



7TH POLICY & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY, MANAGEMENT, SECURITY & GOVERNANCE

THEME

Addressing Emerging Challenges in the Development of Africa Economy: Multidisciplinary Assessment

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the conference is to establish a forum to discuss emerging challenges in the development of Africa economy. It will bring together researchers, scientists, and students from all over the world, offering them an opportunity to exchange experiences, new ideas, and the result of research on various aspects of Africa development. It also serves to facilitate communication between the researchers, policymakers, practitioners and development agencies working to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

DATE: 31st January - 1st February, 2019

VENUE: Amphitheater, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt - Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

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7TH POLICY & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY, MANAGEMENT, SECURITY & GOVERNANCE

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 30th January, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 31st January, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Friday 1st February, 2019

PLENARY SESSION/POLICY BRIEFING/COMMUNIQUÉ

Breakfast	- 7:00am – 8:00am
Conference Briefing	- 8:00am – 10:00am
Plenary Session (i)	- 10:00am – 1:00pm
Launch Break	- 1:00pm – 2:00pm
Plenary Session (ii)	- 2:00pm – 4:00pm
Communiqué/Closing Ceremony	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY FOUR – Saturday 2nd February, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates

Welcome Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the 7th Policy and Development Conference on African Political Economy, Management, Security and Governance

Good morning. It is my great pleasure to be here today at the opening ceremony of the 7th Policy and Development Conference on African Political Economy, Management, Security and Governance with the theme “Addressing Emerging challenges in the Development of Africa Economy: Multidisciplinary Assessment” organized by the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS).

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the management and staff of Rivers State University, Port Harcourt-Nigeria for providing an enabling academic environment for this conference in the University. May I also extend my warmest welcome to participants from all corners of Nigeria.

Africa's challenges include the adverse impact of climate change, increasing water scarcity, bio-diversity and ecosystem loss, desertification, low resilience to natural disasters, potential non-achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), energy crisis, food crisis, limited benefits from globalization, health security, the global financial crisis, trafficking and piracy, low penetration of ICT services, urbanization, etc. There is further need to develop better disaster response mechanisms, genetically modified crops in relation to food security and technology transfer among others.

There are emerging concerns on insecurity in most African States especially in Nigeria. Most of these problems are blame on governance. The realization of development goals in Africa may be hindered by the lack of long-term solutions to solving these problems in the form of developing and implementing appropriate policy guidelines, institutional capacity-building and deployment of adequate resources.

The objective of the conference is to examine effective ways of combating these new and emerging challenges rather than addressing the symptoms. As I welcome you to this conference, I urge us to make meaningful and evidence-based contributions that will effectively address the challenges in the development of African Economy.

Thank you.

On behalf of the Conference Organizing Committee

Dr. Anthony Egobueze
Rivers State University

Dr. Chukwu R. Doris
University of Port Harcourt

Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu
Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo
Ebonyi State



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7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

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References

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- 3 Manume Daniel
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- 5 Okachi Nwobuisi
- 6 Ubani Chubah Evans
- 7 Ogbonna Bright Nwalozie
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- 13 Nkwocha Theresa Nnenna

MS.c

- 14 Okoli Chimaka Nkiruka
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Conference Abstracts

Political Economy of Electoral Integrity and Good Governance in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: A Study of Rivers State from 2003-2018

Eziho P. Ogele
Rivers State University

Abstract

Indeed, electoral integrity is central to determining the allocation of values and good governance in modern democratic societies. The principal argument is on the structural linkage between elites and citizens in the process of choosing public officers and its implications on governance in political development in Nigeria with prejudice to Rivers State. The first elective principle by Sir Hume Clifford provided the platform for structural electoral inequality in Nigeria. Most Nigerians who could not afford a minimum annual income of £100 were disenfranchised. Thereafter, it became obvious that party politics is limited to only elites who are economically empowered. The trends continued into the post-independence era. Political power as means sustaining substructure became noticeable, hence, politics was no longer a zero-sum game but each politician employ illegitimate means to achieve electoral victory. The internal contradiction of power politics which was inherent in the political system led to the collapse of the First and Second Republic in 1965 and 1983 respectively. The Fourth Republic was ushered with great expectations especially among the masses who were displeased with military administrators posted to Rivers State. However, to their greatest dismay, the period under review was characterized with electoral dishonesty. Despite the number of resources in the state, the competition among the power elites has not allowed meaningful development in the state. Hence, the aim of this paper is to unravel why electoral integrity was unachievable between 2003-2018 and its effects on good governance. The paper adopts elite theory in explaining the phenomenon. The method of data collection is through a documentary approach.

Keywords: *Political economy, Electoral integrity, Good governance*

The Need for ICT in Adult Education for Socio-Economic Development in Borno State, Nigeria

¹Andrew Itodo & ²Ojo Oluwasesan

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Umar Ibn Elkanemi College of Education Science and Technology,
P. O. Box, 16 Bama, Borno State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The thrust of the study was to examine the need of ICT in Adult Education for socio-economic development in Borno state. In this light, the study adopted questionnaire method for data collection, simple frequency distribution and percentage rate were used to analyze the collected data from schools. The study investigated the level of introduction of ICT in Adult education and its benefits to individuals and societies for sustainable development. The study revealed that the use and introduction of ICT in adult education is less but it was ascertained that ICT contributes a lot in human endeavors. The study suggested that there is need for adult educators and special education specialists to collaborate to develop ICT literacy primers, e-learning and distance education programmes, assistive technology and therapy services for adults within the community. This will enable learning take place in the life of these individuals, ICT integration to adult education should be emphasized, fully recognized and have affordable physical structures, facilities and resource materials readily available to most adult education centres in Maiduguri, the adults should be sensitized on the need of adult education for socio-economic development and not just to promote their salary scheme in their place of work as this study revealed and finally, there is need for an uninterrupted electricity / power supply situation in Nigeria so that there will be opportunities for significant improvements and increase in ICT awareness among the rural and urban dwellers.

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

The Effect of the Boko Haram Insurgency on the Right of Child to Education in Borno State Nigeria

¹Akura Baba Ali & ²Mohammed Lawan Shettima

^{1&2}Umar Ibn Ibrahim College of Education,
Science and Technology Bama, Borno State

Abstract

Generally, security is one of the most fundamental area of human development that affects more especially the social, economic, education and political life of the human beings. In essence, without security human beings in a society may face a serious havoc, which will be an impediment to the survival of the people within their domain. The insurgency uprising of July 2009 was significant in that it not only set a precedent, but rather reinforced the attempts by Islamic conservative elements at imposing a variant of Islamic religious ideology on some part of North Eastern states of Nigeria. Survey and investigation show that the menace of insurgency i.e (Boko Haram) occurred as a result of poverty and joblessness. The Boko Haram insurgency which had its operational base in Borno State had devastating effect on the education of children in Borno State. To them any form of western education is haram (Unlawful). Therefore, their aim is to ensure that children do not have access to any form of western education at all levels. Consequently, they resorted to destruction of schools and educational materials in Borno State. Many public schools were completely razed down by the group in Borno State. Thousands of pupils were completely forced out of schools and denied access to anything western education. Thus, this has infringed their right to education guaranteed by the provision of section 15 (2) of the Child's Right Act 2003 and section 18 of the constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as Amended). Thus, this paper highlights the cause and the effect of insurgency on the right of child to education in Borno State.

Keywords: *Boho Haram, Insurgency, Child Right*

An Assessment Study of Factors Contributing to Increasing Rate of Dropout of Girl's Child in Bama Local Government Area, Borno State of Nigeria

¹Mohammed Lawan Shettima & ²Akura Baba Ali

^{1&2}*Umar Ibn Ibrahim College of Education,
Science and Technology Bama, Borno State*

A b s t r a c t

This paper examines an assessment study of factors contributing to the increasing rate of dropout of girl's child in Bama local government area, particularly by reviewing available of literature. Few studies carried out in this context revealed that girl's child dropout around the world is mostly based on religious and cultural background of the people around. The design used for this study includes survey research methods and questionnaire which includes; teachers, parents and students of Bama Local government area who are currently residing at Maiduguri Metropolitan council. The questionnaire is distributed to the targeted population such as teachers, parents and students. The result revealed that religious, economic factors, household level factors, school level factors and cultural factors are root causes of the dropout of girl child. (Base on the findings, we provide a few recommendations which policy planner may adopt in reducing girl child dropout from schools).

Keywords: *School dropout, Girl Education, Education Inequality*

The Menace of Poverty and its Consequences on Environment and Peace in Northern Nigeria: The Way Forward

Umar S. Gardi Ibrahim

Department of Public Administration

Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

Abstract

Poverty is the main obstacle to development in many Africa countries, and how to eradicate it has been a priority to the national and regional governments over the years. The study is an overview of poverty profile in Nigeria and a correlation between the increasing incidence of poverty in Northern Nigeria and the disturbing rate of environmental, health, religious and ethnic crisis devastating the region. Findings showed that the scourge has not been without some very serious consequences that threaten the overall existence of Nigeria as a nation. Most of the environmental, health and social challenges presently ravaging the Northern part of the country are not mostly unconnected with poverty. The rate of poverty continues to increase unabated, while desired peace and development also continue to elude the region, with disastrous consequences on the whole nation. Therefore, the study recommended, among other things, that government must seriously tackle poverty in order to address the developmental and security challenges facing the country.

Keywords: *Poverty, Northern Nigeria, Environmental degradation and health crisis, Rreligious and ethnic crisis*

Impact of Discussion-Based Teaching Method in Economics Among Secondary School Students in Borno State

¹Makinta, Bukar & ²Adam, Mohammed

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of Guided-Discussion teaching method in Economics among Secondary School Students in Borno State. The findings were however limited to private secondary schools because as at the time of conducting this study; most public secondary schools within Maiduguri Metropolis were merged with schools from various Local Governments of the State (due to the lingering insurgency in such affected L.G.As.). The persistent poor performance of students in economics might not be unrelated to teachers' choice of conventional teaching methods that are not student-centered. This informs the choice of the topic for this research. Quasi experimental design was employed for the study. Stratified sampling technique was used to select two (2) private Schools within Maiduguri metropolis. Two intact classes were used as experimental group and two intact classes were used as control group and a total of one hundred and thirty eight (138) Senior Secondary School two (SS II) students were selected for the study. One research objective was raised which was translated to one research question and one null hypothesis. The instrument used for data collection is Economics Achievement Test (EAT) and Crompach alpha technique was used to test for its reliability and an index of 0.717 was obtained. The null hypothesis was tested using T-test statistic at 0.05 level of significance, while the research question was answered using descriptive statistics. The results indicated that the null hypothesis was rejected. Teachers should be encouraged by proprietors/principals to incorporate Discussion-Based method of teaching.

Keywords: *Discussion-Based, Performance, Child-Centred, Teacher-Centred*

The Role of System Specs in Managing Nigerian Government Generated Revenue through Treasury Single Account (TSA)

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Abstract

This paper aims at enlightened people on the stand and policy of the Nigerian government in reorganizing the administration of Nigerian public fund. The ways and manners in which public fund was managed in previous years, was not rightly managed rather handled by individual(s) in the position of authority and power. The introduction of Treasury Single Account (TSA) in administering and managing government generated revenues in a single account, shows level of government commitments in ensuring public monies are kept accordingly and justifiably. Actually this signifies the government rethinking and leadership capabilities in terms of e-collections and e-payments to individual and organizations.

Keywords: *Treasury Single Account (TSA), System Specs, Remita, Central Bank of Nigeria, e-collections and e-payments*

Rural-Urban Drift: Implication on Food Security in Nigeria

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Abstract

The implication of rural – urban migration on food security is staggering and worrisome both in developed and developing economies of the world. The study investigated the implications of rural-urban migration on food security in Nigeria over the years. The approach adopted for the study is descriptively analytical. A number of important findings/observations were made. First, the impact of rural-urban migration is rapid deprivation of the rural economy leading to chronic poverty and food insecurity. Reduction in agricultural productivity is occasioned by massive rural-urban migration by youths leaving only the old and women. Second, cities in Nigeria are characterized by challenges of human trafficking, vehicular congestions, environmental pollution, various kinds of unemployment, child abuse, dwindling focus on societal norms and values due to explosion of population occasioned by influx of people from rural areas to the urban cities. Third, more urban Nigerians live below the poverty line and are food insecure. These have attendant implications on health status of many Nigerians with high prevalence of under – nutrition and malnutrition. It thus recommended among others the need for the government to ensure and enhance the provision of basic amenities to the rural populace in order to sustain rural development as well as national development.

Keywords: *Rural, Urban, Migration, Food security*

An Examination of Non-Medical Factors Affecting Maternal Health in Bauchi South Senatorial Districts, Bauchi State, Nigeria

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A b s t r a c t

Maternal mortality remains one of the leading causes of death of women in developing countries. This study examines some of the nonmedical factors affecting maternal health in Bauchi South Senatorial District of Bauchi state, Nigeria. The study adopted the survey method. Three hundred women of reproductive age were selected from the study location using a stratified random sampling technique. A structured and validated questionnaire was used to examine some of the nonmedical factors causing maternal mortality in the study area. The study reveals that giving birth at home, early marriage, lack of money, lack of antenatal clinic visit, and lack of education were some of the nonmedical factors affecting maternal health in the study area. The study shows that 71.7% of the respondents agreed that child delivery at home can cause maternal death. The study concludes that maternal death can be reduced if those factors mentioned above are well handled.

Keywords: *Maternal, Mortality, Reproductive, Nonmedical*

The Impact of World Trade Organization on Markets in Developing Countries: The Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

The paper titled “the impact of world trade organization on markets in developing countries: The Nigerian Enterprise”. The objectives of the study are to examine why there are global producers and consuming nations and to find out whether WTO is democratic or not. The methodology adopted include reviews of primary and secondary data and the use of chi-square statistical method. Our findings reveals that WTO is not democratic in its operations. I recommend that developing nations like Nigeria should be given opportunity to export its goods without restrictions and also that WTO should be democratic in its affairs.

Keywords: *World Trade Organization, Markets, Developing Countries, Nigerian Experience*

Social Media Technologies and Political Activism for Good Governance Among Young Adults in Nigeria

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Abstract

In Nigeria there has been a proliferation of political activism and social protest necessitated by various forms of social discontent and contention with the political status quo. These contentious politics has found expression in network communication as represented by the internet and social media platforms. Driving these trends is the advent and the widespread adoption of mobile internet technologies in Nigeria and Africa at large. This study examines how young adults use social media sites such as Facebook and twitter for coordination, mass mobilization and political advocacy for good governance. Through qualitative research interviews and focus group discussions with young adults in Jos, Nigeria, the paper finds that social media platforms provide young people a space for political interaction, giving a voice for young adults to express social and political discontent. Social media provides a platform where issues of the state can be subjected to rational debate and public opinion can be formed. Social media could have a wider application beyond its social purpose and that it could be used to bring about positive social or political change. The paper concludes that despite the use of the internet to propagate hate speech and “fake news”, the increasing use and spread of the internet in the country and increased media literacy, the platform of social media will be used to put pressure on government to address more public issues, in the process deepening democracy and good governance.

Keywords: *Social media, Political activism, Protest, Good governance*

Strategies for Quality Education Delivery for Eradication Problems of Poor Students in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper proposed strategies for education delivery for eradicating the problems of poor students in our schools. It identified and highlighted the problems of poor students and recommended the necessary line of actions that can facilitate and assist in eradicating their problems. This is aimed at removing tension which poor students which are in our school are exposed to. It further made recommendation towards achieving a successful implementation of the education delivery proposed in this paper. A study like this should be seen as a sensitivity to educational needs of over poor students which would acquire a proactive force to improve their lives in their environment and communities for individual and national development.

Keywords: *Strategies, Quality Education Delivery, Eradication Problems, Poor Students*

Bad Governance and Questionable Utility of the Nigerian State

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Abstract

The Nigerian state evidently has not fared well by most if not all indices for measuring good governance. This unfavourable score card results from the failure of the governing class to institute transparent, just, inclusive and public-oriented governance mechanisms that guarantee at least in the Benthamite phrase, the greatest happiness of the greatest number which naturally engenders a strong feeling of attachment to the state. This paper argues that owing to the persistence of bad governance in Nigeria, the utilitarian value of the state is perennially questioned by the motley of groups inhabiting its territorial space. This questionable utility accounts in large measure for the separatist agitations, militancy and insurgencies which pose grave danger to the continued existence of the country as a monolithic entity in the future. For its framework of analysis, the paper adopts the theory of utilitarianism while for its methodology; it adopts qualitative method of data collection and analysis within the framework of the Ex Post Facto research design. It is recommended among others, that a good governance regime be instituted for the good of all.

Keywords: *Bad governance, Utility, Nigerian State, Separatist agitations and Militancy/Insurgency*

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

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Genesis, Boko Haram Insurgency, Impact, Development, Boko / Western Education,*

Prevalence of Intestinal Helminthes Infections Among Inhabitants of Some Selected Villages Around Usumanu Danfodio University Sokoto

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Abstract

Prevalence of intestinal helminthes infections among inhabitants of some selected villages around Usumanu Danfodio University Sokoto, main campus and was studied between March and November 2016. Four hundred stool samples were randomly collected from four villages located around the University. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection. A wet mount preparation and formaldehyde-ether concentration techniques was used to analyze the stool samples. Out of 400 stools samples examine, (73.5%) of the inhabitants were positive for intestinal helminthes parasite the prevalence of the intestinal helminthes encountered were *Ascaris*, *Lumbricoides* (52.5%), *Strongyloides* (5.2%), *Trichuristrichivia* (5.2%), *Schistosomamansoni* (13.5%) and Hookworms (11.25%) with respect to gender, the males had higher (75.5%) infection of the parasites than females (66.2%) and a significant association was observed at ($P < 0.05$). intestinal helminthes infections were prevalent in varying magnitude among population found in sampled villages. This calls for government to introduce an integrated program that would see to the elimination of these infections.

Keywords: *Intestinal infections, Inhabitants Helminthes Prevalence*

Comparative Analysis of Male and Female Students' Academic Performance in WASSCE in Zamfara State Senior Secondary Schools: A Case Study of Namoda Secondary School Kaura Namoda 2011-2012

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Abstract

This research work is centered on determining the academic performance of students' male and female. The population of students in the final year between 2011/2012 Academic session is 450 out of which a sample of 158 students was used from six different science subjects. The Two-way ANOVA with interaction and Wilcoxon signed rank test was tested. The result of the Two-way ANOVA indicates that there is a significant difference between male and female students. Further, there is no significant difference in the subjects and no interaction as shown in table 1.3. Wilcoxon signed rank test also indicate that there is a significant difference in the mean performance male and female students. Exploratory data analysis indicates that male students perform more academically better than their female counterparts in all the subjects as indicated in the Histogram (fig.1.0). Therefore, it is recommended that the authority of Namoda Secondary School should pay more attention on female students to boost their academic performance.

Keywords: *Comparative Analysis, Male and Female Students', Academic Performance, WASSCE, Zamfara State Senior Secondary Schools*

Performance Appraisal and its Impact on Employee Performance: A Case Study of United Bank for Africa (UBA) Plc Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to ascertain the extent to which the performance appraisal at United Bank for Africa (UBA) contributed to employee performance. The research design was quantitative in nature and a closed ended structured questionnaire was used to gather the primary data. The questionnaire was administered to one hundred and sixty (160) target respondents of the organization. The data gathered were analyzed using the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) for the statistical tests. The main findings revealed that, employee participation in the performance appraisal was generally high and this increased job satisfaction and enhanced employee performance. The results also revealed that manager-subordinate interaction was very cordial and this boosted employee performance. Moreover, the majority of respondents preferred performance appraisal to be used regularly for career pathing in the organization. The study concludes that adequate performance of employee's based on performance appraisal policy will result in improvement in employee performance.

Keywords: *Performance, Appraisal, Impact, Employee, Performance*

Impact of Supervision on the Management of Primary School in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council Borno State

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Abstract

This study was designed to evaluate the impact of supervision on the management of Primary schools in Maiduguri metropolitan council Borno State. The designed objectives were to determine the impact of supervision on the management of instructional work, school records, school environment, school and community, school funding, and staff development. These were properly achieved by descriptive research method. Data were collected with the use of questionnaire. A total of 202 Head teachers and teachers responded to the questionnaire, the data were analyzed and interpreted through the use of t-test statistics. There was hypothesis testing where $p > 0.05$, means that any t – value that is below 0.05 was rejected. The research discovered that there is need for more provision of facilities for teaching and learning; record keeping need to be improved. There is need for constant supervision of instructional work. This helps in meeting the desired aims and objectives of primary school education. It is recommended that workshops and conferences on the importance of school supervision should be held from time to time to teachers and school administrators in order to meet the new millennium trends in education.

Keywords: *Impact, Supervision, Management and Primary schools*

Corporate Sustainability Reporting of Carbonated Drink Market of the Nigerian Food and Beverages Industry

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Abstract

Although sustainability accounting and reporting is a means by which organizations communicate their sustainable development activities to stakeholders in order to increase accountability and transparency of corporate activities, evidence suggest that the sustainability reports often produced by organizations are not reflective of companies' actual sustainability performance. This study examines sustainability reporting by Nigerian Food and Beverage Industry in comparison with Global Reporting Initiative. Focus is on the carbonated drink market because they command a unique hold and are leaders in the Nigerian Food and Beverages industry. Nigeria ranks 4th in the world market as the biggest consumer of soft drinks coming after United States of America, China and Mexico. Using content analysis and a five point scale scoring index developed from GRI G3.1, data were extracted from the financial statements and stand-alone sustainability reports of six firms for a ten year period from 2007 to 2016. The result of one sample t-test indicates that only economic disclosure aspect of sustainability report by the carbonated drink sector of the Nigerian beverage industry does not reveal any significant difference with GRI G3.1 guidelines. Thus, the social and environmental disclosures aspects of sustainability reporting by carbonated drink market of the Nigerian Food and Beverage Industry is below standard. The study therefore, calls on the Federal Ministry of Environment to enforce global sustainability reporting standard in Nigeria

Keywords: *Sustainability Accounting, Global Reporting Initiative, Corporate Social Responsibility, Labour Relations and Carbonated Drink Market*

Newspaper Coverage of 2015 Post-Presidential Election Violence in Nigeria: A Study of Daily Trust, Punch and the Nation Newspapers

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Abstract

The media can be used as an instrument to build as well as to destroy the human society. Over the years, the media have been used to play very important roles in the Nigeria's polity. Since Nigeria's return to civil rule in 1999, Elections have become more regular (1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015). These elections have however, been characterized by violent activities, which often resulted in socio-economic tension of unrest with signs of violence. This paper focuses on newspaper coverage of 2015 Post Presidential Election Violence in Nigeria. It looked at the media and elections, and also the agenda setting role of the media in the electoral process which include the pre period, election period and post-election period. It also looked at the different presidential elections conducted in Nigeria since the return of democracy in 1999, the post-election violence characterized by these elections and the sponsoring of political thugs by politicians to cause civil unrest. The paper analytically assesses the coverage of 2015 Post Presidential Election Violence in Nigeria through an appraisal of news contents of three randomly selected Nigerian National Dailies: Punch, the Nation and Daily Trust. Using Framing as the theoretical framework and the content analytical method as the main instrument of data collection, the study found out that the Punch had the highest coverage of all the news contents under review and gave much prominence to story placement with objective and professional reporting. The study also found out that despite much prominence given to news contents reported, these papers were used by their owners for the propagation of the interest of such owners. The study recommended that journalists should be trained based on specialty and especially on how to report election and crisis situations. It further recommended that Nigerian journalists should be encouraged to uphold objectivity and professionalism in the discharge of their assigned duties no matter the pressure from the owners of the newspaper houses they work for.

Keywords: *Newspaper Coverage, Elections, Post-Election, Violence*

Domestic Debt and the Performance of Nigerian Economy (1990-2018): Investigating the Nexus

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Abstract

The study evaluated the relationship between domestic debt and the performance of Nigerian economy; for the period (1990-2018). Secondary data were used and collected from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study used Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and was employed as the dependent variable to measure the performance of the Nigerian economy; whereas, Development Stock, Treasury Bill and Interest rate were also employed as the independent variables. Hypotheses were formulated and tested using time series econometrics Models. The result revealed that the variables do not have unit roots. There is also a long-run equilibrium relationship between domestic debt and Gross Domestic Product. The result confirmed that about 72% short-run adjustment speed from long-run disequilibrium. Domestic debt had a causal relationship with Gross Domestic Product. The coefficient of determination indicated that about 64% of the variations of the performance of Nigerian economy can be explained by changes in domestic debt variables. The study concluded that domestic debt had a causal relationship with performance of the Nigerian economy. Thus, the study recommended that Government and policy makers should maintain a debt bank deposit ratio below 35 percent and resort to increase the tax revenue to finance its projects. Government should divest itself of all projects which the private sector can handle including refining crude oil (petroleum product) and transportation. Government should maintain a proper balance between short term and long term debt instruments in such a way that long term instruments dominate the debt market.

Keywords: *Domestic Debt, Investigating The Nexus, Economics Performance, Nigeria*

Effect of Leadership Style on Employee Performance

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Abstract

The study sought to investigate the effect of leadership styles practiced in an organization and their effect on employee performance. The purpose of this study is to understand the effect of different leadership styles autocratic, democratic, and participative style- on employee performance. The objectives that guided the study were; to investigate the effect of autocratic leadership styles affect employee performance, to investigate the effect of democratic leadership styles on performance and to analyze the effect of participative leadership styles on employee performance in an organization. The study followed the qualitative approaches, Secondary research will be integrated. The reason for this is to be able to provide adequate discussion for the readers that will help them understand more about the issue and the different variables that involve with it. On the other hand, sources in secondary research will include previous research reports, newspaper, magazine and journal content. Existing findings on journals and existing knowledge on books will be used as secondary research. The interpretation will be conducted which can account as qualitative in nature. To validate the research objective different scholarly views are presented of each independent variable effect on the dependent variable. At the end it was concluded that the autocratic leadership is useful in the short term and democratic leadership style is useful in all time horizon. And participation leadership style is most useful in long term and effect on employees is positive. At end some recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: *Leadership; Participative; Autocratic; Democratic; Employee performance*

Emerging Global Challenges and African Economic Development: Analytical and Policy Perspectives?

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Abstract

Today's world is changing rapidly and faces much more challenges concerning individuals, societies, nations, regional groupings and so on. Most worrisome is the global nature of these challenges whose consequences are deleterious mostly on the continent of Africa. These challenges include: poverty and inequality, unemployment, climate change, irregular migration, human trafficking, drug related crimes, terrorism, and the negative influence of the internet system on the youth. The question that the paper addressed is "can Africa claim the 21st century with much global challenges?" Developing the understanding and policy implications of these challenges for the achievement of Africa development goals of 2063 in broader context of sustainable development goals (SDGs) 2030 becomes an overarching priority for Africa and African policy-makers. Our main objective is to provide an understanding and policy implications of the emerging global issues that has more deleterious effects on African economic development quest. Specifically, we provide identifications for charting the way forward in addressing these challenges in order to meet African development objectives and aspirations. We searched for papers published in peer-review journals and grey literature on these challenges. We then employed descriptive analytics for in-depth understanding of the ominous nature of these challenges on African economic development with a view of suggesting policy prescriptions. Analytical deductions were arrived at: First, each global issue affects a large number of African countries and Africa is the most hit of these challenges. Second, these issues aggravate African poverty and human development challenges. Third, African governments have not been able to tackle these development challenges optimally via policies of economic development. The conclusions emanating from the paper are: the world is a global village and globalization can be understood as a driving force for the many global issues; emerging global issues are recognized as very important challenges, but have not yet received adequate attention from the African policy community, and lastly, one common thread to the emerging challenges is that these issues often turn out to be interconnected, massively volatile, unstable and mostly affecting African youth. The policy implications and recommendations thereof were addressed.

Keywords: *Emerging global issues, African development, policy perspective, corruption, climate change, irregular migration.*

Modelling the Effects of Climate Change, Malaria Burden and Human Capital Development in Nigeria: Analysis and Advocacy

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Abstract

Climate change and malaria burden represents two of the world's greatest human development challenges of the 21st century and global greenhouse gas emissions reached a record high in 2018 and are accelerating higher. The Human Development Reports have suggested that climate change poses major obstacle to meeting the development goals. While the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that a quarter of the world's disease burden is due to the contamination of air, water, soil and food- particularly from respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases. Also, the literal and metaphorical backdrops of the COP24 (Poland Climate Change Conference) highlighted the enormity of the challenge. Human development is the epicenter of sustainable development. The concern of the paper is to answer the questions of determining the relationship between climate change proxy by greenhouse effects and how policy measures can be used to solve the problems imposed by climate change and malaria on health, education and nutrition in Nigeria. The main objective of the paper is to attempt an understanding of the specific issues related to the effects of climate change and malaria on human capital development in Nigeria. Specifically, it provides policy measures and advocacy on how these challenges on human capital development can be improved upon to promote development human capital for sustainable development in Nigeria. I approached the paper both descriptively and quantitatively. Quantitatively, and using econometric procedures, I built a composite index for human development indicators to ensure reliability and adequacy of the coefficient estimates. Data were sourced from the World Bank Development Indicator (2017) and model estimation was carried out using E-VIEW 9.0 software. The findings of the paper indicate that human development composite indicator appeared to be directly vulnerable to the impact of climate change and malaria on health, education and nutrition. These generally affect human capital development and in turn sustainable development in Nigeria. Climate change is already affecting millions of people in Nigeria, largely the poorest of the poor and most vulnerable groups. In the coming years, the risk may be more severe, including the future generation. Therefore, policies and advocacies must be better targeted on the vulnerable groups across the geo-political zones and regions. Human development impacts should be the focus of climate change debates and advocacy.

Keywords: *Climate change, Malaria, Health, Education, nutrition, Nigeria*

Performance of Female Students in Mathematics Education: Issues and Prospects

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Abstract

This paper attempted to find the factors that led to the low performance of female students in the study of Mathematics in Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto; questionnaire was developed by the researcher and validated by measurement and evaluation experts. The result of the research showed that the factors inhibiting the high performance of female students in Mathematics ranged from psychological problems, parental, cultural background, sex of lecturers, financial problems, sex separation and poor usage of teaching methods by lecturers. The paper conducted by proffering recommendations on how the low performance of female students' Mathematics could be enhanced. Government should further device and improve on campaign strategies on female participation in science, technology and mathematics.

Keywords: *Female students, Education, Sciences, Performance and College of Education*

Comparative Analysis of Students' Performance in Mathematics Among Boarding Secondary Schools and Day Secondary Schools in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed the performance of Boarding and Day senior secondary school students' performance in mathematics promotion examination in Sokoto Central Senatorial Zone. The target population of the study was all SS-2 students in Boarding and Day senior secondary schools in Sokoto State. Eight senior secondary schools were selected for the study. Proportionate sampling technique was used to sample 300 students of SS II going to SS III from the eight senior secondary schools which consist of 2 males' boarding senior secondary schools, 2 females' boarding senior secondary schools, 2 males' day senior secondary schools and 2 females' day senior secondary in Sokoto metropolis. Results 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 students' promotional examinations were used for the research. Data collected were analyzed using t-test. The study found that there were significant differences between the performance of students in day secondary schools and students of boarding secondary in mathematics. Some recommendations were given to teachers, School managements, stakeholders in educations and Sokoto state government on how to increase teacher' and parents' awareness in student' education especially mathematics which is one of the basic requirement for studies in tertiary institutions.

Keywords: *Comparative Analysis, performance, Boarding and Day senior secondary*

The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Fighting Crime and Insecurity in Jere LGA Borno State

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Abstract

This research is design to determine the Role of information and communication technology in fighting crime and insecurity in Jere LGA Borno State. The design objectives will be achieved through determining the Impact of Information and Communication Technologies in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity, measure the levels in which ICTs have been used by security agents in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity in the area, factors that hamper effective use of ICTs in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity and the practical measures which will be taken to enhance the use of ICTs in Fighting Crime and Insecurity. Four research questions and four hypotheses will be tested descriptive survey method will be adopted for the study covering and accessible population of 9500 security personnel and public servant. The sample size of the study will be 600 security men and 350 public servants using 10% of the mother population. Questionnaire will be used for data collection and T-test statistic will use to test the null hypothesis. Base on the finding, the research question will be answered; conclusion and recommendation will be drawn.

Keywords: *Information and Communication Technology, Crime and Insecurity,*

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

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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: *Relationship, Principals Leadership Style, Teachers Job Commitment, Secondary Schools*

The Impact Counselling on Adolescent Attitude and Social Development in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of counseling in relation to moral decadence on Adolescents attitude and social development. The study focused on the vulnerability of the adolescent in respect to social influence capable of corrupting their behaviors and attitudes. The research was disposed to statement on the research problem based on the question stated and dwell on three hypotheses to find out the factors responsible for student's immorality such as parental influence, peer groups and social media. Among others. the research is to find out if there is a significant relationship between student immorality and academic performance. The ideal of teaching moral education by teaching of religion education alone is not wise. It is better to introduce a subject known as "moral education" in our post primary schools. When this is not possible, moral education can be tough while teaching such as literature. In chosen novel can help the child if appropriately thought to appreciate the moral values in their life's'.

Keywords: *Counselling, Adolescent Attitude, Social Development*

Effective Utilization of *Ocimum Tenuiflorum* in Tropical Environment for the Therapy and Reinforce the Importance as Potential Sources of Bioactive Substances to the Economy

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Abstract

The medicinal plants are widely used by the traditional practitioners curing various diseases in their day to – day practice. In traditional system of medicine, *Ocimum Tenuiflorum* have been recommended for the treatment of *bronchitis, malaria, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Skin diseases, Arthritis* etc. it possess *ant fertility, anticancer, Antidiabetic, antifungal, antimicrobial, cardio protective analgesic, antispasmodic* and *Adoptogene* action, the *Methanolicleaf* extract of *Ocimum Tenuiflorum* was subjected to phytochemical screening and antimicrobial test. The extract revealed the presence of *Cadiagluclide, Terpenoid, Saponin Glocoside, Flovanoid, carbohydrate*. The antimicrobial activity of the plant extract assayed by the agar plate disc diffusion and nature's broath delusion techniques test organism were *Staphyococcus, Streptococcus Pygenes, Bacillus Substillis, Cyanobacteria, Escherichia coli, salmonella Typhi, Klepsiella Pneumonia, Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albica*. The extract inhibited the growth of all the test organism which all various concentration except *Candida Albica, Escherichia coli* and *Klepsiella Pneumonia*. It showed a minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 12.5mg/ml and 6.2mg/ml against *Bacillus Substillis, Corynebacteria* species *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa* while MIC against *Bacillus substillis*, were 100mg/ml respectively. The minimum bacteria concentration (MBC) was 25mg/ml and 12.5mg/ml and 6.5mg/ml against *Bacillus*. Therefore, it was concluded that this study laid credibility for the use of the plant. *Ocimum Tenuiflorum* have to be found to be largely responsible for the *Therapeutic Potentials*.

Keywords: *Economy, Environment, medical plant, Ocimum Tenuiflorum Bacillus substillis, Corynebacteria, Escherichia coli.*

Occupational Stress and Employees Productivity in the Workplace

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Abstract

The rise in stress is seen across all spheres of life, especially in the workplace. Stress in organizational setting is a wide spread trend (occurrence) with far-reaching practical and economic consequences. Employees' productivity can be hindered significantly by high levels of stress experiences in the work environment. Occupational stress is an adaptive response to an external situation that results in physical psychological and behavioral deviation for the organizational participant. Therefore, this paper discusses sources and consequences of stress. It concludes that stress can be managed in spite of the hazards caused by it.

Keywords: *Occupational Stress, Employee, Productivity, Workplace*

Poultry Farming; a Tool for Poverty Alleviation Among the Rural Dwellers in Kaduna State: Empirical Evidence from Southern Kaduna

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Abstract

Poverty has become a global concern. Many countries of the world, Nigeria in particular has over the years at one time or another designed different strategies geared towards poverty eradication. Communities, households and individuals are equally making efforts towards alleviating poverty but with much left to be desired. Poultry farming is one among the lucrative industries that the above mentioned economic agents can realise their dreams. Southern Kaduna is comprised of eight out of the twenty three Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. The people of Southern Kaduna senatorial district are predominantly farmers. Politically, socially, educationally and economically, the district is backward when compared with north and central parts of the state. The study intends to examine the prospects of poultry farming in alleviating poverty in Kaduna State. To guide the study, structured questionnaires will be administered to 100 respondents (purposefully selected) who are real poultry farmers within the rural areas of the district. Using SPSS, descriptive statistics will be estimated to describe the data and chi square test will be use to test the set hypotheses. It is expected that the outcome of the study will be significant impact.

Keywords: *Poverty Alleviation, Rural Areas, Southern Kaduna, Impact, Chi-square*

Proposed United Nations Reforms: Implications for Africa

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Abstract

Actors in the international system have widely recognized the need to reform the United Nations and shape the organization into a new global power structure. This examines the key areas of reform, their effects on Africa and outlines possible ways forward. This study also reflects major criticisms addressed to the United Nations, especially the UNSC and discusses the various forms of reform, including the reform of the Security Council, suggested by various states. It is argued that such reforms should address the engagement and limits of the UN in the socio-economic matters of states. The paper is narrative and descriptive in nature, as it adopts a documentary method of data collection based on secondary sources. The methods of data analysis include context and textual analysis, and the research design qualitative. The Game and Realist Theories were employed for this study. Findings show that the current global order is unequally and partially structured. Hence, it is recommended that the UN and the UN Security Council should be restructured in order to create a platform for wider opinion and views of players and actors in the international system thereby establishing a just global system.

Keywords: *Africa, Global Power, International System, Reform, Security Council, United Nations.*

Revealing the Challenges Confronting Restructuring in Africa: The Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

Though, agitation for restructuring of Nigeria has been a major thorn in the flesh of Nigeria's political and economic issues and affairs for long, there is no period that has fuelled the agitation for the restructuring among the ethno-religious diversified Nigerians more than from the end of the National Conference of 2014 to date. Despite the fierce agitation in favour of the restructuring of the Nigeria sovereign state by virtually almost all segments of Nigeria, there are still impediments that seems to be blocking the success of the restructuring. Using documentary literatures from previous studies, this paper assembles these seemingly setbacks and dissect them and used them to draw concluding remarks that those giant elephants standing against restructure are surmountable.

Keywords: *Challenges, Restructuring, Africa, Nigerian Experience*

Revenue Allocation in Nigeria: Implications for Sustainable National Development

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Abstract

The paper analyses the influence of oil price volatility on Exchange Rate Variability, External Reserves, Government Expenditure and real Gross Domestic Product using the methodology of Vector Auto-Regressive (VAR) to carry out regression analysis, impulse response function and factor error variance decomposition for robust policy recommendations. The results of the research show that unstable oil price exerts varying degrees of deleterious effect on exchange rate variability, external reserves, Government expenditure and real gross domestic product (GDP). Based on the findings of the study, we recommend the need for the country to branch out its revenue sources. This will further shield the dangle effect of the fluctuation in prices of oil. Serious policy attention should be attached to agricultural reformation, industrial policy drives, mines and mineral development to diversify Nigeria's economy following the downward slide in the oscillations in oil prices to address the problem of excessive dependence on crude oil exportation. This will help to achieve sustainable growth and development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Exchange Rate Variability; External Reserve; Oil Price Volatility; Real GDP*

The Right and Responsibilities to Education of the Bama Children in the Internally Displaced Person Camps of Dalori and Kofa

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Abstract

The paper examined the issue of Rights and Responsibilities in education as it relates to the internally displaced children of Bama Local Government. It realized that education is a fundamental right of these children in the two camps of Dalori and Kofa, it also established that the responsibility of providing education is that of the state which has all the resources of nature at its disposal and these resources belongs by the right to the whole community.

Keywords: *Right, Responsibility, Education, displaced children*

The Effect of Oil Firms' CSR on Planning & Development Program in Nigeria: The Challenge of Sustainable Development of the Niger Delta

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Abstract

This Paper is about the Organizational Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with specific reference to the Oil Firms in Nigeria and special interest in the challenge of sustainable development in the Niger Delta Region. Cooperate social responsibility deals on how business-stakeholders will reach to non-regulated environment inter dependent issues that affect businesses operating in the societies of their locations. The oil business in Nigeria concentrates most in the Niger Delta Region. Consequently, there has been a lot of social and in infrastructural challenges faced by the indigenous people of the NDR. These have further degenerated into lawlessness, social disorders and persistent crisis. In view of these, this explorative study discussed issues in organizational corporate social responsibility and raised suggestions to the Federal Government of Nigeria, in collaboration with the concerned oil firms, on how to assuage this challenge in the Niger Delta. This could be done through special intervention agencies, with plans to assess the impacts of these firms on the environment and detection of deviation from the accepted norms. It was concluded that in the recent past, both government and the concerned organizations (Oil firms) may not have done well enough. This was all about deregulation of CSR.

Keywords: *Oil firms, CSR, Planning & Development Program, Sustainable Development.*

School Quality and Security Management in Nigeria Universities: Challenges and Way Forward

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Abstract

The education system is based on the National Policy on Education (NPE). The policy document addresses the issues of imbalance in the provision of education in different parts of the country with regard to access, quality of resources and girls' education. Schools are thriving to meet the educational needs of the students and of the community as a whole, they themselves, as open systems, are open to every kind of security threads coming from inside and outside of the school environment. Due to the social, economic, and cultural conditions of our time, various individual or group threats may be consciously or unconsciously exerted on schools. Schools may also be exposed to pandemic diseases, fires, and many natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, and so on. And the school management, together with the school community, has to be prepared for all of these kinds of threads, and have to develop strategies to deal adequately deal with them. Quality teaching in school is the use of pedagogical techniques to produce learning outcomes for students. It involves several dimensions, including the effective design of curriculum and course content, a variety of learning contexts (including guided independent study, project-based learning, collaborative learning, experimentation, etc.), soliciting and using feedback, and effective assessment of learning outcomes. The political, economic and social systems of a country create the conditions for security and insecurity. Security management is a first-order or necessary precondition for the development of human beings and society. Therefore, security management is the most basic need of human beings and societies. As open systems, the schools have been deeply affected by the economical, political, and social conditions of our time, and have been expose too many undesirable events and behaviors such as substance addiction, violence, child abuse, sabotage, and the like. To tackle the security problems at schools, it is an asset to diagnose the problems at the first hand and then to search the system wide solutions. Therefore, the thrust of this study is to investigate the school quality and security management in Nigeria universities the challenges and way forward and to develop recommendations.

Keywords: *School quality, Security management, Challenges and way forward*

Assessment of the Influence of Communal Crisis on Students Academic Performance in Nasarawa West Senatorial Zone of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper assessed the influence of communal crisis on students' academic performance in Nasarawa West Sanatoria Zone of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. In view of that, the world was created by God as a rainbow of different ethnic, religious, racial and cultural groups. The rainbow in the sky is a thing of beauty; however, we seem to be blind to the beauty in our differences. Rather, we find mutual suspicion, hate and fear across culture, race, religion and tongue. As a result, many parts of the world today are turned into battlefields. In fact, the horrors of ethnic and religious violence defy imagination as mass murder, rape and wanton destruction of places of worship, business places, schools and so on are carried out in some cases by people who had hitherto lived peacefully together. In Nigeria, as well as many other countries, multi-ethno-religious character of the society is not the problem. The nature of communal crisis in the world has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War to the extent that communal crisis between or among nation-states have reduced significantly, while the trend is that communal crisis have increased within nation-states due to intense struggle for power and scarce resources between and among groups, thereby putting ethnic group against ethnic group and communities against communities. Students' academic performance refers to the outcome of education. It is the extent to which a student, teacher or institution has achieved the educational goal. Three research questions with three hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study employed descriptive survey research design. The target population of the study comprised 86 senior secondary schools with 24,403 students. The sample sizes of 250 respondents were selected using stratified random sampling technique. Questionnaire on the Influence of Communal Crisis on Students Academic Performance" (QICCSAP) was used as instrument for data collection. The instrument was validated by two experts in Educational Measurement and Evaluation Unit, Faculty of Education Nasarawa State University, Keffi-Nigeria and yielded logical validity index of 0.84. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions while inferential statistics of Chi-square (χ^2) was used to test the formulated hypotheses at 0.05 levels of significance. The findings of this study shows that there was statistically significant influence between communal crisis and students' academic performance in study area and recommendations shows that Government and community leaders should ensure that pro-active measure is taken to mitigate or narrow down the causative factors of crisis in the study area, the establishment of communities/students should focus sensitization and integration programmes among all the ethnic groups in the area, and the school authorities should facilitate the establishment of peace clubs in the schools system.

Keywords: *Communal Crisis, Academic performance*

Sustaining the Interest of Student Teachers of Mathematics Education

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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: *Interest, Student Teachers, Mathematics Education*

The Challenges Confronting Development in Africa and the Way Forward

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Abstract

Development administration on the other hand, can be seen as a process through which skills methods innovations and thoughts are gradually acquired over a period of lesser to a move advance form. it is also defined as and organized efforts to carry out programmers, or project through by those involve to served development objectives“ development Administration” arises by stumbled analogy, with such expression and social welfare administration each of which organized effort to implement agricultural, education and social welfare programmed respectively also development administration refers not only to government efforts to carry out programmed design to shape its physical human, and cultural environment, but the struggle to enlarge government capacity to enlarge in such programmers.....to increase the load carrying capabilities of government agencies.

Keywords: *Challenges, Confronting Development, Africa, Way Forward*

The Impact of Climate Change on Gender and Livelihood in Niger Delta

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Abstract

Climate change has been considered as a serious global threat to human existence that deserves immediate attention and action. The anthropogenic climate change is attributed to human activities in the region, such as gas flare, deforestation, biomass, artisanal refineries, among others. Consequently, the effects of climate change have a multifaceted negative impact on rural dwellers, especially among the women who share the domestic responsibilities of providing for their families in the Niger Delta. sadly, their sources of livelihood are destroyed by the effects of climate change. Other effects are health challenges, infant mortality, among others. The gender disparity makes challenging for adaptation and mitigation, especially among women who are victims of the patriarchal system of governance prevalence in the most Niger Delta communities. However, Article 10 of Rio Janerio of 1992 explicated states that, "Women, youth and indigenous communities are recognized as important participants in the pursuit of sustainable development. The question is to what extent have women been given the opportunity to participate in climate change mitigation? The aim of this paper is to unravel the effects of climate change on the livelihood of the rural dwellers. The study adopts a combination of primary and secondary research method in data gathering. Primary data are to be collected using a set of closed and open-ended questionnaires from 250 randomly selected respondents representing less 10% of the study population in Rivers State. The analysis will be done using frequencies, percentages, pie and bar charts.

Keywords: *Impact, Climate Change, Gender, Livelihood, Niger Delta*

The Role of Civilian JTF in Tackling Boko Haram Problems in Borno State

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to assess the role of Civilian Joint Task Force (youth volunteers) in tackling the Boko Haram insurgency problem in Borno State, especially its capital city Maiduguri and environs, which was the den of the Boko Haram sect. Data for the study were generated through questionnaire and in-depth interview. The sampling procedure adopted in the study is a simple random sampling technique. The sample size of the study was thirty-three. Thirty respondents were administered with questionnaires, while three chairmen from the ten sectors command were used for an in-depth interview. The study revealed that the reasons advance for most of the youth who partake in the crusade against the insurgents include respondents have lost someone to the Boko Haram insurgency. The respondents advised government to provide jobs to reduce the number of youths who would be deceived into joining Boko Haram and equip civilian Joint Task Force in order to fight the sect. consequently, others advised government to be just to all people living in the State irrespective of ethnicity, religion or political affiliation. The respondents enjoyed great support from the public.

Keywords: *Civilian, Joint task force, Boko haram*

An Excursion into the Causes, Costs and Institutional Framework for Managing Corruption in Africa: Lessons from Nigeria

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Abstract

The time path to the advancement of good governance deepens as more African countries embrace democratic values. But the fortunes obtained from these democratic values have not been properly managed in countries like Nigeria due to corruption. Corruption is like a cancer in the blood of good governance. Thus, the objective of this paper is to shed lights on the causes, costs and institutional framework for managing corruption in Africa based on Lessons from Nigeria. This paper traces the causes of corruption in Nigeria to African cultural and traditional values, weak enforcement of Constitutional provisions, undue external influence, poor governance as well as decay in societal values. Again, the paper identified the costs of corruption as poor implementation of federal character principle, hostile land use Act that creates resource agitations and others. In a bid to manage these costs, the government had over the years constituted institutional frameworks like Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and others. In spite of the existence of these agencies of government, the paper concludes that corruption still persist in Nigeria due to the nature of African cultural and traditional values and weak institutions. It is therefore recommended that African countries especially Nigeria need to urgently instill accountability in governance. This can be achieved through sustaining on-going measures against corruption by the anti-graft agencies without bias.

Keywords: *Costs, Institutional Framework and Corruption*

Modelling the Status of Patients Undergoing Antiretroviral Therapy (Art) Programme in Kebbi State

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Abstract

The paper modeled the status of HIV/AIDS patients undergoing antiretroviral therapy (ART) programme at Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State. This is done with a view to determine the future trend of the 3 categories of patients under study as well as to determine whether the current status of patients is dependent on sex and age group of the patients. Trend analysis of time series data and chi-square test of independence were employed on the weekly data collected from Sir Yahaya Memorial Hospital Birnin Kebbi, a Premier Hospital in Kebbi state North western Nigeria for 58 consecutive weeks i.e. 5/12/2017-8/1/2019. Three functional linear models one each for defaulted patients, dead patients and patients in care were fitted to the collected data and forecast were made on the basis of these models. Results obtained revealed a weekly decrease in the number of default patients which will likely be 0 by the 3rd week of January, 2019. However, an increase was observed in the number of dead and in care patients for the next 14 weeks which implies that the two are likely going to be on the increase though more pronounced in case of in care patients if mitigating measures are not put in place. It was also observed that the current status of patients undergoing antiretroviral therapy (ART) programme at the hospital is independent of their sex and age group. It is recommended that emphasis on good contact tracking methods be maintained by increasing financial resources to serve as an incentive for contact tracking team. This will enable members of the team to identify those who lost follow-up in order to counsel them on drugs adherence, as failure to adhere to treatment will affect the efficiency of the treatment, moreover, information about some patients that died can be traced through contact tracking services.

Keywords: ART, HIV/AIDS, Modelling, Trend Analysis, In-care, Default patients

Contributions of Islam and Early Muslims to the Understanding, Contributions and Practice of Modern Medicine in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study would demonstrate the fundamental contributions of Islam and early Muslims to the understanding, contributions and practices of modern medicine in Nigeria. Medicine has not been fully acknowledged by the West. Some indolent 'scholars' have even Claimed that modern science and medicine have their origins in Western civilization while Islam. Represents ignorance and retrogression. Credible historical sources, however, prove these claims to be wrong. Islam's openness to new ideas and traditions that are not un-Islamic made it absorb and expound or challenge the knowledge of the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases from the Greek and Roman traditions. When the Church regarded learning as heresy and persecuted scientists, the Islamic empire warmly took in the scientists and their scientific heritage. Muslims contributed immensely to the development and standardization of medical institutions, licensing, texts, documentation policies, ethics and other medicine-related fields such as Pharmacy. Baghdad became the global Centre of learning and Arabic, the international language of scholarship. By the 9th century, a remarkable body of knowledge had evolved from these efforts, and this was soon to become the threshold of modern day medicine. The study was basically, conceptual in nature, the application of World Health Organization model and the traditions of the prophet in ensuring proper and adequate defense. The study would demonstrate intensively, secondary sources of data collections such as valid books, journals, internets and others. Finally, it recommends among other strategies the implementation of stiff penalties such as execution the role of Muslims leadership recruitment by merit and the provision of basic explanations for many hospitals as solution to the co nature of the Nigerian society.

Keywords: *Muslims, Medicine, Modern, and Nigeria*

Enhancing Minimum Sag Clearance on Nigerian Overhead Line Design for Reliability and String Efficiency Toward Industrial Development of Electrical Power System Network

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Abstract

Technical infrastructures are of significant importance for a modern society to develop continuously since the dependence of society to electric power is ever-increasing. Power supply is also a must for economic growth and life convenience, and both industry and households have confidence in proper functionality of power network. Interruption in the power system due to technical faults, adverse weather and operational problems may result in irreparable consequences, hence causing huge economic loss. Electricity, through Transformers and Transmission Lines flows from Power Plants to Substations and Distribution System, and then to consumers'. The Power and Distribution System is highly interconnected, which means that the Transmission Grid functions as one entity. Hence, the need to maintain minimum sag on the interconnected systems of the electrical Transmission and distribution networks becomes paramount. This paper reviews the principles of mechanical design in Transmission Lines which will enhance minimum sag. Overhead Transmission Lines are expected to withstand climatic conditions and other outside disturbances. The applied forces must be tolerated mechanically by structural components of Transmission Line. Transmission Line must not fail in the hardest climatic situations. This fact obliges engineers to anticipate worst loading conditions, and select the best design in order to be confident of consistency and stability of operation in the Line.

Keywords: *Conductor spacing, Sag, Transmission line, Span*

A Survey of Domestic Energy Consumption in Nigeria: The Case of Anambra State and the Need for Renewable Energy Sources and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Even though domestic energy can be from either renewable or non-renewable sources, the former is preferred because of its role in reducing both the operational energy intensity and carbon footprint. Given the positive role renewable energy plays in the energy mix, this paper examined the pattern of operational energy use with particular reference to the renewable and non-renewable energy content in medium and high density public residential buildings in Anambra State, Nigeria. A survey research method was adopted for primary data collection while data analysis was by descriptive statistics. The study discovered that renewable energy use in the residential units is very low. In contrast, there was high dependence of the occupants on non-renewable direct fuel combustion through the use of fossil fuel-driven privately-owned electricity generators for electricity supply as a result of the inadequate supply from the national grid. In addition to the relatively high operational energy intensity observed in the studied buildings, the findings have implications for the safety, health and wellbeing of the building occupants as well as for carbon emissions from the buildings and for overall environmental sustainability. Recommendations to increase renewable energy use in new buildings and as retrofits in existing buildings were made.

Keywords: *Anambra, Nigeria, Non-renewable energy, Renewable energy*

Godfather-Godson Conflict and Implications for Governance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The godfather phenomenon incontestably, is one of the defining features of contemporary Nigerian government and politics with its harmful consequences. The godfather in the pursuit of his self-serving agenda installs by illegitimate means, a stooge who is popularly referred to as the godson. The political “love affair” between the godfather and the godson which is founded on political exigency has nothing to do with the promotion of the public interest. However what starts off as a seemingly sweet and endless affair is with the passage of time, embroiled in bitterness and bad blood between the now estranged love birds. This strained relationship is most times manifest in brutal conflict. This paper looked at the implications of the godfather-godson conflict for governance in Nigeria. For its framework of analysis, the paper adopted the frustration-aggression theory as an explanatory tool while for its methodology, it adopted the qualitative method of data collection and analysis. The paper found that the godfather-godson conflict has had very negative consequences for governance in Nigeria one of which has been the needless wastage of state resources by the godson to prosecute political fratricidal war. It recommended among other things that adequate punitive measures should be taken against the so-called godfathers whenever they embark on nefarious activities in the name of settling political scores with their godson.

Keywords: *Godfather, Godson, Conflict, Implications, Governance*

Managing Conflicts in Nigeria for Effective Development

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Abstract

There have been growing unrest in Nigeria, due to conflicts that have threatened the socio-economic and political development of the country. From the electoral violence of the first republic to the Nigerian Civil War and the post-civil war military interregnum, and recently, Niger Delta unrest, Boko Haram insurgency, herdsmen-farmers conflict among many others, the country since independence has not known meaningful peace. This article interrogates conflict in Nigeria and its implications for development. The study observed that conflicts have exacerbated poverty because of poor management of the economy and development of infrastructure and recommends job creation, fiscal accountability, education as panacea to conflict management in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Conflicts, Effective Development, Nigeria*

The Impact of Compensation and Reward System on Employee Performance in Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC) Abuja

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of compensation and reward system on employee performance in Nigeria Communications Commission (NCC) Abuja. The objectives of the paper were to examine the nature of reward system in NCC and to establish the relationship between compensation and reward system and employee's performance in NCC. To achieve this, data was collected from the secondary sources and content analysis was used in data presentation and discussions. The theoretical framework adopted by the paper was the expectancy theory of the victor vroom. The study discovered that because of comparatively higher reward system in NCC, the performance of her employees is rated higher well compared with other public organizations in Nigeria. The study also found out that the commission though effective in this performance has a relationship with its stakeholders that are likely to have financial improprieties if not properly checked. Consequently, the paper recommended that NCC should pursue more external linkages with like-minded external organization to support its performance.

Keywords: *Compensation, Reward, Employees and Performance*

The Challenges of Herdsmen / Farmers' Clashes and Rural Development in Benue State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined the herders/farmers conflicts in Benue State from 2013 to present date, which has resulted to a lot of losses of cattle, farmlands, lives and properties; destruction of school facilities, internal displacement, and disintegration of socio- economic and political life of the communities. Using sampling techniques, 60 respondents were selected from the target population from five Local Government Areas of Benue State. Data was collected through primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data was the questionnaire, while the secondary data was collected from textbook, the media, NGOs and Civil Society Organisations reports on the conflicts. Data gathered was analysed generating answers to the research questions raised, which identified the far-reaching effects of the herder/farmer conflicts on development of the communities. The paper suggested the establishment of joint mechanism for monitoring, dialogue and continuous engagement at the Local Government level comprising of herders and farmers associations, security personnel, community leaders, religious leaders, and Civil Society Organisations. Also the government should carryout comprehensive development of the affected areas, and compensation and palliatives should be granted to people and families affected.

Keywords: *Herders, Farmers, Conflicts, Rural, Development*

