

9th National Strategic Conference on
**Development Policies &
Sustainable Strategies**



**Abstracts &
Proceedings**

Nasawara State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State
Tuesday 21st - Wednesday 22nd April, 2020



9TH NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT POLICIES & SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

THEME

The Nigerian Economy & Development Alternatives in the 21st Century

OBJECTIVE

The Conference adopts an online approach. Papers submitted will be peer reviewed by the Conference Plenary Panel. Participants will receive Conference Proceedings and Certificates sent to them via email. All reviewed papers will be published in International University Based Journals indexed online.

DATE: 21st - 22nd April, 2020

VENUE: Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nasarawa State

TIME: 9:00 am

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University of Abuja, Nigeria

Prof. Lars Kolvereid
Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

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University of Abuja, Nigeria

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9TH NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT POLICIES & SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Monday 21st April, 2020

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Tuesday 22nd April, 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
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE –Wednesday 23rd April, 2020

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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



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Conference Abstracts

Roles of Forensic Psychologist in Addressing National Challenges in Criminal Justice System Practice in Nigeria: Implication for Law Abiding

¹Allahnana, Kwanza Maikudi, ²Vakpa Iliya & ³Kuje, Solomon Christopher

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Abstract

In this 21st century, many people have become deviants involving themselves in anti-social behaviours, disobeyed rules and regulations which have resulted to crime and other offences. Therefore, a forensic psychologist has to come in, in order to address these challenges for the deviants to become law abiding. As such Forensic Psychology through research serves as a correctional institution for such criminal tendency and tendencies. Forensic psychologist brings behavioral research into the courtroom, but it also plays a larger and crucial role in the world of criminal justice practice for laws abiding. A Forensic psychologist professional is always working with investigators; in real life, his expertise is often required by judges, attorneys, police officers, city planners, school administrators, mental health facilities, correctional institutions, military units, and the private sector. Forensic psychologist often plays a role in punishing and preventing crimes. Since forensic psychology is a professional field of Psychology that often focus on the criminals themselves. Professionals in this field are often given the sinister responsibilities of trying to figure out why certain types of people commit crimes; what type of person commits a crime; and how to prevent people from committing crimes. It is also referred to as a Criminal Profiler, which works with law enforcement agencies to develop a brief profile of criminals, based on common psychological traits. In their line of work, they study the behavior of criminals and address anything from psychological theories to legal issues other than forensics. The responsibilities of forensic psychologists are to conduct screenings or assessments of inmates, investigate psychological disorders among criminal and civil court defendants, and to examine the mental state of criminals to deem if they are able to stand trial. Forensic Psychologists work with law enforcement agencies and are often called to testify in court on behalf of the defendant to support a theory the police or prosecutors have about the criminal defendant's intent. Forensic Psychologists also develop a relationship with their clients by providing one-on-one therapy sessions, such as when the police have been involved or there is a court order. Therefore, this paper in its theoretical nature focuses on the roles of forensic psychologist in addressing national challenges in criminal justice system practices in Nigeria with an implication for laws abiding. It further explained the roles of forensic psychologist in details with practical examples of some criminal justice cases in relation to the laws abiding. It recommends that government should create department of forensic psychology in all sectors for the prevention of crime activities and to maintain laws and order.

Keywords: *Roles of forensic psychologist, Challenges in criminal justice system*

Role of Correctional Officers' on Corruption Practices in Nigerian Societies: Implication for Peace and Free Society

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Abstract

Survival of every society is a function of her ability to cope with security challenges. The security sector in Nigeria in recent years is faced with constant threat from within. There is the increasing concern about insecurity in the nation and the modern Nigerian Correctional Service has a crucial role to play in the fight against corruption. It is argued that a correctional officer is essential in order to effectively protect life and property of the people. It is argued that a highly functional security custodial centre system usually begins with a psychologically competent correctional officer, as such, inmates' psychological needs are shown to be enormous's but the services in the NCS remains full of challenges with regard to meeting these needs. In this paper attempts are made to point out the roles of correctional officers, techniques of correction, step by step of correction, challenges face before, during and after correction, concept of corruption, typology of corruption, causes of corruption, implications of corruption and theory that motivate the job performance of correctional officers. The study concluded that Nigerian Correctional Service is not well equipped to fulfil its mandate. Consequently, the paper recommends that training in modern day techniques of security custodial centre administration and effective funding are panacea for improving the roles of correctional officers.

Keywords: *Role of correctional officers, Corruption, Peace and free society*

Effect of Monetary Policy Shock on Job Creation in Nigeria

Allahnana, Kwanza Maikudi

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Abstract

This paper investigated the effect of monetary policy shock on job creation in Nigeria. In Nigeria, monetary policy has been used since the Central Bank of Nigeria was saddled the responsibility of formulating and implementing monetary policy by Central Bank Act of 1958. This role has facilitated the emergence of active money market where treasury bills, a financial instrument used for open market operations and raising debt for government, have grown in volume and value becoming a prominent earning asset for investors and source of balancing liquidity in the market. It is generally believed that monetary policy shocks affect total consumption and job creation. The main aim of this paper is to analyze the effectiveness of narrow credit view on job creation in Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was used. Secondary source was used as method of data collection. Within this framework, money supply, total loans, job creation and industrial production index monthly variables are analyzed for the period of 2015-2018 by using Vector Autoregression method. Findings from the study revealed that changes in money stock have positive effect on real variables such as job creation through credit stock.

Keywords: *Monetary Transmission Mechanism, Job creation*

Influence of Parental Socioeconomic Status on Children Nutrition Status in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Child nutrition is a major public health and development concern in most of the poor communities leading to high morbidity and mortality. Children under nutrition is the consequence of complex interactions of various factors mainly related to socioeconomic, feeding pattern, health care, and environmental factors, poor feeding practices, rural residence, maternal and paternal illiteracy, advanced maternal age, poor household economic status, non-attendance of antenatal care, poor access to safe water, unavailability of toilet facility, closed birth interval, and a large number of siblings are factors significantly associated with under-nutrition. However, this paper investigated the influence of parental socioeconomic status on children nutrition status in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. It was a cross sectional survey research design conducted in Keffi LGA to assess the nutritional status of children belonging to different socio economic status of the society. The target population of the study consist 456 parents. Systematic random sampling technique was applied to sampled 180 parents. Questionnaire on Socioeconomic Status and Children Nutrition (QSSCN) was used as an instrument for data collection. Reliability index of 0.87 was obtained using Cronbach's Alpha method. Descriptive statistics of Means and Standard Deviations were used to answered research questions while Chi-square inferential statistics was used to test formulated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that nutritional status of children from lower socio economic status was poor as compared to their counterparts of upper socio economic status. It concluded that poverty, low literacy rate, large families, food insecurity, occupation, food safety, parents' education appears to be the important underlying factors responsible for poor nutrition status of children from low socioeconomic status. It recommended among others that economic, political and social changes as well as changes for personal advancement mainly through educational opportunities to improve the nutritional status of the children.

Keywords: *Parental socioeconomic status, Children nutrition status*

Effect of Depression on Productivity Among the Youth

Dr. Blessing Aladi Okpe

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Abstract

Youth can only achieve meaningful social and psychological maturity if he is able to master successful roles expected of him/her at different stages of life. Maturity and responsibility leads to productivity that will be of benefit to the youth and society. Depression is one of the major mood disorders; it is associated with a pervasive feeling of sadness/low mood, lack of interest and engagement in previously pleasurable activities and reduction in energy or feeling of weakness. The youth suffering from depressive reactions, on the other hand, is an unhappy individual with a pessimistic outlook on life, vulnerable to threats and even minor frustrations, which may bring along increased feelings of depression and low productivity. The belief that youths are the leaders of tomorrow is still strongly held in our societies. As future leaders, youth can only actualize the goal of maintaining national stability, integration, and productive if they can successfully surmount the academic, social and psychological challenges confronting their present stage of adolescent development. This paper discussed causes of depression, effects of depression on productivity and a way forward.

Keywords: *Depression, Productivity and Youth*

The Impact of Globalization on the Nigerian Political Economy

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Abstract

Globalization as the process of intensification of economic, political, social and cultural relations across international boundaries captures the attention of everyone and especially economic development researchers. However, despite the prior prosperity promises of globalization and the benefits of an information accessing society, the afterwards benefits have not been universal and global inequality has increased instead. Nigeria as a country is believed to be endowed with abundant of both human and natural resources. But with all this resources Nigeria still remained highly backward and underdeveloped. The question is what has gone wrong with this nation? That exactly is the purpose of this paper, that is, to provide an insight as to the effect of globalization on the Nigerian political economy. The paper situated the problem within the unjust contact Africa/Nigeria had with the more developed world, which have impelled series of cumulative and conjectural crisis in the international division of labor and global distribution of economic and political power; thereby qualifying basic Nigerian feature to be poverty, diseases and unemployment among other crisis of underdevelopment. The paper argued along the Marxian political economy perspective. Finally, the paper suggests some recommendations among which are to improve democratization process, policy reorientation and commitment to policy implementation, etc.

Keywords: *Globalization, Political Economy*

Creativity in Engineering Education: A Sustainable Way Towards National Development

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Abstract

Creativity in Engineering Education is one sure way towards a sustainable national development. It is central to the economy development of any nation that applies it as this would constantly keep such nation abreast of new developments in design and production. It has been shown that improving the efficiency of operation through creativity enhances production quality and quantity. The paper attempts production discourse with innovation and creativity through engineering education as it affects Nigeria. Recommendations were given among which is that Government should make concrete and workable plans towards building infrastructures which would give the needed entrepreneurs to develop as well as tackling issue of security headlong.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Creativity, Innovation, Engineering education and design*

Text and Context Analysis of Tribal Sentiment in Julie Okoh's *Aisha* and the Nigerian Development in the 21st Century

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Abstract

From past till present, tribal sentiment, as a cankerworm, has pragmatically positioned as a major issue plaguing the Nigerian space as portrayed in Julie Okoh's *Aisha*. Tribal sentiment, fathomed through cultural, traditional, religious, political and ideological differences, visible in the diverse Nigerian space – Southeast, South-south, South-west, and the North has gravely affected the nation in all fronts - economically, politically, socially, and otherwise. Often times, this issue is manifested through conflict, manifesting through acts of violence such as incessant killing, youth restiveness, destruction of multimillion properties, kidnapping, and every other forms of violence. The gargantuan effect of these malicious acts is an increase in the level of death, pain, and suffering of the people and underdevelopment to the country. This has therefore questioned the love and unity which the country professes over the years. This issue has subsequently generated impetus in argumentative and dramatic portraiture by critics and dramatist, yet, the issue is aggravating by the day. The study therefore aims at interrogating the cause and effect of tribal sentiment in the Nigerian space. Thus, with content analysis method, this study investigates Julie Okoh's approach and attempt to establish the cause and effect of tribal sentiment on the Nigerian space using drama as an instrument. The effect of it will create positive change amongst Nigerians, thereby effectuating change around societies. The study therefore recommends that tribal sentiment must be abolished in all regions as that would create development in the Nigerian space in the 21st century.

Keywords: *Text, Context, Discourse, Tribal sentiment, Nigerian Development, 21st Century*

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

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Abstract

The study looked into achieving food security through enhancing the technological capabilities of Cowpea farmers in Kogi State, Nigeria. The main objective of the study is to assess the technological capability of cowpea farmers in Kogi State, Nigeria. The specific objectives are to: describe the socio-economic characteristics of the cowpea farmers in the study area, identify cowpea production technologies available to the farmers in the study area and analyze the level of technological capabilities of cowpea farmers. The population of the study comprised all the cowpea farmers in Kogi State. A sample size of 240 farmers was selected for the study using a three staged sampling technique. In stage one, four (4) extension blocks was randomly selected from each of the agricultural zones (A, B, C, and D) as delineated by Kogi Agricultural Development Project (KADP), making a total of 16 extension blocks. In stage two, three (3) extension cells was randomly selected from each block, making a total of 48 extension cells. In stage three, five (5) cowpea farmers was selected from each cell using the snowball method. Giving a total of 240 cowpea farmers used for the study. Primary data was used for this study; structured questionnaire and personal interview will be used to collect the primary data. The questionnaire was administered to 240 cowpea farmers in the state using eight (8) trained research assistants from the four agricultural zones of Kogi ADP. The instrument was designed in line with the stated research objectives. The data collected for this study was analyzed based on the number of questionnaires retrieved from the respondents. The data was subjected to descriptive statistics using frequency, percentages and Mean for objectives I, II, and III. The hypothesis related to objective III ($H_{0,1s}$) was tested using Chi-square. Majority of the farmers were at the productive age and male. Also, majority of them were educated and married. The mean household size was 7 with a farm size of 2.6 hectares, with little farm experience and contact with extension and a mean income of ₦ 76,289.58. The farmers have the potential to achieve food security for the State and the nation at large. It is recommended that all necessary assistance should be provided to facilitate the use of technologies in the production of cowpea and thereby achieve the much desired food security.

Keywords: *Food security, Cowpea farmers and Technological*

National Security Challenges: Superiority Struggles and Conflicts among Security Agencies in Nigeria

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Abstract

In recent years there has been much frustration and angst about the lack of cooperation and coordination between and among security agencies in response to killings, terrorism, separatist agitations, ethnic militias, kidnappings, armed robberies, agrarian/pastoralists farmer's crises, cattle rustlings and banditries, oil thefts and piracies, political violence, arms and fraud, which constitute motivations for threats to Nigeria's national security. Most of these clashes of security agencies have made crime control extremely difficult due to lack of synergy between the security operatives. The study discovered that interagency feud in Nigeria had exposed the country and her citizenry to perpetual threats and insecurity. The relationship among security agencies are competitive, they compete much more than they collaborate in tackling security. Nigeria inter-agency rivalry is often caused by competition for resources, need for visibility, and quest for a favorable public rating of the agency's effectiveness. The paper adopts exploratory study which aimed at probing the seeming perennial conflicts between and amongst the various security agencies in Nigeria with a view to creating a new path to inculcating tolerance for enhanced synergy towards optimal national security. The study concluded by recommending that there is the need for intensive collaboration amongst the relevant security agencies; seniority and superiority struggles should be checked among the security operatives; all the relevant agencies involved with the provision of security must have interactive forum among the security agencies for areas of cooperation and coordination and also create modalities for the sharing of information and the operational guidelines.

Keywords: *Security Agency, Inter-Agency Rivalry, National Security, Nigeria Government*

Terrorism Financing: A Study of Boko Haram in Cattle Rustling in the Lake Chad Basin

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Abstract

Cattle's rustling is a phenomenon that precedes Boko Haram terrorism. The recent involvement of Boko Haram in rustling has only complicated the scenario that metamorphosed into heavily weaponized and deadly violent killings, destruction to lives and property and crimes. The paper identifies some predisposing factors such as large concentration of herdsmen around the Lake Chad basin; ungoverned forest spaces; overwhelming fire power; porous borders; availability of market for stolen stock among others that aid Boko Haram engagement in cattle rustling. The paper argued that there is a nexus between issues raised above and Boko Haram. Meanwhile it is revealed that Boko Haram cattle rustling have enormous socio-economic and security implications in the Lake Chad Basin general area and specifically Nigeria. The paper utilize content analysis and relied on relevant literatures, security reports produced by agencies, as well as internet web materials and media reports on syndicated cattle rustling violence perpetrated by Boko Haram group. The analysis is supported by criminal conspiracy theory which explains social and economic circumstances as secret plot to undermine authority.

Keywords: *Cattle-rustling, Boko Haram, Terrorism-financing, Lake-Chad, Security*

Agricultural Policies and the Challenges of Food Security in Nigeria: Issues and Perspectives

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Abstract

There is no gainsaying that the two critical challenges facing humanity are financial shortage and the skyrocketing food prices. The latter is the more prominent and disturbing in most parts of the developing countries. This confirms the paradox that the highest quartile of the food insecure live in rural areas where food is produced, yet they are net food buyers rather than sellers. This study is therefore set to look at the various agricultural policies and the challenges of food security in Nigeria. Relying on the qualitative method through the use of secondary data, the study reveals that there have not been genuine efforts devoid of politics by different regimes in Nigeria to initiate and implement agricultural policies and programmes capable of ensuring security of food and other basic needs of life for the citizens. It concludes that agriculture in Nigeria has been faced with many challenges such as rural-urban migration, wavering policy formulations, implementation, insufficient infrastructural support, poor input distribution system, too much attention on oil economy; pricing system; over dependence on rain-fed farming; poor capacity utilization, low investor's confidence; environmental degradation' poor access to funds; poor socio-economic status of farmers, insufficient technological transfer system, corruption and poor commitment to implementation of agricultural policies. The study recommends among others that for Nigeria to overcome the menace of food security there is an urgent need to revisit the 2008 global economic recession and the attendant food crisis, the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry which recommends the restoration of zero duty on agricultural machinery and equipment including fishing boats, agro-chemicals as well as pesticides.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Policies, Food Security, Rural Development, Challenges*

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

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Abstract

This 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*

Science Education in Nigeria: Programmes and Goals for Sustainable National Development

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Abstract

This paper examines Science Education in Nigeria: Programmes and goals for Sustainable National Development. Science education is an important factor in the improvement of the life of an individual and in preparing him for employment. However, the educational system in Nigeria has faced a lot of crisis of which science education is not exempted from, such as shortage of well qualified science teachers, insufficient infrastructure etc. it becomes necessary to restructure the system to meet the global challenges. This paper therefore looks at the historical background of science education in Nigeria, goals of science education in Nigeria, concept of sustainable development and problems of science education in Nigeria. Based on the conclusion drawn, it could be recommended among others that: 1. Infrastructure and facilities be provided in our science laboratories by the government, 2. Government to promote skill acquisition for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Science Education, Nigeria, Programmes, Goals, Sustainable National Development*

Innovations in Science Education for Sustained National Development; Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

Innovative practices are those action or activities engaged by man through which new inventions are introduced into the society. As technology rapidly matures and impacts on our ability to understand science education, this paper focuses on the challenges and prospects of innovation in science education for sustained national development. In the education world, innovations in the way education systems are organized and managed contribute immensely. The following were identified as challenges to innovations in science education i.e. busy parents, site-based decision making council, teacher turnover, drive-by professional development, school and community climate, government policies, meetings, rigid professional communities, over worked teachers amongst others. A lot of advanced science technologies can be used to enhance the teaching and learning of science education. Government and the organized private sector must as well fund research programmes, innovations in science education.

Keywords: *Innovation, Science Education, Sustained National Development*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Availability and Adequacy of Human and Material Resources in Emerging Technologies for Effective Teaching of Electrical/Electronics at The Technical Colleges in Nigeria (Case Study of Kogi State)

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Abstract

Technical colleges aim at providing man power for the society. Achievement of the goals of technical colleges can be achieved through effective teaching. Effective teaching can only be achieved through instructional materials. However, electrical/electronic technology can be taught through emerging technologies. Hence the study aims to ascertain the availability and adequacy of human and material resources in emerging technologies for effective teaching of electrical/electronic trades at technical colleges in Nigeria. The study utilized case study and used Kogi state to represent Nigeria. The study was carried out in technical colleges in Kogi state. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. The population of the study was made up of 18 teachers in electrical/electronic trade in technical colleges in Kogi state. A 33 item structured questionnaire was developed from literature to obtain data for the study. Cronbach alpha was used to determine internal consistency of the questionnaire which yielded a coefficient of 0.72. The data was analyzed using mean statistic. Real limit of numbers was used to interpret the analyzed data. The findings of the study revealed that a majority of human and material resources needed for effective teaching were unavailable. The study also identified certain factors that led to low adoption of Internet of Things such as low cyber security, technological complexity and inadequate personnel to operate IOT devices among others. The study therefore recommended the following; Government and NGOs should provide funds for the procurement of material resources needed for effective teaching in electrical/electronic using Internet of Things and other emerging technologies and tertiary institutions should organize training/retraining for teachers and other personnel and how to use Internet of Things and other emerging technologies among others.

Keywords: *Availability and Adequacy of Human and Material Resources in Emerging Technologies.*

The Role of Engineering Innovation in the Economic Development of 21st Century Nigeria

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Abstract

Innovation is very imperative for economic development of any nation. The paper assessed the various sector of the Nigerian economy that needs innovation, the defects in the legal frame work for the protection of innovation and patent right in Nigeria. It also investigated the factors challenging engineering /technological innovations in Nigeria. Data were collected from statutes and case laws, text books and the internet. It was discovered that the level of engineering and technological innovations in Nigeria is low and the Nigerian patent lawis weak. Factors posing challenges to engineering innovations in Nigeria, includes funding, institutional frame work, human capital research/innovation, infrastructural and sophisticated business community. The paper recommended that government should evolve policies that would address the challenges in engineering / technological innovations. The patent law needs amendment. Modern research facilities should be established and high attention to human capital development. In conclusion the Nigerian economy can compete globally if the above challenges are resolved and recommendation taken seriously.

Keywords: *Engineering innovation, Economic development, Patent law, 21st century Nigeria*

Environmental Benefits of Recycling & Sustainable Development: Roles of Iron and Steel Industry

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Abstract

The of iron and steel manufacture involves a large number of processing which lead to complex problems of environmental pollution and this accounts for 6.7 % of the global anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions. it is well suited to sustainable development goals since it has virtually an unlimited lifespan and the potential for unlimited recyclability. This paper focuses on efficient energy utilization and environmental pollution control and also examines causes of energy inefficiency and environmental pollution. Some of the causes which includes: use of outdated production technology, aged industrial infrastructures, lack of management skills and coal dominated energy structures. Recommendations were given at the end of the paper which includes: that there is a need for an integrated approach like green manufacturing technology towards energy and environment management of the industry so that better energy efficiency and environmental friendliness can be achieved.

Keywords: *Green manufacturing, Environmental pollution, CO2 emission, Energy saving technologies, Recycling, Sustainable development & Steel industries*

Problems of Providing Affordable Housing in Nigeria

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Abstract

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

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

Risk Management of Construction Sites: Professionals Perspectives

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Abstract

Construction is inherently risky but, less technically complex than projects in industries such as software, defense and engineering. This is simply because specialists in design and construction produce projects within a specified timescale. The success of any mega construction project is constantly subjected to certain sensitive external and internal environmental factors. The effects of these environmental factors usually cause uncertainties which brings elements of risk. Construction risk has been the object of attention because of time and cost over-runs associated with construction projects. In this paper contractors items of risks and his methods of identifying, monitoring and controlling site risks were examined. This study reviewed previous literatures and conducted field survey on perceptions of professionals on how contractors identify, monitor and control site risks. The results show that the three assessed indices obtained either the 'high' or 'very high' relative importance index (RII) ratings. Conclusion was reached that a strict set of codes, laws, and regulations must be followed during the construction **process** to prevent these risks. The paper recommends that construction professionals and contractors should lead risks avoidance campaign in every construction site in the country.

Keywords: *Construction risk, Risk Management Process, Risk identification, Risk assessment, Risk control measures.*

Management of Change and National Development

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Abstract

Organizations must diagnose, predict and manage the need for organizational change which has become a norm for there to be sustainable development. The anticipation of likely changes help managers prepare for change rather than, simply reacting to it. Therefore, this paper focused on how Management of change facilitates sustainable development in Nigeria, and suggests the best measures to achieve desirable results. The star, Lewin three-step and force-field analysis models were adopted as framework for analysis. This study used descriptive design; both primary and secondary sources of data were used while chi square statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses. It was revealed that organizations often react to changes which affect sustainable development adversely. This was due to lack of involvement of employees in change process, poor training culminating in lack of knowledge, abilities and incompetence, inability to be competitive and non utilization of opportunities. Based on this we recommended among others effective /sound leadership that is strategic in preparing employees for changes in a proactive way.

Keywords: *Organizational Change, Management of Change, sustainable Development, innovation, competitiveness*

Executive Lawlessness and Implications for the Rule of Law in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the phenomenon of executive lawlessness under civilian administrations in Nigeria and its implications for the Rule of Law. It is observed that the enormous powers wielded by the executive branch of government especially under a presidential system of government as practiced in Nigeria, are being abused through acts of executive lawlessness. Ironically, the civilian administrations that have ruled the country have engaged in these acts of lawlessness in an era of constitutional democracy with its requirement that governments must operate within the principles of constitutionalism and the rule of law. The paper adopts the post-colonial state theory as the explanatory tool. Using the ex post facto design as the major research methodology, it argues that acts of executive lawlessness on the part of civilian administrations in Nigeria have had negative implications for the rule of law among which are the reign of arbitrariness over recourse to the due process of law and the elevation of executive might over the law. A cardinal recommendation of the paper is that the immunity clause in the constitution should be expunged so that the President and State Governors will be made to answer for their lawless acts.

Keywords: *Executive, Lawlessness, Constitutionalism, Rule of Law, Civilian Administration*

The Impact of Political Violence in Nigeria (A Case Study of the 2019 Election in Imo State)

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Abstract

This paper examined the impact of political violence in the democratization process in Imo State during the concluded 2019 general elections. The paper observed that elections still remain the most convenient and viable method of transfer of power from one regime to another and enhancing the legitimacy of the incumbent. It notes that the incidence of political violence has been on the increase in terms of frequency and magnitude in the State. The article discussed in details the dimension of the problem in Imo State. The paper identified some major dimensions of political violence in the state such as, those relating to infringement of electoral laws like impersonation in polling stations, improper use of voter cards, voting by unregistered voters, etc. Those pertaining to improper and unethical infringement like unlawful possession of voter cards, ballot boxes, assaulting officials, those pertaining to improper conduct or arrangement by staff of Independent National Electoral Commission, etc. The consequences of political violence in the state were identified and discussed in details in the article and the possible remedies to political violence were recommended.

Keywords: *Political Violence, Democratization, Election*

Microfinance Banking Reforms: An Evaluation of Minimum Capital Requirement

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Abstract

Banking reforms and restructuring is a global phenomenon. Banks play crucial role in national economic development as such the health and stability of banks is of great concern to government and regulators around the world. Microfinance banks are vulnerable and are susceptible to crises, hence the need for capital adequacy. In this study, effort is made to access the recent minimum capital requirement for International, National, State and Unit Microfinance banks in Nigeria. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources for this study. The survey covered Microfinance Banks in Kaduna and Kano States. The study found that adequate paid up share capital will enhance the capacity of all categories of Microfinance banks in Nigeria to grant Loans and function effectively. By extension, small business operators and economically active poor will benefit tremendously from financially stable microfinance banks. The paper concludes that the present minimum capital requirement for all classes of microfinance banks be maintained by the Central Bank of Nigeria with the possibility of an increase in no distance future.

Keywords: *Microfinance Banks, Capital adequacy, Sustainability, Banking reforms*

Technological Environment: Contributions and Challenges in the Nigerian Banking Sector

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Abstract

Human beings do not live in isolation, they live in an environment. They continue to interact within their environment to live their life. As human beings live within an environment so as businesses. Businesses do not function in an isolated vacuum they function in an environment and have to negotiate their way through the environment. The extent to which businesses thrive depends on how it interacts with their environment. For a business to thrive, it must operate in a conducive and sustainable environment. In a style of qualitative research, the paper discussed exhaustively the kinds of literature on the business environment, the technological environment, and the contributions and challenges of the technological environment. As part of the recommendations, we urge that investment in information and communication technology (ICT) be a key component of the overall strategy for banking operations in Nigeria. Bank management must boost their investment in ICT so that they can deliver services that are faster, more convenient, and more accurate. These will allow Nigerian banks to be more efficient, profitable, and competitive, as well as deal with the changes and issues that the country is experiencing occur with a worldwide economy controlled by ICT. If such is applied, the banking industry will succeed, and if the reverse it will fizzle out in the game of business.

Keywords: *Business environment, Challenges, Contributions, Technological environment*

