



INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC CONFERENCE Leeds, United Kingdom

**Theme:
Development Issues and challenges in
Social Science, Education, Arts, Humanities,
Environment, Technology, Business Management
Studies and International Relations**

Abstracts & Proceedings

Tuesday 15th – Wednesday 16th June, 2021



INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC CONFERENCE

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THEME: Development Issues and challenges in Social Science, Education, Arts, Humanities, Environment, Technology, Business Management Studies and International Relations

DATE: 15th – 16th June, 2021

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

DAY TWO: Wednesday 16th June, 2021

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

Entrepreneurship Education and Self-Employment Intentions Among University Students: The Mediating Role of Perceived Self-Efficacy

Fada Kodun Abiah

*Department of Business Administration
Gombe State University*

Abstract

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in nation's building. One key area entrepreneurship is known to be useful is in creation of employment. This study used a cross-sectional sample survey to establish a representation of the reality of the effect of entrepreneurship education on self-employment intentions using a homogeneously administered research instrument (questionnaire). The study draws a sample of 398 from a population of 77,565 federal university students in North-eastern Nigeria using cross-sectional design and recorded a response rate of 95% and the Structural Equation Model (SEM) was used for data analyses with the aid of SPSS 22. Finding of the study revealed that entrepreneurship education has a positive effect on self-employment intentions, entrepreneurship education as a significant positive effect on perceived self-efficacy and perceived self-efficacy also has a significant positive effect on self-employment intentions. In testing for mediation, perceived self-efficacy was also found to mediate the relationship between entrepreneurship education and self-employment intentions.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education, Self-Employment, University Students, Mediating Role, Self-Efficacy*

Effective Implementation of Religious Education Curriculum at the Primary Education Level for National Development

Dr. Theresa E. Dorgu

*Faculty of Education, Niger Delta University,
Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study examines the effective implementation of religious education curriculum for the development of primary education in Lagos State. This study employed the use of a descriptive survey research design where questionnaire was used to acquire necessary data for the research work. Population comprises of all primary schools in Alimosho Local Government area of Lagos State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 10 primary school teachers which were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of 150 as sample for study. Two (2) research hypotheses were raised and tested in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected were analyzed using chi-square statistical tool. The research findings revealed that religious education in primary school curriculum help young children develop understanding of religion. Religious education from all angles and from all areas of research has shown without any doubt that its significance on children and society cannot be ignored. Religious Education has proved to make available openings for spiritual expansion in the course of helping pupils to think about and act in response to questions of meaning and function in life, and questions about the scenery of morals in human society and to experience stillness and moral development through helping pupils to consider and respond to areas of morality using their knowledge and understanding of religious and ethical teaching. Therefore, it is highly recommended that religious Education should be taught in all primary schools across Nigeria due to its power of moral lessons to reduce frequency of disciplinary cases in schools.

Keywords: *Implementation, Religious Education, Curriculum, Development
Primary Education*

Assessing the Influence of Social Studies Curriculum on Knowledge of Restiveness of Secondary School Students in Ogun State

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Abstract

The study sought to assessing the influence of social studies curriculum on knowledge of restiveness of secondary school students in Ogun State. It is a non-experimental study, which involves the use of a simply survey research design where questionnaires were used to acquire necessary data for the research work. Population comprises of all secondary school students in Ogun State. Random sampling technique was used to select 5 secondary schools, 20 students were randomly selected from each of the chosen school to make a total of 100 as sample for study. Two (2) research hypotheses were raised and tested in this study. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha and data collected were analyzed using simple percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical tool. The research findings revealed that youth restiveness is a pervasive anti-social behaviour growing like wild fire in Nigeria, this anomaly correspondingly endangers the chances of achieving sustainable national development. Conversely, Social Studies purely revolve around effective citizenship. It is a subject that promotes civic competence by equipping the young people with the skills, knowledge, attitude and actions considered important in human relationship. It is highly recommended that creation of jobs and employment opportunities to our youth would also hinder them from all restive activities as joblessness makes them willing tools in any conflict and Social Studies should be made compulsory at every educational level since it is a subject that mould the youths into responsible citizens.

Keywords: *Influence, Social Studies Curriculum, Knowledge, Restiveness, Secondary School Students*

Assessment of Big Data Analytic Utilization in North-East Tertiary Institutions, Nigeria

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Department of Educational Foundations, Faculty of Education,
Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria*

Abstract

This focused on the assessment of Big-Data Analytic utilization in North-East tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Three research questions and its corresponding null hypotheses were utilized using cross-sectional survey design. Multistage stratified random sampling procedure was adopted to select a sample size of 400 lecturers were stratified into male and female in varied faculties and disciplines in public tertiary institutions trichotomized into universities, colleges of education and polytechnics from the total population of 4344 staff. A 15-item structured questionnaire for data collection on utilization of ICT infrastructure and Big-Data assessment. Descriptive statistics were used to answer research questions while ANCOVA and t-test inferential statistics were used for testing null hypotheses. Findings reveals that there is a significant different in the lecturers utilization of Big-Data Analytic assessment with respect to computing students CGPA, tests and examination records, there is high problem in the utilization of big data including issues of data capture, data source, storage, analytical of networking and updating records. The study recommended that public tertiary institution in Nigeria should be train on how to utilize ICT facilities by lecturers and students to assess Big-Data and Nigeria Government should improve budgetary allocation to tertiary institutions with respect to ICT facilitate and of Big Data Analytic.

Keywords: *Assessment, Big Data Analytic, Utilization, Tertiary Institutions, Nigeria*

Undergraduate Students Perception on Econometrics Test Anxiety in University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study of econometrics as branch of economics which served as a core course for all the economics students in the Nigerian Universities because of the vital role it plays in enhancement of growth and development of the nation. A shortfall in the knowledge of the students in econometrics due to level of anxiety would lead to failure in dream goal, therefore the need to improve lecture strategies for solving anxiety to minimize students failure in the subject. This study investigated Undergraduate Students Perception on Econometrics Test Anxiety in University of Jos, Plateau State, Nigeria. A survey research design was adopted. The population of study consisted of 1420 year three economics students 2019/2020 academic season and a simple random sample of 392 year three students were selected for the study. Econometrics test anxiety scale was used for data collection. Data were analyzed using descriptive for answering research question and inferential statistical techniques were used for testing hypotheses at .05 level of significance. The finding reveals that there were high anxiety level among male and female students any time econometric test is pronounced. It was recommended that university lecturers should be trained and group students for discussion among them with varies ability level will reduce students' anxiety level

Keywords: *Econometrics, Test anxiety, Students' perception*

Effective Liquidity Management a Strategy for Enhancing Business Performance – An Examination of Selected Listed Firms on the NSE

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Abstract

The relationship between firm's liquidity and performance [Return on Asset (ROA) was used as a measure] was examined using the fixed effect panel data for a sample of fourteen (14) firms listed on the main board of the consumer goods sector of the Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) for the period 2013 to 2020. In examining the relationship between the firms' liquidity and performance (i.e. within the context of profitability) a negative insignificant correlation was found between profitability of the listed firms and their Gearing Ratio (GR), Average Collection Period (ACP), and Inventory Turnover Period (IVTP). While a non-significant positive correlation was observed between profitability and the Current Ratio (CR), Average Payment Period (APP), Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC), and Firm Size (FS). The Gross Working Capital Turnover Ratio (GWCTR) revealed a weak positive correlation to the profitability of the listed firms. This work contributes to the literature in two ways. First, there is no evidence of previous work carried out which focused primarily on listed firms on the main board of the consumer's goods sector of the Nigeria Stock Exchange (NSE). Secondly, unlike previous studies, a robust test has been carried out for possible endogeneity problems. To achieve this an econometrics diagnostic test model was adopted to ensure the efficiency and consistency of the model adopted. In this wise, a normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test, and appropriate model selection test was carried out. The multicollinearity test was carried out using the Variation Inflation Factor (VIF) values. The values obtained were less than three (3). This shows that there is no likelihood of multicollinearity in the model. To check for auto-correlation, a Durbin-Watson test was initially conducted to check for evidence of autocorrelation and the model shows sufficient evidence for these. To address the issue of autocorrelation in the model, the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model was applied to ensure stationarity i.e. consistency of the values of the means and variance over time. This was done by finding the auto-regression, first-order difference and moving average 1 i.e. ARIMA (0, 1, 1). Then another Durbin-Watson test was conducted and a value of 1.884 was obtained, showing that the model is now free of auto-correlation. The Heteroscedasticity test was carried out to check for variance in error term using the Breusch-Pagan test based on the transformed values obtained from the ARIMA model at $P > 0.05$. The $P = .862$ value obtained reveals that the regression model is homoscedastic.

Keywords: *Nigeria, Nigeria Stock Exchange, Liquidity, Business Performance, Return on Asset*

Towards Effective Dispute Adjudication: A Re-Examination of the Legal and Institutional Framework for Alternative Disputes Resolution in Some Selected East African Countries

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Abstract

Effective management, resolution of disputes, prevention of violent conflict and building sustainable peace have been at the forefront of East African Countries This is because sustainable peace is crucial to the political and economic development of any country in the world. Investments in both foreign and local developmental projects, micro and macroeconomic activities thrive best in peaceful environments. The conventional mechanisms for resolving such disputes is through the courts. Disputes resolution through the judicial process has a lot of problems among which are delays, undue formalities, technicalities etc. In some cases, some problems are ill- suited to a full resolution through the adversarial process and the process may either accentuate or exaggerate disputes than resolve them. Today, there is growing international recognition and widely practiced of informal judicial system or Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR)towards complementing the conventional methods of resolution of dispute or conflict, disagreement on interest or rights through courts of law. This paper examines the legal and institutional frameworks for disputes resolution in some selected countries in east Africa namely, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. It will highlight challenges in ADR development and recommendations for improved acceptability of the process.

Keywords: *Dispute Adjudication, Re-Examination, Legal and Institutional Framework, Disputes Resolution*

Hotel Star Rating Attributes and Customers' Satisfaction: Evidence from Upmarket Hotels in Abuja Territory, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study adopted importance performance analysis to investigate hotel star rating attributes and customers' satisfaction of upmarket hotels in Abuja Territory, Nigeria. The basic hotel star rating attributes of quality of facilities, service quality, ambience and business service mix were involved to determine the perceived importance and performance of where upmarket hotels meet, exceed or under-perform customer satisfaction. A cross sectional descriptive survey design involving all the upmarket hotels in Abuja Territory, Nigeria was conducted with the sampling frame drawn from the hotel customers as respondents using questionnaire as instruments for data collection. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine variable characteristics while factor analysis was used to determine the associating factors of the variables. The result of the factor analysis on hotel star rating attributes was graphically plotted on importance performance analysis grid. The finding revealed that hotel star rating attribute of quality of room facilities were perceived to be very important to customers however the performance level was fairly low. Also, the hotel star rating attribute of service quality was perceived to be important to customers but the performance level needed to be sustained. On the other hand, hotel star rating attributes of ambience and business service mix were regarded by customers as being over performed. The study concluded that the upmarket hotels operators should concentrate more efforts at improving the level of hotel star rating attribute of quality of room facilities as well as sustaining the service quality. The study recommends that upmarket hotel operators should consider as very important the fundamental issue of providing very high quality of room facilities as well as not to relent at the level of service quality delivery in their hotels in Abuja Territory, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Hotel star rating attributes, Importance Performance Analysis, Customers' satisfaction, Upmarket hotels.*

Assessment of the Effectiveness of Public-Private Partnership in Housing Delivery in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Akwa Ibom State has never been examined to assess the success or failure in the effectiveness of the implementation of public-private partnerships in housing delivery. This research aims at examining the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in urban housing delivery in Akwa Ibom State between 2007 and 2016. Two research objectives and one research hypothesis were considered. Objective one seeks to determine the extent of adoption of public-private partnership schemes in housing delivery in Akwa Ibom State, while objective two focuses to assess the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in tackling housing delivery deficit in the State. A population of 8050, covering the three senatorial districts of the state were identified. Copies of the questionnaire were distributed to a sample size of three hundred and eighty-one. Cramer's V statistical model was used in testing the hypothesis, while data elicited from the field were analysed using Standard Normal (z) test statistics (z-score) and statistical mean. Applying Cramer's V model, a result of 0.329 at 2 degree of freedom and at 95% level of confidence was obtained; indicating that public-private partnership schemes were not very effective in delivering housing units to urban residents in Akwa Ibom State; the extent of development of public-private partnership is low in the state with a calculated z-values of 0.071, 0.072 and 0.072, all found to be below z-table values of 0.5281, 0.5293 and 0.5293 respectively. From the findings it was concluded that the effectiveness of public-private partnership schemes in tackling housing delivery in Akwa Ibom State is seen to be minimal.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Public-private, Partnership, Housing delivery*

