

University of Nigeria, Nsukka



6th International Research Conference for
Social Sciences, Management, Education,
Technology & Business

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme: Strategies for Effective Governance,
Diversification & Sustainability of the
African Economy

27TH - 28TH JULY, 2022





6TH INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY & BUSINESS

THEME

Strategies for Effective Governance, Diversification and Sustainability of the African Economy

DATE: Wednesday 27th - Thursday 28 July, 2022

VENUE: CEMAC Conference Room, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE LOC:

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University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

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DAY ONE – Wednesday 27th July, 2022

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

DAY TWO – Thursday 28th July, 2022

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

Exchange Rate Fluctuation and Economic Growth in Nigeria: Empirical Study of the Pre-COVID 19 and Post- COVID 19 Era

Dr. Isibor Areghan

*Banking and Finance Department
Covenant University*

Abstract

The issue of achieving and sustaining economic growth despite the covid 19 pandemic is a recent issue the federal government of Nigeria is looking to achieve. This study thus wants to examine how economic growth can be achieved despite exchange rate fluctuations (currency fluctuations). The study will use secondary data annual secondary data on economic growth, exchange rate, inflation rate, market capitalization, and economic growth (to be proxied by the GDP growth rate) from 1981 through 2020. The unit root test will be used to test for the stationarity of all variables. The study intend using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bound test to analyze the data, though that depends on the findings of the unit root test. On a priori level, it is expected that the influence of currency fluctuation on economic growth should be positively significant in both short run and long run.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, Fluctuations and Economic growth*

The Effect of Personal Income Tax on State Governments' Expenditure in Nigeria

Emmanuel John Kaka

*Accounting Department, Faculty of Management and Social Sciences
Federal University Gashua Yobe State*

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine whether there existed a mutual consensus on the effect of Personal Income Tax and Value Added Tax on public expenditure at the state government level in Nigeria. Secondary data were collected from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and Debt Management office and Bureau of statistics. Ordinary Least Square multiple regression method was used in data analysis. The study found out that, there is negative and statistically significant relationship between Personal Income Tax in relation to public expenditure at state government level. Similarly, it was discovered that Value Added Tax, Public debt and Federal allocation have positive and statistically significant relationship with public expenditure at state government level in Nigeria. The study concluded that, the contribution of Personal Income Tax to public expenditure is minimal as could be shown from the results. While, Value Added Tax, Public debt and Federal allocation are contributing more to public expenditure at state government level in Nigeria. This is because revenue gotten from Federal allocation, Value Added Tax are more than the one gotten from Personal Income Tax despite the fact that presently, there is a drastic declined in revenue generation from federal allocation due fall in oil price in the international market, and the reduction in the output per barrel extracted due to the activities of vandals and COVID-19. Thus, increase in exchange rate and population rate are contributing more to increase in public debt, which in turn contribute in the increased of state government indebtedness while federal allocation continued to fall. The study recommended that; government should harness more other untapped taxes to increase tax revenue generation to finance public expenditure. Since, revenue from federal allocation is reducing due to fall in prices in the international market and the reduction in supply of crude oil due covid-19 and the discovery of other sources of energy. Moreover, government should look at the possibility of extracting mineral deposits like gold, uranium to expand the revenue base, and this will in turn boost foreign exchange earnings and the country currency value will also appreciate against other currencies in Nigeria, and hence, public expenditure will also increase.

Keywords: *Expenditure, Personal Income Tax, State Government, Public debt, Value Added Tax.*

Impact of Corporate Governance on Financial Reporting Quality of Construction Companies in Nigeria

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Federal University Gasua, Yobe State

Abstract

Corporate governance is an important issue to be considered in running the affairs of businesses for effective management, and ensuring sound financial performance, most especially in construction companies in Nigeria. The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of corporate governance on financial reporting quality of quoted construction companies in Nigeria. Exploratory research design will be employed in this study. The total number of quoted construction companies on the Nigeria Stock Exchange as at March 2020 is taken as population, while sample of four (4) companies were selected for a period of five (5) years (i.e., 2015-2019). Purposive sampling technique was employed in the data collection. Data were extracted from the annual accounts of the firms. Regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The study discovered a strong significant and positive impact in the relationship between board composition and audit committee composition on financial reporting quality. But discovered a negative and non-statistically significant relationship between board size and financial reporting quality. The study concludes that having smaller board size will enhance performance, and that the composition of the board members should be made up of more of non-executive members or board. More so, the audit committee members should be reviewed and change from time to time in the construction industry to ensure that none of the audit committee member stays for a longer time, that is more than necessarily.

Keywords: *Audit committee, Board composition, Board size, Corporate governance, Financial reporting quality*

Strategic Network and Corporate Responsiveness in the Nigerian Aviation Downstream Sector

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Niger Delta University, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between strategic network and corporate responsiveness in the Nigerian Aviation downstream Sector. A cross-sectional survey design as method was adopted. The study population was all the firms within the downstream operational scope in the aviation sector, in the Port-Harcourt International Airport and with functional branches in Lagos and Abuja International Airports. The study espoused a census population and through a judgmental approach, the actual population for the study was 118 top level managers and top executives within the Nine (9) Federal Aviation Agency of Nigeria licensed downstream firms. To ensuring validity, the study relied on the expert and potent acumen of the supervisor. Reliability was measured with the aid of Cronbach-Alpha Statistical tool. Given a relational study, the Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient was adopted with a view to test and analyse the hypotheses. Arising from the data analysis, the result revealed that there is a significant and positive relationship between administrative network and quality service delivery, administrative network and prompt service delivery. Arising from the result of the study, the researcher concludes that there is a significant and positive relationship between administrative network and quality service delivery. Also there is a significant and positive relationship between administrative network and prompt service delivery. The results pointed out that organizational structure significantly moderates the relationship between strategic network and corporate responsiveness. Thus, the study recommends fewer hierarchy levels to ensure free flow of information between employees and top management teams. Also management of the aviation firms should ensure a smooth flow of information among members of the administrative network.

Keywords: *Corporate Responsiveness, Nigerian Aviation Downstream Sector and Strategic Network*

An Analysis of Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme as a Strategy for Poverty Reduction Among Rice Farmers in Kano State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study empirically investigated the relationship between commercial agriculture credit scheme and rice farming and to find out if the credit scheme has reduced the poverty level of rice farmers in Kano State, Nigeria. Primary data was sourced from beneficiary farmers of commercial agriculture credit scheme (CACS) through survey method. A sample size of 394 households was selected purposively from the three agricultural zones in Kano State. The study was evaluated in the period 2009 to 2020. The study employed the Foster Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) model of poverty measure. The model was estimated using econometrics view and excel. The technique of analysis used was the counterfactual analysis. The findings revealed that the mean annual expenditure in Kano State study area before the farmers had access to commercial agriculture credit was N77, 237.36 and incidence of poverty was 95.9% (those who fall in the category of below the poverty line), while the poverty gap in the area is 0.026% (that is the degree of poverty between households) and 0.007%, which indicates the severity of poverty (those who live in core poor). The implication is that majority of households in Kano State study area crowded along the poverty line. The result also reveals that those who live above the poverty line are 5% (this means that they are the non-poor). However, the findings revealed 95.9% farmers who were farming before commencement of the CACS were below the poverty line, this implies that the standard of living in the area is low. Secondly, after access the CACS scheme, the findings revealed that the mean annual expenditure in Kano State study area after the farmers had access to commercial agriculture credit is N131, 257.15 and incidence of poverty is 98.5% (those who fall in the category of below the poverty line), while the poverty gap in the area is 0.026% (that is the degree of poverty between households) and 0.007% which indicates the severity of poverty (those who live in core poor). The implication is that even after accessing the CACs scheme, majority of households in Kano State are crowded along the poverty line. This means that the scheme did not improve their welfare. There was no improvement. The findings also reveals that those who live above the poverty line are 2% (this means that they are the non-poor). However, the findings clearly shows that the rice farmers who were farming after accessing the CACS scheme indicate that 98.5% of them in Kano state are below the poverty line, which implies that the standard of living in the area is low.

Keywords: *Commercial Agriculture, Credit Scheme, Poverty Reduction, Rice Farmers*

Impact of Strategic and Operations Management in Pharmaceutical Companies

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Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta*

Abstract

This research focused on the effects of Operations research in decision analysis on Organisational efficiency. The objective of this study was to identify the factors that influences the use of Operational Research or Management Sciences techniques in decision making in organisations. The methodology of the research was based on survey approach with personal interview and questionnaire used for data collections. The data collected were analysed using frequency distribution table and SPSS (Statistical package for Social Sciences) was used to test the hypothesis. From the response received from fifty (50) respondents through the use of questionnaire and hypothesis tested, it shows that there is a relationship between Operation Research in decision analysis on Organisational efficiency.

Keywords: *Operation Research, Organisational efficiency, Operations Management & Management science techniques*

Innovations in Geographic Education in the 21st Century

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Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study of the earth and of man is so broad that there is still much diversity of opinion about what should or should not be included within the field of geography. Facetiously, some have suggested that "geography begins when geographers start writing geography" thereby giving it a catholic scope and difficult to grasp by learners. This explains why the initial enrolment to offer Geography as a subject in Nigeria was frustrated with poor grades such that the subject was termed "impossible subject". Since then, there has been rapid growth and changes in terms of focus, methodology, philosophical orientation and content of the training program. Teaching of the subject has equally passed through revolutions in the past decades from the old sterile ideographic and analogue to more functional, creative and problem-solving approaches. These new developments are more interesting but harder to teach so they demand teachers that are not just better educated but innovative, creative and GIS compliant. This leaves challenges of elevating the teaching and learning of geography in the 21st century. The paper examines geography education as a thieriac for effective teaching and learning of geography. The perspectives, concepts, skills, resources, tools and methods of classroom instructions are highlighted with a view to stimulate further interest in the study of geography and equally inspire the next generation of planetary stewards. Geography educators should integrate more innovative and creative approaches as well as geographic resources and tools for daily and weekly classroom teaching and learning.

Keywords: *Innovation, Geography, Geographic education, Teaching and learning, Teacher, Creative*

Corruption and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper analyses the impact of corruption on the economic fabrics of Nigeria. The issue of corruption in Nigeria is truly disturbing. It has exerted dominance over transparency in all aspects of our national life. Corruption is not only endemic but pandemic both in the public and private sectors of the economy. Like other unresolved national issues, its upsurge is quite troubling. It is a major singular factor that has robbed the country of reasonable economic development. This study therefore is a descriptive attempt to situate the impact of corruption on the socio-economic development of Nigeria. The paper discusses the causes and consequences of corruption in Nigeria and recommended that Anti-corruption agencies alone will not be able to fight corruption unless effective institutionalization is embarked upon. Our bureaucratic institutions need to be restructured and strengthened and Nigerians need economic and social reorientation and empowerment to be able to return to sanity and wholesomeness. The country also requires exemplary leadership in all institutions and a responsible press in order to attain meaningful and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Corruption, Anti-Corruption, Governance, Economic development*

Effective Management of Fake Drugs in Ghana, Nigeria and Turkey

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^{2&3}*Department of Business Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna*

Abstract

This study utilised a comprehensive review of the literature based on online databases to investigate the effective management of fake drugs in Nigeria, Ghana and Turkey. The study conceptualised the menace of fake drugs and also provided a common framework by which the countries under study effectively manages the problem of fake drugs in their respective counties—measures undertaken to curb the counterfeit and substandard drug issues. The study concluded that, the trade in counterfeit and inferior pharmaceuticals jeopardises not only the health system but all public institutions and that all of the stakeholders involved, whether in Ghana, Nigeria, Turkey or around the globe, must work together.

Keywords: *Fake Drugs, Counterfeit Drugs, Substandard Drugs, NAFDAC, Medicines.*

Marketing Activities and COVID-19: A Mediating Role of Performance of Micro Enterprises in South East of Nigeria

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^{2&3}*Department of Business Administration, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna*

Abstract

The study examines the relationship between marketing activities and COVID-19 as a mediating role of performance of Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria. The applied survey research design with close ended questionnaire which was administered to the respondents who were the owners of micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria. The variables used were wearing of mask, hand washing with water and sanitizer, staying at home and keeping social distance which were used as measures of COVID-19 and marketing activities were measured with price, product, promotion and place while performance was measured using expansion, survival, number of employees, and capital employed. The population of the study is the entire Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria and the sample size of 389 was derived using Taro Yamane formula. The variables were tested for reliability and result showed that all the variables were reliable. The study used Partial Least Square Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM) to test the hypotheses and to determine if there is an effect of independent variables on dependent variable. COVID-19 is significant in enhancing performance of Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria (t-statistics 12.796 and P-value 0.000) and marketing activities is significant in solving COVID-19 problem by Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria (t-statistics 981.329 and p-value 0.000) while marketing activities is insignificant in achieving performance by Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria (t-statistics 0.884 and p-value 0.377). The study recommended that Micro enterprises in South East of Nigeria should continue to apply price concept, product concept, promotion and place strategy in conducting their activities since it helped in solving the problem of COVID-19 and minimize the rate of spread of the virus since marketing activities are conducted by observing the government policies of COVID-19.

Keywords: *COVID-19, Marketing activities and Performance*

