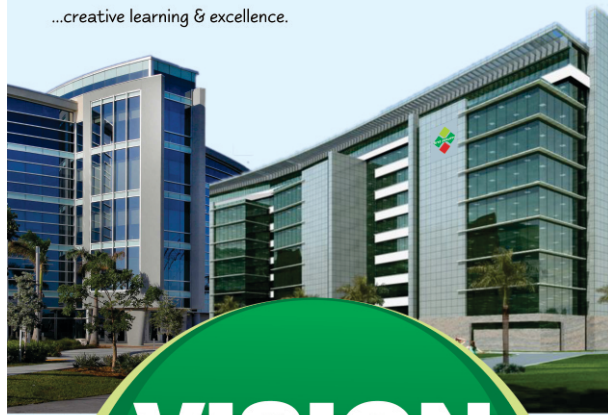


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Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.



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1. We provide students with creative problem-solving and critical-thinking skills needed to become effective and successful business managers.	3. The school provides quality professional learning experience that will help organisations enhance the capacity of their workforce.
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CAMPUSES/BUSINESS OFFICES: UK, USA, GHANA, NIGERIA, KENYA & TANZANIA

FAISB adopts online study curriculum except consultancy/professional management training programmes and ED. Upon registration, students will be directed to campuses closer to their city. You can also check details on the school website. **To register, log on to www.internationalpolicybrief.org/faibu. Fill in the following details on the FAIBU Registration platform. OR Send an e-mail to the Ag Registrar FAIBU. E-mail: fasbstudy@gmail.com**
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Professor Nathaniel Ozigbo
Dept. of Business Administration
University of Abuja, Nigeria

ED. Jonah Ulebor
Lextra Education Ltd
Leeds, LS11 7HL, UK

PT. Hussein Botchway
University of Energy and Natural Resources
Sunyani, Ghana

Dr. Margret Kabuoh
Business Administration & Marketing Dept.
Babcock University, Nigeria



8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCE & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS

THEME

Emerging Perspective in World Research for Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVE

The conference is the world's biggest international platform for scholars, researchers and practitioners to discuss interdisciplinary research.

Research Development, Training Opportunities, Fellowships & Induction

The research training will be facilitated by the American Educational Research Association (AERA). Tracks will include new thinking in research writing, methodology, statistical techniques, fellowship and grants. Participants will access grants and fellowship opportunities.

DATE: 27th - 29th March, 2019

VENUE: Faculty of Education Auditorium Hall, University of Lagos, Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

CONFERENCE CONTACT

Dr. Babajide Veronica

University of Lagos, Nigeria

+234 8033837789

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Dr. Bassey Anam

University of Calabar, Nigeria

SECRETARIAT

+234 8174380445, +234 7088332198, +234 7084635135

Email: disciplinaryresearch@gmail.com

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Research Linkages/Publications



Prof Charles Roland

International Directorate of Policy & Research
International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC)
United Kingdom

Engr (Dr.) Abdulazeez D. El-Ladan

The Future Institute
10 Coventry Innovation Village
Coventry University, Technology Park, CV12TL
United Kingdom

ED. Jonah Ulebor

Executive Director, Lextra Education Ltd
Office 27.10 Sugarmill Business Park
Oakhurst Avenue. Leeds, LS11 7HL, UK

International Scientific Research Publishing (ISRP)

Germany

Science Publishing Corporation (SPC)

Germany

KEJA Publications

G.S.T. Road, Otteri, Vandalur
Chennai – 600048 INDIA

International Directorate of Policy & Research

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Skudua 81310, Johor Malaysia

International Directorate of Policy & Research

Clement Ayarebilla Ali

University of Education, Winneba
P.O. Box 25, Winneba, Ghana



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Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu
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Babcock University, Ogun State-NG
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8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CONFERENCE & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 27th March, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 28th March, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Friday 29th March, 2019

Training Workshop
Graduation
Induction
Inauguration

DAY FOUR – Saturday 30th March, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

**Welcome Address Delivered by Dr. Veronica Folasade T. Babajide
(Chairperson LOC) at the 8th Inter-Disciplinary Research
Conference & Professional Training of Researchers Held at the
Faculty of Education Auditorium, University of Lagos, Lagos,
Nigeria from 28th- 29th March 2019**

The Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos
The Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academics and Research)
The Deputy Vice Chancellor (Management Services)
The Deputy Vice Chancellor (Development Services)
The Registrar
The Dean, Faculty of Education
All Directors here present
All Heads of Departments
All Professors
Members of the Board of Trustees of IIPRDS
Dear Conferees
Respected Colleagues
Ladies and Gentlemen

I am highly delighted to welcome you to the 8th Interdisciplinary Research Conference and Professional Training of Researchers holding here in the Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria: the University of First Choice and the nation's pride. This Conference is organised by the International Institute of Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) and the training session is facilitated by the American Educational Research Association (AERA). The Institute is blessed with four (4) Directorates which 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 Directorates are:

The Directorate of Arts and Education
The Directorate of Accounting, Business and Entrepreneurial Development
The Directorate of Public Policy, Law and Economic Development
The Directorate of Science, Environment, Engineering and Technology

These Directorates perform the following functions:

1. Initiate research projects
2. Organise capacity building, workshops and seminars
3. Publish thematic issues in disciplinary books and reviews.
4. Review Development Policies and Publish findings in specific policy series
5. Finally, seek opportunities for Institutional research collaborations

I wish to report that the Directorate of Arts and Education organised a one day workshop on the 25th of October 2018 where teachers in Owerri, Rivers State were trained on 21st Century Skills and E-Learning Style.

The Directorate of Accounting, Business Management & Entrepreneurial Development (DABE) held a 1-day research training workshop on the 13th of June, 2017 at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The training aimed at upgrading participants' research capabilities and skills in emerging trends and standards in research writing in terms of referencing and data analysis. The Directorate of Public Policy, Law and Economic Development in collaboration with IIPRDS jointly organized the National Economic Recovery and Strategic Development Conference held at Abuja on the 2nd of November, 2017. The conference featured a platform policy debate with the Honourable Minister for Niger Delta Affairs; Hon. Usani UguruUsani as Chairman. The proceedings from the policy forum were published and indexed in the African Development Charter Series 5.

Permit me also to introduce you to the Institute's online school: International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS). ISARS is an institutional research arm of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS). IIPRDS is a world leading international accredited research Institute that provides a platform for independent, collaborative institutional evidence-based research endeavours. The school which commenced operations in 2016 is designed to impact research skills to researchers and help improve their research capacity in a 6 months Certificate programme in research methodology and statistical techniques. At this year's conference, we shall also witness the 5th graduation ceremony of students from the ISARS programme.

IIPRDS made more Research Achievements in 2018;

1. The Institute got listed as one of the members of the United Nations Research Institutions with best research practices.
2. The Institute secured more international accreditation and international university affiliations; one of this is the affiliation with Jiwaji University, India
3. The Institute attracted researches with the European Union
4. The Institute was recently honoured by Commonwealth University, London as a member of Top Leadership Research Professionals which is a very high honour

This conference is the world biggest international platforms for scholars, researchers and practitioners to discuss interdisciplinary research. The Conference will feature Four (4) major conferences: International Conference on Arts, Humanities and Education
International Conference on Accounting, Entrepreneurship and Management
International Conference on Social Sciences, Law and Economic Development
International Conference on Sciences, Environment, Engineering and Technology

This year's conference is unique. The training session will afford participants with new methods of conducting and reporting research as well as the effective use of statistical tools.

This address will be incomplete if I fail to acknowledge and appreciate the efforts of the management team of our great University; University of first choice and the nations' pride under the able leadership of a man of God, an academia per excellence, Prof. Oluwatoyin Ogundipe, the Vice Chancellor, University of Lagos for granting the permission to host the conference in University of Lagos. Prof. Oluwole Familoni, the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic and Research), Prof. Emukufia Oghojafor, Deputy Vice Chancellor (Management Services), Prof. FolasadeOgunsola (Deputy Vice Chancellor Development Services), Mr. Ismaima Oladejo, The Registrar, Prof. Bassey Ubanga; Dean Faculty of Education, Prof. Gladys Esiobu, The Head, Science and Technology Education, all Directors of programmes, all Professors and Heads of Departments whose supports I have received I say thank you, I am most grateful. I hope this conference proves to be an inspiring and transformative experience for us all. Amen. Thanks for listening.

Dr. Veronica Folasade T. Babajide
Conference LOC



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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About Us

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), Nigeria is a member of First Assured Brilliant Intl Limited, incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Institute is a non-partisan organization, independent of government and other bodies. Since incorporated in 2013, IIPRDS has made significant contributions in quality research and international standard publications. IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development. We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship. See website: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>

Vision/Mission

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
3. Mobilize institutional supports for research implementation
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.

IIPRDS international professional and technical research team provides institutions and organizations with operational support for research in Africa.

Research Conferences/Journals

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

of development. IIPRDS adopt a multidisciplinary approach and work with an international network of partners to develop research themes which we actively seek to see applied in development policy and practice.

IIPRDS adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national and international institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers, institutions, and agencies who work within the purview of its research focus as well as policy makers. In doing this, IIPRDS supports networking and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities among developed and developing countries. The conferences also provide an opportunity for training and capacity building for researchers.

Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board.

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. The board operates a blind peer-reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by the internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and the topic has social and empirical relevance.

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

1. Science Publishing Corporation (SPC) Germany
2. International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC) United Kingdom and
3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:
<http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/journals>

Directorates of Policy & Research/International Schools

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.

Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)

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.

A Speech Presented by the Acting Registrar, International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) on the 5th Graduation Ceremony Held at the Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria on 29th March, 2019

Protocol

I am greatly honored to present this address before you on this glorious day of the 5th graduation ceremony of our dear students. Today is special in the life of the Institute; special in the sense that we are celebrating the fifth graduation ceremony of our students from the International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS).

You will recall that the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) gave birth to ISARS 3years ago. This resulted to another cap added to the caps of Members and Stakeholders of the Institute. Kudos to all Members. ISARS is an international research arm of the IIPRDS; a world renowned, international, accredited research Institute that provides a platform for independent, collaborative, institutional, evidence-based research activities. ISARS courses are purely online with a mission and vision to design the necessary research skills for researchers and help to improve their research capacities and individual skills through independent engaging study, logical thinking and simple writing. IIPRDS is growing in quantity and in qualities of research.

I must congratulate our dear graduands who have surmounted the rigours of receiving lectures, participating in individual and group practical, completing assignments and submitting same within the stipulated frame of reference. All these we have achieved in our country Nigeria despite its numerous ups and downs of economic crises, shortage of funds and non-payment of workers' salaries in some Nigeria states. Yet students struggled to buy data in order to receive lectures, complete assignment and submit same. I must commend your efforts and dedications.

Having satisfied all requirements leading to the award of your Certificate, I welcome you into the midst of the league of researchers. This is the beginning of the very great task that awaits you. I encourage you to utilize all the principles and methods involved in the training you have been exposed to in your various disciplines and I expect to see you formulating policies on how to tackle unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, and other problems ravaging the Nigerian polity and the African continent.

Having said all these, I wish you the very best and I hope to see you at the top. Once again, congratulations.

Dr. Veronica Folasade T. Babajide
AG, ISARS

5th Graduation/Convocation of Students, International School of Advanced Research Study

The Registrar Cap and say:

“Will all graduands of the International School of Advanced Research Study please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say, “By the authority of IIPRDS Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research, and Academic Board ISARS, I present to you the following persons who have successfully completed their studies and have fulfilled the requirements as prescribed by the Council and Academic Board of the School for the Award of Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The graduands will replace their caps and remain standing, while the President/Director rises and say,

“By the authority vested in me as President/Director IIPRDS, I award those of you present and those who are unavoidably absent, for whom the Registrar stands proxy, Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The Registrar of ISARS will read out the names of the graduating. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Scroll and Certificate from the President/Director of IIPRDS. The President/Director will resume his seat. The Registrar and Students will also resume their seats.

Induction of Professional Members, Members and Associates, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies

The Chairman African Research Council for Sustainable Development will Cap and say:
“Will all Inductees of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say,

“By the authorities of the Council of Directors, First Assured Brilliant International Ltd (incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), of which IIPRDS is an Institutional Research and Policy Directorate; Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research of IIPRDS and Academic Board, I admit you as Professional Members and Associates of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with all the rights and privileges attached thereto”.

The Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development will read out the names of the inductees. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Certificate and Plague from the President/ Director of IIPRDS.

Capacity Building Study

The Capacity Building Study (CBS) is a three-month Certificate programme on Research Methodology under the platform of the International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS). CBS is designed to improve individual's research skills through independent engaging study, logical thinking, and simple writing that will improve their research capacity.

Names of Graduating Students for the 3 Months Capacity Building Study

S/N	Names	Address
1.	Roberts, Ogheneriere Ibodje	Evo Road, G.R.A. Phase II, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria
2.	Eze, Ifeoma Louisa	Ani Street Ogui, New-layout Enugu, Enugu State
3.	Ushie Ushang Alberta	Prince Tony Street, Eagle Avenue, Irie be, Port Harcourt, Rivers State
4.	Oguzierem Ugwueze Allen	University of Port Harcourt

The African-Global Academy for Women Research Experts (A-WAWRE)

The African-Global Academy for Women Research Experts (A-GAWRE) is an international non-profit Scientific Research and Policy Directorate of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), based in Nigeria. It is the first international forum to unite eminent women scientists from the developing and developed worlds with the objective of strengthening their role in the development process and promoting their representation in education, scientific and technological leadership.

List of Members

S/N	Name	Address
1	Irene Uzezi Berezi PhD	Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Foundation, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State
2	Dr. Alozie, Elsie Nkemdilim	Department of Hospitality Management and Tourism, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike
3	Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu	Alex-Ekwueme Federal university Ndufu Aliko Ikwo Ebonyi state
4.	Angelinah Kurubo Osu PhD	Economics Department, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt.
5	Dr. Judipat Obiora	University of Port Harcourt -

2019 List of Graduating Students; International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)

S/N	Names	Address
1.	Tijani Khadijah Iyabo PhD	Department of Fine Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

2019 List of Inductees; International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies

S/N	Names	Address	Category
1	Dr. Jasmine Okponanabofa Tamunosiki-Amadi	Post Office Road Amadi-Ama, Port Harcourt, Rivers State	Member
2	Dr. Erigbe, Patience Ajirioghene	Department of Business Administration, College of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Mountain Top University. Km 12, Lagos -Ibadan Expressway, Prayer City, Nigeria	Member
3	Tijani Khadijah Iyabo Phd	Department of Fine Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	Associate
4	Noghayin Osamuyime Guobadia	P.O. Box 543 9, Benin City 300001, Edo State, Nigeria	Associate
5	Oyediran, Kayode Kunle	Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, P.M.B. 1034, Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State.	Associate
6	Basuo Bio Kuroakegha	Ekeki Housing Estate, Phase II, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State	Associate
7	Ekeins Margaret	Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State	Associate
8	Dr. Gift J. Eke	Elebele Road, Opolo-Epie, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State.	Associate
9	Marie M. O. Tattfeng	Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State.	Associate
10	Roberts, Ogheneriere Ibodje	Evo Road, G.R.A. Phase II, Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria	Associate
11	Tarela O. Anyadike	Tawari's Compound, Asamabiri Village, Sagbama LGA, Bayelsa State	Associate
12	Ukomadu Chidi Stanley	Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Science, University of Abuja.	Associate
13	Eze, Ifeoma Louisa	Ani Street Ogui, New-layout Enugu, Enugu State	Associate
14	Oguzierem Ugwueze Allen	University of Port Harcourt	Associate
15	Muhammad Habib Abubakar	Department of Islamic studies, Al-Qalam University, Kaduna	Associate

Award of Excellence and Corporate Performance

The Award of Excellence and Corporate Performance is given to individuals who have made outstanding contributions in advancing quality research in the International Institute for Policy Review and development Strategies (IIPRDS).

List of Awardees

S/N	NAME	ADDRESS
1	Engr. (Dr.) Diji Chukwuemeka J.	Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ibadan
2	Dr. Veronica Folasade Babajide	Department of Science and Technology Education, University of Lagos
3	Dr. Kabouh Margret Nma	Business Administration and Marketing Department. Babcock University Shagamu, Ogun State
4	Dr. Doris Ruwahuoma Chukwu	Department of Political & Administrative Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Port Harcourt
5	Dr. Musa Yakubu Yeldu	Department of Statistics, College of Science and Technology, Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Bennis Kebbi, Kebbi State Nigeria
6	Dr. Fatile Jacob Olufemi	Department of Public Administration, Lagos State University, Ojo
7	Dr. Ella, John Richard	Department of Public Administration, IBB University, Lapai, Niger State
8	Ezekiel Tunde Olatunji	Directorate of Leather Technology, General Studies Department, Nigeria Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria.

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
disciplinaryresearch@gmail.com
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Conference Abstracts

Sustainable Development and Chemical Product Processing: Issues of Pesticide Usage and Health Implications

Suleiman Fanika

*Department of Chemistry,
Federal College of Education, Kontagora, Niger State*

Abstract

The industrialization of the agricultural sector has increased the chemical burden on natural ecosystems. Pesticides are agrochemicals used in agricultural lands, public health programs, and urban green areas in order to protect plants and humans from various diseases. However, due to their known ability to cause a large number of negative health and environmental effects, their side effects can be an important environmental health risk factor. The urgent need for a more sustainable and ecological approach has produced many innovative ideas, among them agriculture reforms and food production implementing sustainable practice evolving to food sovereignty. However, the principles of the Rio Conference (1992) and Agenda 21 address the pressing problems of today and also aim at preparing the world for the challenges of this century. The conservation and management of resources for development are the main focus of interest, to which chemistry will have to make a considerable contribution. Since base chemicals are produced in large quantities and important product lines are synthesized from them, their resource-saving production is especially important for a sustainable development. Therefore, the design of chemical products should make sustainable processing and recycling possible, and should prevent their bioaccumulation. This paper intends to discuss about pesticides, their types, usefulness and the environmental concerns related to them, Pollution as a result to overuse of pesticides and the long term impact of pesticides on the environment and humans. The paper recommends to including, public education, and more intensive promotion of the Integrated Pest Management Scheme, green technology, and the use of natural pesticides.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Chemical, Product processing, Health implications*

Insight into Environmental Regeneration-Kinetics and Thermodynamics Adsorptive Evaluation of Modified *Pinussylvetris* Bark Activated Carbon on Textile and Pharmaceutical Effluents

Alimi, T.

*Department of Chemistry, Federal College of Education, P.M.B. 39,
Kontagora, Niger State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The indiscriminate discharge of industrial effluents into the environment is currently one of the world's major ecological problems from the toxicological point of view and their bioaccumulation and exposure can create allergic problems. Acidic dye- Congo red (CR) and Tetracycline are water soluble contaminants and the quest to make water environment free from pollutants becomes necessary. Modified *pinussylvetris* bark activated carbon (MPSBAC) is an effective, abundant and environmentally friendly biosorptive material capable of removing dyes and tetracycline from wastewaters. Kinetic models at 25 °C showed that pseudo- second order best fitted the adsorption of CR dye and TC with R^2 values of 0.9714 and 1.000 respectively. Thermodynamics studies indicated that the adsorption reactions were spontaneous, endothermic and involve a high degree of molecular disorder at the surface interaction between the MPSBAC and the adsorbates. MPSBAC showed a good potentiality for pollutants removal from waste waters and is therefore recommended for use on a large scale.

Keywords: *Adsorption, MPSBAC, Congo red, Tetracycline, Kinetic models, Thermodynamics studies.*

Evaluation of the Effect of Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) on Women Empowerment in Nigeria

Bello Shehu

*Department of Islamic Studies,
Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto*

Abstract

The study aimed at identifying the various approaches used by non-governmental organization in empowering women in Nigeria. The study examines the pattern of oppression experienced by women in Nigeria. It identified the different kinds of oppression that relate to subjugation, exploitation and isolation and different kinds of NGO's interventions being undertaken to mitigate them. The study highlights both cultural and organizational factors that prevent gender mainstreaming and women-empowerment. Finally, the study concludes with implications on the key issues confronting women and NGO's in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Organization and Women-empowerment*

Politics of Government Recruitment in Nigeria (2015 Till Date)

¹Inienger, Chia Christopher & ²Orban Terkula Damian
^{1&2}Public Administration Department, University of Abuja

Abstract

This research work examined politicization of recruitment in the Nigerian Civil Service 2015-2018. The study contends that the efficiency and effectiveness of any work place whether private or public largely depend on the calibre of the workforce. The availability of a competent and effective labour force does not just happen by chance but through an articulate recruitment and selection exercise. However, recruitment and selection procedures in the Nigerian public service have been severely politicized by both politicians and top bureaucrats. In other words, recruitment and selection procedures are subverted and replaced with informal processes which make employment of competent people difficult. The data used in this study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary method or sources of data collection included the use of a research instrument, (the questionnaire) and interview. Some research questions were asked as guide to the respondents in order to elicit first hand information on the subject matter. The questionnaire contained twenty one structured questions designed in both open and close ended style. In addition, the questionnaire was validated and administered accordingly. Secondary sources of data collection on the other hand, included textbooks, journal, government documents and internet materials. Three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. They were: (1) There is a significant relationship between politicization of recruitment of staff and ineffective performance of Nigerian Civil Service. (2) Bureaucratic corruption in Nigerian Civil Service induces politicization of recruitment processes. (3) Politicization of recruitment of staff in Nigerian Civil Service leads to poor service delivery. The study adopted the use of simple percentage, tables and descriptive content approach for data analysis. The data analysis revealed that; the recruitment and selection procedures in public service in Nigeria are not strictly followed during employment of staff; politicization and other informal processes dominate the established recruitment and selection procedures during employment of staff; merit principle do not always count to secure employment in public service rather the use federal character, quota system, indigeneship, son of soil syndrome, etc. are mostly considered; there is an established relationship between inefficiency of the Nigerian civil service and weak recruitment and selection processes. Based on the above findings, the study recommended that more strict measures should be introduced to ensure meritocracy in staff recruitment and selection in the civil service in Nigeria and in Nigerian Civil Service.

Keywords: *Recruitment, Nigerian civil service, Performance and Efficiency*

Rural Infrastructure Development: A Means of Combating Rural-Urban Migration

Emem Udoh

*Department of Public Administration
University of Abuja*

Abstract

Nigeria rural masses constitute the main nucleus. Wherever the rural sector is mentioned, it leads to backward areas of the nation. This stems that cover rural areas are insignificant attention in the various development policies of the government. This most development polices of the government are urban - oriented, which resemble in many ways those of the white. That is our colonialists. As a result of this, the rural dwellers hare been subjected to object of neglect by successive regimes in Nigeria in the previous years. It is under this democratically government that little attention is being given to the rural areas. In a nut shell, the rural dwellers have poor road network and other economic and social defects. The study looked at the back ground of rural urban distils, its causes and effects and recommendations on recreating a more balanced society and forestalling the on – going lop – sided migration.

Keywords: *Rural infrastructure, Development and Rural – urban migration*

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

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

²Registry Department

²Department of Education, University of Maiduguri, PMB 1069, Maiduguri, Borno State

³Department of Business Education, UIIECEST, PMB 16, Bama, Borno State

Abstract

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

Keywords: *Boko haram, Insurgency, Infrastructures and Destructions inflicted*

Modelling the Effects of Delays on Construction Projects in Abuja Nigeria

¹Mojibola, J. M. & ²Ganiyu, B.O.

^{1&2}Department of Quantity Surveying,
Federal University of Technology Minna

Abstract

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

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

Development Programmes in Nigeria as Strategies for Sustainable Economic Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Ebonyi State

Chris AC-Ogbonna, PhD

Department of Economics, Veritas University, Abuja

Abstract

Development Programmes are radical and structural strategies designed by government to achieve economic transformation and sustainable economic development of our society especially in the areas of poverty alleviation, economic empowerment and several other indicators of development. It is a veritable tool for fighting poverty and achieving economic prosperity at the grassroots level. It was also quite imperative that since the discovery of crude oil in Nigeria, the poverty level in the country has reached an alarming rate that the World Bank in her 2014 quarterly economic report classified Nigeria as one of the poorest country in the world where her citizens live in less than one dollar a day and recently Nigeria was adjudged to have overtaken India as the world's poverty stricken economy. This research paper shows that government at all levels have made several attempts in designing economic development blueprints that could eradicate poverty and speedy up development in Nigeria especially in the rural areas of Ebonyi State but have failed to achieve its objectives because of lack of implementation mechanism, lack of political will, weak governance and civil service mentality, poor funding, and corruption. The objective of the study is to investigate the performance of rural development programmes in achieving sustainable economic development in Ebonyi State while the significance of the study is to improve the welfare of Ebonyi indigenes in realizing the Millennium Development Goals. The study was analyzed from an empirical and conceptual perspective using descriptive methodology and was anchored on the endogenous growth theory. The assumptions of the study is that Nigeria cannot be proposing of becoming one of the leading twenty economies in the world by 2020, (vision20:20) when her rural areas lack the basic needs of life and are living in abject poverty. The study revealed that the development outcome of most rural areas in Nigeria especially in Ebonyi State is still very poor due to the fact that infrastructural development index is greater than Human capital development index in Ebonyi State. The explanation of the above result is that the contribution of rural communities to the revenues of the state is quite commendable and it is disappointing to describe that rural development planning and strategies in form of development programmes, have failed to speedy up development and improve the lives of the rural people in Ebonyi State. The study reviewed and analyzed in detail the operations of these development programmes, achievements and constraints, and finally makes suggestions for the implementation of the programmes. The recommendation is that a comprehensive restructuring of the various development programmes should be adopted in enhancing human capacity development, job creation and establish Project Monitoring and Evaluation Directorates, Projects implementation Directorates to periodically carryout review and audit of the rural development programmes and ensure that the purpose of the programmes are implemented and sustained.

Keywords: *Development Programmes, Poverty Alleviation, Strategies and Sustainable Economic Development.*

The Auditor's Function in Checking Fraud in an Organization in Nigeria

Aiworo Doris Esohe

Department of Accountancy

Edo State Polytechnic, Usen, Edo State

Abstract

owing to several accounting scandals and people's perceptions of the accounting Profession, critics of accountants have stated that when asked by a client “what does two plus two equal? The accountant would likely respond — what would you like it to be? The accountants have been seen as puppet in the hands of clients to be used in manipulating and perfection of account. The public who could benefits from the activities of the auditor think of auditing as a checking function carried out as a clerical operation. Management tends to share views with the general public that the auditor's duties to count the petty cash to spot dummy workers and to detect fraud. Two variant situations emerged when the functions of the auditors and the requirements of corporate reporting are placed face to face. The former is confirmed to economic action while the latter is the outcome of a wide range of economic event. An auditor expected to cross the desired limit in order to bring about the desired level of improvement in the field of financial reporting to restrict themselves to their terms of reference. They are expected by the public to work effectively so as to help improve the quality of the organizations financial statements. This paper investigates the role of auditors in checking and detection of fraud in an organization. The study will find answers to the following questions: The relevance of audited report to the private companies, government parastatals, stakeholders, and users of such report? The extent of an audit exercise, if truly independent of management? Is auditing fulfilling its role in financial reporting system of the entities with respect to various standard, regulatory bodies and a sound professional ethical back ground?

Keywords: *Auditor, Scandal, Manipulation, Financial reporting*

Effect of Sugarcane and Neem Leaves Ashes on the Compressive Strength of Concrete

¹Ndayahaya, A. M., ²Tsado, T. Y., ³Auta, S. M. & ⁴Amadi, A. A.

^{1,2,3&4}Department of Civil Engineering,
Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State

Abstract

Sugarcane is among the principal agricultural crop cultivated in tropical country. The annual world production is 1.6 billion tons and it generates 279 million metric tons (MMT) of biomass residues, particularly sugarcane bagasse and leaves. Also, neem products from neem tree generate large quantity of wastes annually. Sugarcane is believed to have become established as a domestic garden crop around 800 B.C by Neolithic Horticulturalist and neem is a member of mahogany family known by the botanic name *Azadirachta Indica*. Hence, the evaluation of sugarcane Leaves Ash (SCLA) combined Neem Leave Ash (NLA) as alternative binders to cement could reduce the cost of concrete production and the effect of the products as wastes in environs. The sugarcane and neem leaves obtained were dried, burnt at 600°C to ashes, grinded into finer particles while the oxide composition on Al_2O_3 ; SiO_2 ; CaO and Fe_2O_3 were determined. This project mainly deals with the replacements of sugarcane and neem leaves ashes in percentage replacement to Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC). The mix ratio of 1:2:4 on 0.5 water-cement was adopted and the experiments on chemical compositions, slump, setting time and compressive strength tests on concrete partially replaced with SCLA/NLA by 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% are presented. The casted concrete cubes were cured for 28 days at the intervals of 7 days while the compressive strength results obtained showed that the replacement of SCLA/NLA has effect on the strength of concrete and can be use in mass concrete production. The compressive strength logically increased with respect to curing age and decreases with percentage replacement of SCLA/NLA.

Keywords: *Ashes, Compressive strength, Leaves, Neem, Sugarcane*

Sustaining the Interest of Student Teachers of Mathematics Education

Junaidu Hanafi

Department of Statistics

Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

Abstract

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

Keywords: *Sustaining, Student interest, Teachers and Education*

Effect of Strike on Organizational Growth and Survival in Nigeria

Muawiyah Adamu Koko

Department of Banking and Finance

P. M. B. 1012, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State

Abstract

This study investigated the effect of strike action on organizational growth and survival in Nigeria using Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda as a reference. Participants comprised fiftyfiveacademic staff and eight of management level both of which were selected through the use of stratified random sampling technique. Data were generated through the use of validated structured questionnaire. Percentages were employed to analyze data collected from the respondents. The results of the empirical tests showed that strike action had a negative effect on organizational growth and survival. The study concluded that strike was an unavoidable phenomenon in organizational life of citadel of learning like Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda and it could disrupt academic activities of the institution and discourage prospective students from coming to enroll at an institution you do not know how long you are going to stay because of incessant strike actions.

Keywords: *Organizational, Growth, Survival and Strike*

Heavy Metals, an Unbearable Substance to Environmental Health: A Removal Approach Using *Balanites Aegyptiaca* Seeds Activated Carbon for Sustainable Development

Mohammed, U. M.

Department of Chemistry,

Federal College of Education, P. M. B. 39, Kontagora, Niger state, Nigeria

Abstract

The study investigated how, *Balanites aegyptiaca* seeds based activated carbon was used to remove Cd(II) and Co(II) ions from aqueous solution by the adsorption process within 30 to 180 minutes' contact time and the equilibrium was established at 90 minutes for the heavy metal ions. The effect of pH, contact time, initial metal ion concentration on the uptake of Cd(II) and Co(II) ions were study in batch process. The activated samples were prepared using zinc chloride and tetraoxophosphate (V) acid. The results obtained revealed that the activated carbon of *Balanitesaegyptiaca* seeds investigated had relatively high adsorption capacities for these heavy metal ions. The percentage removal of Cd(II) and Co(II) by the activated samples were 88%, 80%, 85% and 90%, 91%, 89 at the maximum pH of 4 and 5 respectively. The kinetic study showed that the biosorptions of the metal ions obeyed pseudo – second order model out of pseudo first order, pseudo second order and Elovich models tested. The investigation also revealed that *Balanitesaegyptiaca* seeds could serve as an alternative adsorbent material for the removal of Cd (II) and Co(II) ions from aqueous solutions.

Keywords: *Activated Carbon, Elovich Model, Heavy metals, Pseudo Second Order*

Relationship Between Principals Leadership Style and Teachers Job Commitment in Borno State Secondary Schools

¹Lawan Alhaji Bukar, ²Abba Kura Wali & ³Mohammed Zanna Malilima

¹Dept of Business Management, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science & Technology, Bama, Borno State

²Dept of Education, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science & Technology, Bama, Borno State

³Dept of Biology, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science & Technology, Bama, Borno State

Abstract

This study investigated Principals' Leadership styles and teachers' job commitment in public Secondary schools in Borno State, Nigeria. Borno is one of the 36 states of Nigeria. This study was based on examining the leadership styles of 58 Principals and 300 classroom teachers random selected from amongst 3,303 classroom teachers. This sample was about 10% of the population of teachers in public secondary schools in the states. The data collected was analyzed using field survey methods and Transformational approach of the leadership style adopted for the study. The study found that Teacher's job commitment was better seen in schools having Principals using Transactional Leadership styles than in schools having Principals using Trait or Transformational or Situational Leadership styles. It was therefore recommended that school Principal should imbibe a mixture of Transactional and Transformational styles of leadership in their school administration in order to enhance greater job commitments among teachers. The use of the Situational Leadership style should be discouraged among school considering its enormous shortcomings

Keywords: *Leadership, Style, Teachers, and Job Commitment*

Assessment of the Impact of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) on Educational Development

Anne Chioma Chima

*Department of Public Administration,
University of Abuja*

Abstract

Information and communications technology (ICT) has recorded a remarkable development in recent years. This development is affecting educational development across the globe in various ways. It has also made Nigerian government to formulate policies on IT. Accordingly the study was conducted to assess the effects of ICT on educational development with reference to senior secondary schools in Federal Capital Territory. Nigerian government through its policies intends to integrate and streamline the country to the main stream of global ICT. The process includes the integration of schools and students to enable them meet the required minimum standard in the ICT age. The study inquired about the students' knowledge of the ICT, its usage, and how it affects their academic activities and performance. The study used Primary source of data, while qualitative and quantitative instruments were used to present and analyze the data. Modernization theory was used to guide the study. Among the findings of the study was that, both urban and rural students are virtually the same in terms of knowledge and usage of ICT, whereby, more than 80% of them have the knowledge and are using it. The study recommends among others that, „A careful plan should be made by the federal ministry of education in collaboration with the schools' authorities to systematically devise a means of guidance and control of students' attitude towards ICT. This is to make their inclination to it more productive to their academic and attitudinal aspects. This can be done by introducing certain changes and innovations in the schools' curriculum that can be attractive and easy to comprehend by the students, that is capable of satisfying their desire for fun and at the same time will enhance their academic capabilities and their mind-set.

Keywords: *Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Educational Development, Federal Capital Territory*

Statistical Contributions of Some Selected Sectors to the Economy (Agriculture Oil and Telecommunication) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Nigeria

Sammani Abdullahi

Department of Maths and Statistics

Federal Polytechnic, P. M. B. 1012, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

Abstract

The gross domestic product of any country is measured by the contributions of the various sectors of the country's economy. Contributions from different sectors to the GDP of Nigeria is the sole reason why the country was once ranked as the best economy in Africa and as such this seminar work did an overview of the contributions of three sectors agriculture sector, oil sector and the telecommunication sector on the GDP of Nigeria. Based on the study it was revealed that the three sectors are about the highest contributors to the growth of Nigeria's GDP. With agriculture accounting for about 13.49%, oil sector accounting for 29.54% and telecommunication accounting for 15.6% respectively. From the figures it shows that the three sectors have contributed more to GDP and to the economic growth of Nigeria. It is therefore recommended that government should make available adequate financing for the development of agriculture and telecommunication sectors. Also government should put in place proper and adequate facilities and amenities like power for the development of the sectors.

Keywords: *Economy, Agriculture, Oil, Telecommunication and Gross Domestic Product*

Digital Literacy and Entrepreneurial Returns of Small Scale Business Owners in Lagos State

Ojeomogha Tawakalitu Oluwakemi

Department of Adult Education

University of Lagos

Abstract

Digital literacy is fundamentally changing business models, how work is performed and managed, and the kind of skills needed in the workplace. It is also changing the expectations we have of business owners' traditional leadership skills and models which are no longer enough to foster market-leading innovation and entrepreneurial returns. In view of this, the study set out to assess the effect of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial returns of small scale business owners in Lagos State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research method. Using a multistage sampling procedure, 250 small business owners were selected from Ikorodu Local Government Area of Lagos State. Data were gathered through a researcher's constructed structured questionnaire titled "Digital Literacy and Entrepreneurial Returns of Small Business Owners. Three research questions and three hypotheses were raised, analyzed and tested for the study. Findings from the study revealed that digital literacy has a great influence on entrepreneurial returns of small scale business owners in Lagos State. It is noted that Stakeholders agree that the introduction of digital literacy in its operation changes its process and productivity which in turn boost their entrepreneurial returns. In the same vein, digital literacy open up new opportunities as well as makes their services more tradable. There is a statistically significant effect of digital literacy on the entrepreneurial returns of small scale business owners in Lagos State and the result indicates a significant relationship between digital literacy and entrepreneurial returns of small scale business owners in. Based on the findings the study therefore, recommended among others that small business owners need to go for technology development through either technology transfer or technological innovations through seminars and work shop. Government should reinvent the future of small business owners, by extending her current education reforms to make it more functional, relevant, need –oriented and driven. Emphasis should be on modern technology, practical technological and entrepreneurial studies aimed at producing entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Digital Literacy, Entrepreneurial Returns, Small Scale Business Owner*

Ecology of Election Administration and the Performance of Electoral Management Body in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

Ejalonibu, Ganiyu Layi

*Department of Public Administration,
Lagos State University, Ojo*

Abstract

One of the phases of public administration which is very difficult to manage today in Nigeria is the conduct of elections. Public Administration has much to contribute to our understanding of election administration system, especially in the area of ecological and environmental factor analysis. The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the field by highlighting linkages between performance of Election Management Body (EMB) and the influence of ecological factors engulfing Nigeria's election administration systems. Using Darwin's *Theory of Natural Selection*, the study borrows some valuable lessons of interplay within the election administration environment and final performance of an Election Management Body. The study, explores the environment in which policy makers and electoral officials run elections in Nigeria using qualitative interviews method. It finds that the environment of election administration (which is characterized by demographic, technological, security, logistics, legal, economic and political complexity and fluidity) all have great influence on Nigeria's EMB performance. The findings also revealed that legal and logistics/security are two dominant challenging environments that are confronting election administration and these have eroded public trust and confidence in Nigeria's EMB, INEC by making performance more difficult to achieve. The study therefore, recommends among others that INEC and government should carry out confidence building measures in the electoral system.

Keywords: *Ecology, Performance management, Election administration, and Election management body.*

The Impacts of Emotional Intelligence on Academic Achievement of Senior Secondary School Students in Physics

¹Dr. Babajide, V. F. T. & ²Amosu, John A. M.

^{1&2}Department of Science and Technology Education,
Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the impacts of emotional intelligence on academic achievement of senior secondary school students in Physics. A descriptive research design will be adopted for the study. A sample of five hundred (500) Senior Secondary School 2 students will be randomly selected in twenty (20) schools in Educational District iv of Lagos state, Nigeria. The sample will comprise of ten (10) public and ten (10) private schools in the Educational District under study. A self-designed instrument titled Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (EIQ) and Physics Achievement Test (PAT) will be used to collect data. Six (6) research hypotheses will guide the study and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) will be used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Recommendations will be made based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence, Performance, Workplace, Higher education, Curricular*

Effect of Inquiry on Students' Academic Achievement in Physics in Senior Secondary Schools in Lagos State

¹Azowenunebi, L. O., ²Adeyemo, S. A. & ³Babajide, F. T.
University of Lagos Nigeria

Abstract

This study will determine the effect of inquiry on students' academic achievement in Physics in Senior Secondary Schools in education district II of Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. Three hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance using gender and ability level as moderator variables. The design of this study will be quasi experimental control group design using pretest-post test design. The sample will consist of students from six intact classes randomly selected from education district II in Shomolu L.G.A. The instrument for data will be Physics Achievement Test (PAT). Data will be analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS version 17). Statistical tools like mean, t-test and Analysis of Conversance (ANCOVA) will be used for the analysis. ANCOVA will be used to provide answers to research questions and to test for hypotheses. Recommendations will be made based on the result.

Keywords: *Inquiry, Achievement, Physics, Gender and Ability level*

Audit Practice and Professional Ethics in Nigeria: A Panacea for Emerging Perspectives in World Research for Sustainable Development (A Study of Selected Auditors Practicing in Imo State of Nigeria)

Onyewuchi Veronica E.

School of Financial Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Oko

Abstract

Audit practice in Nigeria, as in many other countries, is guided by professional ethical codes of conduct, in addition to statute. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria regulates the professional conduct of its members in the performance of their auditing functions with a view to ensuring the highest possible professional practice comparable and acceptable internationally. The Institute issues codes of professional conduct for its members which outline the propriety of conducts in matters of professional practice. Such codes of conduct relate to the requirements on the part of members in matters of: independence; integrity; honesty; technical competence; compliance to technical standards; confidentiality and accountability. This paper assesses the level of compliance to the codes of professional ethics by members of the Institute. Twenty (25) auditors and one hundred and fifty (150) investors were randomly studied in Imo. A three-point rating scale questionnaire was administered on these respondents to generate data and examine the level of compliance to the codes of professional ethics by practicing auditors in Imo state of Nigeria. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the null hypothesis was tested using the Chi-square test. The result showed that the auditors practicing in Imo significantly comply with the codes of professional ethics in the conduct of their professional engagements as prescribed by the Institute. Though a great deal of concern has been expressed in recent years regarding the deterioration of ethical standards in business generally owing largely to the decay in social values in Nigeria, auditors' observance of codes of professional ethics in Imo is found to be capable in ensuring that the key role of the audit in monitoring corporate financial reporting is not passive.

Keywords: *Audit Practice, Professional Ethics, Panacea, Emerging Perspectives, World Research, Sustainable Development*

Computer Self-Efficacy Beliefs and Computer Anxiety as Correlates of Achievement of Further Mathematics Students in Secondary Schools

¹Helen Odogwu, ²Adeneye Awofala & ³Modiu Olaguro

^{1,2&3}University of Lagos, Akoka, Yaba, Lagos State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigated computer self-efficacy beliefs and computer anxiety as correlates of the achievement of further mathematics students in senior secondary schools. Four (4) schools were purposively selected from the senior secondary schools in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. The study provided answers to three research questions and tested two hypotheses at .05 level of significance. Data were collected from all students who take further mathematics. Data collected were analyzed using both the descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings from the study revealed that the level of students' computer self-efficacy beliefs and achievement was very high and that of students' computer anxiety was low. The independent samples t-test ($p < .05$) showed that males have lower computer self-efficacy beliefs and computer anxiety than their female counterparts. Using the multiple regression analysis, no significant relationship was found to exist between computer anxiety of further mathematics students and computer self-efficacy beliefs, among others. Based on these findings, the researchers recommend that the further mathematics curriculum should place more emphasis on computers as a tool to enhance instruction, and that emphasis should be placed on the affective components of learning as much as it does on the cognitive domain, among others.

Keywords: *Computer Self-efficacy beliefs, Computer anxiety, Achievement, Further mathematics.*

Pre-Service Nursery and Primary Teachers' Knowledge of Pedagogical Practices in Ekiti State, Nigeria

¹Dr. Komolafe, Adefunke Titilayo & ²Omodun Kemisola Julianah

¹Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education,
University of Lagos, Nigeria

²Department of Guidance and Counseling,
Faculty of Education, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti

Abstract

Teacher education program of nursery and primary education seeks to prepare teachers who are equipped with the knowledge, skills and dispositions necessary to effectively integrate theory and practice in carrying out their professions. This study investigated pre-service nursery and primary teachers' knowledge of pedagogical practices. A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. 294 respondents were selected from College of education, Ikere-Ekiti and Ekiti State University Ado-Ekiti. The instrument used was Pre-service Nursery and Primary Teachers' Knowledge Test on Pedagogical Practices (PNPTKTPP). The instrument has face and content validity. The reliability coefficient of 0.72 was obtained with the use of Kuder-Richardson 20. Frequency count, Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer questions raised. T-Test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to test hypotheses. The findings revealed that college of education pre-service nursery and primary teachers in Ekiti State have low knowledge on pedagogical practices while university pre-service nursery and primary teachers in Ekiti State have average knowledge on pedagogical practices. Based on the findings, it was recommended that teacher training institutions in Ekiti State should introduce more courses related to pedagogical practices to the course content of pre-service nursery and primary teachers in Ekiti State among others.

Keywords: *Pedagogy, Pre-service nursery and Primary teachers, Knowledge*

In-Service Biology Teachers' Perceptions and Pedagogical Rating of Two Mobile Learning Applications Recommended for Learning Biology

¹Udeani, Uchenna & ²Akhigbe, Jeremiah Nosakhare

^{1&2}Department of Science and Technology Education,
Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract

The study was on In-service biology teachers' perceptions and pedagogical rating of two commercially available mobile learning applications recommended for learning biology. The study examined teachers' perceptions on the instructional use of smart phones equipped with Biology Mobile Learning Applications (BMLAs) in the learning of concepts in Nigerian Senior Secondary School biology. The study utilized a descriptive survey design to gather data from a sample of 32 in-service biology teachers drawn from senior secondary schools domiciled in Lagos State, Nigeria. Data collected were analyzed using the descriptive statistics of frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, and inferential statistics of independent samples t-test, and analysis of variance. The In-service biology teachers rated the selected BMLAs based on how the contents of the mobile learning applications aligned with the traditional school curriculum and certain features that makes it appropriate for the teaching and learning of biology in Nigerian senior secondary schools. Findings gathered revealed that the teachers had good perceptions on the instructional use of the BMLAs and that these perceptions influence their pedagogical rating and selection of mobile applications. The study also revealed that demographic variables such as gender and years of professional teaching experience bridged the gap in biology teachers' perceptions and pedagogical rating of the BMLAs respectively. The implications of these findings for a mobilized biology curriculum development were extensively discussed.

Keywords: *Mobile learning, Teachers' perceptions, Mobile application evaluation*

Utilizing Multidisciplinary Approach of Oral Strategies Skill and Demonstration to Inculcate Hygiene Practices for Disease Prevention and Control in Basic Primary

¹Mercy. A.C. Onwuama, ²Anthonia. N. Maduekwe &
³Gladys, O. Esiobu
Faculty of Education, University of Lagos

Abstract

Communication is a social act which depends on meditation by language. Words constitute the most significant unit in language and help to provide the vital link in communication chain especially at the foundation level. This action research sought to inculcate personal hygiene practices and health behaviours in basic primary using appropriate oral strategies. The sample comprised class of 35 primaries one pupils selected through simple random sampling technique out of 5 classes in Staff School University of Lagos Akoka, Yaba in Lagos Metropolis. The age range of the pupils is 5 – 6 years. The study incorporated the use of oral communication strategies through the use of drawings and colorings, picture books, drama, sing – songs, poems and posters to re-enforce hand washing, teeth brushing and toilet flushing techniques amongst the pupils. Also, the use of slide shows, video clips and posters assisted demonstrations in promoting healthy behavior and reducing health risks common at this age bracket. The data collection was based on quantitative and qualitative methods which include: observation of correct usage of speech, vocabulary (words) and appropriate demonstration of hand washing, teeth brushing and toilet flushing techniques. Findings showed an increase in pupils' oracy and fluency in reciting poems and songs related to health concepts. There was also, an increased request for the use of bathrooms for hand wash. The coloured posters and the liquid soaps motivated further demonstrations, drawings and love for colouring. Possibilities for future research were suggested.

Keywords: *Multidisciplinary, Oral strategies, Inculcating, Hygienic practices, Basic primary*

Global Warming Awareness and Knowledge Among Pre-Service Science Teachers in Lagos State

Moju Monday

*Department of Science and Technology,
Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Lagos State*

Abstract

The study investigated global warming awareness and knowledge among pre-service science teachers in Lagos. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The sample for the study consisted of two hundred (200) pre-service science teachers across Lagos State. The instrument used was 'Test on Knowledge and Awareness of pre-service science teachers ($r=0.84$). Data collected was analyzed using percentage, mean, standard deviation, and t-test. Finding from the study revealed that the pre-service teachers are aware and have no adequate knowledge of global warming, its effect and preventive measures, but the year four students have a relatively high knowledge of global warming than the year one students. It was also revealed that the colleges of education students possess low knowledge compared to the university students. Promoting environmental education and sustainable development in school will be difficult if teachers with inadequate knowledge of environmental issues continue to teach in the classroom. Curricula used for teacher training programmes should be innovated to feature sufficient contents on environment in general and global warming in particular in order to prepared the pre-service teachers for issues related to global warming and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Pre-service, Global warming, Awareness and Knowledge*

Comparative Analysis of 200 Level Science Students' Academic Performance Based on Mode of Entry- JUPEB/UTME

Amucha, Happiness O.

*Department of Science and Technology Education,
Faculty of Education, University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study compared the academic performance of 200 level science students admitted through the Joint Universities Preliminary Examinations Board (JUPEB) and the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) programs for the 2014/2015 session. An Expo-Facto descriptive survey design was employed. The study utilized 900 participants, which comprised 448 males and 452 female students as sample using convenience sampling technique. A secondary sourced data was used as instrument for data collection. It consisted of 200 level CGPA scores for 2014/2015 academic session. Seven research questions guided the study and seven null hypotheses were generated and tested using the mean, standard deviation, independent t-test and two-way ANOVA respectively at 0.05 level of significance. Results obtained showed that there is no significant influence of mode of entry on the academic performance of 200 level science students; there is no significant gender influence on the academic performance of 200 level science students; there is no significant influence of school type on the academic performance of 200 level science students; there is no significant interaction influence of gender and mode of entry on the academic performance of students; there is no significant interaction influence of gender and school type on the academic performance of students; there is a significant interaction influence of school type and mode of entry on the academic performance of students; and there is no significant interaction influence of gender, mode of entry and school type on the academic performance of 200 level science students. Some recommendations made based on the findings include; both modes of entry should be encouraged for candidates seeking admission into universities of higher learning; equal admission opportunities should be given to both male and female entrants into science courses amongst others.

Keywords: *Academic performance, Entry qualifications, Examination Board, IJMB, JUPEB, Student, University, UTME.*

Tax Policy and the SMES: An Empirical Analysis of Perception, Compliance and Growth in Lagos State

¹Odebode, O. O. (PhD) ²Salisu, O. O., ³Shokunbi, M. O. & ⁴Oladayo-Ibrahim, I. S.
*Centre for Entrepreneurship Development,
Yaba College of Technology, Yaba, Lagos*

Abstract

The Nigerian government in recognition of the vital role that small and medium scale enterprises plays in an economy has designed policies and programmes to encourage their growth and development so as to make them more vibrant. Given the immense contribution that SMEs are seen to be making to the GDP, it is expected that a significant percentage of government revenue generated from taxation should be realized from this sector of the economy. This study examined tax policy and SMEs' perception, compliance and growth in Lagos State. The survey research design was used for the study. Three research questions were answered and four research hypotheses were tested in the study. Stratified random sampling was employed to select entrepreneurs located in Shomolu, Surulere and Ikeja local government areas in Lagos State while convenience sampling was used to select the 130 participants for the study. Data was generated with the use of questionnaire. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools, Pearson product moment correlation and regression analysis. The result of the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between tax policy and SMEs perception as well as tax policy and SMEs growth while the relationship between tax policy and SMEs compliance is not significant. The regression analysis revealed moderate linear relationship between the dependent and the independent variables while the ANOVA table revealed statistically significant predictors. The study recommended that government should increase tax incentives and concessions which may likely increase tax base and revenue generation.

Keywords: *Tax policy, Tax rate, Compliance, Perception, Growth, SMEs*

Temperature Pattern and Meteorological Comfort Indices to Assess Extreme Warmness in Lagos, Nigeria

¹O. S. Bolaji, ²E. F. Nymphas & ³T. O. Aluko

^{1&3}*Department of Physics, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos state*

²*Department of Physics, University of Ibadan, Oyo State*

Abstract

Atmospheric elements such as air temperature, humidity and others make weather play a very major role in our lives because it affects every aspect of our lives. Extreme weather conditions such as when weather elements are warmer than normal, poses disaster and stress which can be severe and dangerous for human and environmental activities. Confirming 2015, 2016 and 2017 as the three warmest years on record with an exceptional degree of warming by WMO, the study is centered on using Temperature pattern and Meteorological Comfort Indices (Heat Index, HI and Dew Point Temperature, DPT) to assess this extreme condition in Lagos State, Nigeria. Air temperature and Humidity data were collected from Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET) and processed using the rule of Thumb for DPT calculations and Steadman (1979) formula simplified by Rothfusz' model (1990) for HI temperature. The data analysis was done using Microsoft Excel Package and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), the following results were obtained: Lagos temperature pattern revealed an increase in average annual temperature between 2015 and 2016 while it experienced a decrease in average annual temperature between 2016 and 2016; the state average heat index temperature recorded is 32.22^oC and state average dew point temperature is 24.32^oC within this period. In categorizing discomfort severity according to NOAA discomfort levels HI in Lagos within this period showed an average slight discomfort level while DPT showed an extremely uncomfortable condition among others.

Keywords: *Extreme weather, Heat Index, Dew Point, Discomfort, Temperature*

Psycho-Personal Variables as Predictors of Pre-Service Teachers' Achievement in and Attitudes to Economics for Sustainable Development in Ibadan, Nigeria

Tolulope Victoria Gbadamosi PhD

*Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Education,
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study investigated the extent to which psycho-personal variables (success expectancy, epistemological belief and emotional intelligence) predict pre-service Economics teachers' achievement in and attitude to Economics at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted in the study. One hundred and twenty students participated in the study. The data collected were analyzed using multiple regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed the existence of a significant relationship between these psycho-personal variables and pre-service Economics teachers' achievement in and attitude to Economics. They are strong predictors of achievement in and attitude to Economics among others. Implications of the findings to achievement of sustainable development were discussed such as learning environments in terms of human and materials resources should be development-oriented for knowledge economy among others. From the findings, recommendations were made such as if psycho-personal variables are positively harness, there will be improvement in learning outcomes of pre-service teachers in Economics thereby reduce negative attitude, rote learning and memorization and so on. Economics pre-service teachers therefore serve as change agents of sustainability with skills and attitudes required to respond to challenges of sustainable development

Keywords: *Economics, Success expectancy, Epistemological belief and Emotional intelligence*

Information Communication Technology as an Effective Tool for Reducing Rural-Urban Drift in Nigeria

¹Sanusi S. Olawale, ²Hassan K. Ibrahim, ³Obisanya A. Richard & ⁴Buraimon K. Hassan

^{1,2&3}Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State

⁴School of Management Science, Gateway Polytechnic, Saapade, Ogun State

Abstract

One of the tools that determine if a particular environment is urban or rural, is technology. Technology plays crucial role in promoting economic development of any nation. Most developed countries have embraced technology both in their respective cities and villages that is why one hardly distinguishes rural from urban areas. However, developing countries still face challenges in the development of their nations which Nigeria is not an exemption. It is important to note that over 70% of the Nigerian environments are still rural, the mentioned urban centre had been congested due to over population as this has continue to result in health pollution and environmental degradation. This study examines technology as a means of reducing rural-urban migration in Nigeria. The paper adopts qualitative research method. Secondary data were sourced from journals, textbooks, newspapers and internet. Findings reveal that the nature of drift from rural to urban is as a result of lack of basic social amenities that make life easier for the rural dwellers including technology, many people in developing countries have to travel several miles to access technology. Also, findings reveal further that exodus of people from rural to urban centres will continue to be evident in Nigeria due to fertility rate and need for knowledge. The paper, however, recommends smart village in the rural areas and also suggests that there should be an appropriate legal framework that can promotes technological strategy on the rural dwellers on income diversification to non-agricultural activities, promotion of public and private partnerships on natural resources endowed in the rural areas and management of value chains of this resources through technology and effective mainstreaming of disadvantaged youths into development processes of the country

Keywords: *Development, Rural-Urban Drift, Rural Youths, Smart City, Technology, Urbanisation.*

Citizen Participation and Policy Process in A Fragile State: Experience from South West, Nigeria

Okewale Raheem Akanni Adewale

Department of Public Administration

Faculty of Management Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo

Abstract

The understanding of citizen participation in decision making process is a core factor for the development of a country. The nature of political actors and policy makers in Nigeria has over the years eroded the powers and responsibilities of citizens in decision making process. A number of factors has been attributed for this which include lack of public accountability and transparency, increased cases of corruption, lack of responsiveness of government to the citizenry, favoritism in allocation of resources and more disparities between the federal or state assembly services and community needs among others. This paper therefore examines the effect of citizen participation on policy process in a fragile state like Nigeria. It adopts a qualitative content analysis approach. Data were collected through secondary sources such as journals, magazines and textbooks. Findings reveal that citizens' participation in policy process in the country has not been encouraging given the politics of self-interest which exist in the country coupled with electoral malpractices. Even where political education in mass participation is a key element of development strategy, programs have not increased genuine participation and responsibility among the people. This paper recommends among others, that citizen should be proactive and more aggressive in the policy process involvement drives and political leaders and policy makers should encourage the citizens to participate in the policy process that affect their lives through bottom-top approach. The paper concludes that citizen participation in policy process and governance is a foundation upon which the support, legitimacy and strength of democratic institutions can be based. Therefore, the level of citizen participation in policy making will have a huge impact on the alignment of government priority areas relevant to citizens' demands.

Keywords: *Citizen participation, Decentralization, Policy process, Public accountability, Transparency.*

Exploring the Mathematical Proficiency of Public Senior Secondary School Students in Connection with Gender and Achievement in Mathematics in Nigeria

¹Dr. Babajide, V. F. T. & ²Mrs. Dada, F. H.

¹Department of Science and Technology Education, University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos

²Department of Mathematics and Statistics,
Federal College of Education (Technical) Akoka, Lagos

Abstract

Six instruments; Students' Mathematical Proficiency in mathematics is necessary for anyone who intends to be a functional member of the society to which he belongs. The study therefore investigated the mathematical proficiency of senior secondary school students from Nigerian public schools using 394 Nigerian students from Education Districts I and IV in Lagos State. The study adopted an exploratory design using quantitative methods. Mathematical Proficiency (MP) was considered as a sum of all its five strands: Adaptive Reasoning (AR), Conceptual Understanding (CU), Procedural Fluency (PF), Productive Disposition (PD) and Strategic Competence (SC). Conceptual Understanding Checklist (SMCUC), Students' Mathematical Procedural Fluency Checklist (SMPFC), Students' Mathematical Strategic Competence Checklist (SMSCC), Students' Mathematical Adaptive Reasoning Checklist (SMARC), Students' Mathematical Productive Disposition Questionnaire (SMPDQ) and Mathematics Achievement and Skills Test (MAST) were used to collect data. Data collected were analysed using the descriptive statistics of frequency, mean, percentage and standard deviation and inferential statistics of independent samples t-test and correlation analysis. Findings showed that: public schools students' levels of proficiency were low generally and in each of the five strands of mathematical proficiency; gender had significant influence on students' MP (combined) and strand-wise only on CU, PF and PD all strands of MP were highly positively and significantly related to mathematics achievement. It was recommended that mathematics teachers should pay attention to developing students' mathematical proficiency in relation to its strands and also carry out periodic assessment of students' mathematical proficiency as these will result to holistic improvements in students' achievement in mathematics.

Keywords: *Mathematical proficiency, Gender, Achievement, Relationship*

Addressing Inequality Through Sustainable Development Goals at the Grassroots in Lagos State

¹Akindele, Iyiola Tomilayo PhD & ²Sanni, Oluwole Kazeem

¹Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Ilorin, Kwara State.

²Department of Public Administration,
Faculty of Management Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State.

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be accomplished more with deep grassroots inclusiveness towards addressing the prevalent inequalities and failures that hamper development progress. Local government is the third tier and most accessible legal institution to the grassroots. While institutions are certainly not the only means to reduce inequalities, but are critical enablers of equity and are intermediary to achieving objectives of leaving no one behind. Lagos metropolis encounter ecological issues boarding more on; squatter settlements and slums, population growth, income inequality, clean water, hospitals, roads, electricity, water disposal and perennial flood. The purpose of this study is to determine how SDG (10- reduced inequalities and 11- sustainable cities and communities) can solve urban-slum at local government, examine level of inequality urban-poor occupiers and investigate level of institutional autonomy at grassroots to attain resilience city. Primary and secondary data were utilized for the study. Primary data was collected through copies of questionnaire administered on 400 respondents in 10 selected rural-urban-community in Lagos state using purposive and cluster sampling techniques in three selected local government area. The primary data collected was analyzed using both descriptive statistics while the stated hypotheses were tested using chi-square analysis. Secondary data was sourced from books, journals, internets, newspaper articles and government publications and so on. The study adopts the stakeholder theory as a theoretical basis. The findings of study that SDGs' inventiveness is a vital mechanism through partnership to drastically reduce urban-slum at grassroots level. Also, inequality is heavily conditioned rank of individuals' opportunities which are deeply influenced by socio-economic status. Until matter of general well-being such as employment, entrepreneurial, health and education, as well as the quality of social relations and social cohesion by all strata of government are aligned toward genuine policy realization. Finally, financially, local government autonomy is questionable practically, as most decision is taken by component government even when constitution explicitly accord each sphere ambit of jurisdiction. The study recommends that integrated approach to policymaking, multiple dimension vis-a-vis coordination across multiple ministries to harmonized the agenda to reshape, rekindle and remodel agenda 2030 for better society. Others SDGs partners are to enact desirable means through which local capacity in local area can facilitate result oriented outcome on inequalities and ideal resilient city.

Keywords: *Inequality, Sustainable Development Goals, Grassroots*

Inter-Party Conflicts and Governance in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: 2019 South West Governorship Election in Perspectives

¹Sanni, Oluwole Kazeem & ²Dehinsilu-Isa, Maharudeen

¹Department of Public Administration,

Faculty of Management Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos State.

²Department of Political Science and Public Administration,

School of Social Sciences, Babcock University

Abstract

Nigeria is divided into six geo-political zone. Prior to every electioneering period, major political parties are routinely entangled and enmeshed in conflict that emanated on political and ethno-religious connection. The corollary of the conflict before, during and after election leave blatant catastrophe in states. This research investigates the causes, method of escalation, dynamics of inter-party conflicts on states as well as its impact on electorate disposition most especially the election sensitive state in South West Geo-political zone. The work relies on secondary source of data collection gathered through a wide-ranging assessment of relevant literature on the subject of investigation. Materials were also sourced from books, journals, internet materials, newspaper articles, and administrative archives. The paper observed that lack of adequate political socialization, orientation and faulty vis-a-vis abuse of electoral process account for majority of problem within the political sphere. Political parties are principal facilitator of conflict based on; ethnicity biasness, internal rancor, flouting of party philosophy and potent money politics largely responsible for intermittent inter-party conflict. This study recommends that inter party conflicts can be ameliorate by embracing ideal political and democratic ideology, restrain in the psyche of winner-takes-all-syndrome, elimination of voters' suppression in opposition stronghold and ethnic-coloration at the detriment of institutionalized democratic ethos. Thus, it is arguing that without; strong leadership, supported by effective institutional policies, improve quality and monitoring of the electoral process, the trust of enviable democratic dividend becomes subtle as it affects and reflect on electioneering circle.

Keywords: *Election, Governance, Interparty conflicts, Political Party and South West*

The Effect of Entrepreneurship Education Course on the Entrepreneurial Intentions of College of Education Students

¹Dr. Akano Benedict Ubawuike & ²Dr. Mrs. Akpokiere R.U.

*School of Secondary Education,
Federal College of Education, Kontagora*

Abstract

Entrepreneurship education has been introduced into the General Studies of the Minimum Standards of the Nigeria Certificate in Education curriculum as a compulsory course for all students. This action of the curriculum planners is not unconnected to the recent research findings that link entrepreneurship education to entrepreneurial practice. This study therefore sought to find the effect of an entrepreneurship course on the entrepreneurial intentions of College of Education students who are trained to teach as employees in government and private schools. Data was collected from 105 students enrolled into Science and Vocational education programme before and after the completion the GSE 224, Entrepreneurship Education in the 2017/2018 academic session. The descriptive statistical tools were used to describe the respondents' characteristics while the chi-square was used to test the hypotheses. Findings show that the entrepreneurship course has effect on the entrepreneurial intentions of the students. The study recommends that more entrepreneurship Education courses should be included in the curriculum.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship education, Entrepreneurship intention,
College of education students*
