



8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES & STRATEGIES

THEME

Assessing Contemporary Policies & Development Strategies in Africa

OBJECTIVE

The conference is a multi-disciplinary international educational activity for academics, public and private sector experts. Contemporary development issues, policies and strategies are invited for discussion.

DATE: 21st - 22nd July, 2020

VENUE: Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike - Abia State

TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE PANEL

Prof. Yusufu Ali Zoaka
University of Abuja, Nigeria

Prof. Nathaniel Ozigbo
University of Abuja, Nigeria

Prof. Agnes Antai
University of Calabar, Nigeria

Prof. Thomas Traynor
Wright State University, USA

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Kampala International University

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University, Anambra State, Nigeria

Dr. Bassey Anam
University of Calabar, Nigeria

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8TH INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES & STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 21st July, 2020

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
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY TWO – Wednesday 22nd July, 2020

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
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm



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 New York, United States

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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



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 former Vice Chancellor
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 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
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Conference Abstracts

Achieving Food Security through Technological Capabilities of Cowpea Farmers in Kogi State, Nigeria

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¹Department of Agricultural Education

²Department of Integrated Science Education,
Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba

Abstract

The study looked into achieving food security through enhancing the technological capabilities of Cowpea farmers in Kogi State, Nigeria. The main objective of the study is to assess the technological capability of cowpea farmers in Kogi State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to: describe the socio-economic characteristics of the cowpea farmers in the study area, identify cowpea production technologies available to the farmers in the study area and analyze the level of technological capabilities of cowpea farmers. The population of the study comprised all the cowpea farmers in Kogi State. A sample size of 240 farmers was selected for the study using a three staged sampling technique. In stage one, four (4) extension blocks was randomly selected from each of the agricultural zones (A, B, C, and D) as delineated by Kogi Agricultural Development Project (KADP), making a total of 16 extension blocks. In stage two, three (3) extension cells was randomly selected from each block, making a total of 48 extension cells. In stage three, five (5) cowpea farmers was selected from each cell using the snowball method. Giving a total of 240 cowpea farmers used for the study. Primary data was used for this study; structured questionnaire and personal interview will be used to collect the primary data. The questionnaire was administered to 240 cowpea farmers in the state using eight (8) trained research assistants from the four agricultural zones of Kogi ADP. The instrument was designed in line with the stated research objectives. The data collected for this study was analyzed based on the number of questionnaires retrieved from the respondents. The data was subjected to descriptive statistics using frequency, percentages and Mean for objectives I, II, and III. The hypothesis related to objective III (H_0, I_s) was tested using Chi-square. Majority of the farmers were at the productive age and male. Also, majority of them were educated and married. The mean household size was 7 with a farm size of 2.6 hectares, with little farm experience and contact with extension and a mean income of ₦ 76,289.58. The farmers have the potential to achieve food security for the State and the nation at large. It is recommended that all necessary assistance should be provided to facilitate the use of technologies in the production of cowpea and thereby achieve the much desired food security.

Keywords: *Food security, Cowpea farmers and Technologies*

Socio Economic Significance of Women Participation in Tourism Development and Promotion: A Case Study of New Bussa Community Area of Niger State

¹Kolawole G. T., ²Omotayo O.L., ³Adedeji E.O., ⁴Chekezie J. Attahiru H. & ⁵Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade

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Abstract

This study focuses on socio economic significance of women participation in tourism development and promotion in Bussa. Sampling techniques that were used in this research work include cluster and random sampling methods. New Bussa community was divided into four areas. Hundred questionnaires were administered to the study areas to get the data needed; The data collected was subjected to statistically computation using descriptive analysis such as table, and simple percentage. The results highlighted some types of leisure they engage in and whether their works disturb them. 65% of the respondents agreed that they participate in leisure activities followed by those that chose at times represent 30%. On the activities they engaged in 50% of the respondents have indoor as their leisure engagement while 31.6% of the respondents engage in Outdoor activities. On whether their jobs affect leisure activities 61.6% of the respondents were of the opinion that work does not disturb them. While on whether women help in community when they arrived, 63.3% of the respondents supported yes option while 31.6% of the respondents supported fairly. On the issue of women employment in the community 81.6% of the Respondents agreed that women are being given employment while the results also indicate the social significance of women participation in leisured based on the case of social enlightenment of women, 90% of the respondents agreed that it socializes them while 1.6% said they were not sure. On the issue of well-being 90% of the respondents agreed that participation of women bring their well-being while 3.3% claimed they were not agree and 1.6% said it is fairly. Challenges It shows that women are having challenges in leisure and tourism participation the respondents agreed that they could not be involved in tourism because of financial challenges,85% and religious activities, 68.3% while 13.3% of the respondents claimed that it used to be sometimes while 1.6% of the respondents claimed that the traveling is not encouraging That the women participation should be adequately funded both with the public and private sectors to boost the economic and social life of Bussa people. However the results recommend that if tourism is to be promoted and to be internationally recognized the issue of women must not be left out in all ramifications.

Keywords: *Economy participation, Tourism development and Promotion*

Hospitality and Tourism: A Tool for National Transformation

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³Adekunle Adewole Olubukola

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³Federal University of Oye, Oye Ekiti

Abstract

Tourism is conceptualized as the business of providing accommodation, food, and entertainment for people who are on tours and travels. It is an economic activity like any other economic activity which has the quickest economic development; domestically and internationally. Its dimensions are very large, its location varied and its benefits scattered over large segment of the population. The potentials of hospitality and tourism for the transformation of a nation could be seen from its contribution to the balance of payment, development of non-industrial areas, employment opportunity and general economic development and growth. Moreover, its social and cultural transformation cannot be over-emphasized in a nation likewise its rural transformation for the improvement of living standard of rural dwellers and the entire nation.

Keywords: *Hospitality, Tourism, Tool, Transformation and Nation*

Attitudes of Vocational and Technical Education Students Towards (SIWES) Programme at Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Babba

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Abstract

This research work investigated the attitude of students towards Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) using the descriptive survey research design. The research was conducted among undergraduates students of the Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba, 40 students were randomly sampled from the school of Vocational and school Technical education. The instrument was the questionnaire in likert type response format; Strongly Agree (5), A = Agree (4), U = Undecided (3), DA = Disagree (2), and SD = Strongly Disagree (1). the research questions were analyzed using the mean rating, and the findings are that: School equipment were not found replicating those in the industries, the schools lack adequate infrastructures that discouraged students further in showing concern for industry's based training, Knowledge of I.T was found to be valuable in giving students an idea of industrial management and SIWES enhance student's ability to tackle technical problems. It was observed that student attitude toward SIWES has improved over time, regardless of challenges on ground. It was however recommended that ITF should ensure regular visitation of the IT officers to supervisors, agencies, institution, employers and students on attachment. Also, checking of log -book issued to students at place of attachment by institutions is recommended so that the average vocational students can develop a good sense of work commitment.

Keywords: *Attitudes, Vocational and Technical Education.*

Significance of Agriculture and Food Security

Adejumobi Paul Olusegun

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Abstract

The study examines the significance of Agriculture and the security of food in the life of the entire citizens of Nigeria with a view of finding a lasting solution to the food security, herdsman ravage on the crops among others which has been a major problem that outstripped rapid increase in production, Further advances in research will be fundamental to ensure and guarantee future generations in terms of feeding, clothing and shelter much better than they are at movement. Thus, the paper reviews the essential of Agricultural research to improving food security and sustainability in a developing nation like Nigeria using vital strategies.

Keywords: *Agricultural research, Food security, Sustainability*

The Impact of Computer Studies on Business Education in Kogi State College of Education Technical Kabba

Obaloko Dayo Veronica

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Kogi State College of Education Technical, Kabba.

Abstract

The study was carried out to examine the impact of computer studies on business education in Kogi State College of Education Technical, Kabba. The sample from this study comprises of 110 students and 10 academic staff from the Department of Business Education. The data used were collected through questionnaire and responses thereof were analyzed by the use of weighted means. The findings were that recent challenges brought about by computer studies into business education are encouraging and the introduction of computer into business education made accounting work easier. Furthermore, it was found that computer studies in business education use accounting software and these computers affect the performance of operation in Nigeria. The graduates of Business Education that are computer literate have better chances of getting employment. The study concludes that computer is inevitable in the field of Business Education so that graduates of Business Education should face squarely the challenges of work in every sector of the world today given the current globalization process regarding information technology and the world being global village for information super highway and state-of-art thereof.

Keywords: *Impact, Computer, Business, Education*

Language Development as an Alternative for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Johnson Olufemi Ola

Department of General Studies Education

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Abstract

The paper examines the role of language development as one of the best alternative medium for sustainable development in the country-Nigeria. The country is bedeviled with a lot of multi-faceted global issues ranging from the menace of Herd men's, rapping, kidnapping, prostitutions and other forms of insurgency like book haram. Language education is of paramount significant that could be effectively used as a tool to foster peace and bridge the gap of illiteracy thereby fostering national peace that could enhance peaceful co-existence, understanding, and rapid growth and development of Nigeria. The paper reviews the role of English Language to improving the growth and development of Nigeria and its sustainability for the oncoming generations and this would be realized with different strategies.

Keywords: *Language development, Alternative, Education and Sustainable*

Improving the Quality of Entrepreneurial Education for Sustainable Growth and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Entrepreneurial Education and Sustainable Growth and Development is an important tool to overcome many national challenges and solve economic problems. As important as it is, entrepreneurial education and sustainable growth and development in Nigeria is faced with myriad of challenges. This paper has therefore, explained the importance of entrepreneurial education for sustainable growth and development in Nigeria, exploiting views of some renewed authors on the subject. Also, the paper concluded that for any nation to develop economically, entrepreneurial education must be given the utmost attention it requires. Recommendation made include, the introduction of entrepreneurial subjects and training right from junior secondary school to tertiary institutions in Nigeria, workshops and seminars for the teachers and lecturers involve in teaching the subject to acquire the needed skills and knowledge on entrepreneurship. This will go a long way in solving the problems of unemployment in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial education, Economic challenges, Sustainable growth, Economic problems*

Enhancing Creative Arts Education Curriculum and Teaching: A Nugget for Entrepreneurial Skills Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Mr. Akpale J. Enoch

*Department of Fine and Applied Arts, School of Vocational Education
Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba*

Abstract

The paper highlighted the current trends and issues in enhancing creative Arts Education curriculum as a nugget for Entrepreneurial Skill Education and Sustainable Development in Nigeria. The importance of creative arts education as an education that is aimed at improving confidence and giving a chance of becoming self-reliant of individual that not totally depending on white-collar job. Hence this form of education builds up self-awareness that provides a dynamic platform in which individuals can explore him/her strength through practical application rather than theoretical knowledge gained from basic education. The paper also highlighted some challenges of creative arts education such as lack of funding. Some recommendations were proffered, one of such is that the federal government should design a special intervention for proper funding through the Education Trust Fund Scheme.

Keywords: *Creative Arts Education, Curriculum Sustainable Development, Entrepreneurship*

Importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Achieving Sustainable Educational Development in Nigeria

Aminu Isah Dada

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Abstract

The use of ICT tools in teaching and learning is paramount to sustainable educational development. Its application has changed the educational system in many ways throughout the world. This paper examined the importance of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in achieving sustainable educational development in Nigeria. The paper takes a look at the concept of ICT, ICT curriculum and sustainable development. The paper further examined the challenges being faced in the attainment of quality ICT education for secondary schools, due to a combination of factors ranging from inadequate curriculum to inadequate facilities and lack of skilled teachers. The paper concludes by establishing that for Nigeria to be effective interventions to improve the quality of ICT must commence at secondary school level. The paper finally suggests that there is the need to encourage teachers to effectively utilize ICT tools in their teaching and develop the culture of learning with ICT.

Keywords: *ICT, Education and Sustainable Development*

Youth Unemployment and Security Challenges in Nigeria, A Constraint to Economic Growth and Development

¹Shekwaga Zakwai & ²Markus Talatu

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Abstract

Unemployment is one of the problems facing Nigeria like many other countries. However, there is also a growing level of security challenges facing the country, which calls for serious concern. Nigeria has been facing several security challenges such as kidnapping, insurgency, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, political assassination and the activities of Boko Haram sect. The paper examines youth unemployment and security challenges in Nigeria which is a constraint to economic growth and development. The rising level of unemployment in the country can be attributed for the increase in security challenges in the country. Many school leavers and employable adults are unable to secure jobs and the government is unable to act fast enough in finding a solution to this problem. This paper argues that the high rate of unemployment in the country is directly responsible for the increasing security challenges in Nigeria. For economic growth development to be achieved, the government must urgently address the unemployment crisis facing the country so as to be able to adequately tackle its security challenges. The paper suggested various measures the Nigerian government can put in place to arrest this situation.

Keywords: *Youth, Unemployment, Insecurity, Economic growth, Economic Development.*

The Need for Effective Agricultural Policy on Food Security and Sustainability in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria has about 79 million hectares of arable land, of which 32 million hectares are cultivated. Despite this, Nigeria faces a looming food security crisis with a growing population that is increasingly dependent on imported foods. The once dominant subsistence-oriented farm economy is at risk of gradual marginalisation. Insecure land tenure, scarcity of funds and credit, labour scarcity despite overall high unemployment and stagnant technology have crippled its further development. Until today, a wide range of policies, programmes and projects have had limited impact in ameliorating these problems. Climate change compounds the challenges confronting agriculture. The sector is dependent on the natural resource base and thus faces risks such as desertification, rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and sea level rise, leading to degrading agriculture and exacerbating conflict. All of these lead to food insecurity which in the years to come will affect the total population of Nigeria. It is therefore important to practice sustainable agriculture whose aim is to meet society's food and textile needs in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This review therefore focuses on the need for effective Agricultural policies on food security and sustainability in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Agricultural policy, Food security, Sustainability, Climate Change, Nigeria*

China-Africa Relations in the Twenty-First Century: A New Face and Phase of Imperialism

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Abstract

The paper examines critically the China-Africa relations in the twenty-first century global world order using a qualitative method of data collection and analysis technique which involve use of published and unpublished sources, official documents, internet sources, workshop documents, newspapers and magazines, research works etc. The study argues that behind the manifest appeal that China's presence in Africa is solely to aid and drive Africa's development, there is a covert imperialist interest. Thus, the primary motif of China's involvement in Africa's political economy is to explore and exploit the latter's rich and abundant natural and mineral resources in attempt to satisfy its national interest. The study concludes that in spite of all pretensions, rather than engineer genuine development of Africa, experience has so far shown that Chinese intervention in Africa economies has yielded to unequal relationship without tangible development therein.

Keywords: *China-Africa Relations, Twenty-first Century, New Face of Imperialism, Development, Unequal Relationship*

Challenges of Early Childhood Education in Sokoto State of Nigeria: Implication for Counselling

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Abstract

Contemporary Early Childhood Care, Development and Education (ECCDE) in Nigeria are becoming more diverse. Nevertheless, it is still bedeviled with issues and problems. This paper discusses the existing UBE programmes, policies and strategies in the implementation of the ECCDE in Nigeria. The paper further examines the challenges of ECCDE in Nigeria. The main issues of which include the use of English as medium of communication and instruction; lack of competent and qualified teachers; lack of effective supervision; and the ratio of teacher to pupils. The paper concludes that for Nigeria to achieve sustainable education development, interventions to improve the quality of ECCDE in Nigeria, the school-based curriculum must be adequately promoted. The paper suggest the use of mother tongue in teaching at this level , provision of more Infrastructures and the introduction of unified standadaised curriculum for school programme.

Keywords: *ECCDE, Education and Sustainable Development*

Challenges of Affordable Housing Provision in Nigeria

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Abstract

Adequate and affordable housing remains the critical basic and second need of every Nigerian after food. For many generations, good shelter and proper housing have eluded both urban and rural population in Nigeria. Regimes after another have promised to tackle the problems of providing adequate and affordable housing to the masses, but failed after bold attempts. Some researchers have postulated that the problems of inadequate and affordable housing in Nigeria were as a result of half measure policies of governments, high cost of building material, poor funding of mortgage institutions etc. this conference paper discuss the challenges affecting effective housing provision, availability and affordability indices of housing as experienced by greater population of Nigerians over two decades. The paper also recommended some measures that will ensure affordable housing.

Keywords: *Housing Provision, Affordable Housing, Urban and Rural Population, Slum and Squatter Settlements*

Business Education Students Entrepreneurial Skills Acquisition and Attainment of Sustainable Development in Lokoja

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Abstract

This research work specifically investigated Business Education Students Entrepreneurship Skills Acquisition and attainment of sustainable Development in Lokoja, Kogi state. Four research questions were raised to guide the study and were answered descriptively. The descriptive survey research design was adopted for this study. The population of the study comprised 400 students of students of Federal College of Education, Okene Kogi State out of which a sample size of 150 students were randomly selected. The instruments used were structured questionnaire. The test-retest method of reliability was used in ascertaining the reliability of the data instrument and yielded a co-efficient of 0.87. The mean and standard deviation were used in analysing the data collated and some of of the findings include, in a developing nation. One of the major recommendations advanced in this paper was that business education and vocational training at the junior secondary level should be encouraged proper funding, provision of state of the art equipment for better acquisition of computer skills.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial, Skill Acquisitions, Attainment,
Sustainable Development*

Approaches for Engaging Rural Youths in Agrepreneurship for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This study was carried out to identify the approaches for engaging rural youth in agripreneurship for sustainable development. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. A structured questionnaire of forty-one item (41) items was used to elicit response from thirty (30) respondents comprising of ten (10) staff of Eliel Consult Company, Okpo and twenty (20) TVET lecturers from Kogi State College of Education Ankpa. The data collected were analyzed using mean to answer the research questions. The findings of the study revealed that the approaches for engaging rural youths in agrepreneurship includes; establishing farm youth policy, helping farmers recognize, evaluate, and exploit the agripreneurship opportunities available within their communities, training farmers in value addition to increase efficiency and profits, connect farmers to other agripreneurs within and outside their communities, helping young agripreneurs access better markets and potential sources of credit, going beyond technical skills to develop 'soft' skills such as communication, leadership and business skills, establishing farm youth clubs to serves as a platform for rural youth to discuss issues related to farming, farm enterprises and skill development. Based on the findings, it was recommended that the government has to make policies for focused Agripreneurship, develop and establish developmental organizations to support the process and rural youths should be provided with start off capitals to invest in agripreneurship ventures.

Keywords: *Approaches; Agripreneurship; Rural Youths and Sustainable Development*

Food Security on Home Management: A Case Study of Northern Senatorial Districts of Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study is aimed at investigating the influence of Food security on home management of the people of Northern Senatorial Districts of Cross River State, Nigeria. Food security is one factor that affects the livelihood of individuals in various ways, this is so because food plays an important role in the lives of all the living, both humans, animals and plants. But to attain this food security is always a difficult task for individual and a nation at large. Based on this, the study raised two research questions and hypotheses to guide it while carrying out the study, these research questions and hypothesis are the influence of food security on the family health management of the people and the influence of food security on the family security of the people. Detailed literature review was carried out on the variables of the study. A survey research design was adopted while the population of the study consists of the total population in the five local government areas of the district. A sample of 500 household was drawn using stratified random sampling technique. The data were personally collected by the researcher with the help of research assistance. Data collected are analyzed using chi-Square analysis and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that, food security significantly influence the family health management of the people and food security significantly influences family security of the people. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that Government should put more effort to encouraging farmers with farm input to increase productivity thereby bringing about food security making home management simple for the managers.

Keywords: *Security, Food, Home Management*

Analytical Skills: Implications for Educational Development in a Global World

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Abstract

Since development of any nation is built on the quality of her education, it becomes imperative to intensify the desire in improving competitiveness by building more highly skilled workforces through quality education. The paper therefore focuses on the analytical skills and implications for educational development in a global world. The need to expand and improve education is key to adapting to changing and confronting challenges associated with the contemporary world. Development strategies to raise skills in problem solving, taken decisions among others were considered. The need for critical steps to be considered towards positive educational advancement was viewed while conclusion and recommendations were made.

Keywords: *Analytical skills, Educational development, Competitiveness, Global*

Problems and Prospects of Guidance and Counselling in Nigerian Educational System

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Abstract

Guidance and counselling services in the Nigerian educational system have however been focused in the tertiary institution and few secondary schools in the cities. This paper examined the problems and prospects of guidance and counselling in Nigerian educational system. The challenges of lack of office, lack of cooperation among other staff members of the school, inadequate funding among others were identified. When these problems mentioned are tackled, guidance and counselling will have a brighter future in the Nigerian educational system.

Keywords: *Problems and Prospects, Guidance and Counselling, Nigerian Educational System*

Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security

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Abstract

Sustainable agriculture and food security focuses on the availability of food now and in the future, a major concern of scientific and commercial communities worldwide. Food security is the ability to provide enough food to the entire population of a particular state or country at all times. The paper discussed the concept of food security, various ways, policies and strategies to be embarked upon by the government for sustainable agricultural development to ensure adequate food security. The need for agricultural sustainability was examined. It also discussed the socio-economic implication of sustainable agriculture and its challenges. The paper recommends an improved policy execution, monitoring/evaluation and support to agriculture by the federal government as the measures for a sustainable agriculture development in Nigeria

Keywords: *Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security*

Raising Creative Job Creators for Rapid Development in Africa in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Without any oita of doubt, poverty and unemployment indices will hit an alarming rate by the year 2031 in Africa if concerted efforts are not urgently made to create more jobs to nip the trend in the bud. For instance, indices show that in Nigeria, unemployment rose to 23.9% in 2011 from 21.7% in 2010, and 19.7% in 2009. Whereas the nation's economy is believed to be growing at about 7% annually paradoxically, it has failed to provide jobs to citizens, particularly the youth who constitute 43% of the entire population. From recent statistics released by the Federal Ministry of Youth Development, approximately 4 million young people enter the workforce every year. The consequences of this scenario would not only be damning, but will increase crime rate that has presently tampered with our national psyche and integrity. What Africa urgently needs at the moment are creative job creators with effrontery for massive job creation for rapid and sustainable development. The economic renaissance and industrial revolution that presently hits the nation of China, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore did not come from mere wishes, but by visionary revolution. This paper therefore, seek to present realistic interventions on how to raise and develop creative job creators for rapid development in the continent of Africa in the 21st century. Relevant recommendations are holistically offered for implementation in this discourse.

Keywords: *Creativity, Job creators, Poverty, Rapid development, Unemployment*

Option for Mother-Tongue in Nigeria Education for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The significance of the mother-tongue in the education of a child cannot be overemphasized. Besides, the development of a child is bound or connected with the continued use of language he requires from birth; language of parents, relatives and friends, so language is a very strong tool of learning. More importantly, child education should start with mother tongue because it is the language of his culture and are inseparable, if otherwise, the child will not have regard for his culture. Language therefore has been proven to be an indispensable factor in the economic development of a nation like Nigeria, thus language has a vital role to play. This paper examines the relevance of Mother-Tongue in Nigeria Education for National Sustainable Development and self-reliance of Nigeria citizen. A historical overview of the interconnectivity of language education and sustainable development is highlighted. The challenges facing mother-tongue language in Nigeria are also discussed to bring out the theoretical relevance for sustainable development which has not been realized adequately.

Keywords: *Mother tongue, Sustainable development, Culture*

The Necessity of Refuge Plant in Various Municipal Areas in Nigeria

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Abstract

Host plant resistant crops varieties offer control of many insect pest species. However, the evolution of virulent biotypes capable of overcoming plant resistance poses challenges for the implementation of Host Plant Resistance of (HPR) widespread planting of HPR crops further reduces HPR efficacy by increasing selection pressure on pest. This paper expands on these issues, virulent biotype and its greatest advantage observed in refuge-free microcosms.

Keywords: *Necessity, Insect pest, Implementation and Challenges*

Isolation and Identification of Pathogens Responsible for Post-Harvest Spoilage of Onions (*Allium cepa* L.) in Some Selected Markets in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aimed to isolate and identify the pathogens responsible for post-harvest spoilage of onions and evaluates the efficacy of some selected plant crude extracts against the major post-harvest onion spoilage pathogens. The target onion cultivars were those commonly grown by the farmers in the target areas. A survey was carried out to access the current status and causes of post-harvest losses. Factors such as susceptibility of the cultivar and post-harvest handling processes were investigated. Disease causing micro-organisms that were suspected to cause the post-harvest damage were isolated, identified and re-inoculated to wounded surface sterilized freshly harvested onion to establish pathogenicity. Crude plant extracts from neem (*Azadirachta indica*) leaves, ginger rhizomes (*Zingiber officinale*) and Kassod leaves (*Sennasiamea*) were tested for the control of the most potent fungal and bacterial pathogens. An *in vivo* experiment was carried out where healthy onions were dipped into the selected crude plant extracts and disease development on them monitored and compared with the untreated onion samples. Data was analysed using SPSS and SAS One way ANOVA and means separated using Students – Newman – Kuels Test. The survey revealed that factors such as cultivars used and post-harvest handling processes differed significantly ($p < 0.001$) and contributed to post-harvest losses that averaged 30.63%. Four pathogens were isolated from infected onion samples and they varied significantly ($p < 0.001$) with *Aspergillus* spp. being the most prevalent (30%). Damage caused by the pathogens on onion also varied significantly ($p < 0.001$) with *Erwinia* spp. causing (100%) rot. Plant extracts were tested for their efficacy in controlling four most damaging pathogens where their efficacy differed significantly ($p < 0.001$) with neem extracts being the most effective. The *in vivo* study demonstrated that the extracts could be applied to control the rots on onion bulbs. Results of this study showed that plant extracts had antimicrobial compounds such as nimbin, azadirachtin, gingerols, gingerdiol, anthraquinone that acted against the test pathogens and can be an important step in developing plant based bio-pesticides for the management of bulb rots because the plants are readily available, affordable and environmental friendly.

Keywords: *Isolation, Identification, Pathogens, Spoilage, Onion Marketing*

The Impact of Handset on the Academic Performance in Business Studies in Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area of Kogi State

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of handset on the academic performance in business studies in Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area of Kogi state. Survey design was used in executing the study. A total of 1100 students randomly selected (that is 100 students and 10 teachers) from five secondary schools formed the population of the study. Handset Use Questionnaires(HUQ)developed by the researcher was used for data collection. The instrument was face validated by two lecturers in Business Education. The research questions were answered using the statistical tools of frequency and simple percentage. The findings reveal that using handset has both positive and negative impact on the academic performance of the students, but the negative impact is than the positive impact. it was recommended among others that, principal, proprietors, school administrators and teachers should create and implement a school wide policy that ban the use of handset by students during school hours.

Keywords: *Impact, Handset, Academic, Performance, Business Studies*

Entrepreneurship and Business Development through Education: The Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

Formal western education is the pivot on which the development of any economy revolves, especially with regards to vocational education whether formal or non-formal. Looking at the downsizing in the Nigerian economy, the government can no longer provide graduates with jobs. This initiates the need to foster inner self or spirit of self reliance by developing our various initiatives/innovations for enterprise. In view of this therefore, this paper discusses using education as a condition for entrepreneurship and the role it plays in industrial development. An overview of Nigerian entrepreneur is equally expounded.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Business Development, Education, Nigerian Experience*

National Building Code as a Contemporary Policy for Development Strategy

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Abstract

The building industry is a great contributor to and a critical component of economic growth and development. The need for the National Building Code (NBC) as to a contemporary policy to curb the use of non-professionals and quacks by developers and clients in construction industry, responsible for the deplorable conditions of Nigerian cities and environment, cannot be over emphasized. This paper aims at examining the prospects of the National Building Code as a contemporary policy with emphasis on its implementation for optimal performance. It systematically espouses the importance, level of acceptance and implications for national transformation and development. Reasons why buildings are collapsing in Nigeria is explained. The passage of the Nigeria's National Building Code described as “the only solution to the seemingly endless cases of building collapse in Nigeria” (Omeife, 2013). Immediate implementations of the NBC among others are recommended as key remedy to substandard construction.

Keywords: *National Building Code, Building Collapse Implementation, Contemporary Policy and National Development*

Effects of Mobile Instructional App on Undergraduate Students' Academic Performance in Economics in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Mobile instructional app (MIA) is a set of instructions put together as a program usually installed on mobile devices to facilitate learning and improve academic performance. MIA helps to motivate students for the enhancement of positive academic performance, thus, it could be utilized in an individualized or in a blended learning environment to supplement traditional teaching-learning process. This study investigated the effects of mobile instructional app on undergraduate students' academic performance in economics in Sokoto State. The study adopted quasi experimental with a pre-test and post-test, non-equivalent comparison involving 2x2 factorial design. All undergraduate students in Sokoto State formed population of the study. A total of 61 undergraduates formed the sample for the study, 34 for experimental group one (23 males and 11 females) from Sokoto State University (SSU) and 27 for experimental group one (22 males and 5 females) from Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto (UDUS). Pilot study was carried out at Federal University Birnin Kebbi using twenty 100 level undergraduates. Economic Principles Test Instrument (EPTI) was used for data collection. Reliability coefficient of 0.78 using Kuder Richardson 20 (K-R, 20) was obtained. Research hypothesis one was tested using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), while hypothesis two was tested using t-test statistics. The study found among other that the app was academically effective. There was significant difference in the achievement of the undergraduate students exposed to mobile instructional app and those taught using blended approach ($F(1, 58) = 13.649, p < 0.05$) in favour of experimental group 2. There was no significant difference in the academic performance of the undergraduate students taught in a blended learning environment based on gender. The study concluded that the mobile instructional app (MIA) enhanced the academic performance of undergraduates from the two universities (UDUS and SSU) irrespective of gender. It was established by the study that the undergraduates taught in a blended learning environment out-performed those exposed to MIA alone. The study therefore recommended that lecturers should endeavour to develop and utilize mobile instructional apps that are in line with new NUC benchmark to supplement teaching process.

Keywords: *Mobile instructional app; Academic performance; Undergraduates; Economics*

Impact of Corruption on the Oil Sector of the Nigerian Economy Growth

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of corruption on the oil sector of the Nigeria economy, using Real gross domestic product as proxy for economic growth, corruption perception index and corruption rank as proxies for corruption while oil sector revenue as proxy for oil sector of the Nigerian economy. Time series data were sourced from central bank of Nigeria and the internet from 1991 to 2017. The main objective of this study was to determine the relationship between corruption and the oil sector in the Nigeria Economy. Employing the pre and post diagnostic test. However, the variable were subject to a unit root test to check the order of integration and it was found that all the variables were stationary at first difference i.e 1(1) this justifies the application of the Johansen cointegration test and Ordinary Least Square, ECM for estimation. The study found that Oil sector revenue has a positive and significant impact on the Nigeria economy, while CPI and CR were found to have a negative insignificant impact on the Nigeria Economy. The study further concludes that oil revenue has the potential to unlock the economy of Nigeria.

Keywords: *Oil revenue, Real gross domestic product, Corruption perception index and Nigeria*

Local Government Administration and Development of Informal Economic Sector in Nigeria: A Study of Yenegoa L.G.A.

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Abstract

This study examined local government policy on informal economic activities and its development Implications. The study used descriptive survey design and also sampled two hundred respondents using purposive sampling technique. The study was guided by four research questions and objectives in line with the statement of problem. The study extensively reviewed existing literature on the subject matter with focus on characteristics and performance of informal economic activities. Problems and challenges of the sector was also look at. From the analysis the study found out that there exist no concrete local government policy on the informal economic activities in Yenegoa local government which eventually is the capital of Bayelsa. The lack of policy created poor coordination of the sector and by extension loss of developmental revenue. The lack of policy also hinder the council proper provision of micro credit facility to the sector. These problem culminated to the use of available space including the roads by retailers and road side traders to carry out trading activities. The lack of policy has made all maner of persons to collect illegal taxes from those involve in the informal economic activities. Based on these findings the study recommends among others adequate policy regulations and provision of micro credit to boost economic activities at the informal sector.

Keywords: *Local Government Administration, Development, Informal Economic Sector*

Effect of Engaged Workforce on Job Performance: Study of Federal Polytechnic, Oko

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Abstract

Managers often think that payment of salary and incentive are all the workers needs to be motivated. However, beyond motivation which has been adjudged necessary for productivity, is the matter of workers engagement. This paper titled effect of engaged workforce on job performance: study of federal polytechnic, Oko, focused on examining what engages a worker and the effect of the engaged workforce on job performance. The work is hinged on Herzberg's Two-Factor theory. The design is survey method. The finding shows that both the motivational factors and the "hygiene" factor needs to be in place to "engage" a worker. Secondly, once the workforce is engaged the management spend less both in human and material resources in supervision and control, while recording optimal performance from the employees. It therefore recommend that managers should invest to engage the workers and save energy in supervision and control and yet achieved organizational objective.

Keywords: *Engaged workforce, Job performance, Hygiene factors, Social exchange, and Organizational citizenship*

The Role of ICT on the Teaching and Learning of Science Subjects in Junior Secondary Schools (A Case Study of Kabba/ Bunu Local Government, Kogi Study)

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Abstract

This study seeks to explore the role of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the teaching and learning of science subjects in Junior Secondary Schools. Information and Communication Technology serves as a tools to facilitate educational advancement of any nation for scientific innovation and creativities. The researcher used both primary and secondary data collection to gather information for analysis. A sample of 50 respondents was selected from three schools in Kabba/Bunu Local Government Areas of Kogi State and the result was statistically analyzed with simple percentage method with contingency tables. The findings shows that inadequate funding of ICT centers, Infrastructural decay, and lack of expertise to inculcate learning contributes to students' low performance in science subjects. In view of this, it is recommended that quality teaching and learning in science subjects can be enhance through urgent and adequate funding of ICT centers for academic e-learning for sustainable development.

Keywords: *ICT, Science Subjects, Teaching and Learning.*

Influence of Information Communication Technology on National Development in a Developing Country: The Nigerian Experience

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A b s t r a c t

This paper exploits the growth benefits that ICT sector has provided and its influence on the economy of a developing country using Nigerian as a case study. It shows the growth rate as an engine to the development of economies of developing countries like Nigeria in the 21st century. ICT services have helped in the improvement of the markets, reduction in transactions costs and increase productivity through better management in both public and private sectors. The various impacts of ICT in the four major sectors of a developing economy such as governance, education etc were discussed openly citing the new opportunities of wireless platform in promoting economic and social impact for the nation.

Keywords: *Information Communication Technology, National Development, Influence*

Determination of Herbicides Residue Levels in Soil and Vegetable (*Amaranthus Cruentus*) from Akufo Farm Settlement in Ibadan

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Abstract

Herbicides are considered as one of the major environmental pollutants whose presence in the soil gains entrance into plants, vegetables, surface and ground water by which they can be readily transferred to human through food chain. This study investigated, using AKTA High Performance Liquid Chromatography, herbicides residue in vegetables and soils of the Akufo settlements in Ibadan, Nigeria. Herbicides residue detected included 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, glyphosate and paraquat. The results obtained gave an estimated mean concentration of 2,4-D having 2.30 ± 1.20 mg/kg in soil and 4.09 ± 1.49 mg/kg in vegetable samples while that of glyphosate was 2.52 ± 0.61 mg/kg in soil and 1.21 ± 0.95 mg/kg in vegetables. Paraquat has the lowest mean concentration of 0.96 ± 1.05 mg/kg in soil and 0.30 ± 0.48 mg/kg in vegetables. The study revealed that vegetable samples show a high bioaccumulation tendency. It was also observed that the concentration of the herbicides residue showed results higher than the accepted limit by USEPA which depicts a high health risk. It can be concluded that continuous consumption of farm produce from this farm can lead to accumulation of herbicide residue in living things especially human beings and this could be detrimental to human health.

Keywords: *Herbicides, Concentration, Pollutants, Soil, Vegetable, Health*

Enhancing Functional Biodiversity and Conservation Programme on the Economic and Environmental Development of Nigeria

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Abstract

Human economic and environmental histories have been full of crises and turbulence. In recent times, the environment and its related issues have come into prominence worldwide. This is not surprising since the world population is increasing daily, while finite environmental resources are rapidly depreciating and disappearing. Man is continuously being forced to live with over population, less energy, less water, less exploitation of forest resources and so on. This paper aims to link developmental needs of the people with the protection of their environment. Conservation and biodiversity, if well managed can boost economic and sound environmental development. The paper covers issues in conservation and biodiversity, economic and environmental impact, the need for functional conservation strategies for functional environmental conservation, strategies for natural biodiversity development and concludes with recommendations of re-enforcing, for existing environmental and conservation institutions.

Keywords: *Environmental histories, Functional Biodiversity and Conservation*

Foreign Aid, Debt Relief & Africa Development: Problems & Prospects

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Abstract

In recent years, the Paris club granted a number of African countries including Nigeria, debt relief. This elicited widespread celebration in the capital cities of affected countries where it was portrayed as a veritable launch-pad to Africa's development. This paper takes a critical look at the debt relief with emphasis on its Problems & prospects for Africa's Development. It is argued that what debt relief does offer some prospects for development and there is little or no evidence to suggest that such an outcome is automatic. The conditions that participated in the first instance including an inequitable international economic order and political conditions tied to aid are still very present in the debt relief regime. Corruption of the foreign aid regime by both internal and external actors has been compounded by the recent global economic crisis, posing further constraints on the effectiveness of foreign aid in Africa. If debt relief must yield the desired result, it has to be accompanied by a sustainable campaign to fundamentally reform the world order to make it equitable together with a drive for good governance but also efficient and development-oriented in Africa.

Keywords: *Africa, Debt Burden, Development, International economic governance, Good Governance, IMF, World Bank, SAPs*

Effect of Climate Change on Rainfall Pattern and Agricultural Production in Afikpo North Local Government Area of Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This research was carried out to generate information/data on rainfall distribution in the study area in the year, 2019. Prior to the issues of realities of global warming and subsequently climate change, farmers had substantial knowledge of the weather conditions of their immediate environment and with this planned their farming activities effectively with reduced losses of produce and other farm resources. But nowadays, this knowledge appears to have been eroded consequent on the influence of global warming and climate change. The field work was carried out in Afikpo North local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State. The LGA comprises of 12 Autonomous Communities (ACs) and out of these, ten (10) were randomly selected. Field Assistants (FAs) were needed for the field work and two (2) FAs were purposively selected from each of the selected ACs to assist in the field work. The data generated were analyzed using tables and descriptive statistics. The result of the field work, among others, showed that the rains now commence early in the year between the months of February and March and thereafter cease and start again in the month of May. The result also showed the absence of the usual double peaks of rainfall “double maxima”. The recommendations, among others, include establishment of weather stations in the localities to help in the generation of information on weather conditions for farmers use and farmers' to construct water channels on the farms as source of irrigation.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Rainfall, Distribution, Agricultural production*

Ethnic Bias, Favouritism & Development in Africa

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Abstract

The Leadership in many African countries with their ethnic diversities is characterized by ethnic bias & favouritism & citizens are thus treated unequally in many respects particularly when it comes to national resource allocation and political representation. This breeds resentment & creates conditions for an ultimate rejection of the state by the frustrated & politically conscious masses. It is also a tantamount to corruption there by weakening the ability of the state to function efficiently & is therefore anti-developmental. In this paper, it argues that the socio-economic crises in many African countries are aggravated by practices of ethnic bias & favouritism that have consistently violated the principle of the impersonality of economic agents caused by resentment among the marginalized ethnic groups fuelled conflicts & retarded development on the continent. It is also recommended that a strong & credible judicial body with powers to investigate crimes against Citizens & prosecute & punish offenders be established by the African Union.

Keywords: *Ethnicity, Ethnic Bias, Favouritism, Human Rights & Corruption*

