



# INTERNATIONAL ONLINE RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

## THEME

African Response to Development Challenges: Beyond Theories

## OBJECTIVE

The conference offers opportunity for online abstract/paper submission, presentation, peer review and publications in Conference Proceedings and International University-Based Indexed Journals. Conferees will participate in the Conference through Emails, Online Interface and Google Meet.

**DATE:** 30th - 31st July, 2020

**TIME:** 10:00 am

## CONFERENCE PANEL

**Prof. Yusufu Ali Zoaka**  
University of Abuja, Nigeria

**Prof. Lars Kolvereid**  
Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

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

**Engr. (Dr.) Diji Chucks**  
Kampala International University

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

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

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

**Dr. Bassey Anam**  
University of Calabar, Nigeria

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

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

## CONFERENCE CONTACT

**Engr. Samar R. Shakir Al Tekreeti**  
Center Manager, PDEC,  
The British University in Dubai  
+971 557611842

## SECRETARIAT

+2348174380445, +2347088332198, +2347084635135

**Email:** disciplinaryresearch@gmail.com

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# **INTERNATIONAL ONLINE RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### **DAY ONE – Thursday 30th July, 2020**

#### **OPENING SESSION/PLENARY**

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

### **DAY TWO – Friday 31st June, 2020**

#### **OPENING SESSION/PLENARY**

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



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 United Nations Research Consultant  
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Dated this day 5th November, 2019  
 University of Ghana, Accra



**Professor Ravindra Kumar**  
 former Vice Chancellor  
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,  
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

**Dr. Bassey Anam**  
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# Conference Abstracts

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

<sup>1</sup>Ajidani, Moses Sabo & <sup>2</sup>Charles Agum

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences  
Nasarawa State University, Keffi

### Abstract

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

**Keywords:** *Economic activities, Farming, Fishing, Floods, Rainfall, Vegetation, Water resources*

## Impact of Climate Change on Socioeconomic Status of Households in Rural Areas of Nasarawa State, Nigeria: An Autoregressive Distributed Lag Analysis

<sup>1</sup>Ajidani, Moses Sabo & <sup>2</sup>Charles, Agum

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences  
Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

### Abstract

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

**Keywords:** *Climate change, Net population, real gross domestic product, socioeconomic status, Temperature*

## Assessing Societal Values and Attitudes During Covid 19 Pandemic: Educational Implications for Future Pandemic

**Tolulope Victoria Gbadamosi PhD**

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

### Abstract

The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 has affected the order by which human beings operate on the planet which led to the emergence of new normal such as change in societal values. This paper, therefore, assessed the influence of pandemic on societal values and educational implications. One major research question was raised to guide the study. Data was collected through online and face-to-face interview, audiotaped and transcribed. Thematic approach was used to analyse and discussed the data collected. The paper revealed that values and attitudes are interrelated. Societal values without doubt determine responses to mitigating COVID-19 Pandemic. Furthermore, the study revealed that pandemic has affected some societal values - conformity and obedience, prudence, hygiene, communication, pro-social behaviour, love, dignity of labour and environmental sustainability with resultant educational implications. It was therefore recommended that blended learning, mentoring, health education, value education strategy and 5 C's of 21st century learning should be explore for Post-COVID 19 era for meaningful teaching and learning in Oyo State, Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Higher education, Covid-19, Pandemic, Education, Blended learning*

## Value Chain in Maize Production Towards Enhancing Livelihood of Rural Farmers in Garko LGA, Kano State

<sup>1</sup>Nwarieji Felistas (PhD), <sup>2</sup>Azunku Francis (PhD) & <sup>3</sup>Asonye Ngozi

<sup>1&3</sup>Department of Agricultural Education,  
Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education Owerri, Imo State

<sup>2</sup>Ebonyi State College of Education, Ikwo Ebonyi State Nigeria

### Abstract

The study analyzed the value chain in maize production towards enhancing the livelihood of farmer in Garko Local Government Area of Kano State. The specific objectives were to identify value chain activities in maize production, technologies for transforming maize produce, strategies in marketing maize products, constraints to value chain in maize production. Natural factors affecting value chain in maize production, financial flows towards enhancing the livelihood of maize farmers. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The population of the study was 250 maize farmers from three villages in Garko Local Government Area of Kano State. The YaroYemani formula was used to determine the sample size. 154 questionnaires with 30 items each were constructed base on the research questions formulated for the study. The questionnaire was designed using the five point likert scale. Weights were assigned to each response as follows: 5 is assigned to Strongly Agree (SA), 4 to Agree (A), 3 to Neutral (N), 2 to Disagree (D) and 1 to Strongly Disagree (SD). The data were analyzed using Ordered Logistic Regression method. The hypotheses were tested at 0.5 degrees level of significance. The findings shows that activities involved in maize production in the study area include land clearing, plowing, harrowing, weeding, harvesting, processing, storage and marketing. Technologies for transforming maize into flour and livestock feeds includes cooking, drying, roasting, grading and threshing; strategies in marketing maize products are packaging advertisement, promotion, and rebranding. the findings revealed that funds should be made available to maize farmers to enhance their livelihood for sustainable agricultural production.

**Keywords:** *Value Chain, Livelihood, Maize Production, Farmers*

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

<sup>1</sup>Menwo Ukechi Wilson- Osigwe, <sup>2</sup>Emmanuel C. Obiano & <sup>3</sup>Idoli, Nwachukwu Ben

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Geography, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Taraba State University, P.M.B 1167, Jalingo, Taraba State, Nigeria*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Environmental Health Science, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria*

<sup>3</sup>*National Teachers Institute, St. John Study Centre, Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

### Abstract

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

**Keywords:** *Staff Development, Academic Staff output in the Universities, South-South geo-political zone of Nigeria*



## Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Some Selected University Libraries in North East Zone, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Aisha Ali Kafama & <sup>2</sup>Bukola Agboola

<sup>1</sup>Department of Library & Information Science, University of Maiduguri, Borno State

<sup>2</sup>University Library, Federal University Gashua, Yobe State

### Abstract

This study examines the utilization of information and communication technology in some selected university libraries in Northeast zone, Nigeria. Utilization is the application of ICT in providing library services in university libraries such as email services, circulation services, serials services, collection development services, cataloguing and classification services. The study was guided by two (2) objectives, two (2) research questions. Survey research design was adopted for the study and data was gathered through the instrument of a questionnaire. The target population for the study is 21,477 and the sample size is 1090 registered library users in selected university libraries under study. Systematic sampling technique was used for the selection of three university libraries (Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Library Bauchi (ATBU), Goodluck Jonathan Library, Yobe State University Damaturu, (YSU), and Ramat Library University of Maiduguri). Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentage. Based on the findings, two (2) recommendations were formulated for improvement. Conclusively, the university managements in collaboration with the library management should make ICT utilization easy for its patrons in ensuring stable connectivity of internet.

**Keywords:** *Utilization, Networking, Internet Connectivity, Capacity Building and ICT*

## An Overview of International Laws Relating to Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees in Armed Conflict Situations

**Dr. (Barr) B. M. Magaji, PhD, FNIM**

*School of Law, Nkumba University Entebbe Uganda, East Africa*

### Abstract

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees and other special interest groups are protected under international Law, treaties, conventions and other instruments. Thus these groups are accorded protection as mentioned above even by domestic laws, soft laws and international customary laws during situation of armed conflict. This paper intends to examine the various protections for these groups under these laws. The paper would consider the adequacy and efficacy or otherwise of these laws in the light of recent armed conflicts in Libya, Syria, and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) among others. It would conclude by identifying lacunae in the present laws etc. by making specific findings and recommendations towards bringing the law to meet the challenges of modern warfare as it affects vulnerable persons e.g. Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons etc.

**Keywords:** *Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons, International Humanitarian Law, Armed Conflict.*

## Covid 19: Assessing Social Welfare Policy and the Involvement of Street Level Bureaucrats in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Dr. O. V. Ajulor, <sup>2</sup>R. A. Okewale, <sup>3</sup>Dr. (Mrs.) F. O. Aliu & <sup>4</sup>A. Ojikutu

<sup>1,2,3,&4</sup>Department of Public Administration

Faculty of Management Sciences, Lagos State University

### Abstract

The incident of COVID – 19 in Nigeria has exposed the dilapidated level of the health sector, inadequacy in the provision and administration of social welfare to the citizens and the challenges faced by the street-level bureaucrats in their course of duties to fight COVID 19. The Study assesses the social welfare policy of COVID 19 in Nigeria and the involvement of the street-level bureaucrat. The study relies on secondary data with content analysis of books, journals, internet source and other relevant materials. The study revealed that. The frontline healthcare bureaucrats in Nigeria faced the challenge of coping with the outbreak of COVID-19 due to shortage of resources such as: equipment, staff, protection gears and other accessories needed to work which has led to the rise of the infected frontline workers and the people. The study hope to make more revelations and recommendation that will help Nigeria to improve the social welfare policy in Nigeria especially during emergency period like COVID 19.

**Keywords:** Covid 19, Social Welfare Policy, Street Level, Bureaucrats

## The Impact of Microfinance Institution on the Development of Small Businesses in Northern Nigeria: The Role of Regulators

**John Nma Aliu**

*Department of Banking and Finance  
College of Business and Management Studies (CBMS)  
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna*

### Abstract

In Nigeria many small business operators do not have easy access to credit facilities from the conventional commercial banks. Many people believe that microfinance is a way to promote economic development through job creation and support to the small business operators and entrepreneurs. This study examines the effect of microfinance banks service on the growth of small producers and entrepreneurs generally in the Northern Nigeria. Specifically, the study investigated the loaning service of MFBs and the impact this has had in assisting the development of small businesses in Northern Nigeria. Data for the study was collected through observation, secondary sources and the use of questionnaire. Result of the study revealed that there are indeed positive relationships between the growth of small businesses in Northern Nigeria and Microfinance Bank Service. We therefore recommend that measures aimed at repositioning the Microfinance Banks in Nigeria for enhanced service delivery should be embarked upon by the Government and operators of Microfinance Institutions.

**Keywords:** *Microfinance Institution, Small Business, Entrepreneurs*

## Restructuring and Economic Development in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Abimiku John PhD, <sup>2</sup>Mathew Avre Ombugaku & <sup>3</sup>Bawa Basil

<sup>1&3</sup>*Department of Public Administration,*

*Faculty of Administration Nasarawa State University, Keffi*

<sup>2</sup>*Ma-Aku Nigeria Limited Company, Garki-Abuja*

### Abstract

The research is designed to assess the effect of restructuring and economic development in Nigeria. A review of the relevant literature and previous studies support the adoption of Marxist political economy theory as its theoretical framework while, survey method was adopted as its methodology. Oral interviews and questionnaire were employed in collecting primary data where as the analysis of data was executed using percentages. Among the findings, it was revealed by this study that the need for restructuring is for effective decentralization of political power and effective resource control and restructuring can also bring about proper allocation and equitable distribution of resources which will enhance economic development. It was therefore recommended that the Nigerian government should show a high level of readiness towards restructuring the economy by putting in place all the necessary structures needed for efficient distribution and utilization of resources also, the National Assembly should review the allocation formula to empower the second and third tiers of government in revenue generation as well as the citizenry should be sensitized to demand for zoning of political office to be included in ongoing constitutional review process.

**Keywords:** *Restructuring, Federalism, Economic Development, Fiscal Federalism and Development*

## On the Use of *Kriging* Model Technology to Detect Ground Water Potential Zones in Hilly Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, North Western Nigeria: A Response to Global Development Challenges

**Kankara, I. A., PhD**

*Department of Geology, Federal University Dutsin-Ma*

### Abstract

Quality and fresh groundwater is today being threatened by huge overpopulation and other environmental and anthropogenic challenges across the globe. In this present study, the geology, relief, spatial variation, contamination and challenges of groundwater quality of Dutsin-Ma metropolis Katsina State, Northwestern Nigeria has been carried out, using Kriging Model. The methodology employed was drawn from primary and secondary data source. Detailed chemical analyses for some of the parameters of the groundwater were done on a total of twenty-one (21) samples of both hand-dug wells and borehole waters collected during the full field investigation. In the laboratory analysis, the AAS and XRF machines were used to analyze eight (8) samples, namely: Temperature, pH, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), EC, Total Hardness, Lead, Iron, and manganese. The results of the chemical analyses which were akin to groundwater geochemical characterization based on the ranges of parameters shows that the value of pH in the study area ranges from (6.53 to 7.30), The Total Dissolved Solids ranges between (0.00 to 24.00), the EC has concentrations between (0.06 to 22.00) which was also around the permissible units of both SON and WHO. Total Hardness of the samples of the area run from lowest concentrations of (60 to 3915) which does not exceed the SON permissible unit, but exceed the recommended limit of WHO. The corresponding limited ranges of iron and manganese ranges from (0.53 to 15.24 and 0.4 to 3.35), the concentrations of Lead from lowest to highest were (0.74 to 2.31), both of which defy the recommended limits of WHO (0.05) and that of SON (0.01). Based on this, it was concluded that some of the groundwater sources assessed are safe for human consumption. It was also concluded that if the practice of consuming groundwater without treatment continues in some mentioned areas it may lead to health hazard. ANOVA-F (One Way) was adopted in testing the hypothesis (Calculated  $F=6.63$  while Critical  $F=2.16$ ). The study went further and recommended that appropriate measures should be taken and procedures be put in place such as chemical processes or filtrations, and other preventive actions to bring the higher concentrated parameters to desired levels for continued sustainability. The research can pave way for a new set of further researches to be made in the study area.

**Keywords:** *Geology, Groundwater, Kriging Model, Dutsin-Ma, Northwestern Nigeria, Global Challenges*

## Work-Life Balance and Performance of Women Lecturers in State Universities in North Central Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Andah, Ruth Angbazo, PhD, <sup>2</sup>Lamino Hauwa Abubakar, PhD & <sup>3</sup>Onana, Kingsley Iyimoga

<sup>1&3</sup>Department of Business Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Business Administration, Nile University of Nigeria

### Abstract

Work-life balance is an emerging contemporary issue that people are struggling to achieve between the work sphere and the family sphere. Due to its importance, organizations including state universities, employ several work-life balance promoting practices to enhance the employees' job performance as well as organizational performance consequently. Women are usually very passionate about their work but due to the peculiarities of women's work versus life/home conflicts in Nigeria and Africa, there is a great need to assess the nature of their work-life balance and how it affects their performance. However, there is no empirical evidence that informs on the effect of work-life balance practices in North Central Nigeria State Universities on the performance of their women lecturers which was the gap the study set out to bridge. In doing so, the study adopted a survey research design using primary data collected by a structured five point likert scale questionnaire as its research instrument, administered electronically to a sample of 207 women lecturers in North Central Nigerian Universities that were selected purposively. The study used linear regression technique to test the data collected and found that work-life balance has a positive and significant effect on the performance of women lecturers in North Central Nigerian Universities and recommends that the ownership and management of the institutions continue to increase and engage in work-life balance practices such as telecommuting, job sharing, flexible work time, part time work, shift work, employee assistance programmes, on-site child care facilities, leave programmes, and compressed work weeks in order to improve women lecturers' performance and the Universities overall performance consequently.

**Keywords:** *Work-Life Balance, Performance, Women Lecturers, North Central Nigeria, Survey*

