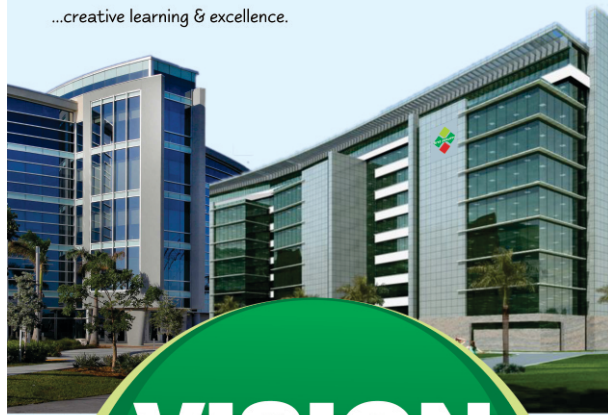


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THEME

Addressing the Challenges of African Developing Economies: Multi-disciplinary Discourse

DATE: 24th - 25th February, 2021

TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE LOC

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DAY ONE – Wednesday 24th February, 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	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

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Conference Abstracts

The Impacts of Social Media on the Performances of Students of Tertiary Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria (A Case Study of Yobe State Polytechnic, Geidam, Colleges of Education, Gashua and College of Administrative and Business Studies, Potiskum)

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Abstract

The introduction of usage of internet facilities in tertiary institutions in Yobe state of Nigeria is a recent development compared with other institutions of higher learning in the north-east region and Nigeria at large. Though recent, this development resulted in the emergence of social media sites which are impacting negatively on students' performances at this level of education in the state. The research examined the impacts of social media on students' performances in tertiary institutions in Yobe State. Yobe State Polytechnic Geidam, Colleges of Education and Administrative and Business Studies at Gashua and Potiskum respectively, were the subjects of investigation in the research. This research is conducted with the use of quantitative research methodology, where a survey questionnaire was distributed among students of the three tertiary institutions. The total of 100 samples was used for the analysis which were randomly selected from three cluster units. Secondary and primary sources of data were utilized in the study. The research found out that social media especially Facebook, whatsapp, 2go, Twitter, Instagram, We Chat, and etc. have negative effects on students' academic achievements and their engagement in academic activities in the institutions mentioned above. Part of the recommendations made by this research includes the restriction of internet usage for social media in these institutions by the managements of the schools.

Keywords: *Evaluation; Impacts; Social Media; Academic achievements; Performances*

School-Based Assessment as a Means of Improving Pupils Academic Performance in Primary Schools in Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined school-based assessment as a means of improving pupils' academic performance in primary schools in Katsina metropolis, Katsina state, Nigeria with a view to discuss the challenges against school-based assessment as a means of improving pupils' academic performance in primary schools. The paper discusses the concept of curriculum, concept of school-based assessment, concept of academic performance, goals/purposes of school-based assessment and the types of school-based assessment. The challenges of school-based assessment in primary education in Katsina metropolis according to the study include inadequate qualified teachers, poor teacher disposition, inappropriate teaching methods and school-based assessment strategies, lack of proper support from the parents and the government. On the basis of the findings, conclusion is made to the fact that school-based assessment in primary schools is facing a lot of challenges and could be reduce when the government, teachers and the parents put head together as effective teaching and learning is not a one-way process. In the light of the above, the paper recommended among other that: primary school teachers should try to provide, or improvise relevant instructional materials that are suitable and appropriate for teaching primary school; and government should send primary school teachers to attend seminars, conferences, workshops and in-service courses so that to update their knowledge of the subject matter; and school supervisors and administrators should ensure that primary school teachers use appropriate method and strategies for evaluating instruction to meet the present demand.

Keywords: *Curriculum, Assessment, School-Based Assessment, Academic Performance*

Tracking the Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Employee Rights in Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The term Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) refers to businesses that are basically privately owned and operated, with a small number of personnel, and a relatively low volume of sales. In Nigeria, SMEs contribute 48% of national GDP, account for 96% of businesses and 84% of employment. Despite the significant contribution of SMEs to the Nigerian economy, challenges still persist that hinder the growth and development of the sector. The novel COVID-19 pandemic added to the woes of SMEs as it has disrupted social and economic lives of the people. Many micro and small businesses have experienced unprecedented decline in businesses activity in the first quarter of the year due to control measures such as transport restrictions, quarantine, physical distancing, and bans on weekly markets due to the impact of the COVID-19. Their survival is being threatened and the government policy response measures and stimulus do not commensurate with the untold hardship occasioned by the pandemic. The primary casualties are the employees of these vulnerable SMEs. Considerable percentages have lost their rights and others have lost their jobs. The following research questions are germane to the study: i) How has the pandemic affected the right and the welfare of employee in SMEs in Enugu State?; ii) Have SMEs benefited from government stimulus to safeguard the jobs of employees; and iii) What is the effectiveness of government policy towards the rights of employees in SMEs? It is against this backdrop that the study focuses on tracking the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on employee rights in SMEs in Enugu State. A robust survey research for collection of both primary and authentic secondary data will be conducted. Our initial review shows that considerable percentages of employers have lost their job, some with depleted take home package. The most disturbing finding is that the law ill-protects them as they crumble under the whims of the employers.

Keywords: *COVID-19; Employee Right; Structural-Functional Theory; SMEs; Nigeria*

The Significance of Standard Costing in Manufacturing Organization: A Survey of Selected Companies in Potiskum, Yobe State

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Abstract

Responsibility accounting systems provides the manager with information that helps control operations and evaluates the performance of subordinates. There are two ways of identifying achievement; either being effective or efficient. Effectiveness relate to whether a particular Job was done or an objective achieved, while efficiency is a more complex concept of performance because it incorporates the cost required to accomplish task. The efficiency of management depends to a larger extent upon the effective control of cost. The system of standard costing is the most efficient way of controlling cost, as it provides criteria to evaluate and compare the operating performance of set objectives and goals. Thus the study examines the significance of standard costing in manufacturing organizations. Structured questionnaire was employed in the cause of gathering relevant data for the study and administered on 90 staff of two manufacturing companies in Potiskum, Yobe State. Data analysis was made using simple percentage and chi square (x2) statistical techniques. The analysis revealed among others, significant relationships between the application of standard costing and growth in manufacturing organization. Recommendations made for effective and efficient standard costing in organization includes the establishment of cost centres with clearly defined areas of responsibility, classification of accounts, liason between many departments, formation of standing committee to assist the cost accountant in his task of setting standards for effective implementation of standard costing in manufacturing organizations.

Keywords: *Responsibility Accounting, Standard Costing, Cost Control, Performance Evaluation and Effectiveness*

The Korea's Tradition as a Stimulus for Improved Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Korean economy had underwent turbulent but remarkable transition in the course of its transformation from one of the poorest countries in the 60's to one of the prosperous nation by 2010. Observably, the unrelenting efforts invested especially in education during the initial transitional stage is the greatest secret behind its success in the economy. Ever since, Korea realized that, education is a key to success and resultant effects of their investment in education has been manifested in the manufacturing and industrial sectors which serve as the backbone of the Korean economy. It is imperative to assert that, if the Korean tradition is to be applied in Nigeria's 21st century educational system, the result could be remarkable. The study therefore, called on stakeholders to emulate the Korean model for a better and improved education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Korea, Education, Economy, Nigeria.*

The Impact of Insurgency and Violent Conflict on Women and Children in North-East Nigeria

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Abstract

The inability of the Nigerian state to meet the needs of its citizen through the provision of basic necessities of life such as food, portable drinking water, shelter, health, road, education to mention but a few has led to the emergence of many ethnic and militia groups i.e. militants in the Niger Delta, IPOB in the southeast and the most declared worldwide terrorist group known as Boko Haram insurgents challenging the national security and cooperate existence of state. The resultant effects of the insurgency have been on the vulnerable women and children in northeast region of Nigeria. The objective of the study, therefore, was to examine the impact of insurgency and violent conflict on women and children in northeast region of Nigeria with a view to offer a solution to the problem. The methodology adopted in this study was qualitative method through the secondary instrument of data collection. The findings revealed that the insurgency impacted negatively on women and children in the region. The research drew attention to the urgent need for the provision of basic needs for the Nigerian populace.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Violent conflict, Boko Haram, Impact, Women and children*

The Impact of Innovation on Small and Medium Enterprises Growth

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Abstract

The role of Innovation on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) growth is inevitable in any form of business organisation. Innovation has to do with a new idea, creative thought, and new imaginations of device of production of new product to add value to its customer. Innovation save as rebirth of product and reintroduce product in new look. This study has assessed the impact of innovation in growth of SMEs in Yobe State Nigeria. Structured questionnaire was used to gather the data; random sampling method were also adopted in surveying the 100 number of respondent. The finding shows significant relationship between innovation of product and production device and small and medium Growth, the result shows there is a relationship and the relationship is medium and positive. Moreover, therefore there is impact of innovation on small and medium enterprises Growth The innovation has highly increase the growth of the enterprises. The study also recommends the government to consider and increase funds being allocated to grow the SMEs to make more innovations.

Keywords: *Innovation, Growth small and medium enterprises, Performance*

Determination of Chemical Composition and Scavenging Effectiveness of Leaf Extracts of Terminalia Catappa in Geidam Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Medicinal plants have been identified and used throughout human history, plants have ability to synthesize a wide variety of chemical compounds. Many of which are efficacious and contain compounds that are potential drugs which require further examinations. Plants are rich in a wide variety of secondary metabolites such as tannins, terpenoids, alkaloids and flavonoids etc., which have been found to possess antimicrobial properties *in vitro*. Antioxidants are molecules that inhibit or quench free radical reactions and delay or inhibit cellular damage. Although, almost all organisms possess antioxidant defence and repair systems that have evolved to protect them against oxidative damage, these systems are insufficient to prevent the damage entirely. However, antioxidant supplements, or foods containing antioxidants, may be used to help human body reduced oxidative damage. Studies on the nutritional value and biological activity of the kernel of *Terminalia catappa* revealed that it has a good digestibility, exerts a strong antioxidant activity, possesses anti-HIV properties, anti-asthma properties, anti-inflammatory, anti-carcinogenic, antibacterial and hepatoprotective properties. The fresh leaf of *Terminalia catappa* was air dried under laboratory condition, was ground into fine powder extracted with methanol using cold infusion method and partitioned using solvent of gradient polarities such as n-hexane, ethyl acetate and n-butanol. Methanol crude extract, n-hexane portion, ethyl acetate portion, n-butanol portion and aqueous portion revealed the presence of carbohydrate, cardiac glycoside, flavonoid, terpenoid, saponins, tannins and alkaloid. However, soluble starch, phlobatannins and glycosides were not found in the extracts. The methanol crude extract showed the percentage inhibition of 98.25 at 10µg/ml, 97.40 at 20µg/ml, 96.94 at 30µg/ml, 96.63 at 40µg/ml and 97.10 at 50µg/ml; n-butanol portion showed the percentage inhibition of 95.75 at 10µg/ml, 96.40 at 20µg/ml, 96.15 at 30µg/ml, 96.40 at 40µg/ml and 96.15 at 50µg/ml; n-hexane portion showed the percentage inhibition of 95.50 at 10µg/ml, 95.65 at 20µg/ml, 95.80 at 30µg/ml, 95.75 at 40µg/ml and 95.75 at 50µg/ml; ethyl acetate portion showed the percentage inhibition of 78.35 at 10µg/ml, 87.65 at 20µg/ml, 95.00 at 30µg/ml, 94.75 at 40µg/ml and 94.70 at 50µg/ml and the aqueous portion showed the percentage inhibition of 94.40 at 10µg/ml, 95.10 at 20µg/ml, 96.00 at 30µg/ml, 95.50 at 40µg/ml and 96.05 at 50µg/ml.

Keywords: *Phytochemicals, Proximate analysis, Elemental analysis, Secondary metabolites, Terpenoids, Flavonoids, Antioxidants and Terminalia catappa*

Pattern of Selection and Acquisition of Resources in Academic Libraries in Borno State

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Abstract

The study examined pattern of selection and Acquisition of Resources in Academic Libraries in Borno State, Nigeria. Four objectives and four research questions guided the study. The objectives were to determine the participants in resource selection, tools used for selection, acquisition method adopted as well as to determine the hindrance to selection and acquisition of resources in the libraries studied. Questionnaire was used as data collection instrument, all the 16 copies filled, the instrument was revalidated and its reliability tested, giving, the response rate of 100%. The research question were analyzed using descriptive statistics (content analysis). Results of the study revealed that selection of resource in the libraries understudy were mostly done via users' contribution, on the tools used for selection, the study revealed that Vendor list, Publishers' Catalogue, Reviews, Bibliography and online searching were used. On acquisition methods, the study revealed sources of acquisition as; donations, gift and exchange, purchase among others, but purchase methods cuts across all the libraries understudy. The study concluded that selection and acquisition-pattern in libraries varies from library to library. Based on the findings, the study recommended among others that; libraries understudy should endeavor to include faculty members in selection exercise, tools for selection should be reviewed, apart from purchase other means of acquiring materials should be encouraged and parent institutions should endeavor to fund selection and acquisition procedures in libraries understudy.

Keywords: *Acquisition of resources and Academic libraries*

Oil, Institution and Conflicts Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

This study explores the effect of oil and institution on conflicts. Specifically, the study also investigates their interactions on three variant of conflict situations namely, internal conflict, external conflict and ethnic tensions. The study employed panel regression on 14 oil rich Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) during the period from 1983-2012. Major finding reveals a U-turn from the resource curse theory because it evidently shows that, increase in oil leads to a reduction in the likelihood of all the three conflict situations in SSA. The study found strong evidence on the significance of institution in mitigating both internal and external conflicts in SSA. However, the interaction between oil and institution reduce the risk of conflicts in SSA countries with the lowest and average polity scores and increase conflict in those SSA with a maximum polity score. This outcome is usually expected in the course of transition from autocracy to democracy in developing countries. Therefore, with further improvement in political institution, the mitigating effects of oil on conflict will re-emerge. Impliedly, oil in itself is a blessing and leads to the realization of peace when countries improve their political institutions. Also, the study uncovered that, while real GDP reduces the chances of conflicts in SSA, increase in military expenditures tends to dampen the likelihood of peace which is a bit departure from the rentier peace theory. Therefore, the study suggests that, for peace to be maintained, SSA should reduce their expenditure on military and increase that of social spending while improving their political system.

Keywords: *Oil; Institutions; Conflicts; Panel regression; Sub-Saharan Africa*

Non-Renewable Energy Consumption by Local Bakeries and its Roles in Environmental Degradation

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Abstract

Bread is among the most commonly processed foods and it is eaten in almost every household in Nigeria, irrespective of the economic status of the households. But, processing bread (baking) by local bakeries requires very large quantity of energy because of the higher temperature needed in the baking which is in the range of 250°C to 300°C. These local bakeries rely on nonrenewable energy (firewood) as their source of energy for the processing (baking). This result in felling and cutting trees for the purpose of supplying energy to sustain their operations which led to deforestation and the burning process green-house gases emission to atmosphere such as oxides of carbon and Sulphur occur which causes depletion of ozone layer and polluting the environment. In this research work, ten local bakeries were taken in Geidam town as samples and determined the quantity of firewood they are burning for each batch of baking operation and its impact to the environment. The research revealed the extent at which local commercial bakeries are contributing towards environmental degradation and the need to have an alternate source of energy that can replace firewood. Considering the abundance of sunlight in this part of the world the research suggested the need to employ sunlight which is a renewable form of energy and also friendly to environment to replace the firewood.

Keywords: *Bakery, Environment, Energy, Renewable, Degradation*

Repair of a Damaged Regenerator

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Abstract

Mechanical engineering department of Mai Idriss Aloomaa Polytechnic Geidam has many nonoperational machines sequal to the fact, maintenance executed which resulted to the breakdown of this regenerator Quality and effectiveness of machines maintenance well observe. Also, a minimize cost of maintenance and a highly successful repair was adopted. In other words, during the repair and rehabilitation of this refinerator appropriate tools, cost and quality of materials where well considered. However, the test contains all you need to know about, refigeneration and its principle, application and uses, it maintenance, determination of co-effiecient of performance (COP) and refigeration effect, as weel as sequence of operation and cost analysis

Keywords: *Mechanical engineering, Refigenerator and Maintenance*

Construction of an Electrical Stove with Three-Oven Apartment

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Abstract

This paper was designed to construct an electrical stove with three-oven apartment. The paper was aimed at solving problems often encountered in cooking and drying as well as finding an alternative means of replacing the use of kerosene and gas for cooking and drying which are often not affordable due to the cost of these products. However, this paper employed the use of electricity as an alternative means of cooking and drying. Moreover, the analysis of each stage of the development of this electrical stove was clearly described and the result of the construction was favourable compared to the existing ones. It was discovered that it stands the taste of time and the cost analysis also improve to a large extent to be relatively cheaper than most of the modern cookers and ovens for domestic use.

Keywords: *Construction, Electricity, Electrical stove, Three-oven.*

Examining the Influence of Participating and Transactional Leadership Styles on Innovation Management in Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited

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Abstract

Several Scholars have identified among many, the organizational leadership style as the most influential factor on organizational innovativeness in a global competitive business environment as there are many ideas in organizations that are never presented because of fear of rejection. Hence, this paper aims at examining the influence of participative and transactional leadership styles on innovation management in Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited (PAN). The relationship between participative and transactional leadership styles and innovation management have been established with the hypothesis "There exist a significantly positive relationship between the participative leadership style and innovation management in PAN". "There exists a significantly positive relationship between transactional leadership style and innovation management in PAN". A total of 126 questionnaires were gathered from employees of PAN. PLS-SEM was used to examine the influence using measurement and structural models. The result of the correlation revealed a significantly positive relationship between participative leadership style with a moderate influence while transactional leadership style has a significantly negative relationship with innovation management and a weak influence. The study would be useful to the management of Peugeot Automobile Nigeria limited, organizations policy makers as a guide in setting up policies regarding leadership and innovation management and prospective researchers. However, the study is limited to PAN and the use of questionnaire alone.

Keywords: *Influence Participative leadership, Transactional leadership, Innovation management, and PAN limited*

Multiple Regression Analysis on Impact of Social Factor and Economic Growth on Healthcare Cost (A Casa Study of Yobe State of Nigeria)

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Abstract

Health is one important factor in the development of human capital. Good health will lead to increased levels of productivity. This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between health care expenditures and social factor and economic growth in health expenditure. This study used secondary data from the World Bank Indicators and National Bureau of Statistics. the ordinary least square multiple regression analytical method was used to examine the relationship between health care expenditures and social factor and economic growth. The data analysis showed a significant and positive relationship between health care expenditures and social and economic. The study thus recommended that Yobe policy makers should pay closer attention to the health sector by increasing its yearly budgetary allocation to the sector. nevertheless the key to good results lies not in ordinarily increasing particular budgetary allocation but rather in implementing a public finance system that, to the extent possible, links specific expenditure and revenue decisions and ensure the usage of the allocated fund as transparently as possible.

Keywords: *Multiple Regression Analysis, Impact, Social Factor, Economic Growth, Healthcare Cost*

Multimedia in Education and the COVID-19 Era

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced educational communities all over the globe to announce the end of face to face teaching in schools; thereby resorting to an “online teaching and learning”. As a consequence, teachers and learners faced a lot of challenges and pose a gap between what they are used to and what they have to face. There is therefore an increasing demand among teachers and students reflecting on new technologies necessary for the new teaching and learning scenario. However, multimedia merges multiple levels of learning in to an educational tool that allows for diversity in curricula presentation. The paper looks into different multimedia approach and how it would be utilized in the teaching and learning endeavors.

Keywords: *Multimedia, Education & COVID19*

Causes of Indiscipline Behaviours of Primary School Pupils In Maiduguri Metropolis of Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Indiscipline in education sector or any other is a detriment towards national development of any nation, hence educators and policy makers need to reassess the graveness this phenomenon pose, so as to provide a lasting remedy. This research study examined the causes of indiscipline behaviours of primary school pupils in Maiduguri metropolis Borno State. To achieve the purpose of the study four research objectives were formulated to guide the four research questions, which are on the types and causes of primary school Pupils indiscipline behaviours, the strategies teachers use as a style of classroom management and the strategies teachers should use for curbing indiscipline. The researchers adopted survey research design and use simple random sampling to select a sample of one hundred (100) teachers as participants. Questionnaire was employed as the research instrument to find out the types, causes, teachers style of classroom management and the strategies teachers should use for curbing indiscipline behaviours primary school pupils. The results were tabulated and analyzed using frequency counts and percentage. Based on the results of the findings however, the causes and types of indiscipline behaviours displayed by primary school pupils were revealed. The researchers also recommend some possible solutions to the problems of indiscipline behaviours of primary school pupils so as help reduce or possibly eradicate the problems of indiscipline behaviours of our primary school pupils in Maiduguri of Borno State and Nigeria as a whole.

Keywords: *Causes, Indiscipline, Pupils, Behaviour, School*

Efficient and Effective Public Services Delivery through Work Attendance in Bursari LGA of Yobe State

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Abstract

Efficient and effective services are ideal concepts that are very much vital for the attainment of social, political and economic development of every organisation. Effective and efficient public services delivery are two important tools for fostering good governance. Local government as a third tier of government in Nigerian federal structure are fraught with poor management, lack of qualified personnel and autonomy which culminated in inability to provide effective public service delivery. Evidently, Bursari LGA employees do not often function according to indigenes expectations due to inadequate record (attendance register) of their movements during working hours (entry and exit). Indigenes are very much dissatisfied with the public service delivery system. Traditional rulers in collaboration with Youths Assembly of Nigeria (YAN), Bursari Elders Forum (BEF), Religious Leaders (RL) and Fulani Socio-political Group (Miyatti Allah) are urging government to fix the vexed issues surrounding the employees' absenteeism in order to deliver social services to the people at the grassroots. The objectives of the study are to determine the anomalies of staff absenteeism, signature forgery and Godfatherism. The research revealed that taking attendance of 'in and out' system will reduce the employee's absenteeism and at same time enhance their productivity, this measure can be effective in ensuring public service delivery and updating the status of indigenes satisfaction which will ultimately reflect the good governance policy to be implemented, maintained and sustained. The study recommends that, the local government authority should install biometric time and attendance system, presence of an employee management system support relationship between the organization and its workforce, fringe benefit, seminar opportunities should be given to the rank and file so as to encourage them for a better result. In the same vein, the research recommends "sticks and carrots principles in punishing the recalcitrant staff and rewarding the punctual staff.

Keywords: *Attendance Management, Time management, Absenteeism, Accountability, Productivity, Punctuality, Bursari local Government*

The Problems and Prospects of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to identify the problems and prospects of entrepreneurs in Geidam Local Government and to proper solution as a remedy (in some selected Enterprises.) Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The main instrument of data collection was the questionnaire. The data were presented in tables as frequency distribution in the data analysis, the techniques of percentages frequencies were used. Having analyzed the data, the following were the major findings; Most of the entrepreneurs of small and medium enterprises in Geidam local Government make an average daily sales turnover of N25,000 and profit of about N7000,00 daily. There has been a phenomenal growth in the dimensions and nature of entrepreneurs in Geidam local government. The growth is mainly on account of people's desire to be self-employed. The problems of establishing and managing small and medium enterprise as entrepreneurs includes lack of enough capital, lack of managerial skills, lack of business ideas, high cost of operational facilities, scarcity of accommodation, lack of efficient preservation, system and poor environmental and sanitation.

Keywords: *Small and Medium entrepreneurs, Problems, Prospects, Managerial skills, Loan facility, Turnover, Capital*

Consequences of Early Marriage on Girl Child Education in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Introduction: Attendance on early marriage have profound physiological and emotional consequences. The impact can be subtle and insidious and even the damage hard to access. Early marriage has effects and psychologically disadvantageous, that is the loss of adolescence, they forced sexual relationship and the denial of freedom and personal development. This study is aimed at investigating the consequences of early marriage in Geidam and environs. The study therefore, employed the survey design method and use simple random sampling to select a sample of sixty respondents. The data collected through the use of quantitative self-developed fifteen items questionnaire. The results indicate that pregnancy and child rearing affects girl-child education in Geidam local Government area because early marriage of a girl-child may interrupt the education of couples. This is, particularly so because child bearing begins almost immediately after marriage. It has also shows that girls who married at younger age tend to be from poor family, due to this poor economics background, many girls are kept at home and could not attend school. As a results of this many of these girls are married at tender age, the dowry which is obtained from such marriage is used in maintaining the family for some time. The respondents further agreed that community leaders should educate and create awareness on formal school system to the parents, this can be done through religious leaders and community leaders to mobilise their followers and members the dangers behind marrying their daughters at early ages.

Keywords: *Early marriage, Consequences, Girl child, Education, Poor family*

Brics and the Contemporary World Political Order: Any Hope for the Developing Nations?

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Abstract

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) is an informal cooperative group of fast-growing world economies. The paper analyzes the significant roles of BRICS nations in influencing the international political order using their economic power and how they give optimism to the developing nations in changing the exploitative and unequal relations between them and the global north. Using world system theory, the paper examines reasons why BRICS seek for changes in the international political order and how they help developing nations to attain to preferential policies to their advantage. The paper used qualitative method and secondary sources with descriptive analysis of data. The paper opined that, though BRICS have economic potentials that could be used to influence the direction of international order however, they are unable to change the status quo especially for the benefit of the developing nations. Instead, it was China and Russia guising under BRICS to push for more relevance in the international political system and to better partner with the developing nations for economic opportunities such as markets and investment in different regions especially in Africa where there is the proliferation of great powers-Africa forums.

Keywords: *Brics, International Political Order, World System, Developing Nations*

Mobile Phone-Based Social Media Platforms as a Challenge and Opportunity for Higher Institution Educators in Borno State

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Abstract

Arguably, the most significant and life changing technologies of the 21st Century is the adoption of social media as major components of commercial, entertainment and educational activities. This study is therefore an overview of the supposed benefits of the application of these tools within formal higher education programmes. It discusses the disadvantages and challenges, with a focus on the paradox that accompanies convenience and value in use. two objectives were designed to guide the study which were translated to two research questions. A sample of one hundred and twenty was drawn for the study. The study was concluded that mobile-phone based social media platform are a blessing in disguise. Since they have come to stay, it was recommended among others that teachers should integrate and utilize social media even during class sessions.

Keywords: *Mobile Phones, Social Media, Educators, Higher Institution.*

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, and 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 and Poverty*

Refocusing Distance Education and Education Technology Toward Vocational Agricultural Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

The thrust of this paper is on refocusing distance and technology education toward vocational agricultural education in Nigeria. It points out the strict relationship between vocational Agricultural, distance and educational technology and affirms the extent to which instructions of this aspect of behaviour, attitude, skills knowledge and value acquisition have to positive impact of a nation. The prospect of vocational agriculture education in national development and problems. Militating against realizing the objective were highlighted. Recommendations were made as there should be proper sensitization on vocational agricultural programme by the government at all levels. Increased funding on the part of the government will be needing to solve the problems of materials ,equipment as well as infrastructure to create the enabling environment for efficient and effective achievement in vocational agriculture .There is need to extend vocational agriculture education into distance and use of education technology, However qualified teachers should be employed for vocational agricultural education and finally the is need to adjust our educational system to help individuals and society in general to acquire knowledge that has value and consequently have impact on national development.

Keywords: *Distance Education, Educational Technology, Refocusing Vocational Agricultural Education*

Effect of Ethical Leadership on the Organizational Commitment of Yobe State University, Nigeria

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Abstract

Today's organizations are facing the challenges of competing with each other due to globalization. Competitiveness of an organization depends on how the organization gain competitive advantage over others, and how its leaders influence their subordinates and ensure that they have a workforce with higher level of organizational commitment, which will ultimately lead to the success of organizations especially in education sector (higher educational institutions), hence, it is considered as backbone of development of any nation. This study examined the relationship between ethical leadership and employees' organizational commitment among academic staff of public universities in (YSU) Nigeria. The quantitative research design was used in this study, where a survey questionnaire was distributed among academic staff. The total of 196 samples was used for the analysis. In order to analyze the data, two statistical software were used namely SPSS version 25.0 and Smart PLS version 3.2.8. The results indicate that ethical leadership is being practiced in YSU at a moderate level. Furthermore, organizational commitment was also perceived to be found at a moderate level. The study also found out that ethical leadership had positively and significantly influenced organizational commitment. Implication of this study is the contribution of ethical leadership to organizational commitment in HEIs. Ethical leadership should therefore be applied and practiced by school leaders to improve the success of organizational commitment and consequently improve the performance of HEIs in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Ethical leadership and Organizational commitment*

Influence Parenting Styles to Antisocial Behaviours Among Adolescents of Geidam Town, Yobe State, North-Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

The present study aimed was paternal parenting styles as a cause of antisocial behaviours among adolescents. The research was carried out on the sample of 179 out 337 males' adolescents' age between 15 to 16 years of Government Science and Technical College of Geidam Town area of Yobe State in North Eastern Nigeria. Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) of Buri (1991) was administered on adolescents to rate the behaviours of their parents. While, self-youth report questionnaire of Achenbach (1991) was assessed the adolescents antisocial and externalizing behaviours. The result of the study showed that paternal parenting styles has a greater predisposed on antisocial behaviours among adolescents in the study. It is also expected that, the finding of this research have important implications to Geidam local Government, Yobe State Ministry of Health and Education Ministry to disseminate and circulate essential knowledge to parents by given them incentive support on how to nurture and socialize children and adolescents authoritatively in order to embrace law and order of the society.

Keywords: *Paternal parenting, Behaviours and Adolescents*

Assessment of Community Participation in Provision of Instructional Materials and Infrastructural Facilities in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Katsina State

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Abstract

The study assessed the Community Participation in Provision of Instructional Materials and Infrastructural Facilities in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Katsina State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study was set to assess the community participation in provision of instructional materials and to assess the community participation in provision of infrastructural facilities in public senior secondary schools. Two research questions were raised as well as two null formulated hypotheses in line with the stated objectives. The study adopted descriptive research using survey design. The population for the study comprised 1218 public senior secondary school's teachers, 250 SBMC and 30 ZEQA officials in Zonal Education Quality Assurance, Katsina. A stratified simple random sampling technique was used where 236 teachers, 50 SBMC and 20 ZEQA officials were sampled as the respondents for the study. A self-designed (structured) questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. The instrument was structured on a four (4) point rating scale. The instrument was validated and pilot tested where the reliability index of 0.83 and 0.79 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha technique. Descriptive statistics involving frequency counts, percentage, mean and standard deviations as well as inferential statistic of ANOVA were employed for data analyses, which were processed with the aid of SPSS version 23.0. The findings revealed that although there was active participation of community in providing the schools with relevant instructional materials, the study found out that there was little or no active participation of community in supporting (providing) the schools with infrastructural facilities in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Zonal Education Quality Assurance, Katsina, Katsina state. Therefore, the study recommended that; the school authorities should liaise with the school-based management teams such as PTA and SBMC to reawaken the community on the frantic needs to support public secondary schools with instructional materials to augment the existing ones for easy facilitation of learning; and the school authorities during their PTA, SBMC meetings, Speech and Prize given days should sensitize and encourage the community to contribute meaningfully in amelioration of infrastructural decay prevalent in public secondary schools for the improvement of teaching and learning activities in the zone.

Keywords: *Community participation, Infrastructural and School facilities*

Impact of Community Development Projects in Livelihood Restoration in Geidam Local Government, Area

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Abstract

This study will examine the impact of community development projects in restoring livelihood at Geidam Local Government, Area. The objectives of the study is to ascertain the extent of the effects of the community development projects on the livelihood restoration process in Geidam Local Government Area. Also, to examine the challenges in providing the community development projects in Geidam Local Government, Area and to proffer possible solutions to address the challenges hindering the total socio-economic recovery of the Geidam community. The study will employ a survey approach using questionnaire, interview and direct observation method on selected community members in Geidam and its localities. The scope of this study will span from 2016 to 2019.

Keywords: *Community; Development; Project; Restoration; Livelihood; Geidam.*

The Effect of Corona Virus (COVID 19) on Educational Sector in Nigeria (Study on Mai Idriss Aloomo Polytechnic Geidam)

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Abstract

Matters of Corona virus (COVID 19) are topical issues in today's world and Nigeria in particular. Prior to COVID 19 struggle was going on to ensure young children stay in school and have access to proper education, as Nigeria contributes approximately 20% of the total global out-of-school population. COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new strain of coronavirus. 'CO' stands for corona, 'VI' for virus, and 'D' for disease. Formerly, this disease was referred to as '2019 novel coronavirus' or '2019-nCoV.' The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold. The purpose of the study was to examine the damaging effect of Corona virus (COVID 19) on educational sector in Nigeria and the need for all educational institutions, educators, and learners to adopt technology, and improve their digital skills in line with the emerging global trends and realities in education. Finally, the study help to keep students, teachers, and staff safe at school and help stop the spread of this disease.

Keywords: *Education, Coronavirus, Social media and Internet*

Good Governance as a Tool for Combating Violent Extremism in Post-Insurgency Period in North Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

The ongoing insurgency in Nigeria's north east region bears features of violent extremism. Though, the conflict has not ended but the role good governance is expected to play in combating violent extremism when the insurgency comes to end is a very significant issue. This study examined good governance as a tool for combating violent extremism in post-insurgency period in north east Nigeria. It used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The study found that violent extremism in post-insurgency period in north east Nigeria can be combated using good governance. It recommended the promotion of good governance through the provision of employment opportunities, effective poverty reduction programs, encouraging sustainable post-insurgency peace building mechanism through multi-track diplomacies and unbiased social, economic and political rehabilitation projects.

Keywords: *Combating, Extremism, Good-Governance, Post-Insurgency, Tool and Violent*

Comparative Analysis on Demand for Money: Empirical Evidence from South Africa

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Abstract

This study estimates real intermediate_money demand (RM2) and real broad money demand (RM3) for South Africa from 1990Q1 to 2015Q4. ARDL bound test for cointegration model developed by Pesaran, (2001) was employed. The results show a long run relationship between real money demand (RM2 and RM3) and their determinants (real GDP, inflation, interest rate and exchange rate) in South Africa. Comparatively, the model for RM2 was found to be more stable than RM3 because it passed all the stability and diagnostic testing. It was uncovered that, the instability of RM3 in South Africa might be the reason for deviation from its target over the years and instil a scepticism about information it provided on short and medium term inflation. Therefore, the study concluded that real intermediate money demand (RM2) is more plausible and robust to be employed in inflation targeting framework in South Africa.

Keywords: *Money demand; ARDL model; Cointegration; Stability; South Africa*

A Scoping Review of Research on Islamic Work Ethics

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Abstract

Introduction: Ethics has been a central issue to the study of leadership in general, and particularly Islamic work ethic. Despite the growing interest in the study of ethics in relation to leadership, there is still an insignificant number of publications about Islamic work ethics. Moreover, there are virtually low research publications in respect of religious aspect of ethics both Islamic and protestant. The purpose of this paper is scoping review of Islamic work ethic literature to map out (what is known from the existing literature about IWE) its conceptualizations and synthesize the findings. The methodology of this scoping review will be conducted by searching the term Islamic work ethic in the largest social sciences database (Scopus), ranging from 1988 to 2018. All studies that have the term Islamic work ethic as one of their variables and only empirical articles and articles in the press will be considered for inclusion. The findings of previous studies and their suggestions for further studies will be disseminated as well. Islamic work ethics found to be significant in ethical leadership research based on the previous studies, but still, there is a very low research output on it. The peak research output on IWE was recorded in 2018 with 22 documents in the Scopus Database.

Keywords: *Ethics Leadership, Islamic work ethic, Scoping review, Commitment, Job satisfaction*

Incidence and Determinants of Urban Poverty in Damaturu, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed the Incidence and Determinants of Urban Poverty in Damaturu, Yobe State, Nigeria. A multistage random sampling technique was employed in the study. The data were collected using a well structured questionnaire. The analysis of data was done by the use of Foster, Greer, Thorbeck (FGT) poverty index analysis, probit and logit regression models with marginal effects. The study discovered from the FGT index that the incidence of poverty stands at 70.24%, while both probit and logit regression models revealed that the age of household heads and farm size are negatively and highly significant at 1% levels of significance. The Age of household head and farm size revealed an inverse results of (-0.0453868, -0.0774235, -0.0146508) and (-0.2053323, -0.3476851, -0.657922) from the probit, logit and marginal effects results respectively. This means that as these variables increase, so also the households' poverty situation decreases, leading to a down drift of poverty level in the study area. Variables like Gender, Marital Status, Household size, Educational Status, Dwelling type, and Occupational status of the household head are also determinants of poverty in the study area but are insignificant in both models. The research therefore recommends that a serious people intervention policy at Federal, states, and local government areas targeting on those below the poverty line in urban areas of the country with emphasis to Yobe State should be addressed among others.

Keywords: *Poverty, FGT Index, Probit regression, Logit regression, Damaturu, Nigeria*

Post COVID-19 and the Hope of the Energy Sector in Nigeria for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Almost all sectors of Nigeria economy have been interrupted, directly or indirectly, by the coronavirus crisis. Nigeria energy sector also faces a tough challenge during this demanding time. The overall energy demand has dropped due to closure of transportation, industrial and service sectors. There has been as much as 70 % decline in the imports of petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuels (ATF) fuels from Nigeria. There are no imports of kerosene and ATF, while that of LPG has decreased by around 34 % from last month. Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) has also reported a decline of about 20-25 % in peak demand and around 30-35 % drop in energy demand in the period after lockdown. Under-construction hydropower plants of Independent Power Producers (IPP) also face a tough test ahead. The situation should improve once the economy revives, but uncertainty looms large in the absence of proper plan and policy. Sustainable energy involves the provision of energy services in a sustainable manner, which in turn necessitates that energy services be provided for all people in ways that, now and in the future, are sufficient to provide the basic necessities, affordable, not detrimental to the environment, and acceptable to communities and people. Linkages between sustainable energy and factors such as efficiency and economic growth have been investigated. The energy sector plays a pivotal role in attempts to achieve sustainable development, balancing economic and social developments with environmental protection. Energy is central to practically all aspects of sustainable development. Energy is central to the economy because it drives all economic activities. This characterization of energy directs our attention to its sources in nature, to activities that convert and reconvert this energy, and finally to activities that use the energy to produce goods and services and household consumption. Traditionally, energy is treated as an intermediate input in the production process. This treatment of energy's role understates its importance and contribution to development. All economic activities and processes require some form of energy.

Keywords: *Consumption, Economic development, Energy, Nigeria, Sustainable development*

An Assessment of the Effects of Embezzlement on Performance of Local Government Service Delivery in Yobe State

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Abstract

This paper assessed the effects of embezzlement on performance of Local Governments on service delivery in Local Government Areas of Yobe State, Nigeria. Local Government Administration has been an integral part of administration machinery particularly, in the contemporary modern world. Thus, the responsibilities of the central, regional or state governments have become so enormous and complex that could not be possibly shouldered so effectively the local needs. In most third world countries, Nigeria in particular, modern Local Government administration emerged for the purpose of democratizing the Local Governments, so as to bring them closer to the people at the grassroots in order to meet their socio-economic needs. Yet, the Local Government performance since the return of Nigeria to a 'Democratic type of Government' has remained underdeveloped in terms of financial resources, transparency, accountability, financial waste, corruption, joint account, and politicization of service delivery. This paper focused on assessing on the effects of embezzlement on the provision of service delivery in Yobe State.

Keywords: *Embezzlement, Service Delivery, Local Government*

Effect of e-Learning and Student Motivation Among 200 Level Undergraduate Students of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the significant effect of E-learning and its role in instruction of students of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina. The objective of the study was to determine the strength of the relationship between e-learning and motivation among students participating in the research. The study used descriptive research design of survey type. The population of the study covered a total number of Four Hundred and Eighty Eight (488) 200 level Education students out of which 217 students were sampled using simple random sampling technique. Two validated instruments were used namely (E-learning questionnaire and Intrinsic Motivation questionnaire) The instrument was applied to collect information from students of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, The result of the findings shows that e-learning is an element which affects students' motivation .The statistical method of Pearson's correlation coefficient, was used for data analysis.

Keywords: *e-learning, Students' motivation*

Youths Struggle to Ward Sustainable Development: The Production of Clay Bricks as an Alternate to Modern Cement Bricks

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of youths struggle toward sustainable development: the production of clay bricks as an alternate to modern cement bricks. It is to find out the production process of clay bricks as an alternative to modern cement block, the financial difference between clay bricks and modern cement blocks as well as their affordability, the contribution of youth struggle in the production of clay bricks to the national development and to suggest ways of improving clay bricks production and sells it out to the public. This study would cover four (4) wards of Geidam Local Government Area, Yobe State. The population of this study are clay bricks producers and residential households in four (4) wards of the local Government. Multi stage sampling techniques was used in the study. A sample size of 200 people was selected for this study (50 from each ward). Both interview and questionnaires were used to collect primary data, the analysis is based on 160 retrieved questionnaires. Data collected was analyzed statistically, using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The study found out that clay bricks' production is simple and friendly that any interested youth can join the business, there is greater variation between clay bricks and mordern cement blocks as regard to production cost and selling price. It was recommended that Government should encourage youths to participate in the business, provide financial support to the producers and to create awareness to both producers and the users.

Keywords: *Youths, Clay bricks, Production, Cement blocks, Sustainable Development*

Impact of Poor Selection Interview on Future Performance of Potential Employee and Organizational Productivity in Tertiary Institutions in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study critically assessed the impact of poor selection interview on future performance of potential employee and organizational productivity in tertiary institutions of Yobe state, Nigeria. A multistage random sampling was being employed to select one hundred and twenty (120) respondents (40 respondents each) from three (3) tertiary institutions of Yobestate. The study employed a descriptive statistics to analyze the data collected from the 109 retrieved questionnaires. Some of the findings made by the researcher include the following: All the organizations were highly affected by poor selection interviews (75, 68.81%), Low productivity (13, 21.11%), high cost of training and difficulties in learning (10, 9.17%) are some of the problems as a result of poor selection-interviews. The institutions used to take some measures to improve the situation, in an inappropriate ways since they devoted most of their concern on training the interviewers and structuring the interviews while neglecting to investigate the candidate's fast record and references which will clearly spelt out who is that candidate, from where he is and why he is looking for this job (5, 5.59%).The problem of poor selection interview is common to all institutions (105.96.33%).. At the end of the study, following recommendations were made. Since all the organizations were affected by poor selection interviews, they advice to restructure and improve their selection methods to choose appropriate candidates for the job. Organizations can take measures to improve the situation by giving proper training to the interviewers, restructuring the interview accurately and critical investigation on the applicants through their referees and fast record.

Keywords: *Selection, Interview, Performance, Employee, Tertiary.*

Assessment of ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol in Promoting Regional Growth and Development in West Africa

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Abstract

This study will critically assess the Economic Community of West African State [ECOWAS] on its activities on regional integration, growth and development as a panacea to regional free movement of people and goods. ECOWAS was formed in 1975 with the objectives of among others facilitating economic development, fostering relation and promoting peace among her members. In her efforts of achieving these objectives, several protocols among which the protocol on free movement of people was adopted aimed at removing all obstacles for the movement of people across the subcontinent. Although, success have been recorded in removing all kind of visa requirements through the introduction of one passport, less have been found to have achieved of its much expectations. Non harmonization of currency, poor political commitment and existence of multiples checkpoints hampered the success of the protocol. This study examined the success recorded and the challenges that hijacked the full implementation of the protocol; About a half a century of its creations, ECOWAS in spite her remarkable achievements in promoting unity, maintaining peace and enhancing political and economic relations, have yielded less particularly in relation to the implementation of the free movement protocol. Though, movement of goods and people is much more advanced in comparison to the earlier years of decolonization, it is still bedeviled by so may be abuses. Since majority of West African people are not highly educated, there is the need of informal education system to acquaint people with the basic formalities or requirement involve in their cross border affairs within the sub region. There is also need for the automation of immigration and custom services to help fasten the procedures of border administration. The present manual system was found not suitable in the contemporary world.

Keywords: *ECOWAS, Free Movement, Success, Challenges*

Evaluating the Level of Community Involvement in Resource Mobilisation and Reconstruction Process in Lokoja, Kogi State-Nigeria

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Abstract

The post-disaster housing reconstruction (PDHR) is a process discrete from the construction of housing when circumstances are undisturbed because sensitive measures are put in place following disasters occurrence. Most of the time, the successfulness of emergency relief efforts is usually recorded but the same cannot be said of PDHR projects because they often fail to meet sustainability factors. These days, the topic of sustainable building has become a leading concern in the academic, construction industries, and governmental agencies. Sustainability in the building sector has shifted emphasis towards a new concept called resilience. Data collection was done through a self-administration of structured questionnaires to 257 flood victims involved in the reconstruction projects. Findings indicated that community involvement in resource mobilisation and reconstruction process was insignificant due to misplacement of reconstruction priorities. This is capable of determining the failure of the project as beneficiaries' requirements were not considered, and the construction industry is still unaware of disaster-resilience. This study is vital as stakeholders beginning with flood victims will have a more resilient housing, the government will be updated with robust strategies to solving resourcing and reconstruction issues, and donors will have value for their money.

Keywords: *Resource mobilisation, Reconstruction process, Community involvement, Sustainability, Lokoja-Nigeria*

Incidence, Depth and Severity of Poverty in Geidam, Yobe State, Nigeria: Foster, Greer & Thorbecke Analysis

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Abstract

This study assessed the Incidence, Depth, and Severity of Poverty in Geidam, Yobe State, Nigeria. The paper dwelled extensively on the point-in time poverty (current poverty) and the three (3) components that made it; these are: the incidence of poverty (head count ratio), Depth of poverty (poverty gap) and severity of poverty (poverty gap squared). Using a primary data (from a well-structured questionnaire); The study employs a multi-stage random sampling techniques to selects 25 respondents from each of the randomly selected four wards of Geidam local government area namely; Asheikiri, Hausari, Kalgeri/Jororo, and Gumsa. Finally, a total of one hundred (100) respondent's/households' heads was selected for the study. Descriptive statistics of the respondents, and the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) index analysis were used to analyze the incidence, Depth and severity of poverty in the study area. The study results reveal that: head count ratio, poverty gap and poverty gap squared in the local government area are high and stand at 63.67%, 28.39%, and 12.66% respectively. The study recommends the provision of comprehensive and integrated safety nets to the study area, in order to build their capacities and increase their incomes for smooth growth and development.

Keywords: *Poverty incidence, Poverty depth, Poverty severity, FGT Index, Geidam, Nigeria*

The Effects of Training on Employee Job Performance in Tertiary Institution of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study evaluates the effects of training on employee job performance. Trainee Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes are view as the independent variables. The Dependent variable is employee job performance. A survey using questionnaire was conducted on 155 academic staff of the Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, Yobe State, Nigeria. The collected data was analysed with the latest SPSS, version 25. The level of Trainee Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes and employees' job performance were identified with descriptive analysis. The result shows mean score of 3.94, 3.91 and 3.44 indicating high level of Knowledge, high level of Skills and moderate level of Attitudes, and the level of employee job performance is high with a mean score of 3.81. Furthermore, inferential statistics such as correlation test was conducted using Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) to identify the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The findings indicated that there is a very strong positive significant relationship between Trainee Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes and Employee Job Performance with correlation value of $p < 0.821^{**}$ at 0.05 significant level. As a cap, multiple regression analysis shows the strength of the relationship indicating 67.8% of Trainee Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes have influence on the employee's job performance with knowledge having the highest influence. Generally, the outcome of this study has contributed to knowledge by revealing how Trainee KSA can influence employee job performance through training. The study would be useful to tertiary institutions management, lecturers, education policy makers, government and researchers. Recommendations were also made.

Keywords: *Effects of Training, Employee, Job Performance, Tertiary Institution, Nigeria*

The Role of Microfinance Banks in Rural Development

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Abstract

Microfinance is a powerful tool in initiating a cyclical process of growth and development by improving the access of rural poor to financial services, interventions in inculcating necessary habits for economic independence and self-reliance. The study assessed and examined the roles of microfinance banks in the development of the nation at grassroots level. The calculated X^2 of 47.60 which was greater than the table value of 7.82 clearly shows that the fundamental reason for the establishment of microfinance banks in the economy is for poverty alleviation strategy. It is quite clear from the study that many people enjoy credit facilities at microfinance bank(s) which motivated them to invest in profitable businesses. The study recommends that the Central Bank of Nigeria should consider seriously the urgent need of interest in respect of all deposits and reserves held by it for the microfinance banks and also allow the banks to use these deposits and resources in calculating their liquidity rate for further discharge in the various communities.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Bank, Rural Development.*

Toward the Roles of Civil Society Organizations in Voter Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

Voter education is one of the cardinal principles of democratic politics and ensuring credible elections in any democratic society. The imperative of this cannot be underestimated in developing democracy like the Nigeria state. Since 1999, electoral processes in Nigeria were alleged to be full of irregularities ranges from violent electioneering campaigns, unwarranted voting behaviors of election rigging such as multiple voting, ballot snatching, vote-selling among others. These unruly behaviors are unarguably undermining the integrity of Nigeria's electoral process. Although, numerous political-legal measures were put in place by the country's electoral body the Independent National Electoral Commission' through the introduction of the card reader machine, massive disposition of civil securities at voting points as well as series of amendments to the electoral acts by Nigeria's National Assembly members. However, despite the concerted measures to checkmate the unruly behavior of the voters, the trend continuous unabatedly. This article thus proposed that addressing Nigeria's electoral knots especially in respect to the voters' behavior requires the participation of civil society groups for informal voter education. It argued that ignorance of the electoral laws and nonsensical attitude toward the electoral outcomes by the vast majority promote the continuous engagement in these deviant behaviors. The article thus recommends that to overcome the perennial challenges of the electoral process, the Nigerian government should engage civil society and community-based organizations to educate voters on the dangers of electoral fraud in the country.

Keywords: *Civil Society; Voter Education; Electoral Process; INEC*

Assessment and Map Analysis of the Terrain and Landscape for the Siting of Banks Locations in Abaji Area of Abuja Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria

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Abstract

Development may be achieved through modernization, improvement in infrastructure, financial systems and intensification of agriculture. In any economy, the financial system is the hub of productive activity, as it performs the vital role of financial intermediation. Banks are identified as agents of economic development. This work is aimed at assessing and identifying optimal locations to site new banks in Abaji area of Abuja Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria. It seeks to examine the distribution patterns of existing banks and the factors necessary for the location of banks. The objectives achieved include map analysis using satellite imageries of, and coordinates points in the study area gotten from the field observation, which was imported into a GIS environment and the manipulations were done using the ArcGIS software. Nearest neighbour analysis was used to explain the pattern of distribution of banks within the study area while proximity analysis was also carried out to assess the distance of major population areas to the banks. Interviews, use of structural questionnaires and other information from online sources were used. Descriptive analysis was used to analyse demographic characteristics of the respondents. Results from analysis shows that banks in Abaji are in a regular pattern and they only exist within Abaji town and their zone of influence does not cover a significant area of the total landscape of the study area leading to increase in the number of the financially excluded populace. Overlay technique was used for all the variables that were analyzed, this makes for proper identification of suitable locations for sitting of banks in the study area.

Keywords: *Map Analysis, Abaji, Banks, Landscape, Financial systems, Assessment*

Prevalence of Displaced Persons in Nigeria: Insecurity Threats and Counselling Implications

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Abstract

This paper endorses that, displaced persons are physically, psychologically and socially marginalized because they have to relocate to refugees' camp. Statistics on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria revealed that overwhelming majority of women and children constitute these groups of persons. IDPs and host communities are affected by violence, lack of access to adequate basic and essential amenities like; food, water, health care, education, security, clothing and information. They are also victims of various kind of injustices or violence confrontations, perpetrated by either their own government against them or by others, such as, communal clashes, terrorism, riots, religious conflicts, natural disasters and so on. Therefore, counselling these groups would not only bring succor but would also empower them to discover, develop and direct their energies, interests and talents towards making constructive contribution to the society. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the counselling needs for the displaced persons, need for special intervention for them to be fully integrated into the larger society for effective sustainable development. Recommendations offered include; stakeholders should emphasize the need for putting in place counselling services in both school and non-school settings, so as to facilitate their effective participation in nation building.

Keywords: *Internally displaced persons, Guidance and counselling*

Advancement of Islamic Banking and Finance in Global Finance

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Abstract

This study aimed to highlight the unprecedented growth of Islamic banking and finance in the contemporary Global finance. The study captures the growth of Islamic banking and finance industry across the tools, systems, and markets from countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and America. It also focuses on the paradigm of Islamic banking and finance. It is a general review, disclosing special features, facts and figures over the recent developments of Islamic banking and finance across the globe. It takes stock of the growing institutional and infrastructural support for the Islamic banking and finance system in both Muslim and Western financial markets. The findings of the study hold that Islamic banking and finance industry has been making breakthrough improvements to become a truly viable and competitive alternative to conventional banking systems at the global level. Islamic banking and finance institutions have acquired booming grounds globally, so also becomes a centerpiece in many countries in the African region. The study takes stock of ongoing developments in Islamic banking and finance industry globally, and it aims to attract the African countries' attention towards the fastest growing industry of the contemporary world of finance and fighting global inequality. It draws attention towards the growing number of products, systems, infrastructures and supporting institutions of Islamic banking over the recent years. The current trends of Islamic banking industry in the global finance captured in this paper can tell all about its strength and weakness, future prospects and ambitions to become a truly innovative, competitive and integrated part of the contemporary global finance.

Keywords: *Islamic bank, Conventional bank, Sukuk, Takaful, Shairah, Wapada, Ijara*

Effect of Entrepreneurship Education on Poverty Alleviation Among Graduates of Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of entrepreneurship education on poverty alleviation among the graduates of Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, Borno State. Data were gathered through the responses of the respondents. The study used descriptive and inferential statistical tool for data analysis. The data collected was analyzed using simple regression analysis with the aid of statistical package for the social science (SPSS) version 20.0. The findings of this study revealed that there is significant effect of employment generation on poverty alleviation in the study area, there is also significant effect of wealth creation on poverty alleviation in the study area. Therefore, the study recommends that government should encourage the graduates to utilize what they acquire to be self-employed in order to reduce the rate of unemployment in the state, entrepreneurship education should be integrated into the education curriculum and be made effective at all level of education, so that employment generation will be enhance, and also government as a matter of urgency should prioritize the entrepreneurship education activities, giving it devoted practical and visible attention with a view of making it virile and vibrant, focused and productive.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship Education, Poverty Alleviation, Tertiary Institution*

Assessing Major Problems Experienced in Post Disaster Housing Reconstruction and Using Community Involvement as an Effective Strategy for Remedy: A Case Study of Lokoja-Nigeria

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Abstract

There is an observable increase in the frequency of natural disasters (floods) in recent times and the appalling nature of destruction emanating from natural disasters on housing has become a global concern and is putting everyone on his feet to find out strategy to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of post disaster undertakings. Housing reconstruction which is supposed to give succour to the disaster affected people often fail due to some issues. This study considered the major issues that are peculiar to the Post Disaster Housing Reconstruction (PDHR) settings in the study area since each setting is confronted with different impediments. This was done through a self-administration of structured questionnaires to 257 flood victims directly or indirectly involved on the reconstruction projects. Findings indicated massive corruption, unethical conducts of professionals, and non-engagement of beneficiaries or communities during reconstruction. These indicators are threats to the success of PDHR projects. Therefore, offering beneficiaries the opportunity to meaningfully contribute in reconstruction affairs that is to shape their lives in terms of housing and livelihoods, will in no small level minimize problems experienced in PDHR and deliver a more sustainable and resilient PDHR development where satisfaction and acceptability of the project will be evident.

Keywords: *Floods impact, PDHR projects, Community involvement, Sustainable strategy, Lokoja-Nigeria*

Reaction of Poor Materials Management on Project Delay in the Construction Industry

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Abstract

Project delay is when the construction period is prolonged beyond that which was estimated previously. When the problem of delay occurs, the companies stand to lose a large amount of money which can sometimes render the company insolvent. The study aimed to investigate the reaction of poor materials management on project delay with a view to enhancing materials management in the construction industry. The qualitative method of research inquiry that is rooted in the phenomenological paradigm was employed. The research activities included a comprehensive review of the related literature and study of selected cases. Abuja, the Federal capital territory of Nigeria was the selected scope of the research. Ten case studies were purposefully selected for the study. The research instrument was a direct observation with follow up questions used in conjunction with a tick box by the researcher. The study revealed that sub-optimal materials control leads to shortage of materials and results in delay has a negative effect on project delay. The study recommends that construction professionals should be well informed on the effects of poor materials management.

Keywords: *Construction, Delay, Effect, Materials management, Reaction*

Comparing e-Print and Fedora Digital Library Software: e-Print or Fedora??? A Better Open Source Repository Platform for Libraries

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Abstract

Judicious system analysis is essential in considering budget allocations to libraries. This paper studies two open-source digital library software namely E-print and Fedora. The present study compares and highlights the similarities among the software. The paper attempts to suggest based on the merits and demerits to enable librarians to take wiser decision in terms of open sources software for a repository.

Keywords: *Comparing e-print, Fedora digital and Library software*

The New Trend of Terrorism as a Striking Phenomenon in Nigeria

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Abstract

The issue of terrorism has a series historical epoch that has been changing in response to scenarios and realities around the world. It's clearly indicated there in the article that, in the first instance terrorism has a direct connection with Maitatsine movement in Nigeria long ago. However, Nigeria in today's happening has been experiencing a new set of insurgency and criminal activities taking new dimension to actualizing their activities. For the first time to experience mass killings of individuals, destructions of business centres, government structures and even worshipping centres in Nigeria. Sequel to this scenario, the study aimed to point out damages caused by Boko-Haram insurgent group in Borno State using both primary and secondary data. The outcome of the work concludes with indicating a serious decline of economic status of the inhabitant as a result of the operation. The author further made some recommendations while influencing the federal government of Nigeria to do the needful thing as all effort been in placed by the government became to be defeated.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Terrorism, Socio-Economic, Boko haram, Political, Jihad*

The Effects of Employee's Motivation on Organizational Performance in Higher Education Institution of Yobe State (Case Study of Mai Idris Aloomo Polytechnic, Geidam)

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Abstract

The accomplishment or miscarriage of any corporate as a matter of fact is determined mostly on its employees; consequently, human resources are very indispensable to the business as they are the vital to material comfort, productivity and performance. By what means employees are professed, treated and how they sense about themselves and eventually their output directly or indirectly has an impression on their performance and improvement of the organization. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of employees' motivation in order to improve organizational performance in Mai Idris Aloomo Polytechnic Geidam Yobe state. The systematic sampling technique was used to select 141 participants the study. Data gotten from the field survey was analyzed using statistical package (SPSS). The study exposed that undeniably there is a rapport between motivation and performance and the money is the key amongst the motivational features to employees, it was realized that employees are steadily becoming particular about trust, great expectation, indebtedness and good working environment. The study therefore concluded that countless progresses are made to motivate staff to heighten performance. The researcher acclaims that management attaches more prominence to issues of employee motivation to make the institution subsist amongst the institution of learning in the state.

Keywords: *Employees, Motivation, Performance, Organization, Organizational performance*

Weak Political Institutions as the Bane of African Developing Economies

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Abstract

A major criticism of the American economic historian W.W. Rostow in his model of “Stages of Economic Growth” is that the theory does not appear to be working for contemporary developing nations as they lack the institutional framework which existed in Europe. Nigeria certainly lacks strong political institutions as is easily observable from events which unfold in the country on daily basis. The study examined the effect of weak political institutions on African developing countries with a focus on Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. Content analysis was adopted in its methodology while the institutional theory (Amenta and Ramsey, 2009) was employed as the theoretical framework. Results showed that weak political institutions-legislature, political parties, the executive, etc. have not lived up to the demands of the Nigerian society. The study suggested that these institutions be strengthened if efforts to improve the society must begin to yield the desired results.

Keywords: *Political institutions, African developing economies, Desired results, Nigerian society, stages of growth model*

Systemic Corruption and its Multiplier Toll on the Electoral System: A Study of Nigeria

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Abstract

Corruption is often referred to as a cankerworm which eats its way down the fabrics of a system such that its multiplier always takes an adverse toll on the society. This study examined the extent to which the phenomenon has affected the electoral system in Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The methodology followed the technique of content analysis while the Functional and Rational Choice theory was adopted as the theoretical framework. It was revealed in the study that, the corruption in the Nigerian society has eaten deep down the entire system that it affects the electoral process. The study recommended measures by government to fight and checkmate the menace in the system.

Keywords: *Corruption, Systemic corruption, Multiplier toll, Electoral system, Cankerworm, Phenomenon.*

Cross Boarder Crimes and the Need for Effective Policing: The Nigerian Perspective

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Abstract

In international community can never be comfortable with reports of the rising trend in cross – boarder crimes around the globe. This study examined the need for effective policing of Nigeria's boarders with its neighbours following reported criminal activities across such boarders. Data was obtained through secondary sources such as books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. It leveraged on the neo-institutional theory (Meyer and Rowen, 1977) for its theoretical framework while the methodology followed content analysis. Results showed that cross boarder crimes between Nigeria and its neighbours are quite on the increase and have adverse effects on the social life of the country's citizens. Hence, the study recommended that government should muster every resource at its disposal to checkmate this cankerworm.

Keywords: *Cross boarder crimes, Effective policing, Social life, Trend*

Nigerian Foreign Policy: Significance for the Development of the West African Sub-Region

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Abstract

The 'Big Brother' posture of Nigeria on the African continent is expected to have implications for the development of the region. This study examined Nigeria's foreign policy and its significance for the development of the west African sub-region. Data was obtained from secondary materials such as books, journals, periodicals, the internet, etc. The study adopted the theory of Realism (Morgenthau, 1997) as its theoretical framework. It followed the technique of content analysis in its methodology. Results showed that through her foreign policy, Nigeria has made tremendous contributions to the development of the West African sub-region. The study recommended that the foreign policy should be strengthened to do more in the area of trade among nations in the sub-region.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Trade, Development, Big-brother posture, West African sub-region*

Diplomacy as a Sine Qua Non for African Developing Economies: A Score Card for Nigeria's Foreign Policy

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Abstract

In international relations, diplomacy counts as a veritable medium for the establishment, maintenance and sustenance of cooperation among nations. This study examined the extent to which Nigeria's diplomacy has succeeded in enhancing the nation's socioeconomic development in the last ten years. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include – books, journals, periodicals, the internet. Etc. The study adopted the Multi-directionality paradigm (Richelieu, 1965) as its theoretical framework while employing the methodology of content analysis. Results showed that Nigeria's diplomatic potentials have not been exhausted as her relations with many other countries have not been as robust as would be expected for a country which is seen in many circles as, “the giant of Africa”. It was therefore recommended that the nation's diplomatic machinery be strengthened within the shortest possible time.

Keywords: *Diplomacy, Foreign relations, African developing economies, scorecard, giant of Africa.*

Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the Challenge of the Nigerian Business Environment

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Abstract

Information Communication technology has been identified as a driver of growth as it affects every sector of an economy. The innovation has what it takes to enhance the growth and development of the business environment in any society. This study examined the effect of ICT on the Nigerian business environment. Data was obtained from secondary materials such as books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The stakeholder theory (Donaldson and Preston, 1995) was adopted as the theoretical framework while content analysis was employed as the mode of analysis. Results showed that information communication technology is facilitating the improvement of the business environment in the country. It was recommended that the authorities evolve policies to improve on ICT to enable greater contribution to a better business environment.

Keywords: *Information communication technology (ICT), Business environment, challenges, prospects, innovation.*

Sectoral Performance and the Development of Rural Communities in Africa: An Appraisal of the Potentials of the Ogbunike Cave in Nigeria

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Abstract

Tourism has been described as “the liquid gold for all generations”. This is to say that 'tourism' has the potentials to transform an ailing economy to a developed economy. Given Nigeria as its focus, this paper examined the extent to which the potentials of 'tourism' as an industry, has been harnessed for purposes of the transformation of rural communities in Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary and primary materials. The primary sources include a structured interview schedule administered on fifty residents of Ogbunike and indeed the Idemmili local council area, while the secondary sources ranged from books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. It was a survey in which simple percentages, frequency tables and pie charts were employed for analysis. The Pluket Tourist system theory (Chaisawat, 2003) was adopted as the theoretical framework. Results showed that the tourist and business potentials of the Ogbunike cave have not been fully tapped to add value to the business activities of the area. Therefore, the study recommended that both the federal and the state government should take advantage of the business potentials inherent in the Ogbunike tourist attraction.

Keywords: *Sectoral performance, Potentials, Development, Rural communities, Tourism.*

The Ease-of-Doing-Business and its Significance for the Performance of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria: A Focus on the Aba Shoe – Maker in Abia State of Nigeria

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Abstract

In a bid to improve on its rating on the ease-of-doing-business, the Nigerian Federal authorities introduced a number of measures in recent times. This study examined the extent to which such measures have enhanced the performance of small and medium scale (SMEs) enterprises. The focus of the study is Abia state shoe-making hub located in the commercial hub of Aba. The corporate Social Responsibility Theory (S.R) (Friedman, 1962) was adopted as the theoretical framework. It was a survey research method which covered a hundred shoe-makers in the Aba metropolis using simple percentages and the pie chart in its analysis. The results showed that the Ease-of-doing-business measures by the government is only a paperwork as it has not led to any improvement on the performance of the average shoe-maker in Aba.

Keywords: *Ease-of-doing-business, SMEs, Performance, Federal government measures, Aba shoe-makers.*

Poor Strategic Management as the Bane of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in African Developing Economies: The Nigerian Perspective

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Abstract

Strategic management techniques have been widely acknowledged as the key-to-success in the contemporary business environment. This study examined the degree of adoption of strategic management techniques by small and medium scale business practitioners located within African developing countries. Nigeria constitutes the focus of the study. Data was obtained from primary sources via a structured interview conducted in the Bwari Area Council of the Abuja metropolis. The council area is made up of three major business hubs – Kubwa, Dutse Alhaji and Bwari (local council headquarters) town itself. The contingency theory (Fiedler, 1970) was adopted as its theoretical framework while the methodology employed is the survey research design in which frequency tables, simple percentages and pie chart were employed for analysis. Results clearly show that the level of awareness of the techniques and benefits of strategic planning is quite low and this has reflected in the poor performance of businesses in the area.

Keywords: *Strategic management, SMEs, Poor performance, Awareness, Business environment*

Business Management: Challenges & Prospects of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria

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Veritas University, Abuja*

Abstract

It is worrisome to observe the survival rate of small and medium scale business enterprises in the Nigerian business environment. This study examined business management in the context of the challenges and prospects of small and medium scale enterprises in Nigeria. Data was obtained from primary source (questionnaire) administered on a sample of 100 business owners in the Bwari Local Council area of Abuja Federal Capital territory. The population of study consists of all owners of small businesses in the area. The contingency management theory (Fiedler, 1950) was adopted as the theoretical framework. Results showed that most SMEs in the area are operated by persons with little or no knowledge of business management, hence their abysmal performance. The paper recommended that the ministry of trade should be mounting seminars periodically for business and potential business owners. This will equip them with fundamental management techniques in business.

Keywords: *SMEs, Challenges, Prospects, Business Management, Techniques*

Poor Infrastructural Base as a Challenge of African Developing Economies: A Study of Power Supply in Nigeria

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Abstract

The trajectory on the success stories of some developing economies cannot be adequately captured without a detailed discourse on the role of the power sector in the growth and development process of such nations. This study examined the effect of power supply on the growth of the Nigerian economy. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include - books, journals, periodicals, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin, and the internet. Leveraging on the theory of economic growth (Solow, 1956) as its theoretical framework, the work employed the use of Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) methodology to estimate the parameters. The findings revealed that poor infrastructure in African countries have been a major challenge on the productivity of these nations. It was therefore recommended that policies which can boost the power sector performance needs be designed and effectively implemented.

Keywords: *Infrastructural base, Power supply, Africa, Developing economies, Economic growth.*

Ecological Challenges and the Quest for Africa's Sustainable Development: Echoes from the Nanka Erosion Site in Anambra State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Man's effort for a better 'today' and indeed 'greater' future has culminated in the articulation of the ultimate goal of 'sustainable development'. This study examined the challenges of sustainable development which emanate from the environment. The Nanka erosion site in Anambra State of Nigeria was the focus of the study. Data was sourced from primary materials (structured interview). The neo-classical theory of the sustainability of the growth (Turner, et al, 2003) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study while analysis featured the use of frequency tables, simple percentages and the pie chart. Results of the study indicated the adverse toll which the natural phenomenon (erosion) has had on the economic activities of the town; its environs, state and nation at large. It was therefore, recommended that Federal Government should seek foreign assistance to forestall further encroachment of erosion on more farmlands and residences in the town.

Keywords: *Ecological challenges, Sustainable development, Environs, Foreign assistance, Economic activities.*

Population Explosion and Dwindling Economic Fortunes as Cogs on 'The Wheel of Progress': A Nigerian Perspective

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Abstract

The Malthusian Population Theory appears to be finding its expression in many African developing economies. This study examined the effect of rising population and dwindling oil revenue on the growth of the Nigerian economy. Data was sourced from the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) while the Malthusian Population theory (Malthus, 1798) was adopted as the theoretical framework. The Vector Autoregressive (VAR) methodology was employed to examine the interrelationship among the various independent and dependent variables. The findings showed that population explosion has a negative relationship with economic growth. It was therefore recommended that since it is difficult to promulgate policies to reduce population growth, more technical economic policies to boost the national income and the per capita income need be designed and implemented.

Keywords: *Rising population, Dwindling oil revenue, Economic growth, Malthusian population theory, Nigerian economy*

An Expository Study of Potential and Actual Gains from International Trade Over the Last Two Decades: A Focus on Nigeria

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Abstract

Gains from trade' refers to the net benefits which accrue to a nation at the end of a trading period with some other nations of the world. It is a real measure of the comparative costs advantage enjoyed by a nation resulting from either her natural endowment (resources) or technological advances. Such benefits come in two prongs – potential and actual gains. This study examined the 'Actual' and 'Potential' gains which have accrued to Nigeria as it engaged in trade with other nations. The theory of comparative costs by Ricardo (Jhingan, 1977) was adopted as the theoretical framework while data was sourced from secondary materials including textbooks, journals, periodicals, the internet and bulletin of the Nigerian National Statistics Bureau (NBS). The methodology follows a quantitative comparison of the 'Potential' and 'Actual' benefits from trade. Results of the comparison reveal that Nigeria's trade potentials significantly exceed the country's actual gains due to the nature of its concentration on primary commodities which are lowly priced in the international market. The study recommended that technological innovation must receive adequate boost to enable the country embark on the production and manufacture of industrial goods by which its terms of trade can be enhanced.

Keywords: *Potential gains, Actual gains, Technological innovation, International market, Primary products.*

African Economies and the Dependence on Foreign Aid – An Expression of the Dependency Theory in Nigeria

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Veritas University, Abuja*

Abstract

The success stories of some economies have been attributed to foreign assistance of various forms and magnitude. This notwithstanding the experience of many African economies often cited in some scholarly articles, is a far cry from such success stories. This study examined the over-dependence of African countries on foreign aid and the extent to which such dependence has enhanced/fast tracked the growth of these economies. Using Nigeria as a case study, primary data was obtained from structured interviews conducted on fifty resource persons while secondary data was sourced from textbooks, journals, periodicals, the internet, as well as the statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The variables of the study include: Direct foreign Aid (Financial) and Technical assistance. The Dependency theory (Frank, et al, 1950) was adopted as the theoretical framework. The methodology adopted was Autoregressive Distributed Lag model to test and establish the short and long run relationship among the variables. The findings revealed that Foreign Aids have contributed significantly to the growth of African economies in terms of boosting productivity and improving the welfare of the populace. It is therefore recommended that policies that can encourage the inflow of foreign aids be put in place, especially improving the security situations, reducing the rate of corruption and exchange rate policies. These will be boosters for the foreign investors and to the advantage of Nigerians.

Keywords: *African economies, Foreign financial assistance, Foreign technical assistance, Dependence, Dependency theory*

An Impact Assessment of the Vestiges of Colonial Administration on African Institutions – A Study of the Nigerian Railway System

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Abstract

Evidence of colonial vestiges and legacies on African institutions are too glaring to be overlooked as they dot virtually every sphere of life in the society. This study examined the impact of these colonial legacies/administration on African institutions with Nigeria as a point of reference. Data was sourced from secondary materials which include books, journals, periodicals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. The 'theory of dependence' (Prebisch, 1950) was adopted as the theoretical framework while leveraging on the technique of content analysis in its methodology. Results indicated that the colonial masters left certain legacies in the Nigeria Railway system that are difficult to erase as such legacies have constituted the traditional modus operandi in the system. The legacies have slowed the pace of development of the Railway system and need be erased through reforms. Hence, this paper suggested reforms in the Nigerian railway system by the government.

Keywords: *Vestiges, Colonial administration, African institutions, Legacies, Reforms.*

The State, Criminality, Insecurity and its Impact on the Nigerian Economy and Development

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Abstract

The paper is an attempt to discuss the impact of insecurity, Criminality and State response on the Nigeria's economy and development. The paper relied on secondary sources as its major source of data gathering and the elitist theory in explaining the research problem. The paper attempted to draw the connection between State response and persistent attacks by bandits, terrorist and herders on law abiding citizens and the inability of the state to tackle the insecurity and criminality that has seen to its escalation in recent times. The literature shows that and it is in agreement with the findings that insecurity as a result of the activities of herdsmen, bandits and terrorist is encouraging capital flight and discouraging foreign direct investment. This has contributed in dwarfing the Nigerian economy and consequently discouraging development because of the unwanton destruction of properties and lives. The paper among others recommended that a more robust security architectures that will eliminate unemployment and promote the security of lives and property should be embarked upon through constitutional amendments that will grant powers over security to state and local government levels.

Keywords: *State, Criminality, Insecurity, Economy and Development*

Physics Laboratory Facilities as Predictor of Achievement in Senior Secondary Physics

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Abstract

The study investigated the relationship between physics laboratory facilities and achievement in Physics in selected secondary schools in Somolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The sample consisted of 400 Physics students selected randomly from 20 Senior Secondary School in the local government. A self-developed checklist of Physics laboratory facilities and Physics Achievement Test (PAT) of $r=0.78$ using KR-20 were the instruments used in collecting data. Four research questions guided the study and two research hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions and Pearson correlation statistics and Independent t-test were used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The result shows that the mechanics' apparatus is the predominant apparatus available in Physics laboratory, gender influences physics achievement, physics laboratory facilities predict achievement in physics, physics laboratory facilities influence achievement to a greater extent. Based on the findings, it is recommended that the Physics laboratory should be properly equipped with all apparatus in all the sections of senior secondary school physics.

Keywords: *Physics, Laboratory, Facilities, Achievement, Senior Secondary*

Strengthening Quality Assurance Measures to Minimise University Education Academic Corruptions in Nigeria

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Abstract

The importance of eliminating academic corruption in Nigerian University cannot be over emphasis. This paper provides an eagle's eye view of the topography of minimising academic corruption in Nigerian Universities in particular from an insider's perspective. The paper does not claim to be conclusive but presents important issues for careful reflection, to provoke discussion on the discourses on minimising academic corruption in the management of University education system. It is not empirical paper but it provide sound knowledge and careful observation within Nigerian Universities and the roles Quality Assurance activities can play in minimising academic corruption in Nigerian Universities, as viewed by the presenter. Methodically, the paper is a product of careful observation and reflections on academic corruptions. Quality assurance, experience and educational management knowledge of the writer and conclusion from studies in this field and human values in Africa The paper raises issues on the relationship between academic corruption and quality assurance, the expectation of university stakeholders and the nation to each other and how University educational manager can make the good use of quality assurance to enhance effective and efficient university management in Nigeria. The paper also highlight on the neglect of academic corruption in the management of universities in Nigeria and made some recommendation on how to utilize this variable to make Universities achieve its educational aims and objectives of reducing academic corruption make Nigeria grate in the nearest future

Keywords: *Strengthening Quality and Education Academic*

State of Implementation of Senior Secondary Schools Curriculum in Nigerian Schools

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Abstract

This paper examined the state of implementation of Senior Secondary School Curriculum in Nigeria, a case study of Katsina metropolis. The paper therefore, portrays education in the 21st Century as a total departure from the factory-model education of the first. It is abandonment of teacher-centered. The paper argues that society institutionalize education as a tool to reform society and create change for the betterment. Hence authentic education addresses the whole child, and those not limit our professional development and curriculum design. To this end, there is very need to review the status of secondary school curriculum in Nigeria so as to consolidate the new curriculum program in Nigeria and to ensure the actualization of the Federal Government national development program especially in the area of human capital development. Consequently, the paper recommends massive sensitization and advocacy of parents, teachers, students and school administrators as well as supervisor who are the end-users of the new curriculum so as to achieve its effectiveness in the implementation processes.

Keywords: *Implementation, Curriculum and Secondary School*

Promoting Cottage Businesses for Sustainable Livelihood During COVID- 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The study focused on promoting cottage businesses for sustainable livelihood during COVID – 19 pandemic. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. The instrument was given face and content validity by 2 experts, 1 from home economics unit and the other from entrepreneurship unit in University of Lagos. A pilot study was carried out using Cronbach Alpha reliability test and a reliability of 0.87 was obtained. A structured questionnaire was used to collect relevant data from 3 communities in Ikorodu Local Government Area in Lagos State. The population of the study consisted of 8, 574 cottage business owners in the 3 selected communities and a sample size of 343 respondents were used for the study representing 4% of the entire population. Mean and Standard deviation were used for data analysis. Findings revealed that the 3 selected communities which are, Agbede, Oriokuta and Ishawo engage more on sales and services than production. It was recommended among others that cottage business owners should focus more on production to enhance sustainable economic growth in Lagos State Nigeria.

Keywords: *Cottage, Businesses, Livelihood, Home-based, Sustainable*

Explanatory Analysis of Economics Teachers' Perception and Knowledge of Reflective Teaching in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focused on the Economics teachers' perception and knowledge of reflective practice in senior secondary schools in Akinyele and Ibadan North Local Governments Area of Oyo State. Mixed method QUAN-qual design was adopted. All Economics teachers in Akinyele and Ibadan North Local Government Areas of Oyo State formed the population of study. A sample of 100 Economics teacher was randomly selected across the local government areas under the study. The validated instruments of data collection were Teachers Reflective Practice Perception Questionnaire ($r = 0.81$), Teacher Knowledge of Reflective Teaching Scale ($r = 0.88$) and Interview Guide. The descriptive method and thematic approach were adopted for data analysis. The study reveals that Economics teachers have positive perception about reflective teaching with Grand Mean, $X = 3.18$ and knowledge of reflective teaching exhibited by economics teachers in the study area is moderate with Mean, $X = 2.22$. Also, qualitative data on perception shows that interviewees are of positive perception of reflective teaching practice as indicated by the individual interviewee. Based on the findings it is recommended among others that workshop and seminar should be organized on reflective teaching practice to improve teachers' perception and knowledge of reflective teaching practice. Also, reflective teaching practice should also emphasize by school management and monitoring committee should be put in place for result-oriented teaching practice.

Keywords: *Assessment, Economics, Reflective practice, Senior secondary schools.*

Refuse Disposal and Management in Geidam Town, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigates and assessed the refuse management: and disposal system in Geidam Local Government Area, Yobe State. Three objectives and three relevant related literatures were reviewed on the topic of the study. Three research questions were asked. Survey method design and simple random sampling technique were used to select a sample of 140 respondents from three wards evenly. Quantitative data collection was applied. The quantitative data were collected using 23 items questionnaire, data collected were analysed with frequencies and simple percentages. The findings of the study showed that, most of the people use incineration method of the refuse disposal. The study also revealed that, the government (both state and local) do not regularly collect and disposed-off the refuse. The overall analysis of result showed that, there was no proper refuse disposal and management system in the area studied. And it is recommended that refuse was also over dependence on government for the collection, disposal and evacuation of the refuse.

Keywords: *Refuse, Disposal, Management, Incineration, Collection*

Corruption and Rent-Seeking Leadership: A Hinderance to Educational Development in Yobe State: Implication and Panacea

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Abstract

This study examined corruption and rent-seeking leadership as a hinderance to educational development in Yobe State. The work examined the implications of corruption and rent-seeking leadership in the administration and management of education in Yobe State on the development of the sector in the state. It also came up with a number of policy suggestions as panacea to how corruption and rent-seeking leadership hindering the development of education in the state can be ameliorated. Secondary and primary methods were utilized in obtaining data for the study. Probability sampling technique was used as respondents chosen and involved in the study were selected using the stratified sampling technique. Descriptive statistic was adopted in analyzing respondents socio-demographic data while the Positive Correlation Analysis (PCA) was used in analyzing quantitative data collected. The study found out that misappropriation of fund and shortage of facilities in schools are part of the implications of corruption and rent-seeking leadership on the development of education in Yobe State. Effective anti-corruption measures and supervision as well as auditing of school income and expenditures are panacea to corruption and rent-seeking leadership truncating the development of education in Yobe State.

Keywords: *Corruption, Rent-Seeking Leadership, Hinderance, Educational Development, Implication and Panacea*

Assessment of Distribution and Utilization of Healthcare Facilities in Shani Local Government Area Borno State

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Abstract

Healthcare is the preventive, treatment and management of illness through the services offered by professional health workers and their allies. Accesses to these services depend to a great extent on availability, distribution and affordability. Utilization of healthcare facilities remains a central issue in the healthcare delivery system in Nigeria, especially when the focus is on rural communities like Shani and its environs. The study assessed the distributional pattern of healthcare facilities and the utilization of these facilities by rural communities in Shani local government Area. Outpatients' registers provided information on patients' addresses, age, gender and ailments. Bar graphs were used to show the level of patronage of healthcare facilities in the local government area. Chi-square at ($P \leq 0.05\%$) was used to test whether healthcare utilization in the study area was gender sensitive. The test revealed that healthcare utilization is gender sensitive as more females patronize the healthcare centres and this is also true for most of the age groups except the old age group. Generally the research revealed that there is efficient patronage of healthcare facilities in the study area but some patients travel a long distance to access healthcare service while some of the healthcare facilities are located close to each other hence there is need for government to establish more health centers in some communities to ease accessibility for patients. There is also need for government to upgrade and equip the health centers in the rural areas to reduce the pressure on the only general hospital in the local government area.

Keywords: *Healthcare, Distribution, Utilization affordability.*

