



International Conference on Gender Responsiveness to Politics, Governance and Poverty Reduction in Africa

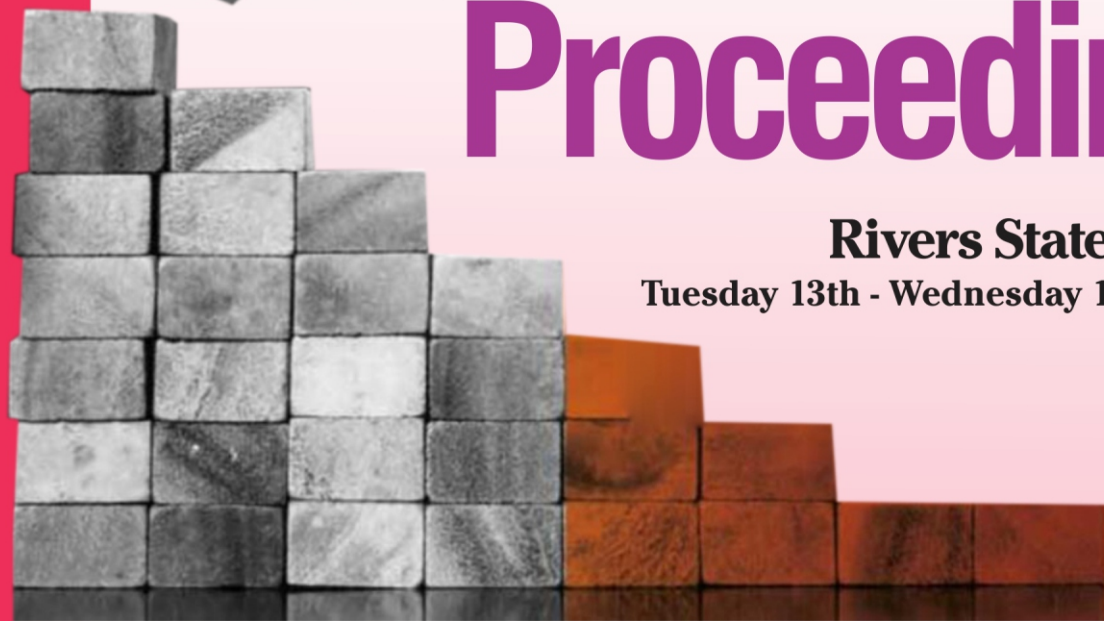
African Regional Conference on
**Education, Economy and
Development Administration**



Abstracts & Proceedings

Rivers State – Nigeria

Tuesday 13th - Wednesday 14th July, 2021





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENDER RESPONSIVENESS TO POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA

THEME: Harnessing Gender Role in Politics, Governance & Poverty Reduction in Africa

OBJECTIVE

Women play key role in the development of any country. They participate in Politics, Governance and engage in several economic activities to increase household income and reduce poverty. The aim of this conference is to examine and harness gender role in global, national and local politics, governance and poverty reduction.

DATE: 13th – 14th July, 2021

VENUE: University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State - Nigeria

TIME: 9:00 am

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Joy Agumagu

Department of Education Foundation
Rivers State University, Port Harcourt

LEAD SPEAKER

Dr. Doris Onyeneke

Director/CEO
Mother of God Counsel, Port Harcourt

CONFERENCE CONTACT

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENDER RESPONSIVENESS TO POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 13th July, 2021

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Wednesday 14th July, 2021

OPENING SESSION/AWARD/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Thursday 15th July, 2021

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GENDER RESPONSIVENESS TO POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN AFRICA

Opening Remark

Good morning Ladies and gentlemen, our special guests, the Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), the Keynote Speaker (Dr. Joy Agumagu), the Lead Speaker (Dr. Doris Onyeneke), our Professional Members, Professors and the conferees.

I am happy to stand in front of you today on exactly one year plus the Africa Global Academy for Women Research Expert (A-GAWRE) had her first international conference and inauguration on this same hall which turned out a huge success.

We are here on the conference theme “Gender Responsiveness to Politics, Governance, and Poverty Reduction in Africa” The issue of gender and development is a sensitive one globally and have attracted global concerns continuously. The concept of gender ensures that gender perspective looks at the impact on people's opportunity, social role and interactions among others.

Gender is an integral component of every aspect of socio-economic and private daily lives of individuals and society in general. But in contemporary society, there has been an evidence of unequal balance between men and women throughout history; in the family setting, community, governance, religion and political spheres. The unequal position in gender treatment continued to pose a problem and hinders women in their perceived abilities globally. Hence, inclusive development continued to be distorted and unachieved especially in Africa.

In the millennial development agendas, inclusive development is on the top list and there comes the need to harness gender roles in politics and governance in order to address persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women, inequalities and inadequacies in, and unequal access to education and training, health care and related services. Violence against women, inequalities in economic structures and policies, inadequate promotion and protection of the human rights of women, gender inequalities in the management of natural resources and persistent discrimination against, and violation of the rights of, the girl-child among others.

Our collective objective here is to interact on this noble discourse from all fields of study. I believe that at the end we will be happy together and will wish to continue to attend in the future. On behalf of the A-GAWRE committee who worked tirelessly towards making this conference a reality, I appreciate you all and pray that we will have a fruitful event ahead.

Thank you all.

Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu (*Chairperson, A-GAWRE*)
Department of Economics and Developmental Studies
Alex-Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike Ikwo Ebonyi State.



AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Opening Remark

My distinguished Colleagues and Fellow Conferees, as I welcome you today to our great institution, an emerging hub of academic excellence and entrepreneurial development in Africa, I crave your indulgence to exercise your intellectual freedom and analytical dexterity in discussing the challenges of development confronting Africa and the Nigeria State in particular. It is our hope that as we display our intellectual flexibility in this discuss, a new paradigm will emerge that will create a new thinking and approach in resolving these challenges.

Fellow conferees, am not pre-empting the degree of your intellectual thought process, but I am sure that your thought-provoking papers will proffer viable options to the development challenges in Africa and Nigeria in particular.

Consequently, the development and sustainability of any laudable programme is dependent on the good will of the administrator. I therefore earnestly express my heartfelt gratitude to our amiable and functional Director, Dr. Bassey Anam for his vision of addressing development challenges in Africa and support towards the successful hosting of this conference. I am equally grateful to all the conference committee for their immeasurable support.

I urge you to freely socialize, politically interact and economically explore the rich geographical endowments of the Garden City of Port Harcourt. Wishing you a robust academic engagement and exchange of research findings, that is cable of driving Africa's aspiration into sustainable development processes.

Thank you and God bless.

Dr. Angelinah Kurubo Osu

*LOC: African Regional Conference on
Education, Economy and Development Administration
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt.*

African-Global Academy for Women Research Experts

Aim of the Academy

The African-Global Women academy is established to achieve 2 key objectives;

1. Strengthen gender role in the development process, and
2. Foster advocacy against gender discrimination

Specific Objectives and Strategies

- a) Organise international policy summits, research conferences, career development and networking opportunities for women in the academia and the private sector at different stages in their careers.
- b) By actively participating in gender advocacy and international events, unite international women scholars and provides information on opportunities, regional and local events and access to capacity building.
- c) Present Awards to recognise and celebrate distinguished career women experts who have made significant contributions to research and education in their field.
- d) Award study fellowships and exchange programme, including scholarships and research grants for women researchers.

Institutional Research Projects

There are 5 basic institutional projects which provide a research framework for the Academy. Implementing these projects defines the role of members; Academic and Professional Members of the Academy.

1. International policy summits, research conferences, career development programs. Themes and advocacy can be developed from national and international conventions like United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)..
2. Publish an International Journal issue on Gender Studies and Development.
3. Publish an International Policy Editorial (IPE) on Gender and Development
IPE is an online free access policy blueprint, executive finding and researches on emerging themes. The research reports will provide a Research Outlook for the Academy.
4. Publish Edited Books/ Chapter Contributions
Book chapters focus on emerging issues which includes,
 - a) Gender and Economic Empowerment in Africa
 - b) Feminism: Theoretical, Empirical and Social Perspectives
 - c) Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Women in Africa
 - d) Social Protection and Women Economic Empowerment in Nigeria
 - e) Socio-cultural determinants of Women's Health in Nigeria

5. Career development and networking on gender themes; Carried out through policy and research forums; distinguished lectures, seminars, etc. National and International collaboration for research fellowship, exchange programme and grant opportunities.

Institutional Collaborations

The following Institutions have provided institutional platform for collaboration with the Academy;

- Institute for Women's Policy Research
- Gender Research Institute at Dartmouth
- The Pembroke Center at Brown University
- Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
- University of Cambridge Center for Gender Studies
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
- Women's and Gender Studies Research Group, University of Portsmouth
- Women's Studies / Gender Studies, University of Northern British Columbia
- International Research Association of Institutions of Advanced Gender Studies, USA
- Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI)
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)

Membership Structure

Members into the Academy will be properly inducted in a future research forum; conference. Inducted members must be fully involved in Institutional Research Projects of the Academy as listed in section (C) above. Most of the projects, especially publications are free for members. They must publish personal and group research findings which will be indexed in the Academy Page online and cited in Google Scholar and EBESCO. While enhancing the Academy Institutional Outlook through the publications will promote the author's research visibility online, through which the publications can be cited for further researches.

1. Academic Members

This includes Members of the Academia and Students. As a basic qualification to be a Member of the Academy, the applicant must show evidence in research scholarship in gender and/or development research and must submit an article for publication in the Women Academy Online Research Platform; International Editorial Brief on Gender and Development. The publication must be within 5-7 pages. It will be published as a Strategic Policy Finding(s) or Executive Research Summary and Report.

2. Professional Members

This includes Members of the Public and Private Sector. The intending professional member must show evidence of involvement in Gender and Development Advocacy, projects and support. Recipients of the Academy Award are automatic Professional Members of the Women Academy. Members inducted provide professional insights, experiences, linkages (connections) and finance to help the Academy achieve set goals and explore new opportunities.



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

...Quality research begins here

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Vision/Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

Research Focus & Publication

IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development.

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

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2. International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC) United Kingdom and
3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:
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We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship.

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Members: Academic and Policy Board

S/N	Name	Address
1	Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu	Alex-Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Aliku Ikwo Ebonyi state
2	Asso. Prof. Maryam Abdu	Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Kaduna State University, Nigeria
3	Dr. Alozie, Elsie Nkemdilim	Department of Hospitality Management and Tourism, Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike
4	Dr. Judipat Obiora	University of Port Harcourt
5	Dr. Irene Uzezi Berezi	Department of Educational Foundation, Faculty of Education, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State
6	Dr. Angelinah Kurubo Osu	Economics Department, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt

Professional Members

S/N	Names of Awardees	Address
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3	Dr. Vetty Rolegherighan Agala	President, Medical Women's Association of Nigeria
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8	Dr. Heoma G. Nsirim-Worlu	Ag. Director, Centre for Conflict and Gender Studies, University of Port Harcourt
9	Prof. Agnes Ebi Maliki	Dean, Faculty of Education, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
conferencestrategies@gmail.com
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

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Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

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Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

Format of Paper

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

References

The reference style should be APA format.

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Conference Abstracts

Wanawake Wa Rida: A Social Ecofeminist Review of Ngugi's Wizard of the Crow and Devil on the Cross

Ifeoma Catherine Onwugbufor

Department of English,

Nasarawa State University, Keffi-Nigeria

Abstract

The urgency of a novel narrative which surmounts the polemics projected by foregoing feminist ideologies is a given. This study therefore, seeks to interrogate the attachment of women to nature in their patriarchal ecology and their effort to rise above the subjugations which they encounter on a constant basis through radical means. Ngugi mirrors a new perspective of a new trajectory which defines the female gender recourse to partisan affiliations in her bid to survive the harshness of the society in which she is exposed. Using Ngugi's Wizard of the Crow and Devil on the Cross, as primary texts, this work will make references to other secondary materials especially, earlier or later works of Ngugi wa Thiong'o, as it attempts to redefine revolution from the perspective of a female avant-garde approach which comes to term with the fact that the African patriarch is unable to unshackle his society with its attendant manacle, dearth and debacle, which only the Wangari, Grace Nyawira, Jacinta Wariinga, and Vinjiniacan rationalize.

Keywords: *Revolution, Social Ecofeminism, Ecology, Kenya, Ngugi*

Women Empowerment and Food Security in Ekpeye Clan in Ahoada West Local Government Area

¹Obuzor, Mezewo Emerinwe, ²Emeodu, Elijah Nwabueze & ³Ngbuelo
Israel Lebura

¹*Sociology Department, Rivers State University*

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Abstract

The study aimed at examining the effectiveness of women empowerment towards food security in Ekpeye clan in Ahoada west Local Government Area. The main objective of the study was to investigate how women empowerment influences food security in Ekpeye clan and at the same time improve women's demand for gender equality. The study adopted structural functionalist theory as its theoretical framework. Both primary and secondary data were used in the study. The convenience sampling technique was used to select two communities from the two blocks that make up Ekpeye clan. To determine the sample size, Taro Yamane formula was utilized. Consequently, a total of 400 respondents were used as the sample size. Data Analysis was done through simple percentage and Spearman rank order correlation methods. The findings showed that women empowerment has the capacity to reduced food insecurity in Ekpeye clan. Based on these, the work recommended that women should be given unlimited access to land just as the male folks as well as educational opportunities to enable more food production and security.

Keywords: *Women, Empowerment, Food Security, Ekpeye Clan*

Gender Inequality: Foregrounding Resistance and Resolution in Buchi Emecheta's *Destination Biafra*

Mrs. Tarikiye Ebikinei Angaye

*Department of English and Communications Arts, Faculty of Humanities,
Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Rivers State*

Abstract

Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* (1958) first drew the attention of the world to African literature, yet his techniques of representation were arguably gender biased, as were those of many Africa's well-known male novelists. Women's literary output was deprived because men were given the privilege of education in the colonial era, while women were required to stay at home and take care of domestic chores. Studies on Buchi Emecheta's *Destination Biafra* over time address the issues of female mythology and men representing women from a male's perspective. This study therefore, examines the radical approach of female writers and the technique of using female protagonists to explore issues of victimization of women. For this reason, women are presented as detached from men so that they remained relevant in society, exclusively and separately. The objective of the study is to portray the new dimensions of representation and the dynamism of the female protagonists, in rather contemporary radical approach to show the foundation of the battle of the sexes, owing to the fact that men used the stereotypical depiction, itself the vestige of cultural values. The study adopts the postcolonial feminist theory to foreground the period, when women became more educated and they started writing back to correct several misconstrued issues. The methodology of the study is analytic and the novels are subjected to critical evaluation. The study is relevant for scholarship and society because it creates the awareness of the women's involvement in the transformation agenda.

Keywords: *Gender biased, Womanhood, Motherhood, Stereotype depiction, Cultural values*

Are 'Tribes' a Positive or Negative Form of Political Organisation in Africa?

Nazifi Shehu Imam

*Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina.
Katsina State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Many of the African states were formed based on the territorial frontiers imposed on Africa by the colonial rulers. For instance, countries like Ghana have an ethnic (over 100 hundred) groups and vast religious diversity. Even though, most of African tribal groups (mainly based on pre-colonial relationship between different ethnic groups) were created by the colonial rulers for administration purposes, the African native rulers had also used the idea as a way to gain advantageous services and resources in the colonial administrations. 'Tribes' can be defined as a community of people who have the conviction that they have a common identity and common fate based on issues of origin, kinship ties, traditions, cultural uniqueness, a shared history and possibly a shared language and classification often focuses more on sentiments of origin and descent rather than the geographical considerations of a nation. The diverse tribal groups have become an efficient way to gather political mobilisation and economic needs in the post-colonial African states. But, it has also been blamed and criticized as an obstacle to Africa's development as well. The argument in this paper is that the concept of tribalism could be both a positive and negative in African political mobilization.

Keywords: *Tribes, African politics, Political mobilization, Governance.*

Politics, Governance and Poverty Reduction in Africa: A Study of Gender, Governance and Development

Irechukwu, Nnameziri Sunday

*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Niger Deltan University, Bayelsa State*

Abstract

Development is a process and a concept which transcend multidimensional shores including economic, defense, political, health, educational, socio-cultural and technological to name but a few. Going forward, poverty reduction or increase of affection of lives in any society are also regarded as developments – success or failures are developments to their extents. The success or failure in development are determined by system and governance or governance system. However, gender issue/approach is a major factor in governance systems which vary across nations, developed or developing, accordingly. But, there are variables as factors; in Africa countries for instance, culture, religion and geography are vital and determinant elements in the division of labor to which extends and extent development processes and progresses are measured. The gender roles issues in the politics of governance also, affect governance in multidimensional developments efforts in Africa and Nigeria in particular. Hence, this study becomes interestingly, attractive, to development experts, scholars, practitioners of development studies and scholars - as scientists. Be that as it may, the term gender describes two sets of people in opposite sexes, either, as male or female; the favored or the disfavored; the oppressor or oppressed; with summaries or conclusion of the imbalances between; of who gets what, how, where and when, why? The study utilized qualitative survey method and feminism as theoretical foundation. A wide literature review involved various educational material: Seminars, conferences journal articles; texts, books and magazines. Conclusion is that discrimination against women, by their men counterparts are counterproductive with poverty increase in country.

Keywords: *Politics, Governance and Poverty Reduction in Africa*

Farmer-Herder Conflict & the Plight of Internally Displaced Women (IDW) in Benue State of Nigeria, 2015-2020

Yusufu Ahmed Audu

Department of Political Science

Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Abstract

Women and children are the most vulnerable people in most societies. They are armless and defenseless. This group of people has been the worst hit by most violent conflicts, and this has consequently limited their contributions to the socio-economic development of our societies. The violent resource conflict between farmers and herders across Nigeria has been responsible for the displacement of millions of persons including women and children in several farming communities, especially in the Middle Belt region. Most of the displaced persons are forced by circumstances beyond their control to reside in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) camps where social amenities are either lacking or insufficient to meet their needs. Using Benue state, which is the most affected by farmer-herder conflict as a reference points this paper examines the conflict and its effect of displacement of women from the perspectives of the Resource Access Theory and Failed State Theory. The paper utilizes both survey and documentary research methods. Survey method involves the administration of Structured Questionnaire (SQ) to 384 respondents selected via a multi-stage sampling procedure. While documentary method entails the collection of data from secondary sources such as books, journal articles, news papers and web-based materials among others. Data gathered from the field survey were descriptively analyzed and the findings discussed. The findings of the study showed that the rising incidents of farmer-herder conflict resulted to an increasing number of Internally Displaced Women (IDW) faced with numerous challenges. Banning of open grazing of cattle and encouraging the building of ranches is the way out of the problem of farmer-herder conflict in the state.

Keywords: *Conflict, Farmer, Herder, Internally Displaced Women (IDW), Plight*

Gender Equality and Sustainable Development in Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria

Igbikialabo, Festus Amos

*Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Port Harcourt*

Abstract

The overall goal of economic development is improvement in human. Nigeria economic transformation blueprint in guaranteeing the wellbeing and productivity of her people, indicated determination to promote gender equality and women empowerment as a veritable tool for sustainable development. This study examined gender equality and sustainable development in the manufacturing sector. Objectives were to investigate the relationship between gender equality and economic growth, and market sustainability. The radical feminist and cultural feminist theories were adopted. 150 respondents from three manufacturing firms in Rivers State were purposively selected for the study. The structural equation model (SEM) – AMOS version 21 was used to test and analyze the structural relationship of model fitness of data. Findings of the study reveal that gender equality significantly affects both economic growth and market and market sustainability. It revealed further that more males exist in these manufacturing firms that when gender equality goes up by 1 standard deviations, Economic growth goes up by 0.238 standard deviations, Market sustainability goes up by 0.025 revealed the extent to which gender equality is necessary for sustainable development. The study recommended that more women should be added to participate in the workforce of the manufacturing firms.

Keywords: *Gender Equality, Women empowerment, Sustainable Development, Economic Growth and Market Sustainability*

Effective Implementation of Biology Curriculum in Secondary Schools: A Panacea to Understanding the Subject Biology in Some Selected Secondary Schools in Anambra State, for Poverty Eradication Among the Youth

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Abstract

The level of students' academic achievement in Biology subject was found to be very poor in recent times. The declining performance in the subject Biology of secondary school in Anambra state is somewhat disappointing. The purpose of this paper is to identify the students' academic achievements in biology subject because of the proper implementations of Biology curricular in some selected secondary schools in Anambra state. The sample comprises of two hundred respondents selected by using simple random sampling technique from the randomly selected five secondary schools in old Aguta which include Aguata L.G.A, Orumba North L.G.A and Orumba South L.G.A of Anambra State. Data was collected by using questionnaire, documentary analysis of SSCE results for five years, observations and interviews. The statistical tools used in analyzing the data were frequency table and simple percentages. However, if the government, NGOs, parents, teachers, students and other involved body can make proper implementation of the recommendations given in this paper, the level of students' academic achievement in biology will reach to its maximum standard. The researcher is urging for more researches to be conducted in other regions in order to fix the problem nationwide.

Keywords: *Secondary school, Biology, Academic achievement, Students, Anambra state*

Governments' Responses to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Nigeria: Gaps and Expectations

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Abstract

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is any act that is carried out against a person's will and is driven by gender norms and unequal power relationships in society. SGBV is not only committed against women and girls; men and boys have equally been victims of such nefarious practices. However, women are more disproportionately at risk of exposure to the social menace compared to their male counterparts. Goal five of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emphasizes the need to promote gender equality and women empowerment. For this to be achieved, women have to be seen as people in their rights, rather than as objects of exploitation, marginalization, or abuse. In all spheres of their endeavor, women are exposed to SGBV, which is fast becoming a norm in different parts of Nigeria. Attempts by women who are victims of SGBV to cry out are constantly silenced by racial, cultural, or religious undertone or even direct oppositions, such that they are often tagged as disrespectful or anti-cultural. Although there are international conventions that protect the rights of women against SGBV, only about 22 African governments out of 54 countries in the continent have ratified the conventions, including Nigeria. However, in practice, not much has been achieved in the implementation of laws that protect women against SGBV. The failure of the government to enact or implement laws that protect women from perpetrators of SGBV abets the growing levels of the problem in Nigeria. The paper used secondary data sources to situate the trends of SGBV in Nigeria. The paper highlighted the strengths and failures of the protective, preventive and punitive measures of the government. The need to implement measures that protect the rights of women and girls and to ensure punitive measures against the perpetrators of the crime are implemented are recommended.

Keywords: *Government's responses, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Gender equality, Women empowerment*

Domesticating the Maputo Protocol: Violence and Women's Political Participation in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) on 16 December 2004. Though, functionally dotted to advance equality and the expression of women's fundamental human right, the Maputo protocol has not been duly naturalized in Nigeria after 17 years. Similarly, despite its core mandate in addressing Violence Against Women (VAW) in Africa and its ground-breaking significance for African women's rights, women in public office or vying for political office have been subjected to various forms of violence, thereby limiting active political engagement in Nigeria. These VAW which could cause physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to undertake such acts against women is grossly dissuading female prospects from participating in politics. Notwithstanding Nigeria's female population of about 49%, Nigeria's abysmally low position of 139 out of 156 countries, ranked by the global gender gap index in 2021 is worrisome. As it appears, the slow progress of implementing the Maputo protocol has emboldened Gender based violence (GBV) at the political realm, and by extension limiting female potential and impeding national development. In spite of the '*Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act*' enacted by the Nigerian government in 2015, violence against women remain a major factor limiting women's political participation. Unlike the African Charter, the Maputo Protocol has not been directly incorporated into the domestic legal system in Nigeria, which is a core issue mitigating against women's political participation. Hence, the study raises questions on the factors inhibiting the smooth process of the Maputo framework in Nigeria and the effect of the Maputo protocol on women's political participation in Nigeria. Relying on secondary data, theoretical mode of analysis is adopted with a view to understanding the process of internalizing international treaties and protocols, as well as the effect of political violence on women's political participation. Premised on this, the study recommends that effective implementation of international treaties and protocols on women's right, will enhance better performance in women's political participation and national development in the long run.

Keywords: *Women, Political Participation, Maputo Protocol, Violence Against Women (VAW).*

Female Genital Mutilation as Gender Based Violence: An Enduring Harmful Traditional Practice in Ekiti State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Female Genital Mutilation is a good example of gender based violence. Nigeria has the highest absolute number of prevalence in the world. It is sustained by and linked to culture/tradition, patriarchy, gender roles, men's perception of women sexuality and acceptable way of living of women and girls in the society. Due to its high prevalence and in the absent of federal law, Ekiti State, among few other states in the country, promulgated a law against Female Genital Mutilation. Ekiti State Female Genital Mutilation Prohibition Act 2002 is meant to reduce and probably put an end to this harmful traditional practice in the State. This study focuses on the effectiveness of this law by seeking answers to these posers. (i) What is the extent of awareness of this prohibition act among parents, women and girls in Ekiti State, and are the penalties stiff enough to discourage offenders? (ii) What is the extent of the enforcement and its impact to reduce FGM? (iii) How enduring are traditional beliefs, myths and misconception in the perpetration of the act? (iv) What is the influence of familial relationship between the victims and the offenders on voices and advocacy against FGM? (v) How do victims evaluate their experiences and expectations in relation to their rights and violence against women?

Keywords: *Female Genital Mutilation, Gender based Violence*

Juvenile Delinquency: Motherhood to the Rescue

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Abstract

African mothers, in spite of the many challenges they face in a largely patriarchal society, play vital roles in contributing to the sanity and peace in society. They act as molders of children's character and checks on excesses of youth as they grow up. This paper, fore grounded on the motherist theory of African feminism, analyses Mariama Ba's *So Long a Letter* and Emmanuel Esemefafe's *The Schooldays of Edore* and, from both texts, avers that motherhood makes significant contributions in curbing juvenile delinquency, youth restiveness and other social vices, and therefore, by extension, preserves the peace of society.

Keywords: *Juvenile delinquency, Motherhood, Youth restiveness, Social vices, Feminism*

Women Empowerment as Correlate to Community Development in Emohua Local Government Area

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Abstract

Given the problem of development in third world nations, the study seeks to reveal some panaceas to this quagmire. However, the paper examined women empowerment as correlate to community development in Emohua local government area. Thus, the study was guided with three objectives, three research questions and two hypotheses. The study also revealed some key related literatures, and also used the socio-cultural approach and functionalist approach as its theoretical approaches to the study. The two theories were also synthesized for more clarity. The study adopted a triangulation approach or methodological pluralism, hence used both qualitative and quantitative methods. Furthermore, the descriptive-survey design was adopted. The questionnaire and in-depth-interview instruments were used for data collection. The questionnaire instrument was titled women empowerment as correlate to community development in Emolga(WECCDE). The four Likert scale (SA, A, D and SD) were also used. The sample size for the study is 396 derived through Taro Yamene Formula. The study equally used stratified sampling technique to select six (6) communities in the study area which led to 66 respondents selected in each community using quota sampling technique to ensure equal distribution of respondents. Mean and standard deviation as well as t-test and content analysis were used for data analysis. The paper reveals that women empowerment constitute correlate to community development as it will help improve government effort towards poverty alleviation and other development cobwebs. Therefore, the study recommends that through legislature, women should be given more or unlimited access to land, education, media, political offices and through this, women status ca improve and put more efforts towards community development.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment, Correlate, Community Development and Emolga*

Gender and Language Education: A Roadmap to Poverty Reduction Towards A Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This paper sheds light on education as a means of poverty reduction and the roles some south eastern women played in combating poverty through the use of education. Poverty is about not having enough to meet basic needs, it also entails more than the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. There is an old African adage that states “if you educate a man you educate an individual but if you educate a woman you educate a nation” this proverb was a lead in realizing the importance and contribution of women when men dominated education opportunities. This neglect of the female gender has brought about untold hardship to most homes and the nation especially financially, materially and otherwise, leaving the male folk to shoulder these responsibilities alone. It has also made women a burden to men because they bring nothing to the table at the end of the day with the inclusion of the children also, knowledge is been transferred to them through their mothers, so what knowledge or skill would she pass on if she has none. Therefore, to achieve poverty reduction, basic needs must be met, these include the need for the poor to access quality education skill acquisition etc. attempt was made to review education as a means of poverty reduction through emphasis on the role of some women from the south eastern part of Nigeria. Among others, it was recommended that women should be given opportunities by the government to occupy key positions and utilize them in transforming the nation and the educational sector inclusive.

Keywords: *Poverty reduction, Education, Gender, Government*

Affirmative Action and Women Political Participation in Nigeria

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Abstract

The challenges of Women political participation in Nigeria has raised concerned as several efforts have been made by government agencies and non-government organizations to increase the level of women's participation in the Nigerian political landscape. This led to the promulgation of the principle of 35% affirmative action to enable women participate more. This paper examined the level of women participation in politics in Nigeria despite the 35% affirmative action principle. Methodologically, the paper made use of secondary sources of data while utilizing the Marxist-feminist theory as the framework of analysis. The paper found out that despite the 35% affirmative action principle, some factors, such as socioeconomic, ecological, cultural practice, political violence, illiteracy among women, contradictory nature of government policies has led to the lower level of women's political participation, and these factors therefore become an impediment to the full realization of 35% affirmative action in the Nigerian political system. Consequently, the paper recommended among other things that: to improve women's participation in politics, leadership organizations, government and relevant stakeholders should continue to advocate for the revision of legislations to favor the protection of women from abuse, empower them economically, socially and politically, especially through allocation of quotas for women in politics and decision making positions. Political parties should promote women's participation more effectively by supporting them on all rounds, not just giving them free tickets to fly; civil society organizations in Nigeria should lead and promote gender training and orientation for political parties.

Keywords: *Affirmative Action, Women, Political Participation, Political parties, Elective Positions.*

Women in Leadership: A Panacea to Sexism in Tertiary Institutions

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Abstract

The issue of sexism has been a sensitive topic of discourse and has over the years gained a wider audience and acceptability. This paper, therefore, focused on Women in leadership: A panacea to sexism in tertiary institutions, paying particular attention to the achievement of women in leadership positions, who despite the prejudice, have been known to make a difference in areas where they oversee, bringing about change and sustainable development. This transition has brought about transformations in roles played by men and women in the 21st-century world. It has become acceptable for women to hold certain leadership positions and are known to actively participate in decision-making in the areas of education, trade, politics, etc. However, despite what seems to look like equality in the distribution of leadership roles between men and women, women are more often met with resistance and criticism as a result of their gender, rather than competence or performance in that office which they hold. And this has remained an aspect of concern.

Keywords: *Leadership, Sexism, Gender Inequality, Sustainable Development.*

Aristotle's Sexist Philosophy and Gender Emancipation in Nigeria

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Abstract

This work entitled "Aristotle's sexist philosophy and gender emancipation in Nigeria" is necessitated by the fact that Aristotle concluded the male as being intellectually superior to the female. This antecedence created a misconception of the women among scholars who held his doctrine in high esteem. This work focuses on the perpetuation of gender inequality and the apparent mistreatment of women advocated by an intellectual giant of his time. Further to this, gender discrimination remains unexplored academic and social problems among policy makers in Nigeria. The main thrust of this work is to argue against the universal notion that men are more superior to women. This investigation concludes that Aristotle claim that women are intellectually, morally, spiritually and naturally inferior to men lacks empirical standing. However, this work intends to adopt an analysis and philosophical method of argumentation in addressing Aristotle's argument and how we can achieve gender emancipation in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Aristotle's Sexist Philosophy and Gender Emancipation in Nigeria*

Gender as Determinants of Health Seeking Behaviour of Micro Scale Entrepreneurs in Obio-Akpor Communities

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Abstract

Gender refers to the ideas that people have of what it means socially to be a boy or girl, or a man or woman. For men and women, what constitutes good health or wellbeing may mean different things. Various factors affect the manner in which business owners seek medical care. Gender has been observed to be one of those factors. This study therefore aims to examine gender as a determinant of health seeking behaviour amongst micro scale entrepreneurs in Obio-Akpor Local Government Area, Port-Harcourt. The study research design is quantitative in nature because the data gathered from the field is numeric in nature and statistical method was adopted in its analysis. The sample size for the study was 400 respondents. The multi-stage cluster sampling technique was utilized because of the wide spread nature of these micro businesses. The primary source of data was questionnaire and the secondary source includes journal articles, text books and NBS/SMEDAN MSME's survey report. The method of data analysis utilized in the study is the analysis of variance in Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) to test the relationship between variables and the data was presented in percentage and frequency using tables. The study discovered that the gender of a micro business owners is not critical in determining where health care is sought. It recommended that enlightenment campaigns should be conducted periodically by both governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the health sphere to educate and sensitize small business owners regardless of gender on the benefits of seeking orthodox healthcare when ill.

Keywords: *Gender, Determinants, Health Seeking Behaviour, Micro Scale Entrepreneurs*

Gender Considerations in Decision-Making Process for Enhanced Development Administration in Nigeria

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Abstract

Development is the great concern of every nation the world over, most particularly the developing nations of the world. Nigeria like other developing countries of the world is in dear need of development as always reflected in its policies and programmes. Consequently, the birth of development administration is to intervene in the process of socio-economic development of a nation such as Nigeria with modernisation, socio-economic development, institution building, and creation of an integrated political community. It is also to foster industrial development, manage new state economic enterprises, raise agricultural output, develop natural resources, improve transportation and communication network, reform the educational system and achieve other developmental goals. Decision making and who involves in making such decision in this regard is very key in achieving any meaning impact in the process of development administration and the sustainability of same. Interesting, Nigeria is blessed with abundance of human resources and women constitute a significant part of the population of the nation. Although the participation of women to decision making process in the country generally is said to have being improved, how substantial that is the case and the implications on development administration is still unclear, hence, the intention of this paper to unravel that gap. Data for the study are intended to be collected through secondary sources (documents) such as textbooks, journals, bulletins, magazines, government publications and Internet materials, while analysis will be done using qualitatively methods. Findings will be drawn based on the analysis made while conclusion and recommendations will be derived from the specific findings of the study.

Keywords: *Gender Considerations, Decision-Making, Enhanced Development,
Administration*



AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION, ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

THEME: Addressing Development Challenges in Africa: Multi-disciplinary Perspectives

OBJECTIVE

The conference will feature special research training session for educators. The aim is to provide an opportunity for academicians and professionals from various educational fields with cross-disciplinary interests to bridge the knowledge gap, promote new ideas for achieving sustainable development in Africa.

DATE: 12th – 13th July, 2021

VENUE: Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt - Nigeria

TIME: 9:00 am

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1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
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 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
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6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

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Conference Abstracts

Menaces and Panaceas of Technology Based Learning in the Delivery of Instruction

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Abstract

This paper is on the menaces and panaceas of technology based learning in the delivery of instruction. The impeding menaces and factual panaceas in the usage of technology for the teaching and learning process in the classroom were highlighted. Technology is used to support both teaching and learning, it infuses classrooms with digital learning tools, such as computers and handheld devices; expands course offerings, experiences, and learning materials; supports learning, and builds 21st century skills; increases student engagement and motivation; and accelerates learning. The paper highlighted various concepts of technological tools such as computers, radios, televisions, projectors, internet, e-learning and otherwise. This is to facilitate the teaching process to be effectively delivered with the use of projectors, televisions, radios, e-learning (on-line), internet, intranet, and usage of other social media for learning engagement for the promotion of quality education. It was recommended that the use of different technological tools should be apprehended in the delivery of instruction in classrooms in order to promote learning.

Keywords: *Menaces, Panacea, Technology, Learning, Delivery of instruction, and Classroom.*

Globalization and the Spread of Health Pandemic: The Socioeconomic and Human Security Challenges of COVID-19 in Nigeria

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Abstract

The world is a Global village, where humans and nation-state experiences the inevitability of movement of goods, service, ideology, humans across national barriers in an unhindered manner never imagined. this is done by the revolution in information and communication technology, transport system etc globalization has been a positive phenomena in the sense that is has made research easy and possible, trade movement across nations easy, improved Science, technology etc. however it has some negative connotations, mostly affecting southern underdeveloped States, increase in the flow of illicit economy (drugs, small arms and light weapons, terrorism ,human trafficking, cyber Crime, etc).the recent occurrence of global health pandemic(COVID-19) ,which took nations by surprise, making both industrialized and underdeveloped nations to wobble without hope is another effect of Globalization by way of air ,land and sea travels as passengers knit together, hence easy transmission of the COVID-19.little wonder then why nations adopted border closure, social distancing ,etc. one of the effect of COVID-19, a part of death, is the huge adverse effect on socioeconomic of states, mostly third world countries, like Nigeria. This is as a result of closure of market, companies, business outfits, leading to hunger, unemployment, restiveness, etc. it is based on this the study set out to examine how COVID-19 affects Nigeria economy. the study utilized the content analysis methodology, while the securitization theory and human security theory were adopted. the study recommends that, the Government should prioritize human security, investing in issues like health, employment, poverty reduction etc

Keywords: *COVID-19, Globalization, Development, Human security, Securitization, Socioeconomic development.*

Governance and Human Security Challenges in Nigeria Fourth Republic

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Abstract

That the sole responsibility, of the Government of any nation, whether developed or developing, is to uphold the social contract, is not to be disputed. Thus, this Social contract in the form of protecting the lives and property of the masses, protection of territorial integrity against external aggression, curbing insurrection, while enhancing the welfare of citizens in terms of provision of employment, adequate and affordable health and education, infrastructure development, citizens safety etc. This kind of security thinking has been misinterpreted by many underdeveloped nations, mostly Africa, and Nigeria in particular. Thus the Nigerian state and its Political elites understand and further security in a narrow, conventional and militaristic way mostly in the military era where all democratic tenets, human development and civil life was downplayed. The glorious attainment of democracy on 29th May 1999, was heralded as a new phase of the country's political history. The citizens expected an atmosphere of tolerance, respect for human right, and improvement in basic life sustaining edifices and an egalitarian society of fairness, equity and justice. Ironically the fourth Republic has been a jinx, where series of ethnic, religious, Communal, resource Conflict, amidst corruption, poverty, unemployment, food insecurity plague the nation. It is based on this ugly scenario, which prompted this discourse. The study utilized the content analysis methodology as data were gotten from secondary sources (textbooks, journal publications, internet materials, etc.). The social contract theory was explored. Hence the study discovered that, Nigeria still lacks a robust understanding of security, that Conflict and poor human security records can't not allow democracy to thrive and flourish. Hence the need to sacrosanctly uphold human security, implement core democratic tenets, and a well formidable security architecture that ensures Citizen's well-being.

Keywords: *Security, Human security, Social contract, Herdsmen-farmers clash, Food security, Unemployment, Fourth Republic.*

Assessment of Women Empowerment as a Tool for Curbing Social Vices and Religious Crisis in Selected Communities in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The role of women in the society cannot be undermined. This is because women occupy a central role to the overall success of the society at large. When women are neglected, the entire society is also neglected. Obviously, the total survival of the individuals that make up a society largely depends on the role of women. This paper was conducted to assess women empowerment as a tool for curbing social vices and religious crisis in selected communities in Cross River State, Nigeria. The paper utilised three research questions and hypotheses. The descriptive survey design was adopted in the study with a population of 75,378 respondents from 6 communities in cross rive state. A sample of 387 was drawn using Taro Yamane sample size determination. A researcher's constructed instrument was used for data collection which was validated by three experts, comprising two in Sociology and one in Measurement and Evaluation in Cross River University of Technology and University of Calabar respectively. The reliability was ascertained with split-half reliability coefficient and the index ranged from .76 to .89. The findings revealed that women empowerment is a quality tool for curbing social vices and religious crisis in selected communities in Cross River State, Nigeria. It was also found that the increase rate of crime and other social vices were as a result of poor women empowerment in political, social, religious, and educational aspect of life. The study recommended among others that women should be inculcated in all forms of governance. Denying women from active participation in politics should be discouraged in the society.

Keywords: *Assessment, Women Empowerment, Tool, Social Vices, Religious Crisis*

Assessment of Strategic Planning and Secondary Schools Sustainability Among Head Teachers in Secondary Schools in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Cross River University of Technology, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The study concerned with assessment of strategic planning and secondary schools' sustainability among head teachers in secondary schools in Cross River State, Nigeria. Two research questions and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The research design adopted for this study was the descriptive survey design. The stratified and techniques were adopted for the study and the census was used since the population was not large enough to accommodate a sample representative. A researcher's developed instrument titled "Strategic Planning and Secondary Schools Sustainability Questionnaire (SPSSSQ)", was used for data collection which was validated with face validity by three experts in the field of study, Cronbach alpha reliability method was adopted and the co-efficient obtained ranged from .76 to .80. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis were used to test the stated hypothesis using mean, standard deviation, simple and multiple regression analysis and the findings revealed strategic planning in terms of dispute resolution, peaceful negotiation significantly predicts secondary schools' sustainability. It was recommended among others that school administrators should create a peaceful and conducive environment that can aid academic heads effectiveness.

Keywords: *Strategic Planning, Secondary Schools, Sustainability Head Teachers*

