

8th National Research and Development Conference



Theme: _____
**60 Years of Nationhood:
Is Nigeria Progressing
or Retrogressing?** _____

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY 15TH - WEDNESDAY 16TH JUNE, 2021

UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA



8TH NATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

THEME: 60 Years of Nationhood: Is Nigeria Progressing or Retrogressing

DATE: 15th – 16th June, 2021

VENUE: University of Abuja, Nigeria

TIME: 10:00 am

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DAY ONE: Tuesday 15th June, 2021

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 8:30am - 9:00am
Research Training Workshop	- 9:00am - 9:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 9:30am - 11:00am
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm

DAY TWO: Wednesday 16th June, 2021

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 8:30am - 9:00am
Research Training Workshop	- 9:00am - 9:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 9:30am - 11:00am
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Contents

	Abstracts Title/Author(s)
1	Rural-Urban Migration Pattern in a Developing Nation of Nigeria: The Pros and Cons (Case Study of Plateau State) Joshua Yohanna Gwanshak
2	The Underlying Factors of Soil Susceptibility to Erosion in Central Parts of Southeast, Nigeria ¹ Romanus Udegbunam Ayadiuno & ² Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue
3	A Geomorphological Survey and Landscape Analysis of Anambra State Southeast Nigeria ¹ Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue, ² Romanus Udegbunam Ayadiuno & ³ Arinze Tagbo Mozie
4	The Interplay of Governance and Human Security Challenges: The Case of the Nigeria's Fourth Republic ¹ Otu Duke (PhD), ² Sunday Ebye (PhD) & ³ Okon Bassey
5	Gender and the Imperative of Women Participation in Governance: Prospects and Challenges Mary Omble Wuya
6	Probability Balloting and Political Stability in Developing Countries Matthew D. Ogali PhD
7	The Introduction of Treasury Single Account and Nigeria Banking Sector (A Study of Selected Banks in Nigeria) ¹ Abosede Ifeoluwa Adelusi (Mrs) & ² Franklin Nnanna Ugwu
8	Prospects and Challenges of the Nigeria-China Bilateral Relations on Rail Transport Infrastructure Development Ibrahim Ishola Yahaya



Conference Abstracts

Rural-Urban Migration Pattern in a Developing Nation of Nigeria: The Pros and Cons (Case Study of Plateau State)

Joshua Yohanna Gwanshak

*Department of Geography, Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences,
Plateau State University Bokkos, Plateau State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

In developing country as Nigeria, Rural-urban migration dominated the system of movement of people due to the high neglects of rural development by government, stakeholders and development partners. The phase of migration can progress or retrogress national development in a diverse approach. This study was conducted in Plateau state of Nigeria to examining the movement patterns, impacts and adjustment strategies rural migrants harness for their stay in relocated urban centres. A mixed-method and descriptive research method was applied on a sampled 1325 respondents through purposive and snowball sampling technique. A Likert scale was used to examine the migration pros and cons while ordinal regression analysis was used to analyze the underlying factors of rural-urban migration. The findings established temporary migration pattern dominated the urban centres with all category of persons involves and reasons for their engagement. Overall, it was found that rural migrants significantly influenced rural communities, urban centres and population dynamic with positive and negative impacts as well as migrants' adjustment pattern were critically base on environmental, social and economic adaptation. An Intervention strategy was suggested on infrastructural development, population regulations, mechanized farming, social investment schemes and strategic urban planning that would bring development to the Nation's localities.

Keywords: *Rural-Urban Migration, Pattern, Developing Nation, Nigeria, Pros and Cons*

The Underlying Factors of Soil Susceptibility to Erosion in Central Parts of Southeast, Nigeria

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Abstract

Soil erosion in southeastern Nigeria has a high devastating tendency which created a natural geologic hazard is causing loss of arable farm lands, destroying properties and other social infrastructures like pipelines, roads, bridges, over head and underground cables that are being exposed and or washed away by deep gully erosions. Investigations into the underlying factors of soil susceptibility to soil erosion in southeastern Nigeria led to this work. The study areas are the twenty six Local Government Areas within the centre of the zone which are Anaocha, Orumba North, Aguata, Nnewi South and Orumba South in Anambra State; Umu-Nneochi, Bende, Ohafia, Arochukwu and Isuikwuato in Abia State; Afikpo North, Afikpo South, Ivo, Ohaozara and Onicha in Ebonyi State; Aninri, Oji River, Ezeagu, Udi and Awgu in Enugu State, and Ideato North, Ideato South, Okigwe, Orlu, and Orsu in Imo State. The dataset for this research work are from secondary and primary sources. Secondary Data were extracted from other journal publications among others, while primary data were in the form of measurement during field visit, photographs and geophysical soil survey and verification. Descriptive Statistics, Student t-test and Chi-square test analysis were used. The result shows that the soils across the study area generally are predominantly sandy with a mean of fine sand at 28.22% and coarse sand at 43.40% respectively, while the mean of clay and silt are very low, 17.82% and 10.56% respectively. The study concludes that high sand content in the composition of soil in the study area is responsible for high rate of soil erosion in the area and therefore recommends a policy framework from the government of Nigeria that will encourage a paradigm shift from roots and tubers crop production that exposes the soil, to orchard plantation.

Keywords: *Factors, Susceptibility, Soil, Erosion, Central Parts of Southeast, Nigeria*

A Geomorphological Survey and Landscape Analysis of Anambra State Southeast Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper Geomorphological Survey and Landscape Analysis of Anambra State Southeast Nigeria looks at the terrain and Land formations in Anambra State. The research used both primary and secondary data. Primary data used are measurements and direct field observations. Secondary data are Satellite imageries of the state obtained and analyzed using ArcGIS to show the variations in the terrain and landforms of the study area, and other literatures. The geology, topography and soil types of the state were identified, analyzed and mapped. The result shows among other things the relationship between soil type and settlement vis-à-vis population. The slope analysis was also carried out in order to identify areas with steep slopes that limit accessibility and other economic activities. The paper concludes that there is strong influence of the physical environment particularly, the geomorphological factor in determining the spatial pattern of socio-economic activity and development in Anambra State. A disproportionately high percentage of development structures and the population live on the higher grounds on the sand – sandstone formation (87.50%) leaving a very small percentage (12.50%) on the flood plains. This observed distribution raises the issues of the need for the government and people of the state to employ science and technology to overcome the limitations on the lower surface. The lowlands have their developmental potentials which still remain untapped because of the level of scientific development.

Keywords: *Geomorphological Survey; Landscape Analysis; physical environment; socio-economic activity; developmental potentials.*

The Interplay of Governance and Human Security Challenges: The Case of the Nigeria's Fourth Republic

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Abstract

The attainment of democracy on May 29th, 1999 as the beginning of the fourth Republic, was expected to usher in a new atmosphere of civility, tolerance and the flourishing of Democratic tenets and human security. Based on this reasons and expectations, and following from the perspective of the social contract theory, the study attempts to ascertain whether the Nigeria's 4th Republic could be seen as creating and achieving an atmosphere where human Security is prioritized and achieved with reference to conflict induced human security challenges (Herdsmen-farmers conflicts) and non-violent human security challenges such as: food security / hunger and unemployment. Data was collected through content analysis and analysed using the scientific chi-square methodology. The study reveals that, Nigeria still lacks a robust understanding about security, which uphold the tenets of human security. Hence recommend a reform system that prioritize human security.

Keywords: *Governance, Human security, Social contract*

Gender and the Imperative of Women Participation in Governance: Prospects and Challenges

Mary Omble Wuya

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Abstract

Nigeria is a multicultural and populous country, whose resources should be channelled to enhance the development of the country. However, a valuable partner in progress such as the female gender have been side-lined in governance and decision making positions. This means a critical part of the country whose issues and voices should be heard in order to address their concerns have been side-lined to the margins of the corridor of power where far reaching decisions can make meaningful impact to their lives. This paper focuses on mainstreaming strategies which have not borrowed the rich socio-cultural contexts that are not related to the country's intellectual environment. The first section of the paper argues that certain factors have been attributed to this sorry situation of woman such as; social, political, socioeconomic, identity politics and gender dynamics have significantly affected the active participation of women in governance. Scholars tend to Present African cultures and traditions as the reasons for the prevalence of poor responsiveness to gender mainstreaming and social acceptance of the concept. With relevant illustrations and cases this paper demonstrates the need for Nigerian's mainstreaming strategies and programmes to consider economic, social, religious and cultural realities of women which keeps them at the margins of power. It is against this background that the paper concluded these challenges can be harnessed as opportunities to change the narrative and involve the women in governance.

Keywords: *Gender, Governance, Participation, Prospects, Strategy*

Probability Balloting and Political Stability in Developing Countries

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Abstract

Electoral contests have become warfare and party politics a nightmare in developing countries. Citizens of such nations now approach every election with trepidation because of the assurance of casualties. Votes hardly count as many elections are ultimately decided by a tribunal or court of four to seven judges, which means effectively or technically disenfranchising the entire electorate. This paper proposed and drew the outlines of what is termed Probability Balloting, an innovative electoral model for developing countries based on drawing of lots among candidates on non-party parameters, rather than the casting-ballot. The major objective of the paper was to review contemporary electoral systems with a view to proposing a new electoral model based on probability balloting between screened and cleared candidates by the electoral commission to produce political leaders at all levels of government. It is an electoral model devoid of violence and huge financial charge and judicial determination but nonetheless participatory and accountable. The basic hypothesis was that defective and undemocratic electoral systems are responsible for the pain and anguish that the citizens experience during elections. The theory of participation was adopted as the theoretical framework. Data collection was from secondary sources and data analysis relied on textual extraction and analysis of baseline data. Conclusion was that political stability and good governance would continue to elude developing countries until a new electoral system was adopted which would render irrelevant the bloody, costly and corrupting aspects of electoral contests.

Keywords: *Probability balloting, Participation, Lot, Political stability, Zero-party, Democracy*

The Introduction of Treasury Single Account and Nigeria Banking Sector (A Study of Selected Banks in Nigeria)

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to examine the effect of introduction of Treasury Single Account on the Nigeria banking sector. Primary data was used for this study evaluate the relationship between the independent variable (bank profitability, bank liquidity, and job security) and the dependent variable; Treasury Single Account, the data sourced through was questionnaire. The study made use of both statistical and descriptive methods, correlation was used as a way of assessing the relationship between internal controls and financial performance. The data collected from the questionnaire was analyzed, summarized and interpreted according to the aid of descriptive statistical techniques such as total scores and simple percentages. The result shows that only bank liquidity has a p-value > 0.05 significant level and the remaining independent variables; bank profitability and job security have p-values < 0.05 significant value. The finding shows that the introduction of TSA by the Federal Government have a significant effect on the bank liquidity, this signal that the real economy activity of the country is under funded by the banks. It is therefore recommended that the banking sector should increase their funding of the productive sector of economy, such as the manufacturing sector and the agricultural sector, rather than fishing for government money.

Keywords: *Treasury single account, Bank Profitability, Bank Liquidity, Job Security.*

Prospects and Challenges of the Nigeria-China Bilateral Relations on Rail Transport Infrastructure Development

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Abstract

Nigeria-China relation is 51 years old this year 2021. Within these five decades, the relationship has witnessed progressive growth in terms of benefits to the two countries. In 1971, the first bilateral agreement was signed. This agreement covered economic and diplomatic relations. However, in the 1980s, China closed her economy to the world owing to some domestic needs. After a while, and in answer to her new challenges, China opened her economy again to the global system. This time attention was to Africa and Asia countries. The new impetus was to search for market and raw materials to run her newly developed industries. Thus, China become a globally recognized fast growing economy. By 1995, Nigeria was under global sanction particularly by the member countries of the Commonwealth of Nations over gross human rights violations and refusal of the then military government to democratize governance. This forced the country to welcome China's overture for deeper diplomatic relations. The Abacha regime thus shifted Nigeria's attention, diplomatically to the East. The country returned to democratic rule in 1999. Since then, effort is been made to enhance her economic development through domestic and foreign policies. Infrastructural deficit is recognized as one of the major hindrance to Nigeria economic development. To redress this deficit in rail transport sector, a 25 year strategic vision was developed in the year 2002. Similarly, Nigeria also entered into a strategic partnership with China towards addressing infrastructure deficits, including railway. This work attempts to identify the challenges confronting the implementation of the railway development projects in Nigeria between 2015 and 2020. Using secondary source of data collection, we discovered that some progress has been made in the resuscitation of the Nigerian railways within the last five years, but a lot remains to be done. The study also observes that if properly developed railway has positive effects on economic development. We also identified challenges confronting the implementation of the agreement to include the Nigerian economy, leadership deficit and absence of a pragmatic foreign policy among others. The paper recommends some measures to address these challenges. Some of the measures recommended include a review of the Nigerian foreign policy, improvement in the Nigerian economy through diversification from its mono-lithic nature among others.

Keywords: *Bilateral Relations, Strategic Partnership, Strategic Vision, Railway, Infrastructure*

