



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN AFRICA

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, ACCRA

THEME

2030 Development Agenda and the African Economy: Issues, Challenges and Prospects

DATE: 24th - 26th March, 2021 | TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE LOC

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN AFRICA

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 24th March, 2021

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 by TLR Consult Ghana	- 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 – Thursday 25th March, 2021

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 by TLR Consult Ghana	- 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 26th March, 2021

Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates



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Contents

	Abstracts Title/Author(s)
1	Effect of Educational Leadership Effectiveness on Lecturers' Involvement in Decision Making in Tertiary Institutions in North Eastern Nigeria Dr. Grema Ali Dapshima
2	<i>Ujamaa</i> Experiment: Lessons for Nigeria ¹ Peter Tawor Etta & ² Mary Ekpo Eta
3	Effective Utilization of <i>Ocimum Tenuiflorum</i> in Tropical Environment for Therapy and Reinforce the Importance of Eno-Botanical Approach as Potential Source of Bioactive Substances ¹ Mohammed Ahmad Abba Kaka & ² Abdullateef Baba
4	The Failure of Western Model Democracy in Nigeria and a Case for an Alternative Indigeneous <i>Demowase</i> Dr. David D. Yongo
5	Post-Colonial Leadership Failure and the Future of Africa Dr. David D. Yongo
6	Socio – Economic Impacts of Prolonged Little Dry Season (August Break) in a Climatic Changed Era in Agrarian Communities of Anambra River Basin, Anambra State, Nigeria ¹ Romanus Udegbunam Ayadiuno & ² Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue
7	Principle Component Analysis of Factors Influencing Mode of Movement In Anambra State, South East Nigeria ¹ Romanus Udegbunam Ayadiuno & ² Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue
8	Regional Trade and Nigeria's Border Closure: Implications on ECOWAS Member Countries Eberechukwu Faith Obani
9	Quality Assurance Techniques as Strategy for Actualizing Teacher's Professionalism in Nigerian Colleges of Education Mr. Olugbenro, Olusiji Alabi
10	On the Vulnerability of the Diverse Vegetation Patterns in Nigeria Using a Numerical Simulation: The Issues of Vegetation Recovery, Food Security and the National Development ¹ B. Asiegbu & ² J. U. Okafor

Contents

	Abstracts	Title/Author(s)
11	Nigeria's National Health Policy: Universal Health Coverage, Challenges and Recommendations	Dalhatu Musa Yusha'u, PhD
12	Poverty Reduction Strategies, Hunger and Unemployment in Nigeria: The Role of Entrepreneurship	¹ Raji Gbolagade Mojeed & ² Adekola Adeola Adebayo
13	Impact of Insecurity on the Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in Sub-Sahara Africa	Mohammed Adam
14	Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria	¹ Krokeyi, Wisdom Selekekeme & ² Obayori, Joseph
15	Gender Based Initiative for Poverty Reduction and Development in Nigeria: Lessons from Micro-Finace Banking Systems	¹ Linda Kwon-Ndung (PhD) & ² Ruth Andah
16	Women Empowerment and the 2030 Un Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Study of Nigeria	Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia (PhD)
17	Terrorism as the Highest State of Insecurity: Implications for Nigeria's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.	Okwara, Emmanuel Chukwuma (PhD)
18	Adopting Effective Business Techniques in Nigeria: A Justification in the Context of SWOT Analysis	Oriaku, Christian C.
19	Poverty Reduction and the 2030 Development Agenda for Nigeria: A Strategic Approach	Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin
20	Public Policies and Youth Mobilization: Significance for Nigeria's Sustainable Development Initiative	Shimawua, Dominic (PhD)

Contents

	Abstracts	Title/Author(s)
21	Public Administration of Amnesty Programme in Security and Peace-Building in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges	Dr. Dominic Shimawua
22	Administration of Economic Recovery and Growth Plan Programme in National Integration in Nigeria	Dr. Dominic Shimawua
23	Material “Hand-Outs” and Politicization of Poverty in Africa: Evaluating Nigeria's Social Investments Programmes Under Buhari's Administration	¹ Anthony Chinedu Ugwu, PhD & ² Al Chukwuma Okoli, PhD
24	Ending African Dependency on Developed Countries: Multidisciplinary Assessment	¹ Kolawole G.T., ² Omotayo O.L., ³ Adedeji E. O., ⁴ Chekezie J. Attahiru H. & ⁵ Akintade Elizabeth A.
25	Enhancing Girls Education for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria	Ibikunle Ganiyu Oloyede
26	Indispensability of the Engineering Education in Economy and National Development	Babagana Ali Dapshima
27	COVID-19 and the Failure of Higher Education System in Nigeria: Rethinking the New Normal for Nigerian Universities	¹ Robert O. Dode & ² Benjamin O. Washington
28	African Union and Protracted Armed Conflict in Sahel Region: A Rejuvenation of COVID-19 Fighting Strategy as Effective Response	Edun Abdulkareem Jimoh, PhD
29	Sustainable Residential Architecture in Post Lockdown Africa	Alozie, George Chinedu
30	Lack of Development Policies and the African Leadership: Abuse of Women and Children in the Male Dominated Society, Focus on Amma Darko's “Faceless”	¹ Hon. Ayeri, Ofre Orim & ² Agondo, David P.

Contents

	Abstracts Title/Author(s)
31	Leadership Style a Hindrance to Nation Building: An Examination of Wiliam Golding's <i>Lord Of The Flies</i> ¹ Hon. Ayeri, OfreOrim& ² Agondo, David P.
32	Dimensions of Poverty and its Effects on Nigeria's National Development Abdulrahman Adamu
33	Economic Analysis of Rural Sorghum Women Farmers in Makurdi Local Government of Benue State, Nigeria ¹ Iorlamen, Torkwase, ² Tsue, Peter & ³ Demenongo, Torjape
34	Modelling and Evaluation of the Effects of High Back Pressure (HBP) on the KRPC Flare System Network ¹ Sukairaji Aminu, ² U. Abubakar, ³ I. A. Mohammed-Dabo, ⁴ Olanrewaju A. Olalekan & ⁵ Bello Mohammed Bashir
35	Entrepreneurship Education as a Key Factor in Reducing Poverty Among Youths in Nigeria Umar Mohammed Mbusube
36	Isolation and Identification of Pathogens Responsible for Post-Harvest Spoilage of Onions (<i>Aliumcepa L.</i>) in Some Selected Markets in Borno State, Nigeria. ¹ Mohammed Zanna Malilima & ² Falmata Mustapha
37	Development Agenda and African Economy: Issues, Challenges and Prospects in Art and Everyday Life Osadebe Sunday Chukwugekwu
38	Good Governance and Leadership: A Panacea to National Development Challenges in Nigeria Boris Happy Odalonu
39	Cloud Computing and Database Security Sani Bala
40	Challenges of Corporate Governance in Microfinance Banks: The Role of Regulatory Bodies and External Auditors John Nma Aliu

Contents

	Abstracts	Title/Author(s)
41	Public Financial Management Reforms and Economic Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic	¹ Sunday Effiong Ibanga & ² Uwem Etim Uwah
42	Poor Security Architecture and the Terrorism of Criminal Herdsmen in Nigeria: A Focus on Muhammadu Buhari's Regime, 2015-2019	Kenechukwu Udoka Udibe, PhD



Conference Abstracts

Effect of Educational Leadership Effectiveness on Lecturers' Involvement in Decision Making in Tertiary Institutions in North Eastern Nigeria

Dr. Grema Ali Dapshima

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Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science and Technology,
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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of educational leadership effectiveness on lecturers' involvement in decision making in Colleges of Education in North Eastern Nigeria for 2030 development agenda and the African economy. Null hypothesis guide the study. A survey research design was employed for the study, the population of 3,001 that comprised of 376 administrators and 2,625 lecturers. The sample size of the study was 497 made up of 202 administrators and 295 lecturers using the multistage sampling procedure. The instruments used for the study were questionnaires developed by the researcher titled: Educational Leadership Effectiveness Questionnaire (ELEQ) and lecturers' involvement in decision making Questionnaire (LIDMQ). The reliability of the research instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the instruments was established as $r = 0.91$ and $r = 0.86$ respectively. The data collected were analyzed using Regression Statistics to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that the beta coefficients for each of the five administrators' educational leadership effectiveness constructs was significant predictors of overall lecturers' involvement in decision making (i.e. administrators' planning effectiveness (APE) ($\beta = .046$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' organizing effectiveness (AOE) ($\beta = .745$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' coordinating effectiveness (ACoE) ($\beta = -.020$, $P = 0.015$), administrators' directing effectiveness (ADE) ($\beta = -.302$, $P = 0.000$) and administrators' controlling effectiveness (ACE) ($\beta = .361$, $P = 0.000$). It was inferred that the effect of administrators' educational leadership effectiveness on lecturers' involvement in decision making was positive/negative and significant. The study established that out of the five constructs of administrators' educational leadership effectiveness status given above: the three constructs APE, AOE and ACE exhibited significant positive effect on lecturers' involvement in decision making, while the one construct ACoE exhibited no significant negative effect on lecturers' involvement in decision making and the other construct ADE exhibited significant negative effect on lecturers' involvement in decision making and collectively explained 72% in prediction. Therefore, administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their present planning effectiveness, organizing effectiveness, coordinating effectiveness, directing effectiveness, and controlling effectiveness on lecturers' involvement in decision making. Based on the findings, it was recommended that administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their educational leadership effectiveness on lecturers' involvement in decision making in Colleges of Education in North Eastern Nigeria for the smooth running of the Colleges of Education system for 2030 development agenda and the African economy.

Keywords: *Educational Leadership, Management, Effectiveness, Administrators, Planning, Organizing, Coordinating, Directing, Involvement and Decision Making*

Ujamaa Experiment: Lessons for Nigeria

¹Peter Tawor Etta & ²Mary Ekpo Eta

Department of Political Science

Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa

Abstract

This work titled, “*Ujamaa* Experiment: Lessons for Nigeria”, is a survey of Nyerere's philosophy of *Ujamaa* in an attempt to sieve out positive points that should guide future development schemes in Nigeria. *Ujamaa* was a philosophy that emphasized African identity and distinctiveness in meeting the developmental demands of post-independence Africa. The central objective of *Ujamaa* was to deliver to the people of Tanzania and Africa a blueprint for political and economic self-reliance. Although, several weaknesses beset *Ujamaa* during implementation, this work affirms that, *Ujamaa* still holds great lessons in strategizing for development in Nigeria; and if these lessons are properly harnessed, it will go a long way in helping Nigeria come out of her developmental quagmire. The specific aspects of his philosophy that have been interrogated in this piece of work include education for liberation, self-reliance, communalism and respect for human dignity. The methods of textual analysis, criticism and argumentation were applied in exploring Nyerere's *Ujamaa*, development in Nigeria and the way forward.

Keywords: *Ujamaa, Socialism, Democracy, Politics in Nigeria, Development*

Effective Utilization of *Ocimum Tenuiflorum* in Tropical Environment for Therapy and Reinforce the Importance of Eno-Botanical Approach as Potential Source of Bioactive Substances

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²Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science,

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Abstract

The medicinal plants are widely used by the traditional practitioners for curing various diseases in their day to day practice. In traditional system medicine of medicine, *Ocimumtenuiflorum* have been recommended for the treatment of bronchitis, malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, skin diseases, arthritis etc. It possess antifertility, anticancer, antidiabetic, antifungal, antimicrobial, cardio protective, analgesic, antispasmodic and adoptogene action. The methanolic leaf extract of *Ocimumtenuiflorum* action was subject to photochemical screening and antimicrobial test. The extract revealed the presence of cadiaglucoiside, terpenoid, saponin glucoiside, flovanoid, carbohydrate. The antimicrobial activity of the plant extract assayed by the agar plate disc diffusion and natures broath delusion techniques test organisms were *Staphylococcus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Bacillus substilis*, *Corynebacteria*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Klepsiella pneumonia*, *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* and *Candida albica*. The extract inhibited the growth of all the tested Organisms especially against *Pseudomonas aeroginosa*. The extract inhibited the entire tested organism, with all various concentrations except *candida*, *anbica*, *Escherichia coli* and *Klepsiella pneumonia*. It showed a Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of 12.5 mg/ml and 6.2 mg/ml against *Bacillus substillis*, *Corynebacteria species*, *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* while MIC against *Bacillus substillis* were 100 mg/ml respectively. The minimum bacteria concentration (MBC) was 25 mg/ml, 12.5 mg/ml and 6.25 mg/ml against *Bacillus subtilis*, *Corynebacteria species*, *Pseudomonas aeroginosa* with MBC was 50 mg/ml against *Bacillus subtilis*. Therefore, it was concluded that this study laid credibility for the use of the plant. *Ocimumtenuiflorum* have been found to be largely responsible for the therapeutic potentials.

Keywords: *Environment, Medicinal plant, Ocimum Tenuiflorum, Bacillus substilis, Corynebacteria, Escherichia coli,*

The Failure of Western Model Democracy in Nigeria and a Case for an Alternative Indigenous *Demowase*

Dr. David D. Yongo

*Department of History and Strategic Studies
Federal University Dutsinma, Nigeria*

Abstract

Although, punctuated for a couple of times, democratic governance has struggled to maintain itself in Nigeria since 1960. Western Model Democracy, borrowed and practiced in Nigeria first through the British parliamentary system and later American Presidentialism has been hailed or celebrated in western developed polities and even other part of the world as the best and most civilized form of human attempt at governance since human history. In the case of Nigeria however, this model of governance or administration has shown otherwise over the years. In the Nigeria case, democracy has been employed to achieve judicial rascality and corruption, executive impunity and corruption; legislative brigandage and corruption. Such official connivance in the area of fragrant abuse of power has generally led to the pitiable and unenviable condition of Nigeria and the Nigerian people typified by abject poverty, monumental corruption, unemployment, kidnapping, insurgency banditry, backwardness, underdevelopment and dependency. This can be said to signify the failure of western democratic model at ensuring the goodies. Recently, Nigerians exhibited indignation at such near slave situation by voting out one of the most corrupt administrations in the country's checkered history with the hope that the incoming administration would bring about the desired change. The administration has expended its first tenure of our years and it is about two years into its second tenure. The question to be asked is whether the new administration has lived up to the expectations of the Nigerian people. The view of this paper is that, it has not, Consequently, the paper disagrees with the wholesale importation of undiluted western norms such as this and adhering dogmatically to them with a view to achieving our desirable goal. Consequently, this paper presents an alternative indigenous political model known as Demowase, which is aimed at guaranteeing the desired change, thereby bringing about a better Nigeria.

Keywords: *Governance, Democratic and British Parliamentary system*

Post-Colonial Leadership Failure and the Future of Africa

Dr. David D. Yongo

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Abstract

Of the entire world's continent, Africa may be considered as having witnessed or undergone the most turbulent experience. The over four hundred years slavery witnessed, and about one hundred years of European colonialism following that evil and lamentable episode with its concomitant consequences can be advanced to buttress the above claim. Notwithstanding, the 1960s witnessed a substantial decolonization of a number of those erstwhile European dominions in Africa. Logically too, this period marked the coming into being of 'nationalist' leadership in the decolonized African states. Meanwhile, during or under the colonial period, due to frustration arising from, among other things, exploitation and deprivation, African people had looked up to the day that they would be liberated and consequently enjoy good things of life. Moreover, Africa had every reason to be so optimistic because their brothers who led them in the course of the process of decolonization promised them such. But alas, after the attainment of the so called independence, African hope has been progressively dashed due to inept post-colonial African leadership of most African states. Furthermore, this Post-colonial leadership failure has inevitably led to or aggravated the unenviable position of Africa, generally marked by abject poverty, monumental corruption and ignorance, political instability, unemployment, declining balance of trade, low per capital income, underdevelopment, backwardness and a humiliating dependency relationship on the West. This paper intends to offer analytical interrogation of this vexed problematic and to proffer possible way forward.

Keywords: *Post-colonial leadership, Political instability and Underdevelopment*

Socio – Economic Impacts of Prolonged Little Dry Season (August Break) in a Climatic Changed Era in Agrarian Communities of Anambra River Basin, Anambra State, Nigeria

¹Romanus Udegbonam Ayadiuno & ²Dominic Chukwuka Ndulue

^{1&2}Department of Geography,

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Abstract

The food supply and demand situation for the 2020 fiscal year concerning the main seasonal crops in Nigeria was unpredictable due to the effect of Covid-19 pandemic. Federal and state governments laid much emphasis as a result on agriculture, especially crop production in order to produce food enough to ameliorate hunger, which is one of the negative effects of Covid-19. Nigeria been a rain fed dependent agricultural nation, follows the dictate of weather and other weather elements in her agricultural activities. With climate change and the effect of Little Dry Season, there was a reduction in rainfall in mid-July through August 2020. Rice and Maize which are among the staple foods in Nigeria requires about 750mm to 1200mm of rainfall to thrive. The mean monthly rainfall recorded in our study area (part of Anambra River Basin) consisting of Ayamelum, Anambra West, Anambra East, Oyi and Dunukofia Local Government areas are 21.15mm and 3.25mm for July, 2020 and August, 2020 respectively. As a result of the shortage of rainfall in these two months, the farmers and the authors observed these negative outcomes which are early maturity of crops; early harvesting of crops as well as poor yields for early season planted crops. While during the late season planting, farming was affected by the hardening of the ground as a result of absence of rainfall; undissolved fertilizers in farm lands; uneven germination of scattered seedlings; Ant, Birds and Rodent infestation and stunted growth. Base on our observation, it was concluded that harvest would be poor and subsequently there would be shortage of food and price hike in food items. The paper recommends for the revitalization of the moribund irrigation facility in Omor, Ayamelum local government area to provide for the shortage that is likely to occur in the absence of rainfall.

Keywords: *August Break, Socio-economic, Climate Change, Era, Anambra River Basin, Agrarian Communities*

Principle Component Analysis of Factors Influencing Mode of Movement In Anambra State, South East Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper presents principle component analysis of the factors influencing mode of movement in Anambra State South East Nigeria. The study used both primary and secondary data to extract information for the study. Principal Component Analysis was used to analyze and collapse the factors into reasonable numbers. The factors were identified by the researchers through field observation, one on one interview with residents and commuters and use of questionnaires in six selected Local Governments Areas of Onitsha north and south, Nnewi north, Idemili north, Anaocha and Awka south as the sampled areas and were subjected to principle component analysis to determine their degrees of contribution to mode of movement in the study area. The factors are taste, comfort, status, time, level of income, inefficient public transport system, location, prices of cars and other modes of transport, distance, condition of roads, ownership of any modes of transport, road connectivity, traffic, population, overloading of passengers by public transport operators, position of bus stops, lack of maintenance of public buses and cars, increase in transport fares. The statistical analysis grouped the factors into government inability to plan her cities very well, inadequate transport infrastructure, inefficient transport system and monitoring of activities of performers in the public transport industry vis-à-vis personality and class as well as need for fast and convenient transport system. Conclusively, the study emphasizes on the importance of transport to nation building and therefore recommends that the government of Anambra state embarks on a massive urban renewal with provision for adequate transport infrastructure

Keywords: *PCA; Factors; Mode; Movement; Transport; Government; Infrastructure; Anambra*

Regional Trade and Nigeria's Border Closure: Implications on ECOWAS Member Countries

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Abstract

The flow of trade is a vital concern for all countries of the world. Countries are integrated for economic and political development by establishing a formal organization within its region. The principal foundation of ECOWAS is to encourage and boost the economy of member states through free trade policy. Border closure on the African continent is nothing unusual; Sudan closed its border with Libya and the Central African Republic, Kenya suspended cross border trade with Somalia both for security reasons. Rwanda briefly closed the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo in response to Ebola outbreak. However, Nigeria's border closure speaks volume since it was adopted to respond to trade-related concerns, which arose because of economic sabotage which has drastically affected the Nigerian economy. The paper being a qualitative research is anchored on the dependency theory which argues that, most countries within ECOWAS depend on Nigeria for economic growth and stability. Therefore, the border closure has caused untold hardship to countries that relied on Nigeria for trade within and around the border region. Findings revealed that, the border closure by Nigerian government defies the provisions of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) which Nigeria is a signatory to. Also, the border closure by Nigeria is inconsistent with its 44 years long commitment to the ECOWAS. In conclusion and recommendation, the paper notes that ECOWAS member states ought to understand that countries adopt protectionism in order to build its economic base internally, and there should be political will to resolve trade conflicts through dialogue rather than trade restriction.

Keywords: *Regionalism, ECOWAS, Border, Closure, Economics, Political*

Quality Assurance Techniques as Strategy for Actualizing Teacher's Professionalism in Nigerian Colleges of Education

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Abstract

This paper examines the quality assurance techniques as strategy for actualizing teacher's professionalism in Nigerian colleges of education. Quality assurance in education is an important mechanism used in measuring standard in the management of tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Historical method was used to collect data for the study, both primary and secondary sources of information were used. The conceptual framework on which the paper was hinged is the concept of management and functional education while system theory was used as the theoretical framework for the paper. Equally discussed in the paper were functions of colleges of education; the objectives of teacher education as stated in the National Policy on Education, the objectives of accreditation, the issue of teaching practice as a form of internship (Practicum) to ensure professionalism in Nigerian colleges of education. The paper also highlights external devices used by the National Commission for Colleges of Education to maintain standard and the roles of the Nigerian colleges of education in actualizing professionalism in teacher education sub-sector in Nigeria. The findings revealed that quality assurance mechanism has helped to attain and sustain standards of the Nigerian colleges of education. Findings also show that the NCCE through the quality assurance mechanism had contributed to the professional teacher education in Nigerian colleges of education. Among others, it was recommended that teaching practice should be seen and treated as internship in Medicine or industrial training in Engineering; the federal government of Nigeria should be proactive in its duties of providing an enabling environment for Nigerian colleges of education through 26% funding of budgetary allocation to education as recommended by UNESCO.

Keywords: *Quality Assurance Mechanism, Management, Minimum Standard, Nigerian Colleges of Education, and Professionalism*

On the Vulnerability of the Diverse Vegetation Patterns in Nigeria Using a Numerical Simulation: The Issues of Vegetation Recovery, Food Security and the National Development

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Abstract

The study of vegetation patterns can be properly understood through the process of a mathematical modeling. The interaction between the biomass density and the ground water density follows a standard system of first order ordinary differential equations. Considering the terrain of vegetation patterns in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, the critical issue of investigating the impact of precipitation on the vegetation patterns is the core aim of this present study. To tackle this formidable mathematical problem, we have proposed the application of a deterministic numerical simulation in order to identify the relative importance of precipitation and its impacts in predicting the dependent variables of the dynamics of the proposed vegetation patterns. The possible vegetation patterns which attract some degree of precipitation are compared with other vegetation patterns in other geo-political vegetation patterns of Nigeria. The Nobel result of this pioneering study and their policy implications in terms of mitigating the loss of vegetation in Nigeria are fully presented and discussed in this study. We would expect these pioneering core results to address the issues of vegetation recovery, food security in terms of building the National Development perspective.

Keywords: *Vegetation patterns, Numerical simulation and National development*

Nigeria's National Health Policy: Universal Health Coverage, Challenges and Recommendations

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Abstract

It is generally believed that a healthy nation is a productive nation. Realizing this, every nation of the world develops articulated strategy in line with the World Health Organization and Sustainable Development Goals' standard that can make health services available, accessible and affordable to its population. Nigeria has had several national health policies since independence, but her quest for universal health coverage is still in limbo due to chain of implementation constraints. This paper through explorative and theoretical analysis unravels the main thrusts of the Nigeria's revised national health policy, 2016 and its nexus with the world's Sustainable Development Goals target of Universal Health Coverage. It also dwells on the challenges militating against the attainment of the set targets and ways to overcome them. Meanwhile, political will, paucity of funds, repugnant traditions and dearth of qualified health personnel constitute among other things, the main factors affecting health system in Nigeria. To resolve these problems, government should muster enough political courage to implement healthcare programmes diligently and in full partnership with development partners; make adequate budgetary allocation and funds available as at when due; train adequate health personnel; shun corruption and nepotism; and engage in massive sensitization against obnoxious traditions.

Keywords: *Goals, Health, National Health Policy, Policy, Universal Health Coverage.*

Poverty Reduction Strategies, Hunger and Unemployment in Nigeria: The Role of Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

This study focuses on poverty reduction strategies, hunger migration, and employment creation to improve individual standard of living. The main objective of this study is to ameliorate the poverty in our society and foster economic growth of a country via entrepreneurship. The methodology adopted was exploratory in which relevant literatures were consulted. Perking order theory and legitimacy theory are the bedrocks of this study. It was therefore concluded that, individual should embrace and imbibe various entrepreneurial skills as a last resort in other to reduce poverty, hunger and create employment that will eventually engender economy growth. It was therefore recommended to government as a business regulator should reduce punitive measures, provide facilities for sustainable growth, and allow vibrant with micro small and middle scale enterprises among individual to thrive. The entrepreneurial involvement will eradicate the astronomical increase of unemployment among all classes of people. It has therefore become necessary to find ways of supplementing incomes or even earning some to survive.

Keywords: *Poverty, Hunger, Entrepreneurial involvement, Unemployment, Sustainable growth*

Impact of Insecurity on the Realization of Sustainable Development Goals in Sub-Sahara Africa

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Abstract

This article aims to assess the impacts of insecurity as it hinders Sub-Sahara Africa from the realization of Sustainable Development Goal number two (SDG 2) as well as examining the poverty alleviation strategies by subsistence farmers in Nigeria. Widespread hunger and poverty continue to be among the most life-threatening problems confronting mankind. Available statistics show that global poverty remains a serious challenge around the world. Across the globe, one in five people lives on less than \$1 a day and one in seven suffers from chronic hunger. Similarly, the developing world is adversely affected by poverty and hunger. In the sub-Saharan Africa, research has revealed a higher prevalence of hunger, malnutrition, poverty and food insecurity. SDG 2 focuses more on eliminating hunger and promoting sustainable agriculture. The study employed an exploratory design and a qualitative method. Snowball sampling was used in selecting relevant sources which led the researcher to other research work on the same field through keywords and reference lists. The researchers employed discourse analysis to analyse data. The study discovered that there are numerous potential effects insecurity and climate change could have on agriculture. It affects crop growth and quality and livestock health and destabilizes even the farmers. Farming practices could also be affected as well as animals that could be raised in particular climatic areas. The impact of insecurity and climate change as well as the susceptibility of poor communities is very immense. The article concludes that insecurity and climate change reduces access to drinking water, negatively affects the health of people and poses a serious threat to food security.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Development, Poverty*

Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

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Abstract

The importance of poverty reduction in developing countries, especially in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. This paper investigated the relationship between income distribution and poverty reduction in Nigeria. The study examined the impact of both income inequality and wage increase on poverty reduction in Nigeria. The paper utilized secondary data from World Bank and CBN statistical bulletin on poverty level, income inequality and wage increase. Based on the result from GMM, the paper concluded that the coefficient of determination of 67% variation in the poverty level was explained by all the explanatory variables in the model. Therefore, a percentage increase in income inequality will cause poverty level to rise significantly. On the other hand, a percentage increase in wages will bring about corresponding decrease in poverty level. Based on the findings, the paper recommended amongst others that wage increase is important in bringing about poverty reduction in Nigeria. There should also be a sound family programme and welfare package designed and implemented in order to check the growing rates of poverty and income inequality in Nigeria.

Keywords: *GMM, Poverty, Income Distribution and Development*

Gender Based Initiative for Poverty Reduction and Development in Nigeria: Lessons from Micro-Finance Banking Systems

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Abstract

Nigeria has been described as representing a paradox in development. It ranks in the first ten world economies that export oil, and yet equally ranks at the lowest ebb of world accessibility to quality life. Poverty has become endemic in Nigeria and seems to be on the increase. Nigerian population live below world average and women represent greater proportion of the vulnerable due largely to their ascribed and acquired role accentuated by socio-cultural tenets with a related susceptibility to deprivation, coercion and stark misery. Many women compulsorily find themselves into forced informal economic struggles to ease poverty and susceptibility. In view of their multiple roles in Nigerian cultural setting, and by inference to the development process, the disregard of gender based poverty initiatives place women in Nigeria in a serious dilemma. This realization prompted this study to encourage the financial encouragement and development of the less privileged gender into potential economically viable agents rather than the commonly misunderstood truism that they are economic liabilities. Microfinance has been hailed as a tool for poverty alleviation and is one of the major strategies to achieve the sustainable Development Goals especially goal 1 "No Poverty" by 2030. The access to financial services assists poor households to meet their basic financial needs, protects them against risks, and reduces their vulnerability to shocks, by building assets. The model of Mohammed Yunus of Bangladesh for Microfinance approach to community development which developed into the Grameen Bank has been a framework and model for Nigeria. The study relied heavily on the secondary sources of data and equally used the empowerment strategy as the theoretical framework of analysis. It recommends that rural poor women should form the central targets of microfinance financing and the establishment of this institution in the rural areas of Nigeria. The access to this facility can transform them not only in expanding their petty businesses and improve their personal and family wellbeing but in becoming entrepreneurs and employers of labor thereby placing them on the path to overcome poverty.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Gender, Women, Poverty and Development*

Women Empowerment and the 2030 Un Agenda for Sustainable Development: A Study of Nigeria

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Abstract

The contribution of women to national development is usually too significant to be ignored in any economy. This study examined the role of the average Nigerian woman to the nation's economy. It is a qualitative research in which data was sourced from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, and the internet. The Neo-classical theory of environmental sustainability (Turner, et al, 2005) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the methodology followed the technique of content analysis. Results showed that the average Nigerian woman made immense contributions towards the provision of food security, employment and poverty reduction in the economy. In its conclusion, the paper observed that such contributions depended largely on the level of empowerment of the average Nigerian woman. Hence, it was suggested that government should beef up measures and policies geared towards the greater empowerment of the average Nigerian woman. This is one sure way towards the attainment of the 2030 sustainable development agenda for the country.

Keywords: *Women empowerment, Sustainable development, Poverty reduction, Employment generation and Food security*

Terrorism as the Highest State of Insecurity: Implications for Nigeria's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

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Abstract

September 11, is one date the international community cannot forget in a hurry as even the greatest military power on earth (the U.S) could neither pre-empt nor forestall the double-barrel or twin attack on its magnificent edifices in New York and Washington. Many other nations have also experienced their own fair share of such attacks, Nigeria inclusive. This study examined the implications of this magnitude, and level of insecurity for Nigeria's quest for sustainable development as encapsulated in the 2030 UN development Agenda. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, e.t.c. The Social Theory of Terrorism and Tourism (Tarlow, 2006) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the methodology followed the technique of content analysis. Results showed that terrorist menace from the Boko Haram sect has rendered various parts of the North East Nigeria most insecure as farming and other activities cannot be practiced. Thus, the activities of the sect have worsened the poverty, health, education, e.t.c. situations in many of such states. This constitutes a devastating blow on the nation's 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The study therefore, suggested that government musters all forces and even seek foreign assistance in the fight against insurgency in the North and other parts of the country (Niger Delta)

Keywords: *September 11; UN Agenda 2030, Terrorism, Insecurity, Poverty*

Adopting Effective Business Techniques in Nigeria: A Justification in the Context of SWOT Analysis

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Abstract

Today's business environment necessitates the adoption of effective management techniques if a business organization must flourish. This study examined the need for the adoption of effective business techniques in Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary sources such as books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The systems theory (von Bertalanffy, 1973) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the methodology followed content analysis. Results showed that a modern business can only flourish by adopting strategic management tool of SWOT analysis which enables the business to leverage on its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to know the way forward and effect necessary adjustments. The study therefore, suggested the use of SWOT analysis by Nigerian firms to enhance their ability to adjust to emerging challenges in their business environment (Internal and external).

Keywords: *Effective business techniques, SWOT analysis, emerging challenges, business environment, business organization.*

Poverty Reduction and the 2030 Development Agenda for Nigeria: A Strategic Approach

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Abstract

Poverty reduction should constitute the very first step in the quest for sustainable development. The implication is that poverty reduction is strategic for the UN 2030 Agenda. This study examined the need to adopt poverty reduction as the foremost step to Nigeria's development agenda. Data was obtained from secondary materials such as books journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, e.t.c. The Vicious Circle Theory (Nurkse, 1958) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study while frequency tables, simple percentages and pie charts were adopted for analysis of primary data obtained through structured interview. Results showed that interviewees responded in favour of poverty reduction as the very first step to the realization of other goals of the Agenda. The paper suggested the introduction and vigorous implementation of poverty reduction measures before the pursuit of other objectives/goals.

Keywords: *Poverty, Poverty reduction, the 2030 Development Agenda, Strategy, Vicious circle.*

Public Policies and Youth Mobilization: Significance for Nigeria's Sustainable Development Initiative

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Abstract

The 2006 Census figures reveal that youths constituted over 70% Nigerian population; hence, they provide the labour force for production of goods and services. This study examined the significance of public policies for youth mobilization in the quest for Nigeria's sustainable development. Data was obtained from secondary sources which include – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, and the internet. The study adopted the Neo – classical sustainability theory of growth (Turner, et al, 2005) as its theoretical framework while leveraging on the technique of content analysis in its methodology. Results showed that effective public policies constitute a veritable instrument through which Nigerian youths can be mobilized towards productive ventures in the nation's quest for sustainable development. The study suggested that the current youth mobilization strategy be revisited towards achievement of greater participation of Nigerian youths for productive ventures.

Keywords: *Public policies, Youths, Mobilization, Sustainable development labour force*

Public Administration of Amnesty Programme in Security and Peace-Building in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

Insecurity is among major challenges the global community is currently facing with momentous impact on the socioeconomic development of the society. Nigeria is one of the countries in the global sphere that is facing different kinds of insecurity, ranging from kidnapping, Farmers/Herders clashes, Boko Haram Insurgents, banditry among others. There are clear past indications that policies meant to address the security issues in Nigeria also involve the use of amnesty which grants formal pardon for offenders or those involved in illegal actions. While there are evidences of the use of amnesty programme in the administration of peace and security in the country by both State and Federal Governments, it is not clear how effective the programme has being in addressing security issues since insecurity continues to rise. This paper is intended to interrogate the extent to which amnesty programme is effective in the administration of peace and security and the issues and challenges surrounding administration of the programme in Nigeria. Evidential documented secondary sources will be used to harvest data that will bridge the research gap identified in this study. Qualitative techniques will be used for analysis of the data to bring out dependable results, conclusion and recommendations that can support or strengthen amnesty programme for enhanced peace and security in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Public Administration, Amnesty Programme, Security, Peace-building, Issues, Challenges*

Administration of Economic Recovery and Growth Plan Programme in National Integration in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Nigerian economy since the 2014 global oil crisis has been confronting challenges of rising inflation and declining output, thus, engendering severe economic crises in the country. After a year-long recession in the Nigerian economy, the Ministry of Budget and Planning released an economic policy known as Economic Recovery and Growth Plan in March 2017 to revive economic growth in the country between 2017 and 2020. One of the four pillars of this policy was to “strengthen national cohesion and social inclusion” given that the contentions in different parts of the country have been the major culprit in the ongoing economic woes and food security issues. How effective this programme was administered to strengthen national cohesion and social inclusion is contentious, hence, the need for that gap to be closed in this study. Dependable evidential documented secondary sources will be used to harvest data that will bridge the research gap identified in this study. Qualitative techniques will be used for analysis of the data to bring out dependable results, conclusion and recommendations that can support or strengthen similar plans or programmes subsequently in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Administration, Economic Recovery, Growth Plan, Programme, National Integration*

Material “Hand-Outs” and Politicization of Poverty in Africa: Evaluating Nigeria's Social Investments Programmes Under Buhari's Administration

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Abstract

The study interrogates the nexus between politicization of poverty and prevalence of poverty in Africa with a focus on Nigeria. Nigeria currently ranks as the poorest country in the world. While many studies have examined aspects of poverty mitigation within the national development frameworks, the politics underlying such endeavours has been under explored. This study voids this gap by investigating how politicians bastardize social investment programmes through tokenish material “hand-outs” designed to serve immediate political ends. The study relies on secondary and primary data. Secondary sources include diverse library materials. Primary sources include interviews of relevant stakeholders. Content-analysis is used to interpret data. Appropriating Marxian theory of production, the study posits that sustenance of poverty in Africa has been occasioned by macro and micro level politics. At macro level, developed countries controlling global capitalism have perpetuated dependence on periphery countries. At micro-level, local politicians trivialize social investments by exploiting the poverty situation of the populace for electoral gains through ad hoc material “hand-outs”. This has weakened the social investment policy environment and alienated the citizenry in decision making concerning wealth creation, distribution and social investments priorities. The study recommends mainstreaming of social investment governance into national development programming for sustainability.

Keywords: *Africa; Nigeria; National development; Politicization; Poverty.*

Ending African Dependency on Developed Countries: Multidisciplinary Assessment

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Abstract

This paper aimed to address the issues of ending third world dependency on developed countries through endowed tourism resources available in the developing world. It uses tourism resources development perspective as a catalyst for socio-economic development and prosperity of the developing world. Tourism as a service industry has been identified in many developed and developing nations to address the issues of poverty and underdevelopment; however, it can substantially challenge the dependency perspectives of third world. Some sources of data are used like archival resources, observations and evidences. In conclusion, lists of recommendations were made for the developing countries in terms of adding to developmental knowledge of their countries.

Keywords: *Tourism, Resources, Development, Poverty and Dependency.*

Enhancing Girls Education for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined managing girl education for poverty alleviation in Nigeria. Education had always been highly rated in national development plan has the most formidable instrument for change and resource development. The inability of the education sector to meet the needs for the promotion of economic self-reliance and self sufficiency has resulted into poverty. Poverty manifests itself in a variety of forms, contexts, mechanism and causalities. The dimensions of poverty include low income, homelessness, joblessness, and indebtedness, high and growing unemployment, degraded environment and low endowment of human capital. It has been therefore acknowledged that female education is one of the most important forces of poverty alleviation and development. It has also observed that an educated mother raises a smaller, healthier and better educated family, and is herself more productive at home and after work place. There is, then, a great concern about how to curtail poverty through proper girls education. The paper then suggests various strategies for poverty alleviation including access to micro-financing and public-private partnerships.

Keywords: *Poverty, Girls education, Productivity, Alleviation, Enhancing*

Indispensability of the Engineering Education in Economy and National Development

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Abstract

“Scientists investigate that which already is; Engineers create that which never has been”. Engineering is an application of science to the common purpose of life. Engineers turn dreams into reality. This article examines engineering education as an economic development of global society and how these themes can impact on a country economic growth. This article clarified the argument that engineering education changes global environment and how it increasingly depends on a country's ability to understand the role of human capital. The article further describes the importance uses of engineering education and knowledge of technology in appropriate ways for development of a country.

Keywords: *Development, Economy, Education, Engineering, Indispensability, National*

COVID-19 and the Failure of Higher Education System in Nigeria: Rethinking the New Normal for Nigerian Universities

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Abstract

COVID-19, a global pandemic that is ravaging the world economic system has demonstrated the vulnerability of some important sectors in many parts of African countries including Nigeria. Among such sectors is the education sector which has failed to meet up with the global standard, hence unprepared for the new normal. All over the world, a number of countries have developed modern strategies to keep things going. One of such is the adoption of digital strategies to salvage the education system in particular among other important sectors. Thus, while Nigerian students are currently facing the twine unfortunate academic disruptions due to COVID-19 and ASUU strike action, students in other climes have completed their course work, continuous assessment and examinations, others are about resuming a fresh session via digital platforms such as zoom among other digital communication channels. This systemic failure in Nigeria has not only delayed students' academic progress, but has made a number of them indulge in juvenile activities and unnecessarily get addicted to social media among other unprofitable adventures. Thus, from the foregoing, this paper will attempt to challenge the current traditionally archaic educational system with its attendant infrastructural decay. By so doing, secondary sources of data would be used to elicit relevant information and modernization theory would be adopted as the theoretical framework of analysis. Hopefully, the work will expose the backwardness or otherwise in the current Nigeria's educational architecture as well as recommend realistic solutions to the problematic of the paper.

Keywords: *COVID-19, ICT, Education, Traditional organizational structure, New normal*

African Union and Protracted Armed Conflict in Sahel Region: A Rejuvenation of COVID-19 Fighting Strategy as Effective Response

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Abstract

The metamorphosis of Organization of Africa Unity (OAU) to African Union in July 2000, a move from mere anti-colonial organization to a more robust and economic organization that caters for African economic development has reenergized the Union in term of reactivity to Africa collective issues. Like its European Union counterpart, AU was repositioned for the unity and economic emancipation of African continent. However, almost two decades of its existence, the organization's journey has been impaired by conflict, often obliging it to toggle between economic and security routes. Mali has been embroiled in a protracted political debacle which has polarized the country into Tuareg North and Bamako South for over a decade and this particular crisis has presented the Organization with unique challenges in the promotion of good governance and development in the continent. Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Kenya, Senegal, Algeria, Somalia and Niger are also facing serious security threats from Boko Haram and Islamic State of West African Province (ISWAP), Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) insurgencies thus justifies the label 'anguish' zone or "haven" of terrorism. This paper therefore examines a trajectory of Organization that is principally saddled with the responsibility of promoting unity and emancipation of economic development of its member nations but inhibited with protracted armed conflict most especially in the Sahel region of the continent. The paper posits that the recent strategy adopted in fighting COVID-19 pandemic such as global declaration of common enemy, solidarity and spirit of collectiveness and brotherhood most especially in the area of intelligent and expert knowledge sharing should be rejuvenated and replicated by African Union in confronting conflict in the continent.

Keywords: *African Union, Armed Conflict, COVID-19, Unity, Development*

Sustainable Residential Architecture in Post Lockdown Africa

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Abstract

This paper examined indoor thermal comfort in residential buildings in Abia State Nigeria, before COVID-19 lockdown. The result challenged the authors to conducting a post lockdown survey to determine thermal responses of residents during the lockdown and compare both results. In the pre-lockdown assessment of thermal comfort, Umuahia and Aba were studied. Both urban areas were divided into 3 cells. From each cell, 3 roads were selected by balloting. 3 residences made up of low, middle and high income formed a set from each road. Total of 9 buildings from each cell and 27 from each urban area. Data loggers measured temperatures and humidity. The post lockdown survey followed similar structure in the administration of questionnaires. An average of 150 families' lives on each road, and 30 families or 20% was selected. 540 questionnaires were administered and retrieved on the spot between 1st July and 31st September 2020. ASHRAE 7 point's evaluation was used to determine comfort. The result is presented in two folds. The pre lockdown assessment revealed that only 10 buildings out of 58, buildings passed. In the post lockdown survey, out of 540 questionnaires returned, only 54 were positive, thus upheld the pre lockdown study. The study enumerated reasons for failures and provided a validated guideline for designing, constructing and operating residential buildings in post lockdown era, in warm humid locations. The guideline is easily adaptable to other climate types of the tropics

Keywords: *Design, Lockdown, Thermal Comfort, Residential Building and Sustainable Architecture*

Lack of Development Policies and the African Leadership: Abuse of Women and Children in the Male Dominated Society, Focus on Amma Darko's "*Faceless*"

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Abstract

Over the years the major problem facing Africa and Nigeria in particular has been LEARDERSHIP, is still leadership and it remains leadership. This paper attempts a critical analysis of AmmaDarko's novel "Faceless" (2013). Danko identifies the complexities of the Ghanaian woman's life in relation to cultural belief, gender and lack of development policies on the part of government. Darko's appreciation of literature work mirrors the society where she lives. This is not peculiar to the author's environment, but to many African countries. The point in reference here is that, Darko's fiction reflects the original way of life in many African countries. As we know, a writer is always particular to his/her environment and focuses on the real dark side of the environment with efforts to attempt solution where possible. Her quest for solution to the darkness in the street children and a back-up support from other sources but not from our public leaders. The main fact of this paper is to re-examine the issue of everyday life in the society and a way to understand the importance of children. They are gifts from God and should be considered so in the society they find themselves. The paper serves as a wake-up signal to our leaders, individuals, governments and parents, non-governmental organizations and others, everyone is involved.

Keywords: *Development Policies, Leadership*

Leadership Style a Hindrance to Nation Building: An Examination of Wiliam Golding's *Lord Of The Flies*

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Abstract

This paper is carried out on the “Leadership style in society with focus on William Golding's “Lord of the Flies” examines the wrong utilization of power and the recklessness of leader (Jack) in the text. This abuse of power by the ruler incorporates many social vices such as exploitation, class dichotomy, fake propaganda, brutality, corruption, massive killing among others. This research also looked at the cause of leadership style as well as its consequences. It identified narrow mindedness, excessive desire for leadership, betrayal, abuse of others right, partiality, killing etc. as some of the causes found in the character of Jack in the novel above. The negative effect of this practice rested on the shoulders of the masses who suffered all sorts of degradation and brutality in the hands of the few ruling class who feed fact on the labour of the poor masses. This study explores the darkness of man's heart pointing out how jungle justice is practiced; a problem of leadership in society and how life becomes survival for the fittest in such a state. The final consequence is that there is a terrible fall and backwardness as illustrated in the novel. This research work is a microcosm of the larger society depicting the dehumanizing condition people suffer in a society where there is similar leadership style.

Keywords: *Leadership Style, Hindrance, Nation Building*

Dimensions of Poverty and its Effects on Nigeria's National Development

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Abstract

This paper examines the dimensions of poverty and how it affects National development with focus on Nigeria. It therefore, views poverty as a phenomenon that affects the socio-economic and political conditions of its victims in both developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. Relying on qualitative data, this paper used the political economy approach to argue that the underdevelopment of the productive forces occasioned by politics of primitiveness orchestrated by the political class is largely the cause of the poverty in most third world countries and Nigeria in particular. It is against this analytical angle that the paper reveals that poverty in Nigeria has resulted to inequality, social injustice, conflict, crime and consequently leading to political apathy and sometime vote buying during elections. With these dimensions, it concludes that the nature and character of poverty in Nigeria pose challenges to sustainable development. Because sustainable national development cannot be achieved in a poverty ridden nation hence, the menaces of poverty are recipes for anti-nation building culture. It recommends among others that the poor should be involved in the designing and implementation of policies that concern them due to the fact that they know better the challenges facing them in their various communities.

Keywords: *Poverty, National Development, Dimensions, Effects, Challenges*

Economic Analysis of Rural Sorghum Women Farmers in Makurdi Local Government of Benue State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was conducted to examine the economic analysis of Rural sorghum women farmers in Makurdi Local Government Area of Benue State Nigeria. Purposive and simple random sampling was used to draw a sample size of 120 respondents in the study area. Structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Descriptive statistics, gross margin and student t-test were used to analyze the data. The result showed that 95.7% had a form of western education; The mean age of the farmers was 39.12 years. The result revealed that majority (62.3%) owned the land they cultivated; the result further revealed that 77.2% cultivated less than 1 hectare. Analysis showed that majority(87.7%) accepted gender discrimination when accessing inputs. Findings showed a gross margin of N20184. The profitability test showed a significant t- value (13.879*) at 1% level. Result further revealed a mean tax payment of N 672.41 on marketing of sorghum. It was recommended that rural women farmers should be giving access to more inputs; gender specific policies and services be tailored to rural sorghum women farmers.

Keywords: *Economic, Rural, Sorghum, Women*

Modelling and Evaluation of the Effects of High Back Pressure (HBP) on the KRPC Flare System Network

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Abstract

The 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 (ρV^2). 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: *Backpressure, Flare system, Relief valve, Scenario, Performance and Aspen Flare System Analyzer*

Entrepreneurship Education as a Key Factor in Reducing Poverty Among Youths in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper discusses entrepreneurship Education as a key factor in reducing poverty among youths in Nigeria. Nigeria is one of the countries in Africa blessed with both human and natural resources that have not been properly managed to attain the developmental plans and policies put by the government in order to reduce the level of unemployment and poverty among youths in the country. Among the problems being faced by the nation are; the high rate of unemployment, high rate of poverty, and corruption to mention but a few. There is a need for the government to give more emphasis on creating and resuscitating all dormant industries, vocational training Centre's and equip them with modern skill acquisition facilities. The government should give a financial support to the entrepreneurs, organize training for them, workshop on skill acquisitions so as to keep them up to date. This will create more employment opportunities and make people to be self-reliant. Based on these, the paper recommended that, the Entrepreneurship Education should be taught at all levels, a soft loan should be given to the trainee to start a business.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education and Poverty*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Development Agenda and African Economy: Issues, Challenges and Prospects in Art and Everyday Life

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Abstract

With the emergence of different socio-economic challenges facing Africa as a continent, Artist and Artisans are now compelled to look inwards towards finding lasting solution to this faceless monster – “economic meltdown.” The concept of recycling or sourcing for locally available materials is simply to find out how artist can creatively reuse waste materials for innovative works that counts; thereby minimizing over dependence on foreign materials. It is no longer art for its sake but to bring relief to man's search for the basic needs of life. For this reason, art has assumed a new dimension with a new trend in technology geared towards making a meaningful life from available resources. This paper points out some issues, challenges and possible prospects in art and everyday life that would engender growth in African economy.

Keywords: *Development Agenda, African Economy, Issues, Challenges and Prospects, Art and Everyday Life*

Good Governance and Leadership: A Panacea to National Development Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

It is widely believed that autocratic regimes hampers good governance and development but it has been shown that democratic nations especially in Africa have not fared well. Despite the abundant human and natural resources, Nigeria has been characterized with enormous political, socio-economic, security and developmental challenges since independence. Leadership has been identified as a major factor in Nigeria's and indeed, Africa's socio-economic and political development. Thus, this paper examined the nexus between leadership, good governance and national development. The study is descriptive in nature and data was drawn from secondary source. Transformation theory was adopted to analyze the dimensions of leadership and its impediments in Nigeria. The paper revealed that good leadership is critical for good governance and that good governance is not purely a function of democratic system of government or the structure of the country. While these are important, good governance is however heavily contingent upon the character of the leadership of the country. So the challenge of good governance and national development in Nigeria is neither the type of government nor the structure of the country but, more importantly, the quality and character of her past and present leadership. The paper concludes that a continuous decline in the quality of governance in Nigeria calls for building political leadership based on competence, commitment, patriotism, acceptance and self-denial. At this stage of Nigeria's political life, a competent, credible, selfless committed, transparent and detribalized leader is needed at all levels of governance to steer her out of these developmental challenges.

Keywords: *Leadership, Good Governance, Development, Challenges, Nigerian Economy*

Cloud Computing and Database Security

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Abstract

Data confidentiality and privacy are the security concerns and success of every serious organisation. This research work addresses the social and technological impact of cloud computing on the database security. It addresses many challenges and risks associated with the cloud computing on the database security, the possible control measures that may reduce the observed risks associated with the cloud computing on the database security. The methods used by this research work are only limited to online scholarly journals. As the objective of the research to discussion about the cloud computing on database security, by searching the articles, printing the articles, reading the articles, paraphrasing the articles, summarising the article's contents to the best of my understanding and were adopted as a method followed to obtained reliable and accurate data. Some of the find of this research work are the cloud software developers should develop a database intrusion detection system (DBIDS) to detect intrusion as soon as it occurs. The cloud service providers prefer more than one confirmation protocol to provide better security to control the user's identity. The data shared with the multiple applications through computer-generated machine should protect by entering some coded keys to the user who uses the services on the cloud. The research work observed that despite the effort made by the software companies to properly and effectively secured database from unauthorised accesses/exposure, there is need to enhance the database security through innovative efforts and research.

Keywords: *Cloud, Database, Database Security, and Cloud Computing.*

Challenges of Corporate Governance in Microfinance Banks: The Role of Regulatory Bodies and External Auditors

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Abstract

The primary objective of corporate governance policy for microfinance bank (MFB) in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. Good corporate governance assist in defining the acceptable practice and promote good ethical standards by the operators of MFBs. The incidence of failed Microfinance Banks in Nigeria has drawn attention of the public to corporate governance practices by the operators. This paper investigates the challenges of corporate Governance practices in the MFB Sub-sector of the Banking Sector in Nigeria. This study adopted the content analytical method, which revealed that corporate governance failures in Microfinance Banks is significantly related to some variables such as weak administration and bad leadership skills, insider abuses, directors apathy towards the progress of MFBs and Boardroom squabbles. The paper conclude that the poor corporate governance has very negative consequences on the bank. Therefore, the paper recommends that a comprehensive code of corporate governance be drafted to replace the current code in use.

Keywords: *Corporate Governance, Microfinance Banks, Auditing, Regulation*

Public Financial Management Reforms and Economic Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

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Abstract

Poor public expenditure management has undermined economic development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. In a bid to finding solution to the poor economic management situation and other developmental challenges, the federal government of Nigeria in 1999 began public finance management reforms to address the challenges of transparency, accountability, high-level of corruption and poor service delivery. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the impact of the reforms on the economic development of Nigeria since 1999 to 2019 democratic governance. The ex-post facto research design was employed. Three hypotheses were tested at 0.05% degree of significance. The findings revealed that despite these reforms undertaken in Nigeria, corruption and misappropriation of public funds remain the major factor that undermine economic development in Nigeria. It was also revealed among others that weak institutional framework; lack of political leadership commitment, delay in budgetary process and policy implementation failure marred economic development in Nigeria. Based on these, it was recommended among others that Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as a regulator should enforce compliance on fiscal and monetary policies implementation. The National Assembly, in its oversight responsibility should ensure adequate budget discipline and budget implementation. The federal government should urgently establish and enforce external monitoring audit mechanism at all levels of government; strengthen institutional frameworks responsible in implementing public finance management reform policies.

Keywords: *Public finance, Corruption, Reforms, Financial management, Economic development, Nigeria.*

Poor Security Architecture and the Terrorism of Criminal Herdsmen in Nigeria: A Focus on Muhammadu Buhari's Regime, 2015-2019

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Abstract

In Nigeria, herdsmen control their livestock with club as they migrate from one place to another in search of pastures to feed the animals. Oftentimes, the trespass of herdsmen with their livestock on people's farmlands leads to the destruction of crops, and local farmers have at all times resisted it. Nowadays, herdsmen that were hitherto known as people that rear their animals with the aid of clubs now carry guns to unleash all forms of violence and criminality on the communities they find themselves in. This has become a very worrying situation to Nigeria's national security. Extant literature is awash with narratives on the conflict between herdsmen and farmers. However, while the analyses from the literature are significant, it is imperative to state that the link between the poor security architecture agencies towards curbing herdsmen terrorism in Nigeria have been somewhat neglected. With the aid of the secondary data and the structural-functionalist theory, the paper shall demonstratively establish a link between poor security architecture and the terrorism of herdsmen in Nigeria, with a focus on Muhammadu Buhari's second coming as president. The paper shall also examine the interplay of forces that account for the inability of security agencies to address the challenges emanating from the terrorism of criminal herdsmen, and its overall implication in the security of Nigeria and Africa.

Keywords: *Security architecture, Terrorism, Insecurity, Criminal herdsmen, Structural-functionalism*
