomads in Nigeria. The innovations should help raise the level of comprehension of basic science concepts among the teeming populace of pastoral nomads as they embark on the journey towards scientific literacy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond.

**Keywords:** *Mobile Teaching and Learning, Basic Scientific Concepts, Skill Acquisition*



## Sustainable Development Goals and on Trafficking in Women and Children in Nigeria

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### Abstract

**H**uman trafficking is not only a global issue; it has negatively affected developing countries particularly those of the sub-Sahara Africa. This paper investigates the effect of sustainable development goals on trafficking in women and children in Nigeria. In the paper, two multiple regression models were used to carry out the analysis. The findings showed that trafficking in women and children have negative effect on economic growth in Nigeria during the period under review. Thus, it is recommended that Nigerian government should speed up its campaign against human trafficking, making children education free and compulsory while cooperating with other nations' law enforcement agencies and with non-governmental organizations to prevent human trafficking in the country.

**Keywords:** *Women Trafficking and Sustainable Development Goals*

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## Gender Differences in Academic Productivity: A Study of Selected Lecturers of Private and Public Universities in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examines gender differences in academic productivity among faculty members of private and public Universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. It identifies the influence of university policies on academic productivity in terms of number of scholarly publications in high impact outlets within a specified time period, quality of research output or tangible products such as Journals, Books, Conference papers and patents by both male and female faculty as well as conference attendance and quality teaching as prerequisites for promotion, job security and career advancement opportunities for academic staff in the selected universities. The paper acknowledges that certain biological, social, economic and cultural factors and roles that male and female faculty perform in the family and other domains can hinder or promote their academic productivity. The study combined both the quantitative and qualitative methods of research and utilized the glass ceiling theory to situate the study. The quantitative method involves survey research and the use of closed and open-ended questions administered to faculty members in the universities. The qualitative method study involves the use of in-depth interviews for analyzing probing questions. Findings from the data collected will inform relevant policies and suggestions for promoting gender equality in the University system.

**Keywords:** *Gender, Academic Productivity, Faculty, University*

## Policy Innovation as a Panacea for Girl-Child Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Policy formulation and implementation are fundamental ingredients for achieving holistic development across all phase of human endeavor. This task is so important that, the template and action of every human effort is dictated to a very large extent by the workability of policies formulated and the procedures for implementing those policies. However, attaining enviable developmental status by countries requires more than policy formulation and implementation because policies when formulated have termination period which calls for an urgent need to imbibe the culture of policy innovation which is a peculiar character of most developed and developing nations. Consequently, it is important to state that the education sector in less-developed countries of the world and most especially girl-child education is suffering neglect given the failure and deficit of policies guiding the operations of this all important aspect of human life. Haven underscore the forgoing, this paper seeks to espouse the fundamental need of policy reassessment which is required for policy innovation and consequently attaining sustainable development in the education sector and most importantly girl-child education. The paper adopts the Triple Helix Model as developed by Etzkowitz (1993) and Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff (1995) which explains the relationship between three core actors in the innovation policy process (government, Industries and Research institutions). Data for the research is obtained through the secondary sources which includes journals, articles, policy papers and text books. It recommends amongst other things that; to achieve holistic sustainable development in any society, the place of policy innovation in the education sector especially girl-child education is of utmost importance because women in the world over occupies a focal point of every development conscious society.

**Keywords:** *Development, Education, Girl-Child, Policy, Innovation*

## Role of Transportation in Africa: Case Study of Nigeria's Transportation System

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### Abstract

Transportation had always played a vital role in the development of any nation. This is borne out of the fact that the primary function of transportation is to move passenger or goods from a place of lesser value to a place of higher value or utility, which in economic terms simply means moving goods and people where they are wanted, and when they are wanted. Transportation is essentially a service or facility that links source of raw material, the manufacturing and processing centers and the markets to achieve economic growth and development. It is an industry created to serve the basic needs of the society.

**Keywords:** *Traffic Engineering, Control Method, Transportation Policy, Safety Enforcement, and Approach by Government*

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## Rule of Law and Nigerian Democracy: Challenges for Proper Implementation

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### Abstract

**R**ule of law is very essential in every democracy; it is the pillar of constitutional democracy. The rule of law and democracy are two concepts that cannot be separated. These two concepts make it possible for modern societies to function effectively and thus guarantee peace and harmony in the society. The rule of law is a liberty centred constitutional concept which stipulates that everything must be done in accordance with the law. It encompasses such ideals as government according to the law, equality before the law and the independence, and autonomy of the judiciary among others... It serves as a blueprint for designing an ideal legal system. This study examines the challenges to the proper implementation of the rule of law in Nigeria, since the emergence of the prevailing democratic dispensation. The paper relied on secondary mode of data collection; and the Elite theory was utilised as a theoretical underpinning. It found out that, there is a frequent disregard for the rule of law in the Nigerian democracy by the ruling elites and their cronies, is as a result of the fact that the institutions of governance are built around individual leaders (ruling elites) and this makes it impossible for such institutions to function appropriately and independently as political corruption, abuse of power, judicial ineptitude, poor leadership and absence of due process has further pauperize majority of the citizenry. It however suggested, amongst other things that, emphasis should be on how to empower institutions of government to the extent that individual leaders will find it rather too strong to manipulate for their selfish benefits.

**Keywords:** *Rule of Law, Democracy, Challenges and Prospects*

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## Rural Poverty, Good Governance and Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Poverty has remained a potent threat to the path of development of most developing countries such as Nigeria. Thus, one major issue in development debates is how to tackle rural poverty. The constraints to developing the rural areas looms very large. For over five decades in Nigeria, all attempts to chart the rural areas on the course of development have failed. Conditions of rural dwellers have continued to worsen overtime. Hence, a major concern to governments, policy makers, Non-Governmental Organizations in different countries is to identify appropriate strategy for poverty alleviation especially in the rural areas. This paper attempts a critical evaluation of rural poverty in Nigeria. The paper noted that several measures and intervention policies put forward by the various regimes were in the right direction but for the lopsidedness of its implementation that often time is characterized with corruption, mismanagement, inadequate infrastructures and poor focus. The paper therefore, recommends that to alleviate rural poverty in Nigeria, there is need for the government and rural poor to coordinate properly the policy implementation put forward by the government and the programmes should be based on a bottom-up approach with the leaders imbining the political will in taming the scourge of poverty in the country.

**Keywords:** *Development, Governance, Nigeria, Poverty, Rural poverty*

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## Influence of Sexuality Education on the Lifestyle of Adolescent in Gusau Local Government Area of Zamfara State

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### Abstract

Sexuality education is the information acquired by an individual on the risks, responsibilities, outcomes and impacts of sexual actions in order to be knowledgeable and comfortable with one body and be free from doing. The main objective of the study is to investigate the influence of sexuality education on the lifestyle of adolescents in Gusau Local Government Area of Zamfara State. Descriptive research of survey method was used for the study. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select 5 ward and 275 respondents. Data was collected using structured questionnaire, validated by three experts and tested for reliability using test re-test method. The reliability obtained is 0.76r. Questionnaires were administered by the researchers and the four trained research assistants. Demographic data collected were analysed using frequency counts and percentage, while the two formulated hypotheses were tested with the inferential statistics of chi-square using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The null hypotheses were rejected because their  $Cal-x^2(42.095 \text{ and } 158.673) > Cri-x^2 16.92$  at  $df=9$ . That means there is significant influence of sexuality education on the lifestyle of adolescents. It was concluded that sexually educated adolescents with responsible sexual decisions have a better lifestyle than those that are ignorant of their sexual health. Recommendation were made as; adolescents should attend sexuality awareness programme to enhance positive sexual decisions among themselves, also government and Non-governmental agencies should use medias in educating the youths in the society.

**Keywords:** *Sexuality Education, Lifestyle, Adolescent*

## Staff Development and Academic Staff Output in the Universities in South-South Geo-Political Zone of Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study dealt with staff development and academic staff output in the universities in South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria. It was an Ex-post facto design study carried out specifically in three federal universities in the area of study. These were: University of Port Harcourt, Choba; University of Uyo, Uyo and University of Calabar, Calabar. Two hypotheses based on the variables were formulated to guide and direct the study. These were: staff in-service training and staff ICT training, respectively. Two self-constructed questionnaires called staff development questionnaire (SDQ) and academic staff output questionnaire (ASOQ) were used for data collection. The first instrument was administered to 800 academic staff. The second instrument, three copies were administered one each to three students to assess each individual academic staff. Data collected were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent t-test. The results revealed among other things that; there existed an influence of in-service training on academic staff output which is not significant. Statistically and that there existed a difference between output of staff who received ICT training and that of those who had not but the difference is not statistically significant.

**Keywords:** *Staff Development and Academic Staff, Universities, South-South Geo-Political Zone, Federal Universities*



## Students Perception of Citizenship Education as an Antidote for the Abuse of Women Rights in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Citizenship education is a systematic and orderly method of transmitting knowledge, skills, political, economic, social and administrative cultures to the citizens of a state for national development, it is therefore a deliberate preparation of citizens both men and women to be aware of their social, civic and political rights in the state. Citizenship education therefore is capable to serve as an antidote to the abuse of women rights in any society. The study will investigate the perception of citizenship education as an antidote for the abuse of women rights in Ogun State. Four hypotheses will be raised for the study. The questionnaire will be the main instrument for data collection. The descriptive survey method will be adopted for this study. Population will comprise of all the students in the federal college of education, Abeokuta, Ogun State. Simple random sampling technique will be used to sample hundred (100) students from the five schools in the college. Chi-Square statistical tool will be used for data analysis. The outcome of the results after analysis will determine if citizenship education is capable of serving as an antidote to the women rights. Conclusion will be made and the recommendations shall be provided as strategies for corrective measure for the abuse of women rights in the society.

**Keywords:** *Antidote, Women rights, Education, Abuse, Citizenship*

## 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*

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## The Effect of Poverty on Insecurity in Gboko Local Government Area of Benue State: Fish Farming as a Panacea

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### Abstract

Globally the problem of insecurity has constantly been linked to poverty. Despite concerted efforts by successive governments the twin problems of poverty and insecurity in Nigeria appear to be rising unabated. As a result, this study examined the impact of fish farming as panacea for reduction in poverty and insecurity in the study area. The study employed survey design to generate primary data using questionnaires. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to enlist the requisite cross sectional data among 170 respondents. The data was analysed using descriptive statistical tools such as tables, charts, percentages, Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) index, budgetary analysis and logistic regression models. The study found that fish farming provided incomes for the sampled respondents which helped them in accessing basic needs of life and hence reduced poverty in the study area. The head count ratio, poverty gap and severity of poverty before and during fish farming showed that poverty rate had drastically reduced among fish farmers in the study area and the rising wave of insecurity is as a result of idle minds who indulge in crimes. However, this activity would have been stupendous but for problems like inadequate supply of fingerlings, shortage of water supply, inadequate credit facilities among others. In order to overcome these problems, the three "MUST" must be followed: fish farmers must stock healthy fingerlings from reliable hatcheries; ponds must not be overstock and treated water must be provided for raising fish in order to ensure profitability. The study recommends that fish farming should be encouraged to; ensure food security, create employment, generate income in order to reduce the level of poverty and insecurity in the study area.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Insecurity, Fish Farming*

## Development Challenges and Sustainability in Africa

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### Abstract

Africa aspires to catch up with Europe, North America and Asia in terms of sustained development. This study evaluates development challenges and sustainability in Africa using secondary data on Kenya and Nigeria from 1980 to 2019 sourced from the World Bank website updated July, 2019. The study adopted the desktop survey approach in sourcing data on three dimensions of sustainable development; economic, social and environment that were analysed using charts and graphs. The study found that African countries occupy the poorest position on global ranking of ease of doing business, there is low employment to population ratio and low population access to technology. The study identified some challenges of sustained development ranging from climate change, social unrest to administrative misconduct and therefore recommend among others prompt policy turn around that will address restiveness and hostility to restore Africa on the part of conduciveness and business friendly so that African countries will be better placed with respect to ease of doing business, social security and environmental friendliness that will promote economic growth and sustained development.

**Keywords:** *Development challenges, Economic instability, Sustainability, Growth*

## Unemployment and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The paper investigates the extent of unemployment in Nigeria and its effects on the sustainable development journey. The study employs secondary data and analyzed the data using content analysis. The Keynesian theory of unemployment is adopted in explaining how government will intervene to fight unemployment by supporting industries to avoid lay-offs and retrenchment of workers even in the event of economic recession in the country. The study found out that unemployment is high among Nigerians, especially the youth category and it has its attendant consequences on the individual, his/her family and the society at large. The study also notes that achieving sustainable development goals is possible if unemployment is reduced to barest minimum in Nigeria. The paper recommended that government, NGOs and the community should take parts in the fight against unemployment in Nigeria. For instance, to fight its menace, emphasis should shift from job security in public sector or civil service to entrepreneurship development; diversification of the economic sector is needed to make jobs available in the country, etc.

**Keywords:** *Nigeria, Sustainable development, Unemployment*

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## African Solutions to Africa Security Problems: Adopting a Strategic Framework for Nigeria

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### Abstract

Like most African countries, the Nigerian state is faced with security challenges. In the absence of security, development is untenable because insecurity destroys economic, human and social capital. One of the most fundamental sources of insecurity in Nigeria today is terrorism. In Nigeria, terrorism is traceable to religious fanaticism particularly in Islam dominated states of Nigeria. This leaves so much to be desired. This study aim of the study is to examine internal solutions in addressing the African and indeed Nigerian security challenges. The paper adopts a historic perspective to assess the problems under discussing. Data are obtained primarily from secondary sources and analyzed using content analysis. Issues examined from extant literature and theoretical discussion reveals that most security challenges in Nigeria are posed by religious, political and economic factors. It advocates that practicing true federalism is one of the fundamental strategies of addressing the problem of insecurity in the Nigerian state.

**Keywords:** *Security, Religious fanaticism, Terrorism, Federalism, Nigeria*

## Efficacy of Inquiry Techniques for the Teaching and Learning of Counseling Among Tai Solarin University of Education Students in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Counseling education is a process in which one person assists another in a person or face-to-face encounter, counseling provides education that guide and advice students on what to do, by providing atmosphere within which one person (the counselor or teacher) can provide help to another person or group of persons (the counselee) the term does not connote and should not be taken to mean handing decisions, or a plan-package down to the person who needs the help. Rather, it means helping to facilitate his getting into grips with the issue at hand. Counseling education is concerned with creating opportunities and suitable environment for personal, social, educational and vocation growth of the individual. The central purpose of counseling education is to assist students to explore and participate in his own development towards becoming purposefully self-directed in a changing society. Inquiry teaching method is a style or method of teaching where the learner is seeking to discover and create answers to recognize problems through procedure of making a diligent search, sometimes with minimum guidance form the teacher. It is a process that involves bring about desirable changes in learners so as to achieve specific outcomes. Descriptive survey design will be adopted for the study. Five research questions will be raised. Population will be comprised of all the student of Tai-Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ijebu-Ode, Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling will be used to select 100 students from the five colleges in the University. Questionnaire will be used as instrument to elicit information from the respondents. The data collected will be analyzed using Chi-square statistical tools. The result of the findings will determine the recommendations to be suggested for the study to serve as corrective measure for the teacher education programme.

**Keywords:** *Inquiry, Counseling, Method, Efficacy, Teaching*

## Effective Utilization of Improvised Material for the Teaching of English Language Among Students of Secondary Schools in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examines the effective utilization of improvised materials for the teaching of English language for the improvement of Teacher education programme in secondary schools in Ogun State, Nigeria. English is a major language being used as medium of expression, interaction and instruction in the teaching and learning process in Nigerian school system. The study adopted a descriptive survey design, the population for the study consisted of all secondary school teachers in Ogun State Nigeria. The sample comprised of seven hundred and sixty (750) teachers, from Odeda, Abeokuta South and Abeokuta North Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling techniques was used to select 250 teachers from 10 schools from Odeda Local Government Area, while 250 teachers each were also selected from both Abeokuta South and Abeokuta North Local Government Area of Ogun State. One research question was raised while one research hypothesis formulated was tested at 0.05 level of significance. The instrument used for the study was a self-designed questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using percentage and regression analysis. The study indicated that, there is positive significant relationship between improvisation of instructional materials for teaching and learning of English language in schools for the improvement of teacher education programme. It was concluded in the study that improvisation of instructional materials in schools can be a predator of the improvement of teacher education programme in Nigeria. It was therefore recommended that all education stakeholders should join hand together to improve the use of necessary instructional materials in the school system in order to improve teacher education programme in the country.

**Keywords:** *Improvised, Instruction, Development, Utilization, Materials*



## Assessment of Teaching Practice Exercise Among Pre-Service Teachers for the Improvement of Teacher Education Programme in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Teaching practice is the practical aspect of teacher education designed to give the pre-service teachers in relating to principles of education. It is the aspect of the pre-service teachers' professional training programme during which they are exposed to the real school and classroom situation in order to help them develop their skills in the art of teaching. However, the study adopted descriptive survey method, population comprise all pre-services teachers in the Federal College of Education, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. Simple random sampling techniques was utilized to select 100 students from five schools in the college. Five research questions were raised for the study. The questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection. Frequency and percentage were used for data analyses. The findings of the study show that teaching practice has effect on the pre-service teachers and also improve their effective teaching during their practical teaching exercise. The findings further reveals that teaching practice serve as a change for effective teaching of pre-service teachers. It was also revealed that teaching practice help the pre-service teachers to develop skill in teaching and provide pre-service teachers with opportunities to examine the knowledge they gain during the theoretical classroom exercise. The study therefore recommended that government should create more time for the practical teaching and teaching practice supervisors should be given allowances that will encourage them for effective supervision. Seminar and workshops should be organized for the pre-service teachers to abreast them of the nitty-gritty of the practical teaching.

**Keywords:** *Pre-service teachers, Improvement, Assessment, Teacher education, Programme Exercise*

## Achieving Sustainable Waste Management Through Engineering and Hotels Synergistic Facility Systematic Layout Planning in Bauchi State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Hotels are facilities offering sleeping accommodation, food, beverage, entertainment and other services to guests while engineering departments in hotels have responsibility for all the hotels' facilities' maintenance needs. In order to carry out statutory functions of providing accommodation, catering and other services to guests, hotels inadvertently produce waste or waste resources. Waste and wastages are detrimental to the environment especially if not managed sustainably. Sustainable waste management methods are presented in this study as the 5Rs and these include Resource efficiency (waste elimination), waste Reduction, Reuse, Recycle and Recovery. These sustainable waste management methods have the propensity both to eliminate the adverse effect of unmanaged waste on the environment and to reduce the need to draw new resources from the environment, thereby conserving natural resources. Innovative sustainable waste management options are constantly evolving. These waste management innovations are also systematic in nature which implies that they not only take care of the waste that are being generated, but also take advantage of the waste in such ways that the waste are converted to resources. Some of these innovations being systematic however, require that they form part of the hotel facility at construction stage. This makes it imperative that first, prospective hotels proprietors have the intension to adopt sustainable waste management best practices and secondly, that the engineering departments are involved in the facility planning in a synergistic manner with the hotels proprietors. Review of previous studies carried out on classified hotels in Bauchi State revealed that the hotels' operators currently engage in unsustainable energy, water, material resources and waste management practices. Findings of the studies show that low environmental awareness among the hotels' operators, lack of appropriate infrastructure as well as lack of technical knowhow are some of the main reasons why hotels have not incorporated sustainable waste management methods into their daily operations. Based on Muther (1973)'s theory of facility systematic layout planning, this study reviewed the various current and relevant waste management innovations and the roles engineering play in helping hotels to incorporate these innovations into their facilities. This study concludes that for hotels to effectively adopt these sustainable waste management innovations, the functions of the engineering departments must go beyond the traditional role of hotels' facilities maintenance to facility systematic layout planning. The study recommends that every new hotel facility should make a preemptive audit of its possible waste and with the help of the engineering department, incorporate sustainable waste management systems into their hotels facility planning.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Waste Management; Engineering; Hotels; Systematic Layout Planning*

## Universal Declaration of Human Rights & Justice System

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### Abstract

In the respect of Human Rights and justice system, in present Scenario, it is a principles of social Norms which elaborates the human behavior and protection of the rights, embodied somewhat human values principles & tantamount to right to Cultural and education, speech, liberty, expression, etc. Human Rights is in the existence and stand for the all the human beings, without having of any variant of discrimination is available. With the reference of the historical document which is adoptive through United Nations General Assembly on 10 December, 1948 is Universal Declaration on Human Rights and formulated in the light of Universal Declaration of human rights, detailed rights shall be protected for human beings on national and international as per arrangements. It was declared and elaborated in the article of 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration which is completed as the International Bill of Human Rights in 1976 that no shall be discriminated on the virtue of race, colour, sex, language, nationality, origin birth, opinion or other status and elaborated in other articles of the declaration every individual human being is having the right to enjoy the liberty of life, consumption, survive and make himself safe. Discussion of the Human Rights Declaration seems was to be discussed in the United Nations Declaration. inasmuch as centuries prior thereto the famous Magna Carta 1215 and the petition of Rights 1688 was in the existence by which unequivocally confirmed to protection of rights, later had the Universal Human Rights declaration come in the existence to decasualize the protection of human beings against the discrimination for predicated purpose in the African Continent for the protection, promotion of Human Rights the African Charter on Human and People's Rights emerged also so-called Banjul Charter.

**Keywords:** *Universal Declaration, Human Rights, Justice System*

