

### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AID AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

### THEME

International Development Aid and African Economies: Issues and Challenges

### **OBJECTIVE**

The aim of the 2020 International Conference on African Development Aid and Economic Transformation is to bring together researchers from across the continent and beyond to examine the impact of development support in Africa, and also interact with international development institutions working on aid and international development policy to share insights, promote collaboration, and advanced improved strategies to achieved development goals.

**DATE**: 20th - 21st May, 2020

VENUE: University of Abuja, Nigeria

TIME: 9:00 am

**CONFERENCE PEER REVIEW PANEL Dr. Bassey Anam** Chairman - UN-African International Partnership For SDGs University of Calabar, Nigeria

**Prof. Nathaniel Ozigbo** University of Abuja, Nigeria

**Prof. Agnes Antai** University of Calabar, Nigeria

**Prof. Thomas Traynor** Wright State University, USA

**Prof. Fatile Jacob Olufemi** Lagos State University, Nigeria

### CONFERENCE CONTACT

**Collins Ogbu** Department of Political Science University of Abuja, Nigeria (+234) 8031851931

5

**Sr. Prof. Ezeh Mary-Noelle Ethel Ngozi** Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University Anambra State, Nigeria

Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

**Dr. Babajide Veronica** University of Lagos, Nigeria

Prof. Lars Kolvereid

Engr. (Dr.) Diji Chucks

Kampala International University

SECRETARIAT

+2348174380445,+2347088332198,+2347084635135

Email:conferencepolicy@gmail.comWebsite:www.internationalpolicybrief.org

© International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | May, 2020

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstract, its cover design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | IIPRDS.



### **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### DAY ONE – Wednesday 20th May, 2020 OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark Research Training Launch Break/Group Photograph Plenary Session Policy Review Session

- 8:00am 9:00am - 9:00am - 9:15am
- 9:15am 9:30am
- 9:30am 12noon
- 12noon 1:00pm
- 1:00pm 4:00pm
- 4:00 pm 5:00 pm

### DAY TWO – Thursday 21st May, 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 THREE - Friday 22nd May, 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



**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE** 

FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

...Quality research begins here

### About Us

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), Nigeria is a member of First Assured Brilliant Intl Limited, incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Institute is a non-partisan organization, independent of government and other bodies. Since incorporated in 2013, IIPRDS has made significant contributions in quality research and international standard publications.

### Vision/Mission

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

### **Research Focus & Publication**

IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development.

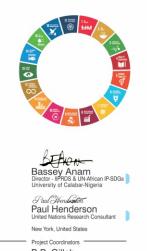
### IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

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

### Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)

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

# We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship. See website: http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org



P. R. Gillah Sokoine University iversity of Agricultu Morogoro, Tanzan Jonah Ulebor ED. Lextra Education Ltd. Leeds, LS 11 7HL, United Kingdom

Chukwuemeka Diji

Esther Adebitan

Hussein Botchway University of Energy & Natural Resources, Ghana



### EMBER UNITED NATIONS-AFRIC International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals

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

Membership offers opportunities for research training, provision of technical support for International Research Projects in Africa, field study reporting, and publication of economic reviews in the African Development Charter Series.

Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

### **Congratulations!**

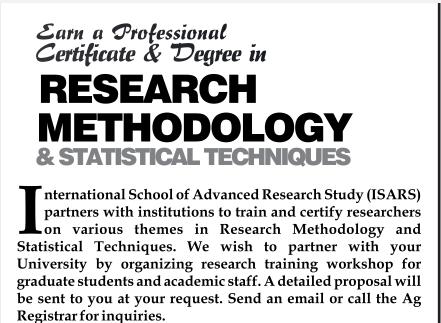


ICADAET - page iv

# Welcome!

### International School of Advanced Research Study

Professional Certificate and Degree courses on "Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques" in affiliation with International Asian Universities and European Research Organisations. We believe you are the right person for this course. It is 100% online and flexible.



# **Register TODAY**

+234 +254 Direct Enquiries to our Enrolment Advisors/Ag Registrar, International School of Advanced Research Study www.ir

E-mail: isarstudy@gmail.com isarstudy@yahoo.com +234 8174380445 +233 246663206 +254 734421269 +234 8140482260

www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars

### Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

- 1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferee. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effects corrections as expected.
- 2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to: conferencepolicy@gmail.com
- 3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
- 4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
  - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
  - b. Secondly, papers with 51 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
  - c. Finally, papers with 81 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
- 5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
- 6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

### **Guidelines for Manuscript Submission**

### Important Notice

Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

### Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

### E-mail: conferencepolicy@gmail.com

Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

### Format of Paper

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

### References

The reference style should be APA format.

### **Review Process**

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

### Copyright

Upon acceptance of a paper by the journal, the author(s) have automatically transferred copyright of the paper to International Standard Research Publishing. The transfer will ensure widest possible dissemination of information.

### Charges

Manuscript must be submitted along with a processing fee. Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper and pay a publication fee of \$200 (USD) only. Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

### Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

**Publication decisions:** The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decisions.

**Confidentiality:** The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

 $Institutional website: {\bf www.international policy brief.org}\\$ 

1	Mobile Enrollment System in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions
	Osanuwa Rotimi Lawrence

- 2 Open Government Partnership in Nigeria: An Examination of Its Strategies, Achievements, Challenges and Prospects Maina Williams Apikins
- 3 Humanitarian Medical Logistics: A Critical Examination of the Impacts of Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) or Doctors without Borders (DWBS) in Nigeria Maina Williams Apikins
- 4 Extraction of Adhesive from *Cissus Populnea* for Application in Particleboard Production Using Rice Husk <sup>1</sup>Akor Ilemona Hillary, <sup>2</sup>Aboje Alechenu Audu & <sup>3</sup>Ojodale Augustine Akor
- 5 New Partnership for Africa Development and its Challenges in the Development of Nigeria: Rivers State Perspective, 2010-2018 Frank Funkeye Sapele
- 6 E-Procurement Systems in Public Sector: Implications for Corruption and Development in Nigeria Kenneth Utibe Ebong
- 7 Effect of Economic Recession on the Performance of Selected Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria <sup>1</sup>Moses Omuya Salawu & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Nana Usman Bature
- 8 Shadow Economy, Corruption and Tax Evasion in Nigeria: An Econometric Analysis Habibu Mohammed Umar
- 9 Agricultural Exports and Economic Growth in Nigeria between 1970 and 2019: Implications for Guidance and Counselling <sup>1</sup>Pever Tabitha Apeize, PhD & <sup>2</sup>Pever Simeon Terhemen
- 10 Innovative Management and Organizational Effectiveness <sup>1</sup>Amoko, S.O, <sup>2</sup>Elebiyo, Festus & <sup>3</sup>Ologunla, Alex Taiwo

- 11 Relationship between Parental and Peer Group Influence on Academic Performance of Secondary Students Maiduguri Metropolis Hajja Gana Alibe
- 12 Thermal Behaviour and Kinetics of Ahoko Oil Shale, Polystyrene, and their Mixture <sup>1</sup>Ojuekaiye I. E. & <sup>2</sup>Olugbenga A.G.
- 13 Emotional Intelligence and Organizational Performance: A Case Study of the Post Primary Schools Board Bayelsa State Francis Deinmodei W. Poazi
- 14 An Assessment of Community Based Grazing Lands Management in the Border of Nigeria-Niger Republics: A Panacea for Sustainable Peace Adamu Ahmed, PhD
- Effects of Managing Business Challenges on Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs): A Study of Selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Aba, Abia State, Nigeria. Melletus Uchechukwu Agbo (PhD)
- 16 Mobile Enrollment Systems in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions Alaiyemola O.D.
- 17 Importance of Women Education for Peace and National Development Ayegba Peter Onuh
- Problems and Prospects of Guidance and Counselling in Nigerian Educational System
  Ayegba Peter Onuh
- 19 Need for Adult Non-Formal Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria Cecilia Omowumi Lawal
- 20 Exploring the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria Rahman Yakubu

- 21 Production and Characterization of Hierarchical Zeolite Y Catalyst for Biodiesel Production Using Waste Vegetable Oil as Feedstock <sup>1</sup>Bello Friday Ohiani, <sup>2</sup>Shiru Adama Grace & <sup>3</sup>Prof. A. S. Kovo
- 22 The Media and Social Mobilization for Development: A Study of Abiye Safe Motherhood Programme in Ondo State, 2009-2017 Lijoka, Akinboyede
- 23 The Use of Technology and its Importance in Teaching Physical Education, Sport and Games in Nigeria for Economic and National Development Enietan Dare Michael
- 24 Examination of Use of Technology in Teacher Education: A Study of the Three Colleges of Education in Kogi State Oshadare, A. A.
- 25 Impact of Budget Deficit on Domestic Private Investment in Nigeria Eze Titus Chinweuba (PhD)
- 26 Challenges and Prospects of Military Operations in Maintaining Internal Security in Nigeria Sajo, Abudllahi Muhammad
- 27 Democratic Governance and National Integration in Nigeria Ibrahim Lawal Maishanu
- 28 Development Aids and Development Crisis in Africa: The Nigeria's Experience <sup>1</sup>Dr. Bariledum Kia, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Abeki, Sunny Okoro & <sup>3</sup>Dr. Frank Amugu
- 29 Theories of Migration and the Crisis of Development: An X-Ray of Nigerian Experience Kingsley O. Iyanya
- 30 The Application of E-Governance in Enhancing Administrative Efficiency in a Bureaucratic Settings <sup>1</sup>Ideobodo, Nwafor Orizu, <sup>2</sup>Atabo, Ichaba Samuel & <sup>3</sup>Okolo Modesta Chinyere

31	<b>Examination of Early Childhood Education in Kogi State, Policy</b> <b>Implementation: Critique and Way Forward</b> Oshadare, A. A.
32	The Educational Challenges of African Economic Transformation in the Wake of Development Aid Syndrome Dr. Hamza Alhaji Sulaiman
33	Effects of Corona Virus in Global Market Ohazulike, Leo Atuchukwu
34	<b>External Development Aids Flows into Nigeria: Analysis of Management Issues</b> <b>and Strategic Options</b> Dr. Abeki, Sunny Okoro
35	Suitability of Feldspar as an Adsorbent <sup>1</sup> Shiru Adama Grace, <sup>2</sup> Dr. Manase Auta & <sup>3</sup> Bello Friday Ohiani
36	Foreign Aid Encumbrance and Nigeria's Economic Development Agbo, Lawrence Edet
37	<b>Forestry and Rural Development for Sustainable Environment and Livelihood in</b> <b>Rural Economy</b> <sup>1</sup> Kolawole G.T., <sup>2</sup> Ajisefini Joseph, <sup>3</sup> Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade & <sup>4</sup> Adekunle Adewole Olubukola
38	The Origin of Leisure and Recreation Activities in Parks: Implications on Human Health Kolawole G.T.
39	<b>Effects of Consolidated Salary Structure Policy on Holiday Travels among</b> <b>Federal Civil Servants in New Bussa</b> <sup>1</sup> Kolawole G.T., <sup>2</sup> Adedeji E.O., <sup>3</sup> Chikezie J., <sup>4</sup> Omotayo O.L. & <sup>5</sup> Akintade Elizabeth A.
40	<b>Tourism for Rural and National Growth and Development</b> <sup>1</sup> Kolawole G.T., <sup>2</sup> Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade & <sup>3</sup> Adekunle Adewole Olubukola

41	<b>Government Policies and Programs Affecting the Chemical Process Industry in</b> <b>Nigeria</b> Opata C. J. O.
42	<b>Determination of Herbicides Residue Levels in Soil and Vegetable (Amaranthus Cruentus) from Akufo Farm Settlement in Ibadan</b> Akinlotan Oluyinka O.
43	<b>Impact of International Foreign Aids Development on Agriculture in Kogi</b> <b>State, Nigeria</b> Dare, E. Alaba
44	Natural Resources Endowment and Economic Instability in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria <sup>1</sup> Ahmed Musa, <sup>2</sup> Abdullahi Bashir & <sup>3</sup> Ibrahim Idris Pindiga
45	The Role of Human Capital Formation on Economic Development in Nigeria Kadir Mumini
46	Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Secondary Schools in Birnin Kebbi Local Government Area of Kebbi State Mohammed Nanoh Bello
47	<b>Expanding the Role of the Library in Teacher Education in Nigeria in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</b> Lawal, C. O.
48	<b>Reforms of Public Institutions and Service Delivery in Nigeria</b> Orluchukwu Godwin
49	Environmental Determinant of Rural Households' Vulnerability to Water Scarcity in Semi-Arid Region of Nigeria <sup>1</sup> Jajere, Ibrahim Ahmed & <sup>2</sup> Baba-Adamu, Mohammed
50	<b>The Role of Technology in Detecting and Controlling Neurotoxic Effect of</b> <b>Environmental Pollutants to the Nervous System</b> Jimoh Ajibola Johnson

51	Foreign Aids and National Development: A Case of Nigeria	
	Kabiru Musa	

- 52 Impact of Training and Development on Employee Job Enrichment in Kano Electricity Distribution Company <sup>1</sup>Abubakar Tafida Jibril (Msc), <sup>2</sup>Nuhu Tukur Ibrahim (PhD) & <sup>3</sup>Shehu S. Jafaru PhD
- 53 Influence of Information Communication Technology on National Development in a Developing Country: The Nigerian Experience Aduh Unekwu Victor
- 54 Asymmetric Adjustment Between Real Exchange Rates and Real Oil Prices: Evidence from Russia Abubakar Lawan Ngoma
- 55 Youth Entrepreneurship & Poverty Reduction in Dambatta Local Government, Kano State Nigeria <sup>1</sup>Mustapha Jami'u & <sup>2</sup>Muhammad Sani Yakubu
- 56 Political Economy of Fuel Crises in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.) 2007-2017 <sup>1</sup>Bibi-Farouk, Ibrahim Farouk, PhD, <sup>2</sup>Ogbu Collins, MSc & <sup>3</sup>Ofiwe, Michael Emeka, Msc
- 57 Impact of National Policy on Human Immunodeficiency Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV and AIDS) in the FCT, Abuja Dominic Shimawua C.
- 58 Ethical Standards in the Nigerian Public Service: Issues and Challenges <sup>1</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Sunday Coastman (Msc)
- 59 Performance Appraisal as a Tool for Increased Productivity in the Nigerian Public Service <sup>1</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Sunday Coastman (Msc)
- 60 Challenges of Corruption and Economic Crime in the Nigerian Public Sector <sup>1</sup>Bassey E. Anam (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD)
- 61 Evaluation of Back-Pressure, Noise and Flow Characteristics Due to Process Upsets Within the Flare Network <sup>1</sup>Sukairaji Aminu, <sup>2</sup>U. Abubakar, <sup>3</sup>I. A. Mohammed-Dabo, <sup>4</sup>Olanrewaju A. Olalekan & <sup>5</sup>Bello Mohammed Bashir

first assured



1

### Mobile Enrollment System in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions

### Osanuwa Rotimi Lawrence

Department of Computer Science Kogi State College of Education (Tech) Kabba

### Abstract

CT and its application in the Nigerian tertiary institutions are taking up a revolutionary trend. This is given the fact that the ICT, if utilized well, is an indispensable tool in achieving enhanced learning environment. One benefit of the effective utilization of ICT is the integration of mobile phones and applications as a tool to facilitate admission and tertiary institution entrance processes. The aim of having a mobile application is to give support for students where they can use any internet access at anytime, anywhere and anyplace. This paper therefore is to evaluate the success in utilizing a developed mobile application system for enrollment of students. It will analyze the perceived user friendly experience and user satisfaction toward a new mobile application for students' enrollment. OOADM was adopted as the preferred methodology. In the end, the study maintains that effective use of this mobile application will definitely speed up tertiary institutions enrollment processes, reduce errors and increase efficiency while giving users the convenience of usage and increased security of their operations.

**Keywords:** *Mobile application, Web Application, Mobile enrollment system, OOADM* 

Abstract ID: ABS:40:17A-20

### 2

# Open Government Partnership in Nigeria: An Examination of Its Strategies, Achievements, Challenges and Prospects

### Maina Williams Apikins

Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology, An Affiliate of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State

### Abstract

pen Government Partnership (OGP)was founded in 2011, it is a multilateral initiative that brings together critical stakeholders to learn from each other and to stimulate progress towards an open government global agenda. There are local and international development partners who are leading supporters of Open Government related activities. Who are these development partners? What do they promote? And what are the strategies, achievements, challenges and prospects of OGP in Nigeria? This paper will attempt to provide empirical responses to these frequently asked questions on the OGP's efforts to leverage diverse experiences to advance common goals. The paper utilizes the integration theory as a theoretical perspective for analysis; while qualitative data provides the research resources that gave valuable insights on the problem atique. The study relates OGP's activities with a component of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and concludes that OGP enable key stakeholders to participate in government decision-making processes which leads to more trust in government, and facilitates productive democratic dividends for citizens. The study suggests that all developing economies must as a matter of necessity embrace OGP, as it will empower under-represented citizens regardless of gender, race, tribe, faith, or sexual orientation, to engage actively with governments to ensure a just, fair and more equitable governance.

Keywords: Open, Government, Partnership, Participation, Multilateral.

Abstract ID: ABS:45:26A-20

3

### Humanitarian Medical Logistics: A Critical Examination of the Impacts of Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) or Doctors without Borders (DWBS) in Nigeria

### Maina Williams Apikins

Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology, An Affiliate of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria

### Abstract

n most Countries of the World and particularly in Africa any conversation on the provision of developmental aid through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) needs to consider the peculiarity of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs). Thus, this paper seeks to critically examine the impacts of Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), popularly known as Doctors Without Borders (DWBs) in the delivery of critical humanitarian medical aid and/or interventions in all the geo-political zones in Nigeria amidst poor logistical supports and physical insecurity. Consequently, the empirical modalities or pragmatic strategies within which MSF achieves its objectives will be highlighted, discussed, and descriptively analysed through the fundamental principles of the integration theory. Relying majorly on secondary data, the paper establishes that following the inability of governments to adequately attend to humanitarian catastrophes within their geographical territories, the interventions of MSF became soothingly necessary to safe a global scourge or pandemic. On the strength of this, the paper suggests that governments at all levels should provide the physical and environmental security for the MSF and its likes to carry out their humanitarian activities towards sustainable development devoid of hinderances or existential threats. However, it is also suggested that the over dependence on developmental aid is dangerous, as it erodes self-confidence, self-subsistence, facilitates corruption, and perpetuates the state of underdevelopment.

**Keywords:** Medecins Sans Frontiers, Medical aid, Nigeria, Humanitarian Catastrophes, Logistics, and Sustainable Development 4

# Extraction of Adhesive from *Cissus Populnea* for Application in Particleboard Production Using Rice Husk

<sup>1</sup>Akor Ilemona Hillary, <sup>2</sup>Aboje Alechenu Audu & <sup>3</sup>Ojodale Augustine Akor

Department of Chemical Engineering Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger

### Abstract

reliminary analysis of the constituent materials of a Particleboard shows that by replacement of it major constituent with locally sourced material that has a pozzolanic effect can withstand the test of time. Rice husks have potential of possessing some of these constituents and can stand as better substitute if properly worked on. The use of rice husks which are highly available, eco-friendly and good resistance to termite attack can be a medium of transforming the tagged, agricultural waste into furniture, hereby brings growth to the economy. Owing to the facts that deforestation is encroaching the environment and has led to the depletion of the ozone layer. Recycling of agricultural bye-products without any complex treatment can withstand the test of time as a good replacement for wood in particle board processing. The binding agent in particleboard processing cannot be neglected, as it plays a vital role in its longevity and cost of production. This study focuses on the development of an innovative technique for the extraction of adhesive from Cissus populnea for particleboard production using rice husk. The adhesive was extracted using a Soxhlet extractor at different operating conditions. Proximate/elemental analysis and FT-IR of the extract shows viscosity of 0.29 Pa.s, density of 1.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, 42.8 w/w % of carbon and presence of carboxylic group at wave number of 1680.64 cm<sup>-1</sup> respectively. From the various particleboards produced, the result shows that the best Modulus of Elasticity (MOE), Termite Resistance Test (TRT), Modulus of Rupture (MOR), Static Bending Test (SBT), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) of the particleboard shows bonding effects between the adhesive and the aggregate proportion of rice husk used. This was compared with the conventional boards and it shows similar mechanical properties and met the LD-1 requirement of ANSI A208.1Standards.

Keywords: Adhesive, Cissus Populnea, Particleboard, Rice Husk, Delignification

Abstract ID: ABS:01:12A-19

### 5

### New Partnership for Africa Development and its Challenges in the Development of Nigeria: Rivers State Perspective, 2010-2018

### Frank Funkeye Sapele

Department of Political Science University of Africa, Toru-Orua Bayelsa State-Nigeria

### Abstract

his study examined the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and its challenges in the development of Nigeria: The Rivers State perspective, 2010-2018. NEPAD was developed as an economic programme under the African Union. NEPAD was initiated by the former President of Algeria Abdelaziz Bouteflika and also the former presidents of Egypt Hosni Mubarak, Nigeria Olusegun Obasanjo, Senegal Abdoulaye Wade and South Africa Thabo Mbeki. NEPAD was fully adopted during the 37th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union in July 2001 at Lusaka, Zambia with four core objectives, namely, to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable growth and development, integrate Africa in the world economy and accelerate the empowerment of women. Thereafter, the resolution of the UN General Assembly also supported NEPAD framework as the main channel for the UN to actually render assistance to Africa and in January 2010, the NEPAD structures were fully integrated into the African Union as the planning and coordinating agency. This study investigates the reasons NEPAD has not fully solved the development problems in Nigeria; to analyze the main problem of NEPAD in achieving its set goals and to proffer useful suggestions for the way forward. The study adopts qualitative technique and employed content analysis. The theoretical framework adopted for this research was the blue print theory. The study notes that NEPAD has not fully achieved its main targets in Nigeria which is to solve the country's developmental needs, NEPAD-Nigeria lacks enabling law to deliver its programmes across the states and it also suffers from inadequate funding and lack of political will towards NEPAD programmes and activities in Nigeria. The study therefore, recommends among others for the prompt and sustained implementation of NEPAD priorities, programmes and policies, execute developmental goals under the NEPAD programme and more so, to pass and assent the NEPAD-Nigeria commission bill.

Keywords: NEPAD, Development, Economic growth, Framework, Programmes.

#### 6

### E-Procurement Systems in Public Sector: Implications for Corruption and Development in Nigeria

### **Kenneth Utibe Ebong**

Department of Political Science & Public Administration University of Uyo

### Abstract

he study evaluated by comparative study the efficacy of e-procurement systems and their prospect in the reduction of corruption in the course of public procurement for public service delivery and development in Nigeria. This is because corruption in the public sector is a huge problem that affect development in Nigeria. It deployed the evaluative approach in the comparative investigation of the systems, with the view of establishing the current status of the systems, where they are applied, and appraise the likely occurrence of corruption therein. This method of inquiry was intended to generate data to aid further decision-making on the subject matter. It drew secondary data from the 'Public Procurement Act 2007,' and the applicable processes of 'E-Procurement as obtainable in Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC), Total -E & P (formerly ELF Petroleum), and ExxonMobil Unlimited. The data obtained were use in explaining the susceptibility of each of the system of procurement to abuse hence corruption. The inquiry revealed that the Paperbased Procurement system contain several loopholes which encouraged abuses, contrary to the purpose which it was enacted to address in the public sector of Nigeria. It then recommended that in the spirit of 'Public -Private -Partnership, E-Procurement which is being applied by the Multinational Corporations (MNCs) in Nigeria should be adopted in the Public Sector Management of procurement, just as the TSA is currently in use with little hitches. E-Procurement should be introduce incrementally starting from the Nigerian National Petroleum Company, Ministry of Finance, Budget office before extension to all the Ministries, Department and Agencies of the state. The expediencies of the E-Procurement over Paper-based system include among others; economy in the use of paper (Zero paper work), procurement process cycle-time would be reduced, effectiveness and efficiency would be enhanced and service delivery would improve, above all, abuse of procurement would reduce. The challenges that would arise would include; the technical know-how by suppliers, availability and accessibility of electronic portals and secrecy of quotations may not be guaranteed.

Keywords: E-procurement, Systems, Comparative, Transparency and Efficiency

Abstract ID: ABS:48:01C-20

### 7

### Effect of Economic Recession on the Performance of Selected Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Moses Omuya Salawu & <sup>2</sup>Dr. Nana Usman Bature

Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Abuja, Gwagwalada, Abuja, F.C.T. – Nigeria

Abstract

he paper examined "Effect of Economic Recession on the Performance of Selected Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria". It used secondary data; the secondary data used are text books, articles, journals, manuals and annual reports from year 2012 to 2017. The population size used for this study was the entire 15 Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria during the period under review, while only 5 was adopted as sample size because they were identified by Moody's Investors Service as the most affected banks in Nigeria during recession. Judgmental sampling technique was adopted for the study while regression and correlation analyses using E-views 9.0 statistical software packages were used to analyze the data and tested the formulated hypothesis at 5% level of significance. The paper revealed that there is a significant relationship between volume of transactions and deposit growth in Nigeria's deposit money banks and concluded that economic recession has a serious negative effect on volume of transaction and tax rate which affects banks' performance variables like deposit growth and profit margin. It was recommended that Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria should increase their volume of transactions by going into merger and acquisition or leverage social advertising to target prospects and existing customers on content marketing i.e. products or services valuable to customers.

**Keywords:** Economic recession, Volume of Transaction, Tax Rate, Customers' Patronage, Performance, Deposit Growth and Profit Margin. 8

### Shadow Economy, Corruption and Tax Evasion in Nigeria: An Econometric Analysis

### Habibu Mohammed Umar

Department of Economics and Development Studies Faculty of Arts, Management and Social Sciences, Federal University Gashua, Yobe State

### Abstract

This paper measures the magnitude of the underground economy, corruption effect and tax evasion in the Nigerian economy over the period of 23 years (1997:Q1:2019:Q4). While knowing the size of the underground economy is crucial for policy making, research on it is scanty on the Nigerian economy. To this end, the paper used currency demand approach to estimate the underground economy and tax evasion in the economy. The result shows that the size of the underground activities in the Nigerian economy grew significantly as part of the GDP over the period of the study. Tax evasion on the non-oil tax revenues reduces over the period of the study. The incidence of corruption is negative and statistically significant which indicates contraction of corruption towards the end of the period.

Keywords: Shadow economy, Corruption and Tax analysis

Abstract ID: ABS:17:16C-19

#### 9

### Agricultural Exports and Economic Growth in Nigeria between 1970 and 2019: Implications for Guidance and Counselling

<sup>1</sup>Pever Tabitha Apeize, PhD & <sup>2</sup>Pever Simeon Terhemen

<sup>1</sup>Department of Education Psychology, College of Education Oju, Benue State, Nigeria <sup>2</sup>Department of Primary Education, College of Education Billiri, Gombe State, Nigeria

### Abstract

rior to the discovery of crude oil in commercial quantities in Nigeria, agriculture was the main stay of the economy. It provided not only food for the ever-increasing population but also employment, export earnings and indeed raw materials for domestic industries. The emergence of petroleum as Nigeria's number one major export commodity after independence has led to the neglect of agricultural products as a source of foreign exchange earnings. This paper therefore, looked at the meaning of economic growth, concept of agricultural export, agricultural export and economic growth in Nigeria. The paper also highlighted the trend of agricultural exports in Nigeria and a review of government efforts to enhancing agricultural exports in Nigeria between 1970 and 2019. There is also the constraint of agricultural exports growth in Nigeria and the implications for guidance and counseling. The paper concluded that, agricultural exports will significantly affects the economic growth of Nigeria in the long run but its effects in the short run is not significant. The study recommended among others that there should be a political will to revive the agricultural cash crop production to relieve the pressure on the crude oil in the face of declining oil prices.

**Keywords:** Agricultural export, Economic growth, Implications, Guidance and Counselling

Abstract ID: ABS:25:07A-20

10

### Innovative Management and Organizational Effectiveness

<sup>1</sup>Amoko, S.O, <sup>2</sup>Elebiyo, Festus & <sup>3</sup>Ologunla, Alex Taiwo

<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Business Education Kogi State College of Education (T.), Kabba

### Abstract

nnovative management has become a crucial and strategic task for companies, in their efforts to achieve organization effectiveness. The relationship between innovative management and organization effectiveness has been investigated by researchers from a range of academic disciplines such as economics, organizational management and marketing. However, this interdisciplinary has led to ambiguity in the way organizationallevel innovative management is conceptualized and empirically examined. This dissertation focuses on reconciling fragmented views on innovative management. First, we introduce the system based approach to organizationlevel innovative management by suggesting that the innovative management system consists of two core components, namely innovative orientation and innovative capability. We argue that a collective mindset geared towards innovation together with the ability to shape innovative process and develop new offerings determines the success of an innovational management system. We also suggest that the effectiveness of an innovative management system is contingent on the congruity between its internal components, its external fit with other subsystems of the financial performance. This work examines how the components of the innovative management system relate to each other and affect financial performance in different business contexts conceptually. This study contributes to innovative management literature by expanding our theoretical understanding of the constitutive components of the innovative management system in changing environments and by so doing, reduces the ambiguity found in the extant literature empirically, this dissertation provides more comprehensive evidence of the link between innovation management system and organizational effectiveness than most extant studies. This dissertation also empirically demonstrates how having an exercising a strong innovative capacity can lead to project-level failures and therefore sheds light on the possible drawbacks of a strong innovative capability.

**Keywords:** Innovative orientation, Organizational effectiveness, Innovative capability and Financial performance.

Abstract ID: ABS:37:17E-20

11

### Relationship between Parental and Peer Group Influence on Academic Performance of Secondary Students Maiduguri Metropolis

### Hajja Gana Alibe

Umar Ibn Ibrahim College of Education Science and Technology Bama, Borno State

### Abstract

his study investigated the relationship between parental and peer group influence on academic performance of secondary school students in Maiduguri metropolis. The study adopted survey design and Multi stage sampling technique was adopted in selecting the sample. A structured Selfdeveloped questionnaire titled "Motivation and Academic Performance of Senior Secondary School Students" (MAPSS) was used to elicit information from the respondents. One thousand five hundred (1500) Senior Secondary School Students from twelve secondary school in Maiduguri Metropolis. The data collected was analysed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficient at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study revealed a significant relationship between parental and peer group influence on academic performance of the students in Maiduguri metropolis, Borno State. It is apparent that the influences of peers group and parents help the students perform better academically. Based on the findings it was recommended that parents should monitor the type of peer group their children or ward mix or mingle with in school and provide the necessary support by providing all the educational needs of their children. They need to monitor the academic performance of their children/wards while they are in school.

**Keywords:** Parental, Peer Group Influence, Academic performance and Maiduguri Metropolis

Abstract ID: ABS:49:01D-20

12

### Thermal Behaviour and Kinetics of Ahoko Oil Shale, Polystyrene, and their Mixture

### <sup>1</sup>Ojuekaiye I. E. & <sup>2</sup>Olugbenga A.G.

<sup>162</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State, P. M. B. 65, Nigeria

Abstract

he rise in energy costs had led to seeking for sources of non-conventional fuels as alternatives without much alteration to the present system of refining conventional oils. Ahoko oil shale which is part of the Bida basin has been investigated by Pyrolysis. The pyrolysis of the Oil shale, polystyrene and their mixture at 1:1 was performed using a Perkin Elmer TGA 4000 (Netherland) machine through the use of nitrogen as the purge gas for the experiment at a heating rate of 10°C. Proximate and elemental analysis was carried out on the oil shale sample. The TGA results were used to determine the kinetic parameters with a temperature range of 260°C-580°C using Arrhenius equation, this was done according to the behavior of the quantity  $\ln\{(1/1-C)\}$ (dc/dt) vs 1/T(K-1) for the sample of oil shale, polystyrene and their mixture. The oil shale, polystyrene and their mixture was found to have an activation energy (E<sub>2</sub>) of 45.19KJ/Mol., 144.33KJ/Mol. And 52.95KJ/Mol. Respectively while the Pre exponential factor (A) of the three samples were also found to be 432.54sec<sup>-1</sup>, 30.31sec<sup>-1</sup> and 82.26sec<sup>-1</sup> respectively. This research was carried out to investigate the effect of polystyrene on Ahoko oil shale, its effect indicates a lower activation energy when pyrolysed together than when it is carried out singly. This confirms that there is a synergistic effect when two materials are co pyrolysed together and may in turn reduce the energy demand in the production of oil from oil shale.

**Keywords:** Thermogravimetric, Co- pyrolysis, Pyrolysis, Kinetics, oil shale, Polystyrene.

Abstract ID: ABS:46:01A-20

13

### Emotional Intelligence and Organizational Performance: A Case Study of the Post Primary Schools Board Bayelsa State

Francis Deinmodei W. Poazi

Management Department, Faculty of Management Sciences Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Amassoma Bayelsa State

Abstract

he study investigated Emotional Intelligence and Organizational -Performance, A Case Study of the post primary schools board Bayelsa State. The objectives of this study included is to find out the extent to which self-awareness, social-awareness, self-management, and relationship management influences organizational performance in the post primary schools board in Bayelsa State. Relevant literatures related to the subject matter were objectively reviewed; the research methodology employed was the survey approach; a sample size of 73 was drawn, using the Taro Yamen probability sampling technique; questionnaires were administered to 73 respondents and 57 questionnaires were found useful with a 78% of success. The data was presented, analyzed and hypotheses tested, based on the use of mean scores and the Spearman rank correlation co-efficient and this was carried out using the SPSS Software. The findings of the study revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between emotional intelligence and organizational performance. The study therefore recommends that executives should be able to create an environment conducive to enhance emotionally intelligent culture to be able to manage and increase productivity and also that managers should be trained to be emotionally aware. When managers are aware of their emotions, they will be in the best position to control their emotions and bring out their best when dealing with customers or employees.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Performance and Organizational

Abstract ID: ABS:39:26A-20

14

### An Assessment of Community Based Grazing Lands Management in the Border of Nigeria-Niger Republics: A Panacea for Sustainable Peace

### Adamu Ahmed, PhD

Department of Geography Jigawa State College of Education Gumel

### Abstract

he paper examines different community approaches to restored rangeland for effective pasture management which serve as one of the basis for peaceful co-existence between the herders and the farmers that dominate the study areas (Nigeria and Niger Republic). Thus, data from Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Participatory Research and Questionnaire derived from the inhabitants were collected and analyzed. A total of 1,009 questionnaires out of the 1,020 given were used to collect data for the study. The results revealed that various forms of environmental degradation force arable farming into more and more marginal areas. When there is heavy pressure on grazing lands, the animals consume palatable vegetation faster than it can generate, and eventually no vegetation remains. Continuing overgrazing is detrimental in the study area because it reduces primary productivity, impedes plant growth and survival and consequently alters species composition of the grasses, shrubs and forbs that provide livestock with food. The study further revealed that moderate grazing pressure increased plant diversity and soil and land health. Therefore, good pasture management is remedy to sustainable utilization, among which proper grazing management serve as the key element of sustainable rangeland restoration. The study further recommends that conservation of grazing land is the responsibility of all.

Keywords: Community, Plant Diversity, Management, Sustainable, Grazing

#### 15

### Effects of Managing Business Challenges on Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs): A Study of Selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Aba, Abia State, Nigeria

### Melletus Uchechukwu Agbo (PhD)

Department of Business Administration, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria

### Abstract

mall and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) have been identified as the catalysts and builders for economic growth and national development for both developed and developing countries particularly Nigeria. Managers and Owners of small business face many challenges in managing their business. These challenges can include financing the business, creating products that appeal to customers, finding and retaining qualified employees and even keeping abreast of laws and regulations The main objective of the study is to examine the effects of managing business challenges on performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) with reference to selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Aba, Abia State, Nigeria. Other specific objectives are: (i) determine the effect of managing business challenges on profitability of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (ii) ascertain the effect of managing business challenges on productivity of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (iii) determine how government policies affect the growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. (iv) highlight policy interventions that can help mitigate the challenges of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. The study examined the effect of managing business challenges on performance of small and medium scale enterprises of selected SMEs in Aba, Abia state. The research adopted the survey design, using simple random sampling techniques, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. A total number of one hundred and fifty (150) questionnaire were issued out by the researcher to the staff and customers of selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Aba, Abia State. The coefficient of determination R-square of 0.826 implied, 82.6% of the sample variation in the dependent variable degree of relationship between managing business challenges and performance of selected small and medium scale enterprises in Aba. The value of the adjusted  $R^2$  is 0.824. This showed the regression line which captured 82.4% of the total variation in degree of relationship between managing business challenges and performance of selected small and medium scale enterprises in Aba. The F-value of 302.167 is an indication that the model is statistically significant at 5% level of significant at degree of freedom dfl = 2 and df2 = 127. The calculated t-statistics of 6.700 was greater than the critical value (i.e.1.984), the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternate accepted. Sequel to the analyses carried out, the findings indicated that there was positive and significant relationship between challenges facing SMEs and productivity of selected SMEs in Aba, Abia state. Secondly, there was significant relationship between Employment of outdated/traditional technology, equipment, lack of skilled manpower and profitability of selected SMEs in Aba, Abia state. This study recommended among others that finance, infrastructure and training should be given adequate concentration, government should make loan available for SME entrepreneurs interest rate should be in single digit instead of double digit.

**Keywords:** Business Challenges, Knowledge Management, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, development, growth, Nigeria.

Abstract ID: ABS:26:07B-20

16

### Mobile Enrollment Systems in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions

### Alaiyemola O.D.

Department of Computer Science Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba

### Abstract

nformation and Communication Technology (ICT) and its corresponding Applications in the Nigerian Tertiary Institutions are taking a tremendous and explosive trends. This is as a result of the empirical facts that ICT, if fully explored can be a reliable and dependable instruments to achieving efficient and effective learning. Some of the benefits of effective and efficient utilization of ICT is the integration of Smart Phones and its applications as a means to facilitate admissions processes in tertiary institutions. The purpose of having a mobile application is to create a platform for students is to ease the burden of analog ways of processing information with the help of Internet access any where you go. This paper will not only evaluate the tremendous successes recorded in fully utilizing a developed mobile application system for students enrollment but also analyze the perceived users friendly experience of mobile application for students enrollment. OOADM was adopted as the preferred methodology. In the end, the study affirm that effective and efficient utilization of mobile applications will saves time in tertiary institutions enrollment processes, reduce errors and increase efficiency while giving users the greatest convenience of usage and ultimately guarantee security.

Keywords: Mobile Applications, Mobile Enrollment OOADM, ICT

Abstract ID: ABS:16:16B-19

17

### Importance of Women Education for Peace and National Development

Ayegba Peter Onuh

Department of General Education, Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba, Kogi State

Abstract

women education is the process of empowering a woman with the right type of knowledge and skills that enable her to participate in decision making in families that brings about peace and contribute to the development of her nation. This paper focused on the importance of women education for peace and national development. There is lower maternal mortality, increase in women's participation in labour force, lower rate of sickness and infection such as malaria and HIV/AIDS in women and children among others due to women education. A woman has the right to education. Without education, women are denied their rights to developing themselves both in the home, society and their nation.

Keywords: Importance, Women Education, Peace, National Development

Abstract ID: ABS:15:16A-19

18

### Problems and Prospects of Guidance and Counselling in Nigerian Educational System

Ayegba Peter Onuh

Department of General Education, Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba, Kogi State

Abstract

G have however been focused 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, Counselling, Nigerian Educational System

Abstract ID: ABS:23:17B-19

19

### Need for Adult Non-Formal Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

### Cecilia Omowumi Lawal

Department of General Education, Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba, Kogi State

Abstract

Decision of the second second

Keywords: Adult education and Sustainable development

Abstract ID: ABS:29:10A-20

20

### Exploring the Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria

Rahman Yakubu

Department of Accounting, Federal University, Gashua, P.O. Box 1005, Yobe, Nigeria

### Abstract

ith the development in Nigerian capital market and the socioeconomic importance of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), the need for accounting standard for SMEs becomes imperative as this make access to equity and debt financing possible. The purpose of this research is to examine the impact of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for SMEs in Nigeria. This research critically reviews the development and implementation of IFRS for SMEs by providing evidence on the compliance of this standard. More important, the implementation and compliance to IFRS for SMEs will produce high quality and transparency in financial information made available to users of SMEs financial reports. One of the unique factors of this research is the inclusion of institutional theory on the adoption and implementation of IFRS for SMEs. Theoretically, the article briefly introduces institutional isomorphism which explains the perceived costs and benefits organisation will derive by conforming to social norms. The study find that since Nigeria adopted IFRS for SMEs in 2014, there have been lack of studies by academics and SMEs experts on the compliance to IFRS for SMEs. Meanwhile, most of the cited studies are from developed economies; however, the few studies from Nigerian researchers documented positive impact of adoption and implementation of IFRS for SMEs on capital market development. Based on the findings from the review of literature, this research calls the attention of regulatory and professional bodies to provide training to SMEs managers and finance officers. Like any other research, this article discusses the limitation and provides further recommendations for future empirical research on the compliance and implementation of IFRS for SMEs in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *IFRS for SMEs; SMEs and financing; SMEs; institutional theory; accounting standard* 

Abstract ID: ABS:50:01E-20

### 21

### Production and Characterization of Hierarchical Zeolite Y Catalyst for Biodiesel Production Using Waste Vegetable Oil as Feedstock

<sup>1</sup>Bello Friday Ohiani, <sup>2</sup>Shiru Adama Grace & <sup>3</sup>Prof. A. S. Kovo

Chemical Engineering Department Federal University of Technology, Minna

### Abstract

ue to adverse effect of exhaust emissions of petroleum based after combustion this has led to problems such as global warming phenomenon and increased amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In today's world alternative fuels are needed more than ever. Convectional fuels such as coal, natural gas and fossil fuel are constantly being depleted, however the world's dependency on these fuels is still growing, this problem prompted the analysis of waste vegetable oil biodiesel performance as an alternative source of fuel, since it is readily available, environmentally friendly and it is a way of recycling waste vegetable oil. This study reports production of hierarchical zeolite Y (HZY) catalyst from commercial zeolite Y (CZY) for biodiesel production using waste vegetable oil as feedstock. The results hierarchical mesoporous Y zeolite production indicated that mole concentration of simultaneous desilication and and mild dealumination determine the hierarchical factor of the produced hierarchical Y zeolite. Further, this process was optimized by varying both the mole concentration aqueous solutions of Sodium Hydrides (NaOH) and Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (H4EDTA). All the process variables that is NaOH and EDTA were found to be statistically significant for high surface area and pore size whereby the highest surface area (218.3377 m<sup>2</sup>/g) of hierarchical zeolite Y occur at 0.5 M of NaOH and 0.3 M of EDTA with pore volume of 0.286810 c m<sup>3</sup>/g and pore size 6.8925 nm, which represent the most suitable for optimum reactivity compared to the commercial zeolite Y. The X-Ray diffraction (XRD) of hierarchical zeolite Y shows slight decrease in the peak intensity which is associated with partial extraction of Si an Ai from zeolite framework during alkaline to acid treatment whereby some peak were also form which shown the level of crystallinity has increased while the SEM/EDX determined the crystallite size and the morphology. Pretreatment and characterization of feed stock was done. HZY gave biodiesel yield of 95% at 60 °C for 90 Mins while CZY gave yield of 63.33% at the same condition. This indicates that the surface area, pore structure and acid strength decide the activity of solid acids catalysts in biodiesel production (Navajas et al., 2012).

**Keywords:** Characterization, Hierarchical Zeolite, Y Catalyst, Biodiesel Production, Waste Vegetable Oil, Feedstock

Abstract ID: ABS:36:17D-20

22

## The Media and Social Mobilization for Development: A Study of Abiye Safe Motherhood Programme in Ondo State, 2009-2017

## Lijoka, Akinboyede

Department of Political Science and International Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria

## Abstract

he media is an important stakeholder in policy implementation that results in development. This paper x-rays the mobilization role of the media in the implementation of the Abiye Safe Motherhood Programme in Ondo State between 2009 and 2017. The paper largely focuses on the media outfits that are situated in the state such as The Hope newspaper, Ondo State Radiovision Corporation (OSRC), etc. It relies on the qualitative and quantitative approaches for its methodology, using data obtained from primary source of in-depth interview, and secondary sources such as newspapers, textbooks, journal articles, government whitepapers, etc. Data gathered were analyzed using content analysis. The results showed that the (relative) success of the policy which had attracted both national and international accolades was due not only to the political will of the state government to rid the state of infant and maternal mortality, but also to the collaborative work of the media. The paper also highlights the challenges and shortcomings of the programme. Among other measures, the study recommends continued sensitization and mobilization of the people on government policies to sustain the gains recorded so far with the programme. Thus, the media should continually give feedbacks to government about people's perceptions of its policies. Also, the paper suggests the use of mother tongues in media sensitization of members of the public, and the need to expand the scope of the media to the rural areas for adequate information and easy comprehension of government programmes in the state. The electronic media should improve on its waves capacity to enable people receive information about government programmes and policies in the hinterland. Finally, with improved funding and resuscitation of OSRC, it is hoped that the public and privately owned media would live up to expectation in mobilizing the people towards effective implementation of government programmes.

Keywords: Abiye, Healthcare, Media, Programme, Public Policy.

Abstract ID: ABS:14:12E-19

### 23

## The Use of Technology and its Importance in Teaching Physical Education, Sport and Games in Nigeria for Economic and National Development

## **Enietan Dare Michael**

Physical and Health Education Department Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba

## Abstract

The discovery and use of technology in this dispensation is an important development influencing the teaching and learning process of physical education and sports. Modern education is faced with a new dimension dominated by technology. Therefore, it is also important for Physical educators to follow the trend in improve their teaching and methodology. The current option is the use of technology means to increase accessibility to information and teaching process and effectiveness. This paper points the use of modern technology in games and sports. The use of technology for teaching and learning will make physical educators to learn and increase their knowledge in the following aspects: Technology, computer-motion analysis, internet, video analysis/conferencing, chatting and challenges. It is concluded that technology contributed immensely in the improvement of teaching and learning of physical educators.

Keywords: Physical Education, Technology, Internet, Teaching and learning

Abstract ID: ABS:21:16G-19

#### 24

## Examination of Use of Technology in Teacher Education: A Study of the Three Colleges of Education in Kogi State

Oshadare, A.A.

School of Education, Department of General Education Kogi State College of Education (Technical) Kabba

Abstract

his study examined the use of technology in teaching in three (3) colleges of education in Kogi State. The study was modelled on the descriptive survey design with a sample size of 159 respondents, made up of 153 students and 6 Lecturers from the three colleges. The instruments used to collect data were the questionnaire and the interview guide. The study found that technologies such as computers, projectors, internet, and audio-visuals, could be used to teach all courses. Again, it was found that teachers have positive perceptions of the use of technology in teaching, and students were also found to portray positive attitudes in class when technology is used to teach. the also study revealed that Lecturers in the state colleges of education face the challenge of shortage of technology resources. Finally, findings also revealed lack of enough time, and lack of motivation, in their attempt to use technology in lecture classes. It is recommended that seminars should be organized for teachers to expose them to the types of technologies and how to use them. Again, Federal and State government should make technology resources available in the colleges, and also lecturers should be innovative and creative by using a variety of technologies in their lectures.

**Keywords:** Examination, Technology, Teacher Education, Colleges of Education, Kogi State

Abstract ID: ABS:52:06A-20

25

## Impact of Budget Deficit on Domestic Private Investment in Nigeria

Eze Titus Chinweuba (PhD)

Department of Economics, Federal University, Lokoja

## Abstract

his paper is specifically set out to investigate the extent to which changes in budget deficits (Bd) predicts changes in domestic private investment (DPI) in Nigeria using time-series data spanning from 1980 to 2018. This study is underpinned on the famous Mundell-Fleming Model. The methodology adopted for this study is multiple regressions based on ordinary least square (OLS) techniques. The specified models were estimated using standard econometric techniques which include: Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests, Johansen co-integration tests, Vector Error Correction (VECM) Model, and systems equation complemented with Granger causality tests, aimed at determining the existence, if any, of feedback effects among the series in the model. The regression results show that at 5 percent level of significance and relevant degrees of freedom, changes in budget deficits (Bd) have a positive and significant long run impact on domestic private investment (DPI) in Nigeria. Moreover, Granger causality test result shows that there is no feedback effect between budget deficit and domestic private investment in Nigeria. However, the result of the system equations confirmed the existence of causal relationship between budget deficit and domestic private investment in Nigeria with the causality running from budget deficit to domestic private investment, thus confirming the presence of crowding out effect in Nigerian economy. Based these findings, the study made the following suggestions: government should as a matter of urgency and importance adopt fiscal management actions that aim at minimizing borrowing and capable of reducing fiscal deficits that often result in large chunk of transfer payments and questionable extra budgetary expenses. There is need also for the government to align fiscal policies towards the objectives of macro-economic stability, promotion of domestic savings and investment and market-oriented structural reforms in order to promote private investment. Efforts should therefore be made to control the excess liquidity in the economy by a combination of a good fiscal and monetary policy framework to curb the unending inflationary cases in the country. This can be done by cutting down on government expenditure, increase in investment, and reduction in corrupt practices by government officials.

**Keywords:** Granger Causality, System Equation, Augumented Dickey-fuller, Cointegration Test, Unit Root Test

Abstract ID: ABS:10:12B-19

#### 26

## Challenges and Prospects of Military Operations in Maintaining Internal Security in Nigeria

### Sajo, Abudllahi Muhammad

Faculty of Arts, Department of Religions and Philosophy University of Jos

## Abstract

The paper is set out to enumerate the challenges faced by the Nigerian Armed Forces in carrying out their constitutional role of maintaining peace, law and order during crises. The researcher also highlighted some of the causes of these crises in different parts of Nigeria which made it difficult to the Nigeria Police Force alone to handle without the intervention of the military. The researcher also highlighted some of the challenges faced by the military and the impact made by the operations as their prospects to the nation's insecurity. The major findings in this study is the bad governance of the political leaders of such states, socio-political and economic reasons but hiding under the cover of Religion and ethnic cover, as the main causes of the crises. While the sabotage and allegations of looting, rape and application of excessive force on the innocent civilians are some of the obstacles, and the achievements recorded by the Joint Task Force (JTF) as its prospects. The method used in generating data of this study includes library materials, websites and oral interviews.

Keywords: Challenges, prospect, Military Internal Security

Abstract ID: ABS:02:22A-19

27

# Democratic Governance and National Integration in Nigeria

## Ibrahim Lawal Maishanu

Department of Political Science Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto

## Abstract

emocratic governance is certainly the ultimate essence of democratic process and is anchored on addressing the desires and aspirations of people including the minority questions. The philosophy of democratic governance is even most indispensable to post-colonial states that faced the challenge of inclusive development and national integration. Nigeria is one of the post-colonial states that arguably been affected by crises of development and integration, especially in the first two decades after independence. The challenges of integration in the country are manifested in the 1967-1970 civil wars. Though, the war ended but, the drums of underdevelopment and disintegration are still rearing their ugly heads, especially following the return to democratic rule in in 1979 and 1999 respectively. The argument of this paper is that; crises of development and national integration are manifestation of governance failure. For Nigeria as a nation to address this challenge as well as other problems of disunity, democratic governance must be judiciously and effectively functioned, as it is anchored on the universal principles of participatory governance, inclusive growth, human rights, rule of law, transparency, accountability, empowerment and poverty reduction.

**Keywords:** Accountability, Democratic Governance, Human Rights, National Integration, Poverty Reduction, Rule of Law, Transparency

## Development Aids and Development Crisis in Africa: The Nigeria's Experience

<sup>1</sup>**Dr. Bariledum Kia**, <sup>2</sup>**Dr. Abeki, Sunny Okoro &** <sup>3</sup>**Dr. Frank Amugu** <sup>143</sup>*Rivers State University, Port Harcourt* 

<sup>2</sup>University of Africa, Bayelsa

## Abstract

he complexity of development in a world of interdependence informed assistance from Countries that are already developed. Nigeria, had among others benefited from such gesture for several years now, yet she lacks behind and continue to presents a painful paradox in terms related to development. This is a serious source of concern and therefore deserves thorough interrogation. The study takes a cursory examination of development aids accessed between 1999 and 2019 with the view to assess the extent to which the development aids received within the period of study have contributed to the desire of overcoming development challenges in the critical sectors such as education, health, transportation and economic especially agriculture and rural development. The study use descriptive survey design and sampled subjects from state and federal related ministries. A total of 385 respondents were purposively sampled and administered with questionnaire that elicited data on subjects cover in the study. The results of the study indicates that the development crisis in Nigeria is directly related to bad and wrong utilization of development aids. First, it is not use in the area of the people felt needs for development. Second, some part of the development aids are used for personal advantage, especially to pursue personal political gains. To this ends, the country continue to experience high level of poverty, illiteracy, unstable income generation and high rate of child maternity death. The study therefore recommends among others modification of development aids strategy that will check the abuse of aids by leaders and as well strengthen mechanism of development aid- projects implementation to settle development needs of the majority.

Keywords: Development Aids and crisis in Nigeria

Abstract ID: ABS:08:05A-19

#### 29

# Theories of Migration and the Crisis of Development: An X-Ray of Nigerian Experience

Kingsley O. Iyanya

Department of Political Science College of Education Oju, Benue State, Nigeria

Abstract

igration has to do with the movement of persons from a source to a destination country which is usually accompanied with changes of residence. A variety of theories were expounded to explain the migration phenomenon. The determinants which are used as a basis of theories or models of migration cuts across a broad spectrum of social economic, ecological and behavioural factors. Various theorists tried to explain the phenomenon from their standpoint or world view. Migration stemming from lack of employment opportunities in the home country and the availability of opportunities in the home country in the destination country is viewed as an economic factor. Migration emerging as a result of famine drought and flooding is generally grouped as stemming from the environmental factors. Migration processes that emerged because of human action are grouped under the behavioural factors of migration process. The economic and political factors have taken prominence in the migration process in recent times. The paper draws strongly on two methods of data collection, which is based on past and present Mostly reviewed works which had to take in to cognisance the Nigerian experience. Several available and relevant works on the topic were reviewed, including, those on internal migration, The literature review is also undertaken as a way of appreciating the gaps in knowledge on international migration which will require refocusing and/or exploring. It is to be noted that the migration data and information supplied for the country varied in their quality and comprehensiveness.

Keywords: Migration, Crisis and Nigerian experience

Abstract ID: ABS:42:17C-20

#### 30

## The Application of E-Governance in Enhancing Administrative Efficiency in a Bureaucratic Settings

## <sup>1</sup>Ideobodo, Nwafor Orizu, <sup>2</sup>Atabo, Ichaba Samuel & <sup>3</sup>Okolo Modesta Chinyere

<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Public Administration and Local Government, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Nigeria Nsukka

## Abstract

his article examines the interaction between bureaucratic red tape and intranet usage in a bureaucratic setting. To manage government affairs for the benefits of citizens, governments have adopted e-governance technologies in service delivery. We propose a sociotechnical model for the relationship between intranet usage and bureaucratic red tape. The objectives of this study are to provide a comprehensive review of e-governance in order to give it a sound framework, assess the levels of e-governance implementation, and evaluate critical success factors of e-governance implementation. The analysis of the impact of e-governance in service provision Nigeria is also provided. It notes that Nigeria is facing a number of challenges in the introduction of e-Governance. Given the importance of the successful implementation of electronic governance services and from a practical perspective, the paper suggests that government should take a positive position towards the factors which will bring about effective and efficient e-governance in Nigeria. Government should declare access to ICT services as fundamental human right of every Nigerian and to establish a timetable and guarantee enabling environment for attracting the right level of investments. The paper concludes that there is a lot of hope on the potential of e-governance to transform the internal efficiency of government and the relationship of government with citizens.

Keywords: Government affairs, Bureaucratic and citizens

Abstract ID: ABS:20:16F-19

#### 31

## Examination of Early Childhood Education in Kogi State, Policy Implementation: Critique and Way Forward

Oshadare, A.A.

Department of General Education, Kogi State Collge of Education (Technical) PMB 242, Kabba

## Abstract

arly childhood education is believed to be the starting point for a child's education and the key foundation of the Nigerian Educational System. This type of education is recognized by the Nigeria National Policy on Education (FRN 2013). In the National Policy, there are provisions on the objectives and guidelines to be taken by the government to achieve early childhood education goals. This policy encourages and endorses private participation in the provision of early child education. This paper examines the policy statements on types of ECE and the respective age cohorts, methodology, learning resources, language of instruction and minimum standard for ECE centres in Kogi state It also examines achievements made so far, problems, and recommendations to address these problems. the study examines three research questions and adopts a qualitative and survey research methods. The study found out that almost all the policy statements of ECE are not being implemented in government owned ECE centres as well as those owned by private individuals among other. It was recommended among others that government has to be more proactive to the implementation of all ECE policy statements and adequate funding of ECE centres in order to achieve the stated goals.

**Keywords:** Early Childhood Education, Nigeria National Education Policy Implementation, Nigeria Early Childhood. Kogi State

Abstract ID: ABS:11:12B-19

## 32

## The Educational Challenges of African Economic Transformation in the Wake of Development Aid Syndrome

## Dr. Hamza Alhaji Sulaiman

Department of Educational Foundations School of General Education, Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto

## Abstract

ducation is the bedrock of all forms of development of any society. It is the product of nations' education system that serve as ingredients for all the other sectors growth and development. Therefore, the need to revitalize the education system of African countries to serve as impetus to their economic transformation cannot be over emphasised. It is necessary that there vitalization encomperses all levels and types of education established in a nations education system. The high education sector of their education should particularly be revamped towards turning out grandaunts with necessary skills and technological abilities to be producers of goods and entrepreneurs, that directly burst their economies. The major challenge in the revitalization demand is proper and adequate channelling of the development aids interventions from the western countries and other emerging economic powers. There are challenges of accountability, transparency and fight against corruption. Thus it is recommended that African countries should continuously accept aids not accompanied with stringent conditions attached to it and that which purposely contribute towards revitalizing their education system to enable them produce the technocrats that could transform their economies.

**Keywords:** Educational Challenges, African Economic Transformation, Wake, Development Aid Syndrome

Abstract ID: ABS:57:15D-20

33

## Effects of Corona Virus in Global Market

### Ohazulike, Leo Atuchukwu

Department of Marketing, Faculty of Management Sciences Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State, Nigeria

## Abstract

he study investigated effects of corona virus in global market. The problem situation is death. The specific objective is to identify the causes of corona virus in global market among others. Research question is to what extent do causes of corona virus affect the global market among others. Research hypothesis is there is no significant relationship between causes of corona virus and global market among others. Review of related literature had insight at the global marketing environments. The theory of comparative advantage propounded by Ricardo (1817) was discussed and empirical review. Survey research design was adopted. Area of study was Head Bridge Market in Onitsha metropolis. Population of the study was international marketers of building materials in Head Bridge Market, Onitsha Metropolis. The sample size was 75, but 62 copies of questionnaire were used and duly filled. Two point Likert Scale of questioning was applied. The study found out that corona virus is actually in existence and that it is a menace to Nigerian International marketers. The study concluded that Corona virus is really a menace to human health and the world's business at large. The study recommends that people should regularly and thoroughly wash their hands with soap and running water, use alcohol based hand sanitizer among others.

**Keywords:** Effects, Corona Virus, Global Market, Economic Meltdown and the Global Marketing Environments

Abstract ID: ABS:55:15B-20

34

## External Development Aids Flows into Nigeria: Analysis of Management Issues and Strategic Options

Dr. Abeki, Sunny Okoro

University of Africa Bayelsa State

## Abstract

his paper examined the issues involved in the flow of development aids into Nigeria. One of the theoretical reasons for development aids is that developing countries including Nigeria lack basic capital to stimulate development and therefore to increase real capital for development, developed nations give aids. However, the volume of development aids depends on economic and non-economic factors. This paper adopts descriptive research design and relied on secondary data with extensive review of existing literature on the subject under investigation. From the analysis, the study discovered major constraints which affect proper utilization of development aids flow to Nigeria. These includes unnecessary stringent regulations and approval procedures, absence of basic development infrastructure, frequent changes of policies and regulations, widespread corruption in the government establishments and poor attitude of public servants towards government provided services. Based on the above issues the paper offers three strategic options: creation of enabling environment for effective investment of aids in development driven sectors, strengthening of the institution to check any possible abuse of development by those in charge and finally introduction of flexible but sincere means of accessing development aids.

Keywords: External development, Aids flows and Management issues

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AID AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Abstract ID: ABS:51:01F-20

35

## Suitability of Feldspar as an Adsorbent

<sup>1</sup>Shiru Adama Grace, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Manase Auta & <sup>3</sup>Bello Friday Ohiani

Chemical Engineering Department Federal University of Technology, Minna

## Abstract

vailability of clean and safe drinking water has been compromised by pollutants. Among these sources of pollutants are domestic sources popularly termed domestic wastewater? Clay and clay minerals have proven to be effective adsorbents; however, their adsorption capacity differs. The aim of this study is centered on the suitability of feldspar as an adsorbent as opposed to other clay minerals such as Plastic clay, Red clay and Barite. Comparative BET analysis of the clay minerals considered in this study revealed that feldspar has the highest surface area and pore volume of 332.8 and 0.218 respectively. Similarly, the clay minerals were used in adsorption study with feldspar producing the best removal efficiency of 90.00 and 73.96% for ammonia and phosphate respectively. The comparative BET results and the favorable adsorption result showed that feldspar was a better adsorbent than other adsorbents. Thermal activation of feldspar was carried out at temperatures of 500, 600 and 700 °C. The BET results of the thermally activated feldspar revealed that feldspar activated at 600 oC has the highest surface area and pore volume of 533.9 and 0.272 as opposed to the surface area and pore volume of raw feldspar, feldspar activated at 500 and 700 °C.

Keywords: Index Terms—Adsorbent, Adsorption, Clay, Feldspar, wastewater

Abstract ID: ABS:22:17A-19

36

# Foreign Aid Encumbrance and Nigeria's Economic Development

## Agbo, Lawrence Edet

Department of Economics Federal College of Education Kontagora, Niger State

## Abstract

ince the emergence of nation states the discussion on development has evolved from a general age overview to a debate, discussions and measurement of development on national, regional and global basis, development is a theme that encapsulates the totality of the outlook of every country in the world. Global concerns to eradicate poverty and many other indicators of the downside of development have been described as the basic need for foreign aid intervention. This study essentially seeks to understand the role foreign aid intervention has played in development, concept of foreign aid, its distribution and international law implications on the sovereignty of the Nigerian State as well as the economic distress that comes in its wake among others challenges confronting the success of foreign aid and the nation's economic development and also seeking more effective approaches that can make foreign aid intervention a success. The study engaged both modernization and dependency theories in advancing understanding on the subject matter. Findings from this study revealed that Foreign aid to the developing nations is a fundamental foreign policy of the West to regain the control of the lost. Colonies and thereby dictate their domestic affairs and among other recommendations, strongly recommend that Employment generation and power sector should be aggressively pursued to discourage overdependence on foreign aid.

Keywords: Foreign Aid, encumbrance and Economic Development

Abstract ID: ABS:04:06A-19

### 37

## Forestry and Rural Development for Sustainable Environment and Livelihood in Rural Economy

## <sup>1</sup>Kolawole G.T., <sup>2</sup>Ajisefini Joseph, <sup>3</sup>Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade & <sup>4</sup>Adekunle Adewole Olubukola

<sup>142</sup>Leisure and Tourism Department, Federal College of Wildlife Management, P.M.B.268, New Bussa, Niger State <sup>3</sup>Federal University of Technology, Akure <sup>4</sup>Federal University of Oye, Oye Ekiti

## Abstract

orestry is the science, art, and craft of creating, managing, using, conserving and repairing, forest and associated resources in a sustainable manner. (Wikipedia) It provides an array of products and services that are vital for our survival and balanced development. 'NEST' (1991) posited that loss of vegetal cover leads to desertification, accelerated soil erosion, declining soil productivity and loss of farmland, flooding and situation of water bodies, which are environmental problems. The areas covered by forest in Nigeria need for adequate management for rural development and touristic purpose. What is needed therefore is a holistic approach to forest management based on joint participation and a reorientation of perceptions about the ways forest can be used to further the goals of forest reserves development. (Orimoogunje, 2004). Rural development can generally be thought of as meeting the following three principle objectives: to enhance food security, to alleviate poverty and to encourage the sustainable management of natural resources (Whiteman 2000). Rural betterment could therefore be achieved through: protecting forest covered areas, engaging in afforestation, protecting outstanding scenery and controlling any developmental plans and providing up-to-date information of flora and fauna development.

Keywords: Forestry, Rural, Tourism and Development.

Abstract ID: ABS:34:17B-20

38

## The Origin of Leisure and Recreation Activities in Parks: Implications on Human Health

### Kolawole G.T.

Leisure and Tourism Department, Federal College of Wildlife Management, P.M.B. 268, New Bussa, Niger State

### Abstract

oday man is confronted with different challenges of health and social problems ranging from obesity, diabetes, depression and suicide. With increase awareness of these issues, professionals in leisure and recreation providers, social workers need to better understand the benefit of leisure activities participation. The purpose of this paper however, is to acquit people on the use of park for recreation activities and the benefits from it. It is on this note that this study focuses on the origin of leisure and its significance on human body, the method employed to carry out the study is mainly derived from both primary and secondary methods of data collections. Interviews were made with some practicing doctors and information was collected from relevant heath journals and text books. The study gathered showed that: Leisure and Recreation are as old as the existence of human beings It was practiced during the Stone Age. Anthropologists and archaeology confirmed it from researches made and that the early people had the same instincts as we do to enjoy ourselves Before the Stone Age, the story of creation showed that leisure and recreation started when the World started right from Adam and Eve in the Garden of Aden. It was also commanded to the Israelites to rest after working activities in the week. The implications must have been known by God. Recent studies show that resting and recreation activities have social and physiological impacts on human system.

Keywords: Work, Leisure, Recreation, Rest, Garden and Park.

## Effects of Consolidated Salary Structure Policy on Holiday Travels among Federal Civil Servants in New Bussa

## <sup>1</sup>Kolawole G.T.,<sup>2</sup>Adedeji E.O., <sup>3</sup>Chikezie J., <sup>4</sup>Omotayo O.L. & <sup>5</sup>Akintade Elizabeth A.

<sup>1,2,3&4</sup>Leisure and Tourism Department, FederalCollege of Wildlife Management, P.M.B. 268, New Bussa, Niger State. <sup>5</sup>Department of Ecotourism and Wildlife Management, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State

## Abstract

his research work focuses on the effects of consolidated salary structure on holiday travel among federal civil servants in New Bussa. Analytical method of research was employed to collect data for this study. This was complemented by secondary sources of information through the use of magazines, text books, journals and internet materials. The study reveals the various packages obtainable in the payment structure which includes medical facilities (82.5%), housing (57.5%), leave bonus (65.8%) and maternity allowance (63.4%). it was also revealed that respondents perception on the consolidation salaries and leave bonus shows that 30.0% of the respondents agree that it is good that is added to salaries, 46.7% strongly agree that it supposed to be separated, 54.2% strongly agree that leave bonuses should be given when going for holiday, 44.2% strongly agree that the present holiday packages do not encourage holiday travels while 26.7% agree that it does affect holiday travels positively. On effects of salaries consolidation policy on holiday travel of the workers it was revealed that 54.2% of the respondents strongly agree that it does not encourage holiday travels, 30.0% agree that it promotes holiday travels, 29.2% agree that is not timely, 33.3% agree that holiday bonus is not paid as at when due while 39.2% strongly agree that it does not promote tourism. Fringe benefits constitute an important element in the total compensation system of employees because they add to the intrinsic value of the job. A number of such benefits such as medical facilities, housing, lunch, transport allowance, leave bonus, maternity allowance, car maintenance etc contribute to helping employees meet self - esteem and self-actualisation needs. Some of these benefits allow the employee to participate in other out-of-workplace experiences that enhance feelings of personal worth. Benefits also perform the important function of attracting, retaining and improving on the quality of life of employees and their dependents. The government is implored to pay an amount that would be equal to the worker's benefits in terms of material items which should have been at their disposal in the course of performing government functions.

Keywords: Consolidation, Policy, Travels, Salary structure, Civil servants

Abstract ID: ABS:44:17E-20

40

# Tourism for Rural and National Growth and Development

## <sup>1</sup>Kolawole G.T., <sup>2</sup>Elizabeth Abidemi Akintade & <sup>3</sup>Adekunle Adewole Olubukola

<sup>1</sup>Tourism Department, Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa, Niger State <sup>2</sup>Federal University of Technology, Akure <sup>3</sup>Federal University of Oye, Oye Ekiti

### Abstract

Dourism is conceptualized as the business of providing accommodation, food, and entertainment for people who are on tours and travels. {Zulfica, 2007}. It has the quickest economic development through its various sectors e.g. Transportation, Hospitality/restaurant keeping, and entertainment domestically and internationally. The potentials of tourism resources both naturally and anthropologically are made for the growth and transformation of a nation. Proper use of these resources serves as a paradigm/model sector for the balance of payment, development of nonindustrial areas, employment opportunity and general economic development and growth of developed nations. Moreover, its development and growth cannot be overemphasized on the transformation of a nation likewise its rural rebranding for the improvement of living standard of rural dwellers and the entire nation.

**Keywords:** Rebranding, Tourism, Paradigm, Development. Growth and Transformation

Abstract ID: ABS:54:15A-20

41

## **Government Policies and Programs Affecting the Chemical Process Industry in Nigeria**

Opata C. J. O.

Department of Chemical, Petroleum and Gas Engineering Federal University Otuoke

Abstract

he chemical industry is one of the foremost in the quest for the industrialization of any nation. This is because of its importance in the manufacturing, production, reengineering and maintenance operations as well as the overall environmental implications it has on the lives of the people in the given scenario. It is a known fact of life that no society exists without some given set of laws and order, which is the basis for legitimacy and sovereignty of any government. These set principles of rule of law forms the crux of any government policy and program. Which are meant for the well-being of a just and equitable state. This work is to look at the various government programs and policies affecting the chemical process industry in Nigeria. It will also x-ray and analyze the production of some chemicals, that is, petrochemicals and plastics for a given period of time using the data analysis tool. While it will discuss some challenges faced by the industrialization of the Nigerian state, past efforts at revamping the chemical process industry as well as proffer solutions on the way forward for the technological advancement of Nigeria via-a-viz the current global trend in the sector.

**Keywords:** Industrial Policy, Chemical Process Industry, Environmental Implications, Analysis.

Abstract ID: ABS:13:12D-19

#### 42

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

### Akinlotan Oluyinka O.

Department of Chemistry, Kogi State College of Education (Technical), Kabba, Kogi State

### Abstract

erbicides 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  $\pm$ 1.20mg/kg in soil and 4.09  $\pm$  1.49mg/kg in vegetable samples while that of glyphosate was 2.52  $\pm 0.61$  mg/kg in soil and 1.21  $\pm 0.95$ mg/kg in vegetables. Paraguat has the lowest mean concentration of  $0.96 \pm 1.05$  mg/kg in soil and  $0.30 \pm 0.48$  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

## Impact of International Foreign Aids Development on Agriculture in Kogi State, Nigeria

Dare, E. Alaba

Department of Social Science Education, Kogi State University, Anyigba

## Abstract

he study investigates impact of international foreign aids and development on food security in kabba/bunu LGA. The studies relies on secondary data regarding foreign agricultural aid, agricultural GDP, and productivity indicators from countries (Nigeria) 2000-2018 and employ a Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) framework. The study reveals that the average sectoral aid allocation to agriculture was 7% during this period, growing from 18 million USD in 2000 to about 47 million USD in 2018. The econometric analysis suggests that foreign agricultural aid has a positive and significant impact on agricultural GDP and agricultural productivity at 10% significance, and that disaster and conflict also have a positive and significant impact on aid receipt at 5% significance. This latter finding implies that foreign agricultural aid responds to disaster and conflicts in this region. The transparency index has a positive but not significant relationship with foreign agricultural aid, agricultural GDP, and agricultural productivity, while the governance index has a positive and significant relationship with agricultural productivity at 10% significance. The study also reveals that bilateral foreign agricultural aid influences agricultural productivity more than multilateral foreign agricultural aid and that multilateral foreign agricultural aid influences agricultural GDP more than bilateral foreign agricultural aid. Scaling up foreign agricultural aid will increase its impact on agricultural productivity and its contribution to the economy, and sectorial foreign agricultural aid allocation should give priority to factors that will enhance this productivity. For instance, the sectoral allocation to water resources should be increased from the present 8% in order to increase the arable land currently irrigated in the region (4%). Allocation of aid to control plant/post-harvest losses should also be scaled up, as the current level (less than 1%) only reduces crop losses from pests and disease by 50%. Finally, scaling up the funding for research will also be vital to the development of improved seed varieties and the adoption of productivityenhancing technologies. A sound synergy must be worked out between foreign agricultural aid and domestic agricultural expenditure to support these critical aspects of agriculture in the region.

**Keywords:** International foreign aids and Development, Agricultural Investment, Food security

## Natural Resources Endowment and Economic Instability in Africa: A Case Study of Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Ahmed Musa, <sup>2</sup>Abdullahi Bashir & <sup>3</sup>Ibrahim Idris Pindiga

<sup>143</sup>Department of Social Sciences, College of Education Billiri Gombe <sup>2</sup>Department of Political Science, Gombe State University Gombe

## Abstract

In the northern part. However, despite the above mentioned facts, Nigeria is battling with economic instability such as underdevelopment, unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and above all incessant crisis in different parts of the country. Against this background, this research intends to: Look at the extent to which the availability of natural resources in Nigeria generated crisis; to examine why had Nigeria not been using their natural resources for the development of the state; to find out how can the natural resources available be utilized for the betterment of Nigerian citizens. The paper will use secondary sources of data collection where materials such as books, journals, internet sources and other documented sources will be consulted. The data obtained will be analyzed using content analysis for discussions and findings.

Keywords: Natural resources, Economic instability

Abstract ID: ABS:03:22B-19

#### 45

# The Role of Human Capital Formation on Economic Development in Nigeria

### Kadir Mumini

Department of Economics Kwara State College of Education Ilorn, P.M.B 1527, Ilorin

## Abstract

There is a general consensus about the role human capital plays in economic development in developing countries particularly Nigeria. Thus education and training has been identified as the major components by which human capital can be enhanced. The paper highlighted some of the various ways by education and training contributed to the development of human capital. The paper further discussed the nexus between human capital formation and economic growth and development. The paper concludes by identifying the major challenges mitigating against human capital formation in Nigeria. The paper therefore concludes and recommends that adequate attention investment should be made in area of education and on the job training as a way of accelerating economic growth and development.

Keywords: Role, Human Capital Formation, Economic Development, Nigeria

## Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Secondary Schools in Birnin Kebbi Local Government Area of Kebbi State

## Mohammed Nanoh Bello

Department of Surveying and Geo-Informatics College of Environmental Studies, Waziri Umaru, Federal Polytechnic Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State

## Abstract

The study examines the spatial distribution of secondary schools in Birnin Kebbi Local Government, GPS coordinates of each Secondary school were acquired and plotted in the administrate map of the study area using GIS as tool for analysis, A buffer of 500m radius was created around the schools and it was discovered that the secondary school are overcrowded within the urban area while a few public secondary school are found in some villages and completely absent in other villages, the study further indicate that the schools are found to obey the normal distribution of residential areas.

Keywords: Spatial distribution, Secondary school and Government Policies

Abstract ID: ABS:24:17C-19

#### 47

## Expanding the Role of the Library in Teacher Education in Nigeria in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### Mohammed Nanoh Bello

Department of General Education, Kogi State College of Education, (Technical), Kabba

## Abstract

he library represents a structure that houses a collection of services and resources and sometimes alludes to an alternative meaning of an aggregation of useful material, that serves common use in the field of education. Education, on the other hand, represents a congregation of processes that enhances the positive values of a society, by imbibing knowledge, abilities and attitudes in a controlled environment like a school, leading to individual development and social competence arising from an amassing of experiences and observations. The interesting fact from this analogy is that, while the library plays the enviable part of the knowledge source and its dissemination and protects knowledge and its storage, education cannot exist on its own without a library support, and a library is redundant if it cannot pass on education. The paper therefore is a prose literature type which looks at various types of libraries and their basic functions It explores the role of library in transforming teacher education in Nigeria.: stresses the value of libraries in teacher education in Nigeria it discusses the challenges and way forward. The paper identifies that fund, staff, and collection are the major challenges faced by libraries.: The research among others emphasized that there should be adequate awareness on the benefits of, libraries to teacher education, colleges management should continue to provide funds for library development

**Keywords:** *Expanding, Role, Library, Teacher Education, Nigeria, 21<sup>st</sup> Century* 

Abstract ID: ABS:38:25A-20

48

## **Reforms of Public Institutions and Service Delivery in** Nigeria

## Orluchukwu Godwin

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria

## Abstract

his study examines the need to strengthen public institutions through the reform policies of the government in order to enhance service delivery public institutions in Nigeria. Public institutions are the channels through which the government carry out developmental functions in any country. The existence of weak public institutions in Nigeria is a challenge that requires urgent attention, if our strive for sustainable development is anything to go by. There is no better time to carry out reforms in our public institutions than now, given the level of economic and social backwardness experienced in the country presently. It is an indisputable fact that accountable public institutions are key to effective service delivery. The high level of poverty, hunger, unemployment, kidnapping, corruption, prostitution, insecurity and other forms of social vices in Nigeria are indications that public institutions are weak and this has consequently led to poor service delivery by the government. The study adopts content analysis in its search for data. The study reveals that lack of political will and corruption are the major factors affecting reform policies of the government. The study among other things recommends that: (a) the executive arm of the government should as a matter of fact demonstrate enough political will and commitment to the implementation of reforms in ministries, department and agencies of government. (b) in order to block revenue leakages, curb corruption and manage recurrent budget, technological innovation must be employed in all the MDAs, provided the peculiarities in each of these government establishments are taken into consideration (c) manual financial transactions in government establishment should be discouraged, thereby making it mandatory for all federal government staff to enroll into the integrated payroll and personnel information system (IPPIS), government integrated financial management information system(GIFMS) and Treasury single account (TSA).

Keywords: Corruption, Service delivery, Reform, Technology

## Environmental Determinant of Rural Households' Vulnerability to Water Scarcity in Semi-Arid Region of Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Jajere, Ibrahim Ahmed & <sup>2</sup>Baba-Adamu, Mohammed

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geography, Federal University, Gashua, Yobe State, Nigeria <sup>2</sup>Department of Geography, Yobe State University, P.M.B 1144, Damaturu, Nigeria

### Abstract

ater is one of the most important natural resources for sustainable development and attainment of improved living condition. Domestic water supply remains a pressing global issue in the 21st century especially in the semi-arid region which is characterized by dryness, drought and scarce freshwater resource. This study, therefore, assessed the influence of the physical environment on the rural households' vulnerability to water scarcity in the ecologically fragile semi-arid region of Nigeria. It adopted the physical division of the study area into three geologic units – namely the Chad Formation, Kerri-Kerri Formation and Fika Shale. Three village units were purposively selected for the study; from which household heads who served as respondents were sampled for interview using systematic-random sampling technique. The analyses of the data were achieved with the help of basic descriptive statistics of tabulation and charts as well inferential statistical model of t-test. Findings show that most households relied on unimproved water sources such as hand-dug wells and surface water; and the difference in geologic formation results in varying water availability at both household and per capita levels, which consequently results in vulnerabilities to scarcity. Thus, the study recommends that the existing variabilities in both physical environmental and household characteristics be mainstreamed into water policy formulation and implementation. It also put forward that stakeholders in the rural water supply sector should prioritize the achievement of SDGs target 6.1 with an increase in budgetary allocations and relevant development aids.

**Keywords:** Geology, Rural Households, Semi-Arid Region, Vulnerability, Water Scarcity

Abstract ID: ABS:12:12C-19

50

## The Role of Technology in Detecting and Controlling Neurotoxic Effect of Environmental Pollutants to the Nervous System

### Jimoh Ajibola Johnson

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

## Abstract

his research work is concerned with the effect of environmental pollutants as a prevalent major source of health challenges in our society which result to the vulnerability of the central nervous system destruction. In view of the technological advances over the years, information technology have aided in detecting and controlling neurological disorders due to environmental pollutants. This work identified traditional sources of pollution such as industrial emissions, poor sanitation, contaminated water supplies and exposures to indoor air pollution from biomass fuels emission which largely affect numbers of people. A wide variety of technologies and tools were recommended in the diagnostic process to improve clinical practice such as electronic health records (EHRs), clinical decision support system, laboratory and imaging medical information system. A software database methodology design which comprises of different diseases, their symptoms, and prescriptions of medication to ameliorate the risk management of neurotoxic effects. A piece of software is developed using Java programming language, and the findings shows that the system is very promising as it offers better administration of drugs.

**Keywords:** Neurotoxic, Environmental Pollutant, Technology, Detection, Controlling.

Abstract ID: ABS:06:22A-19

51

## Foreign Aids and National Development: A Case of Nigeria

## Kabiru Musa

Shehu Shagari College of Education (SSCOE) Sokoto.

Abstract

The interdependence of developing countries necessitates the granting of aid to needy countries. However, analysts have diverse opinions about factors responsible for the underdevelopment of Africa. Many assumed that the underdevelopment and dependency situation of most African countries on foreign aid are due to poor leadership, mismanagement of national resources and elevation of personal aggrandizement and primordial interest over and above national interest. The neo-Marxist scholars, on the other hand, submitted and insisted that what propelled the development of developed countries are also the same factors that facilitated the underdevelopment of developing countries. These factors are: colonialism, slave trade, and unequal exchange. This paper, contrary to the above submissions, adopts a dualistic approach in analyzing the implication of foreign aid on the economies of developing world.

**Keywords:** Foreign Aids, National Development, Underdevelopment, Growth, Corruption.

## Impact of Training and Development on Employee Job Enrichment in Kano Electricity Distribution Company

<sup>1</sup>Abubakar Tafida Jibril (Msc), <sup>2</sup>Nuhu Tukur Ibrahim (PhD) & <sup>3</sup>Shehu S. Jafaru PhD

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Public Administration, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria
<sup>3</sup>Department of Political Science and International Studies Bayero University Kano

### Abstract

raining and development strengthen those skills, competencies and capabilities that an employee needed to improve his performance. Wellarticulated training and development programs help employee to achieved job satisfaction and employer to attained improved organizational performance. This study assesses the extent to which training and development improved employee Job satisfaction in the Kano Electricity Distribution Company (KEDCO). The study adopt mixed method research design. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used; primary data were through administration of questionnaires and interview. 331 sample size of the respondent were used; interview was also conducted to 20 management staff of KEDCO headquarter and regional offices in Kano, Katsina and Jigwawa state. The secondary data used in this study include publications such as annual reports, journals, conference papers, gazettes, circulars, unpublished dissertations as well as textbook. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used in presenting and analyzing the data for the study. The study found a significant relationship between Training and development and employee Job satisfaction in Kano Electricity Distribution Company. The study recommends that a concerted effort should be made by the management of Kano Electricity Distribution Company to ensure that training need analysis is observe when selecting employee for training in Kano Electricity Distribution Company. This will help identified the gap between the training needs and skills an employee has.

**Keywords:** Training, Development, Job satisfaction, Employee, Electricity Distribution Company

Abstract ID: ABS:09:12A-19

#### 53

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

### Aduh Unekwu Victor

Computer Science Department Kogi state College of Education (Technical), Kabba Kogi State

## Abstract

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 21<sup>st</sup> 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

## Asymmetric Adjustment Between Real Exchange Rates and Real Oil Prices: Evidence from Russia

#### Abubakar Lawan Ngoma

Department of Economics and Development Studies, Federal University Gashua, 1005, Yobe State, Nigeria

## Abstract

E xisting empirical evidence on the relationship between real exchange rates and real oil prices in Russia has yet to account for any possible asymmetric adjustment of the real exchange rates that result from changes in the real oil prices in the world market. In view of this, the current study examined the asymmetric adjustment between the real exchange rates and the real oil prices by using an asymmetric cointegration test on a monthly dataset from Russia over the period of 1995-2013. The results of the study reveal the presence of asymmetric adjustment of the real exchange rates to the long-run equilibrium path. The speed of adjustment of the real exchange rates is more rapid when the deviation from the long-run equilibrium values is negative than when the deviation is positive. From the policy viewpoint, the results suggest that real exchange rate depreciations brought about by falling oil prices are defended and rapidly reversed by the Russian monetary authorities than real exchange rate appreciation that accompanies rising oil prices.

Keywords: Exchange rate, Oil price, Russia, Asymmetric adjustment

Abstract ID: ABS:30:17A-20

#### 55

## Youth Entrepreneurship & Poverty Reduction in Dambatta Local Government, Kano State Nigeria

## <sup>1</sup>Mustapha Jami'u & <sup>2</sup>Muhammad Sani Yakubu

<sup>1&2</sup> Accounting Education Department, School of Secondary Education, Business Federal College of Education (Technical), Bichi Kano State.

## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of youth entrepreneurship on poverty reduction in Dambatta Local Government Kano State, Nigeria. The study was guided by the following objective; to determine the relationship between youth entrepreneurship and poverty reduction in Dambatta Local Government Kano state. The study had a sample size of 255 respondents. However, 198 respondents actually participated in the study. The study employed survey design. The main research instrument is questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. The study found that entrepreneurship education is significantly related with poverty reduction (r=  $0.964^{**}$ , P<0.01); and that management skills also had a positive and significant effect on poverty reduction (r=  $0.907^{*}$ , P< 0.05). The study recommended continuous training of the beneficiaries to equip them with technical and managerial skills.

Keywords: Youth, Entrepreneurship Education, Poverty Reduction

## Political Economy of Fuel Crises in Nigeria: A Case Study of the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.) 2007-2017

## <sup>1</sup>Bibi-Farouk, Ibrahim Farouk, PhD, <sup>2</sup>Ogbu Collins, MSc & <sup>3</sup>Ofiwe, Michael Emeka, MSc

Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science, University of Abuja

#### Abstract

he economy of Nigeria today runs and survives on oil revenues. Certainly, any crisis in the oil sector, particularly the most commonly experienced i.e. fuel crisis is consequently a crisis of the Nigerian economy. Therefore, a study on the political economy of fuel crisis is integral and significant to the political economy development of Nigeria. The central objective of this study was to examine how manipulation of a few and their quest to control and organise the factors of production and the economy has resulted in the pervasive fuel crises situation and the bearing this has on the economy of Nigeria and on Nigerians. The Elite Theory was employed as a framework of analysis. The primary and secondary methods of data collection were used. Using tables and the Chi square formula, data were presented and hypotheses tested. The research found out that the activities of the elites and oil cabal contribute to the fuel crisis situation and this has resulted in economic hardship in the FCT. It was recommended that federal government must revisit and regulate the processes of issuing licenses to actors in the oil sector and legalise, encourage, standardise modular refineries in Nigeria.

Keywords: Political Economy, Fuel Crises, Oil Subsidy, Nigerian Economy, FCT

Abstract ID: ABS:61:21A-20

### 57

## Impact of National Policy on Human Immunodeficiency Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV and AIDS) in the FCT, Abuja

## Dominic Shimawua C.

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Science, Veritas University, Abuja

### Abstract

IV and AIDS is one of the major social problems confronting the human society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The problem has become very epidemic around the globe due to its ability to wipe out the most active labor force of the population. Thus the study examines the impact of HIV and AIDS policy in the Federal Capital Territory with the view to determine the effectiveness or otherwise of the policy in the FCT. The study combined both the primary and secondary data. It was established that although the policy provided facilities and supports for people living with HIV and AIDS in theory, there has not been remarkable achievement due to the influence of the elites who usually hijacks every government policy for selfish interest. It is recommended that there should be an enhancement capacity of state level partners. Establish and popularize HCT serve centres that are well equipped and user friendly as well as conducting regular training and retaining of health personnel to aid improved service delivery. The need to demonstrate the national workplace policy and national policy on HIV and AIDS for the FCTA as well as guidelines and protocols on blood safety, universal precautions, injection safety to private and public sector health facilities.

Keywords: National Policy, HIV and AIDS, Service Delivery, FCT

Abstract ID: ABS:67:26A-20

58

## Ethical Standards in the Nigerian Public Service: Issues and Challenges

<sup>1</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Sunday Coastman (MSc)

Political Science Department Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

### Abstract

thics, which represent morals and values of a group of people, are important in the performance of any organization. The Nigerian public service is no exception in this regard. The issue of enhancing effective performance in the Nigerian public service has been a major issue. The framework through which this can be achieved to a large extent depends on the ability of the government to formulate policies capable of promoting effective public service performance through ethical standards. This preposition provides a direction for this study aimed at examining issues and challenges of ethical standards in the Nigerian public service. The study adopts an ex post facto design. Data are drawn from secondary sources and examined using content analysis. The study underscores the facts that there are ethical standards and rules which govern the Nigerian public service but these standards are undermined because of weak institutional framework to monitor its implementation. It therefore advocates for a strong institutional mechanism to monitor and ensure that public servants adhere strictly to set standards in the discharge of their duties.

**Keywords:** *Ethics, Standards, Values, Morals, Integrity, Performance, Public Service.* 

Abstract ID: ABS:68:26B-20

59

## Performance Appraisal as a Tool for Increased Productivity in the Nigerian Public Service

<sup>1</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Sunday Coastman (MSc)

Political Science Department Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

The importance of performance appraisal in enhancing worker's motivation and productivity cannot be overstressed. Performance appraisal of employees has the advantage of helping an organization to position the workforce in the jobs for which they are best suited and thus leading to improved productivity and increased productivity. This paper examines performance appraisal as a tool for increased productivity in the Nigerian Public Service. The study builds it theoretical framework from Max Webber's concept of bureaucracy which is one important medium of actualizing productivity in the Nigerian Public Service. It adopts ex post facto research. Data is obtained from primary sources and explained using content analysis. The result from discussion shows that performance appraisal cannot yield maximum productivity if there are no regular check-ins of staff performance, aligned objectives to employees and a fixed time for feedback, to crown it all a time-to-time reward and recognition, remuneration scheme should not be set up, and this will place the Nigerian public service amongst the best in the world.

**Keywords:** Performance Appraisal, Productivity, Bureaucracy, Nigerian Public Service

Abstract ID: ABS:69:26C-20

60

## Challenges of Corruption and Economic Crime in the Nigerian Public Sector

<sup>1</sup>Bassey E. Anam (PhD) & <sup>2</sup>Love Obiani Arugu (PhD)

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Public Policy & Administration, University of Calabar, Nigeria <sup>2</sup>Political Science Department, Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

orruption is a bane in the performance of the Nigerian public sector. The study seeks to answer the question, what are the challenges of corruption and economic crime in the Nigerian public sector? It draws a theoretical background from the structural functional theory advanced by Gabriel Almond. This theory suggests functional specification of a designate structure established for a particular set of activities. The study is qualitative in nature. Data are obtained mainly from secondary sources and examined through content analysis. The findings obtained helped in answering the research questions stated to guide the investigations. After assessing available literature, the study established that in complimenting the effort of EFCC and other anti corrupt institutions, there is need for a separate and specialized court or tribunal to handle financial crimes to avoid the incessant delays associated with the regular courts. This will help check the interference of government in the justice system, especially during persecution of defaulters.

Keywords: Corruption, Economic crimes, Public service, EFCC

## Evaluation of Back-Pressure, Noise and Flow Characteristics Due to Process Upsets Within the Flare Network

<sup>1</sup>Sukairaji Aminu, <sup>2</sup>U. Abubakar, <sup>3</sup>I. A. Mohammed-Dabo, <sup>4</sup>Olanrewaju A. Olalekan & <sup>5</sup>Bello Mohammed Bashir

<sup>1,2&3</sup>Chemical Engineering Department, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria – Kaduna, Nigeria <sup>4</sup>Firstplace Technical, Kaduna, Nigeria

### Abstract

he efficient performance of the flare system often affected by backpressure. It was in view of this that the present study evaluates backpressure, noise, and flow characteristics due to process upsets within the flare network. The primary objectives of the study were to simulate a steady state model of flare system using Aspen Flare System Analyzer with the aid of plant data generate from KRPC flare system for three scenarios (normal operation/surplus fuel, cooling water failure and power failure), analyze the effect of high back-pressure (HBP) build-up on flare system and to recommend mitigation measures against the effect of HBP on the flare system. This study showed that the steady state model of flare system was successfully simulated for normal operation (Surplus Fuel), cooling failure and power failure scenario and the flare system meets operational requirement for normal flare operation and power failure scenario at a system back pressure of 1.01325 bar, except for cooling water failure scenario which show the occurrence of high fluid velocity and momentum (rhoV2). Also, flare operation at normal backpressure, for all three scenarios do not exceed design and operational limits. The study found that at normal operation and cooling water failure, the performance of few relief valves were affected at high back pressure of 5 bar while the performance of several relief valves were affected for power failure scenario at high backpressure of 5 bar and could potentially result in instability and significant reduction in flow capacity across the flare header and turbulence flow or induced vibration in the PRVs, jeopardizing the safety of the equipment which the valve is meant to protect. Furthermore, the flare unit manager and operator should review options for reducing high backpressure particularly for cooling failure and power failure scenario such that the backpressure would not exceed 10% of set pressure for the conventional valve and balanced or pilot valves may also be considered in the case of replacement of relief valves to mitigate high or excessive backpressure to prolong life span of the flare system.

Keywords: Corruption, Economic crimes, Public service, Nigerian Panel Code

Note	