

**8th National Conference on Political Stability,
Security & Economic Development**

**ABSTRACTS
PROCEEDINGS
& INDUCTION**

**THEME: NIGERIAN POLITICAL PROCESS, SECURITY
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ISSUES, CHALLENGES
AND PROSPECTS FOR 2023**

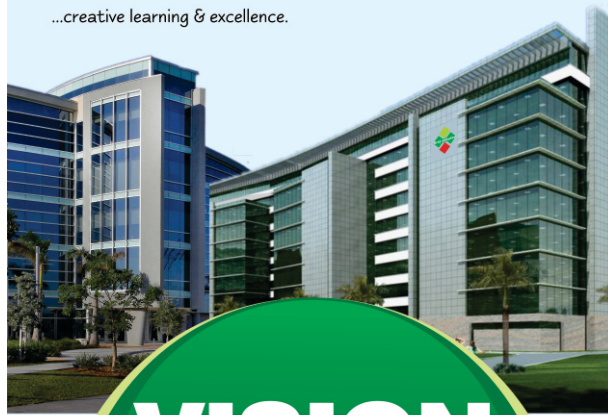
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THEME

Nigerian Political Process, Security & Economic Development: Issues, Challenges and Prospects for 2023

OBJECTIVE

The two-days conference is geared towards accessing the challenges and prospects of the 2023 elections. As the Nigerian state prepares for her transition by electing new leaders, there is a need to engage the academia, government, business, the civil society and Nigerians in diaspora to discuss issues of political stability, security, and agenda for economic development during and after the 2023 national elections.

DATE: Thursday 21st - Friday 22nd July, 2022

TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE LOC:

Prof. Yusufu Zoaka

Department of Political Science

University of Abuja, Nigeria (+2348033010927)

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DAY ONE: THURSDAY 21ST JULY, 2022

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 10:00am - 10:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 10:30noon - 2:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm

DAY TWO: FRIDAY 22ND JULY, 2022

Research Training on Book Review and Proposal Writing for Grants	- 10:00am - 12:00pm
Induction of Professional Members, Members and Associates	- 12:00pm - 12:30pm
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 12:30pm - 3:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 4:00pm - 5:00pm

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Conference Abstracts

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Military, Policing and Security During 2023 General Elections in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

Dr. Joseph Adeshola Adekeye

Department of Public Administration

Federal University Lokoja

Abstract

One of the fundamental determinants of free and fair elections is the security of life and properties before, during and after the electioneering process. Despite the fact that large number of Military and Paramilitary personnel are mobilized for the conduct of Elections, cases of violence, snatching of ballot boxes, loss of lives and properties are on the increase in most elections in Nigeria. In light of the above, this paper examines the challenges and prospects of 2023 general elections with regards the security of life and properties through the instrumentalities of the Military and other security agencies. The main objective of the paper is to assess the implications of using the Military and other security agencies on national security in 2023 general elections. Methodologically, the paper adopts a qualitative approach for the purpose of obtaining the required materials through the contents analysis of documents from National Independent Electoral Commission, Election Independent Observers reports, observations from the participating political parties and the reports of Transparency International. The research findings revealed that the major challenges envisaged from 2023 general elections is the fact that the security of life and properties of citizens may not be guaranteed if the security Agencies carry out assigned responsibilities in an unprofessional and partisan manner. The study therefore recommended that that the security agencies should carry out assigned duties and responsibilities in a professional and non-partisan way in order to guarantee the security of life and properties of citizens before, during and after the 2023 general elections.

Keywords: *Military, Policing, Security, Election, Electoral process, Democracy, Politics*

Is Fiscal Decentralisation Good for Economic Development? New Evidence from Nigeria

¹Silas Idoko Abu & ²Ekeyi Sunday

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²School of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo, Gombe State - Nigeria

Abstract

There is a widespread belief that fiscal decentralization is an effective tool for increasing the efficiency of public expenditures. In this regard, this study examines the Nigerian environment for the period spanning 1970–2020 with the objective of ascertaining whether fiscal decentralisation would stimulate economic development in the economy or otherwise. Using qualitative and descriptive analytical methods, the study found that the theoretical expectation that decentralization would improve the performance of a nation, and in-turn bring forth economic development seem not to be the Nigerian experience. Though Nigeria may be termed “a bit decentralized” in recent times because of its associated democratic practice, such decentralisation is observable only in terms of the devolution of expenditure powers and responsibilities. Issues on income generation and revenue earnings are still very much controlled and resident with the central government as most states and (especially) local governments cannot boast of genuine revenue sources and income generation autonomy. Consequently, it will suffice to posit that Nigeria cannot be termed as a fully decentralised economy yet, and such infant level of decentralisation cannot support and stimulate economic development appropriately and accordingly. The findings in this study indicate that revenue decentralization needs to exceed an indicative threshold to improve service delivery in Nigeria. If this can be achieved, revenue decentralization would exert positive impacts across all country groups. Furthermore, corruption needs to be tackled to prevent misuse of public resources, and capacity needs to be strengthened at the local government levels. In the absence of these conditions, fiscal decentralization (if achieved) can worsen public service delivery, and in turn retard economic development.

Keywords: *Fiscal Decentralisation, Fiscal Federalism, Revenue, Expenditure, Economic Development*

Boko Haram Insurgency and it's Paradigmatic Shift in Terror: The Nigerian Military as an Endangered Specie

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Abstract

Security issues are multidimensional in nature. Thus, issues like arm robbery, kidnapping, rape, human trafficking, cult-related killings, militancy, piracy and other criminal acts are issues of grave threats to human existence. Little wonder the sacredness of the ethical reasoning, thus: the sole responsibility of any government in either developed or developing country, is the protection of lives and properties, as enshrined in section 14(2) of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In achieving this responsibility, the Nigerian government established the various military and Security agencies (army, navy, airforce, police, civil defence, DSS, immigration, customs, etc.) to aid in the protection of lives and properties, of its citizens, enhancing their welfare, suppress internal insurrections, protect the territorial integrity against external threat and violation of sovereignty, etc. The Boko Haram Insurgency, remains one of the complex security exigencies that engulfs the Nigerian state in a deadly proportion for over 10 years. The continuous killings, maiming, kidnapping, bombing of innocent civilians in Nigeria, mostly in the north-western, north-eastern and north Central part is unbearable. The problem becomes worrisome, as the group has shifted its terror targets to the Nigerian military and Security agencies. This has manifested in ambushing, attack at military bases and installations, checkpoints, carting away their weapons, abducting them, etc. This shows the level of bravery and fearlessness of Boko Haram, to a point never imagined as they most times engage the Nigerian military in pitched battles, overwhelming and annihilating them with more sophisticated weapons beyond the reach of Nigerian military. It is upon this backdrop, the paper sets to unravel, the factors that could be responsible for such weakness in combat and counter Insurgency warfare of the Nigerian military. In order to unravel such anomalies, the study asked certain questions such as: to what extent does corruption cripple the counter insurgency efforts? To what extent does poor intelligence and sabotage weaken the Nigerian military and makes them vulnerable and exposed to Boko Haram attack? The paper methodologically proceeds with content analysis as data were gotten from mainly secondary sources (textbooks, journal publications, newspapers, magazine, etc), while the social contract theory and needs theory was explored. The study discovered that Boko Haram Insurgency is politically motivated, with a religious undertone made worse by bad leadership and political corruption. Hence recommends amongst other things: sincerely probing of defence spending relating to counter insurgency funds, removal of service chiefs that are not sincere, probing of high-ranking military officers.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Terrorism, Corruption*

Defense Expenditure and the Fight Against Insurgency in Nigeria North East Region

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Abstract

The fight against insurgency in Nigeria's North East region has enjoyed substantial funding in recent time. This study examines the impact of government defense spending on insurgency in the country. Using monthly casualty figures from the Nigeria Security Tracker, it examines the impact of public defense spending on the number of incidents by month and total deaths of civilians and state actors between 2015 and 2020. Quantitative analysis was used as the study's estimation method. It carried out its empirical analysis using Poisson regression. According to the result of the regression analysis, government defense spending has reduced insurgency-related casualties by about 89 percent over the study period. Despite the gains made possible by the government's budgetary commitment to the fight, much work remains to be done in the region to put an end to insurgency. The study recommends, among other things, that funds be allocated to reconstruction, development, and providing gainful employment for the region's growing number of young people in order to deter them from taking up arms.

Keywords: *Defense Expenditure, Insurgency, Boko Haram, Insurgency-related casualties, Poisson*

Monetization of Politics: Delegates as a Commercialized Political Tool and a Flawed Process of Candidate/ Leadership Selection against 2023 Election in Nigeria's Democratic Fourth Republic

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Abstract

One of the pernicious issues in Nigerian politics since the attainment of Democracy in 29th May, 1999, apart from rigging, assassination, thuggery, ethnicism, etc. is that of monetization of politics. This has been one continuous undemocratic strategy employed by criminalistic political office seekers to grab power in the polity. The level of poverty, unquestionable loyalty, illiteracy, hunger, party interest etc. which has unfortunately placed the young ones and majority of the citizens in a “beggar position”. Thus there is no gainsaying the fact that, such impoverished masses gladly receives the little crumbs that falls from the table of political cum economic rapist during electioneering period, breeding the process of monetization of politics(from purchasing of nomination forms, campaign, electioneering, crowd renting to vote buying ,etc.).The introduction of delegates system has made matters worse as delegates becomes a quick political enterprise of commercialization of votes during primaries. This has been the tenets of the 2022 primaries in preparation for 2023 Elections. Aspirants from the All-Progressive Congress-APC and the People's Democratic Party-PDP respectively dole out cash in both local and foreign currencies to delegates, to secure primary victory. Thus competency, visionary leadership, accountability, patriotism is brutally and blatantly sacrificed at the altar of vote buying. It is upon this backdrop, the paper sets to unravel the extent at which, and the delegate system has been bastardized by money politics and its effect in leadership selection. the paper is content analysis base, as data were gotten from mainly secondary sources-textbooks, magazines, internet materials, journal publications etc. the investment theory of party was adopted. the study discovered that, the delegate system whereby a few decide the fate many in a polity isn't palatable for inclusive democracy, hence it's abolishment. Also, money politics be legally prohibited by law.

Keywords: *Delegates, Primary Election, Monetization of Politics, Leadership. casualties, Poisson*

Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Political Stability and Institutional Quality on Economic Growth: Evidence from Nigeria

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Abstract

This study seeks to empirically investigate the impacts of political stability and institutional quality on economic growth in Nigeria using annual time series spanning 2000 to 2020. The research employs Autoregressive Distributed Lag model (Bound test) and error correction technique to analyse the relationship. The result of the ARDL bound test revealed the presence of long relationship where both the political stability and institutional quality were found to have positive and statistically significant impacts on economic growth in the long run. The result of the associated error correction term was negative, less than one and statistically significant confirming the existence of long run relationship among the variables used in the study. It is therefore recommended that authorities in Nigeria should work toward further stabilizing the polity and strengthening its institutions for more sustainable growth and development of the economy.

Keywords: *Political stability, Institutional Quality, ARDL, Nigeria, Economic growth.*

The Impact of Education Expenditure on Economic Growth: A Study of West African Monetary Zone Countries

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Abstract

There has been no much attention focused, empirically on the impact of education expenditure on economic growth of west African monetary zone member countries. Therefore, this paper examines the impact of education expenditure on economic growth: A case of west African Monetary Zone Countries from the periods of 2004 to 2018. The variables used are Gross Domestic mm, Product Growth rate, Education expenditure as a percentage of Government expenditure, Gross Fixed Capital Formation a percent of GDP and Regulatory quality. The data were sourced from the World Bank Development Indicator (WDI) and World Governance Indicator (2020). Variables were estimated using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Pool mean Group (PMG) with Correlation Matrix, cross sectional dependence test and Panel Unit root test. The result of the study reveals that education expenditure has positive and statistically significant impact on economic growth in the Long run while Capital Formation and Regulatory quality are not statistically significant however, in the short run all the variables are statistically insignificant. Therefore, the paper recommended that West African Monetary Zone Member Countries should increase their budgetary allocation in line with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations (UNESCO) minimum benchmark of 26% education share of total budgetary allocation for developing countries.

Keywords: *Education expenditure, Regulatory quality, West African Monetary Zone and ARDL PMG*

Improved Quality Secondary Education: A Sine Qua None for Nigeria's National Security and Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This study contributes towards using an improved secondary education in solving the challenges of education, security and sustainable development in Nigeria. Evidences have indicated that leadership failure characterized by diminishing standard of educational and socio-politico-economic sectors in Nigeria due to lack of success in proper implementation of the policies. The sustainability of a nation's national development depends on the level of literacy among its citizens. An improved educational system can usher in an edifice upon which a workable developmental platform is built. The researchers used scholarly literatures- textbooks, national dailies, articles, among other sources to discuss the relevance of overhauling the quality of secondary education for improving national security and sustainable development in Nigeria. The findings of the study indicated that other challenges such as corruption, insufficient qualified teachers and lack of political will also affect the quality of education and national security. The researchers recommended that the curriculum should include strategies for peaceful coexistence and the United Nations' recommended percentage allocation for education be implemented by the Nigerian government. Only qualified teachers should be employed; while the ones already employed should be trained and retrained by way of empowerment. Further study should include an empirical research to develop a model for a functional educational system.

Keywords: *Quality secondary education, National security, Sustainable development, Nigeria*

The 'Sak' Syndrome, Buhari Populism and Misrepresentation in Nigerian 2015 and 2019 General Elections

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Abstract

Populism politics in the 21st century is believed to have been swaying and influencing voters to vote in a particular direction. Global populist like Trump, Chavez, Erdogan, Putin and Buhari are believed to have established cult-like followership that leveraged their path to electoral victory. Unlike other societies where Populism is active, in Nigeria it has been a different version where the President Buhari-led populist movement from the inception of his partisan politics in 2003 to 2019 channelled a voting pattern syndrome of 'SAK'. This study examined critically how Buhari's 'SAK' syndrome led to the emergence of incompetent and incapacitated elected leaders at both national and state levels and the impacts of that voting style on misrepresentation of the electorates in decision and policymaking as well as campaign promises delivery. The study used a qualitative particularistic case study where data were assembled through an in-depth personal interview with some selected relevant informants. The data obtained together with the existing body of literature on the subject matter were discussed, analysed, discussed and interpreted using a thematic analytical interpretation. The study discovered that the concept of Populism politics is obtainable in Nigeria under the Buhari-led political prowess but the state is not considered as a good example of where populist politics is practised. It is also unveiled from the study that the populist movement of the Buhari politics known as 'SAK' led to the emergence of weak and incompetent elected officers locally and nationally who lacked any merit or credibility to win any election but for the Populism and this has the implications of misrepresentation and misgovernance. The study, therefore, suggested among many other recommendations that the electorates, in particular, should desist from the 'SAK' pattern of voting and identified individually at all levels who deserves better to lead to avoid the repeat of the political miscalculation by the electorates.

Keywords: *Buhari, Election, Misrepresentation, Nigeria, Populism, SAK*

Economic Impact of Terrorism on Nigeria: An Empirical Evidence from North-Central States

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Abstract

This study examined the economic impact of terrorism across states in North-central zone of Nigeria for the period 2009–2022. Following a panel data regression analysis, spatial variations in the relationships are examined using geographically weighted regression (GWR) to obtain locally different parameter estimates. A GWR approach allows the modeling of relationships that vary over space by introducing distance-based weights to provide parameter estimates for each variable and each geographical location. The pooled OLS; fixed effects and random effects models were estimated with macroeconomic variables (including economic growth, foreign direct investment, agricultural output, tourism, unemployment, inflation, and private investment) as the dependent variables. Empirical evidence indicates that while terrorism has positive effect on unemployment (UNE), and inflation (INF), it has negative effect on gross domestic product (GDP), foreign direct investment (FDI), agricultural output (AGO), private investment (PRI) and tourism (TOU). The study recommends that systematic checks on Nigerian external borders on all people entering Nigeria-including Nigerian citizens – should be introduced. Governments of states in the North-Central zone, should as a matter of urgency and importance, promote dialogue and co-operation on counter-terrorism issues, in particular, through public-private partnerships between the states authorities and the private sector (business community, industry), as well as civil society and the media. The states should also strengthen national efforts to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Keywords: *Economic Impact, Terrorism, North-Central*

Insurgency and Socio-Economic Status of Households in Rural Areas of North Central Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the impact of insurgency on socio-economic status of households in rural areas of north central Nigeria between 2000 and 2021. The study adopted survey method to examine the effect of insurgency on socio-economic status of households in rural areas of north central Nigeria. Data collected for this study were from primary sources, and they were collected from respondents across seven (7) states in the north-central Nigeria (including the Federal Capital Territory). The sample for this study covered 2100 individuals drawn from 3 senatorial zones from each of the seven states. A multi-stage sampling method was used for this study. In the first stage, three senatorial zones were selected from each state through judgmental sampling. To this end, The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression method was used to determine the relationships between variables. Cramer's V method was also utilized to determine the statistical significance and provides information about the strength of the relationship between insurgency and socio-economic status of households in rural areas of north central Nigeria. The findings showed that all the indicators of insurgency (ethnic crises, socio-economic crises, and political crises) have negative impact on socio-economic status (health, education, economic activities/income generation, and other socio-economic status) of residents in the rural areas of north central Nigeria. Therefore, it is concluded that insurgency generally has negative impact on socio-economic status of households in rural areas of north central Nigeria. The study recommends that Governments of states in the North-central Nigeria should develop strategies to fight insurgency. To this end, governments must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through modern methods of intelligence gathering, and sharing among security personnel, training, logistics, motivation, and deployment of advanced technology in managing challenges of insecurity in the zone.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Socio-economic and Logistics, Motivation*

Government Education and Security Expenditure, Human Capital Development and Real Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between government education and security expenditure, human capital development and real economic growth in Nigeria using time series data covering 1999 to 2021. The study was guided by an expos-facto design. Two objectives and two hypotheses were formulated and tested. The study used government expenditure on education (GEE), Human Development Index (HDI) and government expenditure on security (GES) as independent variables, while Real Domestic Product (rGDP) was used to proxy real economic growth considered the dependent variable. The Error Correction Model was used to estimate the model based on the fact that the ADF unit root test revealed that all the variables had I(1) order of integration. The residual tests revealed the absence of serial correlation and heteroscedasticity. Furthermore, the findings from the estimated model revealed that Government expenditure on education (GEE) and human development index (HDI) had significant negative effect on real Domestic Product in Nigeria, while government expenditure on security had significant positive effect on real Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. The results also revealed a unidirectional Granger causality running from HDI to real GDP. The study concluded that a negative relationship exists between government expenditure on education and human capital development on real economic growth in Nigeria, while a positive relationship exists between government expenditure on security and real economic growth in Nigeria. The study recommended among others that government should increase its expenditure on education and security and monitor their utilization closely and government should invest more on human development to enhance their impact of real economic growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Government Education Expenditure, Government Security Expenditure, Human Capital Development, Real Economic Growth*

Conflict Management Approaches to Forestalling Boko Haram Insurgency in North Central Nigeria

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Abstract

Since the emergence of the dreadful boko haram insurgency sect, the north eastern part of Nigerian has severely injured with bruises that may take a lifetime to heal. While the habitants and indigenous people of north-eastern states of Nigeria have been rendered helpless to the fate of these insurgents, the Federal Government of Nigeria through her armed forces have never failed to make promises on their capability to defeat these insurgents. Nevertheless, the battle between the armed forces and insurgency has been going on for several years in attempt to resolve the conflict which has severely affected the north-eastern region and Nigeria as a whole. This paper evaluates some of conflict management approaches that have been successful in Nigeria in attempt to adopt these approaches towards forestalling the menace of insurgency in the north east.

Keywords: *Conflict Management, Forestalling, Boko Haram Insurgency*

School of
**Business &
Management**



Impact of Material Handling in Chemical and Allied Industries

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to examine the appraisal of material management, a study of some selected Chemicals and Allied Industries in Lagos state. The specific objective of the study is to examine the contribution of store inspection towards resource utilisation and to ascertain the relationship between the effective management of materials and the level of productivity in an organisation. The study applied a descriptive research design. The target population of the study were the employees of the selected Chemicals and Allied industries. Data was collected by taking a census survey on the 100 respondents by the answering of questionnaires and 95 (nifty five) answered questionnaires were returned validly. It was notable that there existed a strong positive relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. This implied that the variables were very significant, therefore needed to be considered in any effort to boost organisational productivity and resources utilisation. The findings analysed also showed that there is significant relationship between material handling, store inspection and resource utilisation. The study recommends that material supply should be optimum to avoid "stock out" while work in progress. Organisations should always take into knowledge the cost of production or price of raw materials before arriving at selling price.

Keywords: *Material Management, Store Inspection, Resource utilisation, & Organisational Productivity*

Averting Economic and Financial Crimes in Deposit Money Banks: An Issue for Forensic Investigation Techniques

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Abstract

Since external auditors may not have the necessary knowledge to be able to detect, prevent, or reduce fraud in corporate organization, it is now necessary to introduce and practice forensic accounting. The objective of this study is to examine how forensic investigation technology affect fraud detection and prevention in deposits money banks. The study population comprises of 1,201 employees of Zenith Bank Plc, First Bank plc, and GT Bank Plc. Out of which a sample of 300 were chosen and administered questionnaire. Taro Yamane was used to determine the sample size. Mean score rating method was used to analyse the data based on a 2.5 acceptance region format. To answer the research questions, chi-square was used to address the research hypothesis. The findings revealed that forensic audit services had enhanced the quality, dependability and transparency of financial reports and had a significant impact in exposing fraud in Nigeria depositing money banks. The study concluded and recommended that core banking activities like cash management, loan processing and forex transactions need to be carefully monitored and exposed to forensic accounting.

Keywords: *Forensic Audit, Financial crime, Fraud detection, Audit services, Forensic investigation.*

Governance, Institutions and Infrastructure Delivery for Inclusive Growth

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Abstract

Infrastructure development is critical to induce growth and address the broader development goals of a nation. However, the extent to which infrastructure can endear growth depends on the broader policy environment within which infrastructure system operates which is a function of good governance. Hence, this study assessed the importance of governance and institutions on the effectiveness and efficiency of infrastructure development in promoting growth in Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The study population was senior staff members of MDAs in Ogun state. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaire which reliability was validated using Crombach Alpha test which produced coefficient of 0.706. Data collected were analyzed using simple regression analysis. The result of hypothesis1revealed positive and significant relationship between governance and effectiveness of infrastructure development ($F=0.772$, $p\text{-value}=0.045<0.005$) while hypothesis2 revealed positive and significant impact of governance on effectiveness of infrastructure development ($F =0.537$, $p\text{-value}=0,035<0.05$).The study concluded that good governance practices through capable and resourced institutions are essential for ensuring positive contribution of infrastructure development to economic, social and environmental development in Nigeria. The study recommended strict adherence of public sector institutions charge with infrastructure delivery with the applicable institutional framework guiding infrastructure planning, delivery and operations, and exercise of political accountability by government officials as a prerequisite for beneficial infrastructure investments.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Institutions, Governance, Growth, Effectiveness.*

Efficiency

Empirical Analysis of Firm Attributes' Effect on Stock Returns of Listed Consumer Goods Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

The corporate world of finance is said to have high affinity on well-managed, firm's attributes for engendering its solid growth and popularity among investors and creating Blue-chip stocks notable for superior stock returns. This ex-post-facto study was set to analyze the effect of firm attributes on stock returns of listed consumer-goods companies in Nigeria, with specific focus on the combined effect of firm size, firm age and profitability. Using purposive sampling technique, a sample size of sixteen (16) firms out of the population of twenty-three (23) listed consumer goods firms on the Nigerian Exchange Group(NGX) as at 2020, was obtained, with the criterion that a firm's financial information covering the study period (2011-2020) was complete. Extracted secondary data came from the annual financial reports of the sampled companies, and analyzed using pooled OLS regression technique. The result output revealed that firm size and firm age had negative insignificant effect, while profitability had positive significant effect on stock returns of quoted consumer goods companies in Nigeria. It was thus concluded that firm attributes had effects on the stock returns of companies in the consumer goods sector. Recommendations are that firms should ensure assets are effectively managed to have healthy firm size that will impart profits and firm value and hence improved stock returns to investors.

Keywords: *Consumer-goods, Firm size, Firm age, Profitability, Stock Returns, Pooled OLS regression*

The Effect of Exchange Rate Volatility on the Performance of Deposit Money Bank in Nigeria

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Abstract

As a financial intermediary, deposits money banks are more exposed to the effect of exchange rate. Exchange rate can affect banks corporate performance both directly or indirectly. The direct effect is easy to identify and can be easily be managed. However, the indirect effect of exchange rate on the performance of deposits money banks is very subtle. Basically, it evolves from the impact of exchange rate volatility on the business of banks' customers (depositors) and the economy in general. Therefore, it must be noted that, having a concrete knowledge about the aggregate effect of exchange rate volatility on the profitability and size of banks (performance), serves as a very crucial tool towards to devising an appropriate coping strategy in finding long lasting solution to the problems exerted by the volatility. Thus, through an impulse response analysis, an examination methodology called cholesky one standard innovation, this study, has therefore examined the empirical effect and future dynamic interactions, of exchange volatility on the corporate performance of deposit money banks in Nigeria using a time serial data set of Nigeria global bank, as a sample focus over the period of 1986-2021. This impulse response function was generated from the estimated vector error correction model (VECM). Furthermore, this study tried to determine the level of exchange rate volatility in Nigeria using the generalized auto regression conditional heteroscedasticity (GARCH 1, 1) model. The empirical findings of this study suggest that exchange rate statistically significant negative impact on the banks profitability variables included as control variables in the vector auto regression (VAR) analysis, total deposits (TDPO) and gross domestic products (GDP) growth are found to have significant positive impact on bank profitability and bank size in Nigeria. This study recommends therefore, that bank managers and governing body should focus on the composition effect of exchange rate variation on deposit money banks' profitability and size and make sure to avail appropriate strategy to reduce it adverse effect on the profitability of their bank.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, Performance, Profitability, Volatility, GDP, Foreign exchange*

Modelling Peace Accounting on National Security and Development in Nigeria: An Empirical Analysis

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Abstract

This paper examined the nexus between peace accounting and national security and development in Nigeria. The objective was to develop peace accounting model with national security and development. The cost of ensuring national security is very high, but measuring this cost has received little attention. One way of recording and ascertaining the financial resources expended on national security is by Peace Accounting. Peace Accounting is an innovative idea that is taking a firm root in Nigeria and the world over. Peace accounting deals with ascertaining and reporting the financial resources accompanying domestic violence such as insecurity, political violence, insurgency, militancy, economic predicament, corruption and all other costs associated with national security. Global Peace Index is the dependent variable while Expenditure on Internal Security, Gross Fixed Capital Formation Cost of Peace Keeping are the independents. Secondary data were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and the International Monetary Fund Cross Country Macroeconomic Statistics from 1999–2021. Multi-variate regression technique was utilized in analyzing the data and analysis performed by E-views. The study found that expenditure on internal security, cost of peace keeping and gross fixed capital formation are dynamics of peace accounting and statistically negatively significant. In view of the above findings, it is concluded that peace accounting is very important as mechanism of national security and development in Nigeria. It is therefore, recommended among others that Nigeria should develop peace accounting standards and should engage academic and professional accountants that can help develop peace accounting models in order to ascertain and measure the cost of peace. The government should develop strategies to reduce insecurity in order to enhance economic growth and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Global Peace Index, Expenditure on Internal Security, Gross Fixed Capital Formation Cost of Peace Keeping, Development.*

Billboard Advertising Effects on Consumers' Purchase Intent of Heineken in Onitsha Metropolis

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Abstract

This study scrutinized on billboard advertising effects on consumers' purchase intent of Heineken in Onitsha metropolis. The problem statement was too many billboards being erected along the streets and roads of Onitsha metropolis. The specific objective was to ensure that billboard advertising possesses high visual impact among others. Research question was to what extent does billboard advertising possess high visual impact? among others. Research hypothesis was there is no significant relationship between billboard advertising and high visual impact among others. Review of related literature had insight on conceptual review, theoretical framework and empirical review. Survey research design was adopted. Area of the study was Fegge Port Harcourt road, Onitsha where one of Nigeria Breweries Plc, manufacturing plant is situated. Population of the study was unknown. Sampling plan consists of sample design, sample unit, sample size, sample method and sample procedure. Data was presented and analyzed. Two point, Likert scale of questioning was applied. The study found out that billboard advertising stimulates passersby to make a purchase of Heineken Lager beer. The study concluded that billboard advertising is a very vital tool to create awareness and remind prospects that Heineken is a quality product. The study recommended that Advertising Practitioners Council of Nigeria (APCON) should remove all illegally erected billboards; among others.

Keywords: *Billboard, Advertising, Effects, Consumers and Purchase intent*

Resolution and Management of Failed Microfinance Banks in Nigeria: The Role of Regulators

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Abstract

This paper examined the role of regulatory bodies in the Management of failed Microfinance Banks (MFB) in Nigeria. Using the ordinary least square multiple regression to measure and estimate the necessary models, the role of the regulatory bodies was the dependent variable. Resolution and Management of failed microfinance banks through liquidation activities, claims settlement, payment of insured deposits to depositors and payment of liquidation dividends to uninsured depositors constituted the independent variables. The regression results indicates that one of the regulators - the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation actively plays significant role in protecting the depositors funds in Microfinance Banks. The empirical evidence suggests that Microfinance Banking development is positively linked to the role of regulatory bodies in Managing the failed MFBs in Nigeria. The study therefore, recommends the adaption of legal system that protect creditor's and depositor's rights in order to boost the confidence of Microfinance Banking public.

Keywords: *Microfinance Bank, failed Banks, Resolution, Liquidation dividends.*

School of
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The Need for Diaspora Voting in Nigeria Elections: An Assessment

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Abstract

Diaspora voting is not an alien concept in most advanced, and even more developing, democracies of the world. It is a response to the advancing worldwide democratization agenda, as well as massive economics, social and cultural globalization. Diaspora voting is currently practiced in 115 countries around the world, and indeed 28 African countries have made legal and logistical provisions in their electoral processes to ensure their citizens abroad have a say during elections. And this inclusion in the political and electoral process is perhaps even more important for Africans in the diaspora than any other group anywhere else. Remittances by Nigerian Living Abroad contribute massively to the GDP of the country. In 2013 alone a total of \$21 billion was sent home, making Nigeria the fifth largest recipient of foreign remittances among developing countries and first in Africa. While the legal frameworks of many countries in Africa (and throughout the world) permit the right to vote for all citizens, in reality, diaspora citizens are disenfranchised. This is because of a lack of willingness on the part of the authorities that organize elections and procedures that will ensure the fulfillment of the right. Because Nigerians in the diaspora bring in substantial foreign exchange through remittances, affording these citizens the right to vote symbolically integrates a key economic group into the public affairs of the nation. When Nigerians abroad are allowed to vote, they feel they belong; it is, after all, an exercise of citizenship and civil duty. It is also a way to make sure that such citizens, especially students and professionals, who are assets to the wellbeing of the country, are not lost to other countries. This paper will examine recent trends in diaspora voting and the need to entrench same in our electoral process.

Keywords: *Diaspora Voting, Nigeria Elections*

The Logic of the Marketplace of Ideas in the Internet Age: Implications for National Security, Freedom of Expression and the Radicalisation Agenda of Terrorists

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Abstract

In 1644, John Milton, in his treatise, *Areopagitica*, and in defense of freedom of expression, argued that truth and falsehood should be allowed to coexist in the society because, ultimately, truth will emerge in the competition of ideas in a free, open and transparent public discourse and that, ideas and ideologies will gain widespread acceptance depending on their superiority or inferiority. However, this paper raises questions about the sustainability of the logic of the marketplace of ideas within the context of freedom of expression, protecting national security and public order and the heightened abuse of the internet media by terrorist groups. This is even as extant literature suggest that, the internet platform has become potent in the radicalization agenda of terrorist groups who combine texts, audio and visuals in their propaganda peddling and messaging. Manuel Castell's theory of the Network Society provides a framework for the conceptualization of the key variables and analysis of the data in this paper. The network society is reflective of a hyperactive social society and not a society of isolation, where social structure is made up of networks powered by micro-electronics-based information and communications technologies. The present paper is unique because, though there are many studies on the use of the internet for terrorism purposes; very few have interrogated the contributions of the notion of freedom of expression (i.e marketplace of ideas) to the challenges society grapples with in the use of the internet for propaganda by terrorist groups. The paper sheds light in that regard, and furthers the debate on the nexus between the use of the internet, freedom of expression and national security. The outcome of the discussions underline the need for policy response to highlight the urgency of internet information supervision and to emphasis a more nuanced and intense counterterrorism communication strategies.

Keywords: *Marketplace of ideas, Internet age, National security, Freedom of expression Radicalization, Terrorism*

Nigerian Newspapers' Framing of the Kwara Hijab Crisis: Implications for National Peace

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Abstract

Religion is one of the perennial causes of conflict and crises in Nigeria. The religious crises witnessed in Nigeria have largely been between adherents to Christianity and Islam as both faiths compete to dominate the social space. Christians and Muslims in Ilorin engaged in violent clashes over the use of hijab by female Muslim students attending grant-aided Christian mission schools. The media attention given to the hijab crisis varied from one publication to the other. It is against this background that this study examines the 2021 hijab crises in Kwara State which pitched Christians against Muslims in the state and beyond. The study hinges on the theoretical postulations of framing theory and it employed Critical Discourse Analysis as methodological paradigm. Findings from the study revealed that Daily Trust newspaper which is owned by a Muslim framed its reports in favour of Islam while Guardian newspaper which is published by a Christian framed its narratives in favour of Christians. The study concludes that the hijab crisis is only a metaphor for the larger war between Islam and Christianity in Nigeria. The study urges religious leaders and media workers should play down religious fault lines in their narratives on conflict.

Keywords: *Religious conflict, Framing, Hijab, Critical Discourse Analysis and Nigerian newspapers*

Science and Technology Educational Development: A Precursor for National Security

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Abstract

The dimensions of national security in the economics, politics, social, educational, physical and other aspects of aegis of insurance of life and properties in the nation are daunting and overwhelming. The Nigeria economy is dizzy, the politics although seems stable and unperturbed by the military coups still unhegemony and inconsistent in policy and programmes implementation, there are social vices hither and thither, insurgencies, book haram, kidnapping, maiming, raping, ritualism, unemployment, bad social infrastructures, poor students' academic performance tainted with technological aided examination malpractices culminating into poor scientific and technological advancement which invariably delimit national security and national development. Need to revamp qualitative science and technological education at the basic level, enhance professional teacher development programmes for efficient teaching and learning at all tiers of education, then, national security can be attained when the tides of examination malpractices wane, the graduates of tertiary institutions are employable and entrepreneurial then, social vices shall be abated and Nigeria shall be adequately secured.

Keywords: *National security, Science, Technology, Educational development*

Social Media Use and Service Delivery for National Development by Professional Librarians in Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria

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Abstract

This study investigated the extent to which social media is used to improve library services in tertiary institutions in Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria. The survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study consisted of all 204 professional librarians in Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria. Total enumeration was used for the study. A self-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Findings revealed that Facebook (95.1%) and WhatsApp (94.2%) are commonly used by librarians followed by respondents who also indicated that YouTube (83%), Twitter (85.3%), Google+ (83.3%) and LinkedIn (71%) are moderately used in the library. Also, the services provided by librarians were e-reference services, database search, online user education and e-reader services among other available library services. This indicated that the provision of library services was moderately low in the library while findings revealed that available social media tools were not fully utilized by librarians in Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria. The study concluded that social media use helps librarian on service delivery of librarians in Ahmadu Bello University Library, Zaria. The study recommended that professional librarians should promote e-library services such as e-current awareness services, selective dissemination of information, instant messaging services and distance learning services using diverse social media tools such as Pinterest, Ning, Flickr, Del.icio.us, Instagram and Social Bookmarking that were sparingly used in the library.

Keywords: *Social media Use, Service delivery, Professional Librarians, and University Library*

Podcasting and Vodcast as Tool for Media Communication: A New Frontier for Social and Security Awareness

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Abstract

Podcasting and Vodcasting have become the new normal in information content creation and dissemination. These channels of communication over the internet have been embraced by the educational and entertainment sectors in the sharing of knowledge, musical audio and video files to the public using mediums such as YouTube and Spotify among other numerous channels. Popular media houses like Channels, African Independent Television (AIT), Voice of Nigeria (VON) and NTA and musical artists in Nigeria like Tuface, Davido, Wizkid, and Burna Boy to name a few. With the rising level of insecurities in Nigeria, the use of Press releases and information on public service broadcast channels is considered less effective. Thus, the successes recorded with the adoption of Podcast and Vodcast, especially with regards to information sharing during the Covid-19 lockdown made it imperative for the solicitation of these new norms of communication to be adopted in the creation of awareness as a way of intelligence gathering and sharing. This paper is an expository discourse to further drive the need for the choice of podcast and vodcast to promote social and security awareness.

Keywords: *Awareness, Podcast, Security, Vodcast*

School of
**Technology /
Basic Sciences**



An Appraisal of Legal and Administrative Feasibility Study Of Capital Investment

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Abstract

Feasibility studies are normally conducted to justify investments in infrastructure projects. Due legal diligence process should ensure that the project is procured in accordance with current legal requirements, both in domestic and international terms, and that key aspects of the project must have been analyzed from a legal administrative perspective. This study was conducted in Owerri the capital of Imo State. The target population for this study was Consultant Quantity Surveyors and Estate Surveyors and Valuers. Selective sampling technique was use to determine the size of study population. Closed and Structured questionnaires were designed and distributed to the targeted population. Fifteen (15) questionnaires were administered to Quantity Surveyors out of which only eight (8) were fully filled out and retrieved; twelve (12) were administered to Estate Surveyors and Valuers out of which only eight (8) were fully filled out and retrieved and all were employed for the validity of the study. Four research questions were provided and Percentage and Mean Value statistics were used to analyse collected data. Result of the analysed research questions shows that feasibility consultants do not use wider parameter in evaluating legal implications of capital investments in Nigeria. They are not also familiar with the modern appraisal techniques that give better results. The research concludes that comprehensive legal appraisal of feasibility studies clearly put to check critical issues in capital investment that if neglected, will lead to serious barriers to implementation of development projects. Modern viability evaluation techniques that incorporate risk sensitivity should be adopted to ensure that capital investments do not fail.

Keywords: *Capital Investment, Infrastructure Projects, Legal Appraisal of Feasibility Studies, Modern Appraisal Techniques and Feasibility Consultants*

The Role of Information Technology in the Development of the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

In today's society, technology is central to human activity. Every work process involves some form of technology; every human activity has technology intertwined in the process. It also plays a key role in the development of national economies such as wealth creation, improvement of the quality of life, and real economic growth and transformation in any society. This paper aims to examine the role of technology in the development of the Nigerian economy. This is desktop research. Data are obtained from secondary sources and analyzed using content analysis. The paper concludes that the Nigerian economy must be driven by technology in order to expand production and manufacturing. It identifies key sectors that will drive the nation's economy including agriculture, textile, mining, and trading. It recommends that the country must invest in research and development institutions, and encourage interest in science and tech at the grassroots.

Keywords: *Information Technology, Development, the Nigerian Economy*

Examining School Discipline as a Contemporary Issue of Nigerian Educational System

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Abstract

Discipline among students has deteriorated to the point where it has become a socio-political problem. It is one of the most pressing issues confronting Nigeria's educational system today. The goal of this research is to look at school discipline and make policy recommendations that are successful. The majority of the data came from school discipline related literatures. The research revealed that punishing student is proportionate to the offense committed. The study came to the conclusion that instructors and school administrators should aim to minimize the negative feelings caused by decisions by judging the offending behaviour rather than the person. Both student and staff self-attitude and participation are necessary to improve academic success.

Keywords: *School discipline, Education, Performance, Punishment, Social bond, Control.*

Dutch Diseases and Resources Curse: Key Regulatory Challenges and Opportunities Associated with Extractive Industries in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Dutch disease phenomenon can be seen in a country that discovers a significant natural resource deposit and begins exporting it on a large scale. As a result, the country's currency rises, reducing the competitiveness of its traditional export sectors, including agriculture. The Dutch disease is regarded as one of the primary causes of the natural resource curse. The resource curse refers to the paradox that countries with abundant natural resources frequently fail to grow as quickly as those lacking such resources. Nigeria exemplifies this situation in that, despite its wealth in oil, gas, and minerals, its economic development lags behind the rest of the world. Furthermore, the negative effects of natural resource exploitation on human rights and the environment are obvious. Other resource-rich countries, such as Norway and Chile, have achieved high levels of development, transforming their resources into a blessing. Thus, the purpose of this research is to create a space for critical dialogue in shaping and responding to the resource curse phenomenon in the Nigerian socioeconomic context, as well as to bring years of experience in extractive industries research and policy to break down barriers in the extractive industries research field and deal with a wide range of key opportunities and regulatory challenges related to the extractive industry in a collaborative manner. It will then attempt to explain why the absence of a mechanism for effective civil society engagement is the primary reason Nigeria is struggling to overcome the negative consequences of having an extractive sector. The current ad hoc engagement process makes holding government institutions and public servants accountable difficult for civil society and the private sector. As a result, there is a need for a strong and consistent policy, legal, and contractual framework to maximize resource gains and ensure companies operate in a socially acceptable and sustainable manner. It concludes with recommendations for national governments, international civil society, international organizations, and the extractive industry on how best to escape the resource curse.

Keywords: *Resource booms, Dutch disease, Retard growth, Institutional malfunctioning, Nigeria oil economy.*

Impact of Climate Change on Rainfall Patterns and Implications for Agricultural Production and Adaptation Strategies

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Abstract

Climate change has adversely impacted natural resources, food, security, human health, the environment, physical structures, among others. The impacts are evident in the threats posed by drastic changes in rainfall patterns, temperature, relative humidity, radiation and general alteration in the trends of climatic elements. The purpose of this research was to access data/information on rainfall patterns for the period (1972-2003) and (2016-2017). The data/information were sourced from secondary sources. The data/information sourced were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The result shows that there have been deviations from the pattern of rainfall. The result also shows that rainfall was experienced more in the period (2016-2017) as compared to the period (1972-2003). Recommendations, among others, included that there should be shift in the planting dates of some crops, timely planting of crops, planting of short cycled seeds during short periods of rainfall and cultivating “edible” cover crops as “must crops” during the cropping season.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Rainfall Patterns, Implications, Agricultural Production, Adaptation Strategies*

Promotion of Smart Toilet Products Using Simulation and Modelling Towards Open Defecation FTEE Nigeria

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Abstract

The sensitization and promotion of smart toilets can never be underestimated in Nigeria in which most communities have not actually migrated to the next higher level in terms of hygiene as open defecation (OD) is still a norm. To overcome this challenge there is the need to shift from the use of local unimproved pit latrines to something innovative and have suitable latrine designs that would not only be cost-effective, environment-friendly and easy to construct but also would be acceptable to people especially less privileged arise the concept of low-cost but high-quality toilets called 'SMART TOILETS' with adequate awareness. As a result of this, the Federal, State and Local governments are presently trying to achieve safe hygiene practices for a collective responsibility, sustainable waste management and benefits to the society in order for the community to migrate from OD to ODF (open defecation free) Nigeria by 2025 through 2030. The non-availability smart toilet technology such as a good substructure, midstructure and superstructure requires conviction and customers' satisfaction. Hence, the methodology of this work entails the design, computer based simulation and physical modelling with other future possibilities that will provide a lasting solution to OD. It has been recommended that government and stakeholders should strictly enforce and implement the laws that will also promote 'Use The Toilet Campaign' towards positive development in Nigeria by providing more improved Smart toilets products for cost effective toilet structures, resolution of toilet issues and challenges.

Keywords: *Development, Hygiene, Open defecation, Squat pan, Toilet*

Effect of Banditry Activities on Production of Leather Goods in North West Nigeria

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Abstract

The pervasive banditry and its associated threats to security and economy at large, have enveloped production of leather goods in the Northwest region of Nigeria, particularly, Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, Sokoto and Niger States, have become a worrisome national security issue of public concern. This paper therefore examined the effect of banditry activities on Nigeria's security, focusing on the North-West region of Nigeria. The paper adopted descriptive method, made use of secondary sources of data while the Queer Ladder Theory (QLT) and Frustration-Aggression Theory were employed as the explicatory framework. The paper thus recommended, among others, that, there should be adequate supply and installation of modern technology as well as increased surveillance while border security personnel are urgently required to check trans-border crimes, which are part of the igniting factors accentuating banditry in north west Nigeria, also, to ensure that the future of the leather goods industry is secured, appropriate policies and the very fundamentals of a large raw material supply and a large pool of skilled labour to guarantee high quality production should be put in place.

Keywords: *Banditry activities, Cattle rustling, Effect, Leather goods, North West Nigeria*

Effect of Insecurity on Economic Activities in North-West Nigeria

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Abstract

The alarming level of insecurity in Nigeria has fueled the crime rate and terrorists' attacks in different parts of the country, leaving unpalatable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth. Over the last four decades, Nigeria's North West has witnessed waves of violence including sectarian clashes, Islamist militancy and electoral violence. This paper therefore examines the effect of insecurity on economic activities in north-west Nigeria. The study revealed that the productive aspect of most manufacturing business depends largely on the availability and regular supply of raw materials for production, of which insecurity has cut off the supply of such raw materials hence, jeopardizing production activities. Other matters of concern include, insecurity affects marketing of finished product as there is a continuous exodus from areas of insecurity. There is also an increase in security spending as most business organizations operating in Nigeria spend a lot in maintaining private security outfits. The destruction of their business building, properties and equipment is tantamount to loss of capital which has ruined not a few businesses in north-west Nigeria. The study suggests that Nigeria's federal authorities and state governments in the North West should work more closely, not only to heal longstanding rifts within communities and curb violence, but also to address the structural causes of insecurity in the region.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Economic Activities, North west Nigeria, Effect.*

