



## **7TH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

### **THEME**

Addressing Nigerian Security & Development Challenges in the 21st Century

### **OBJECTIVE**

The conference provide a viable platform for development experts from academics, government, and the private sector to present their research results, exchange ideas and advance strategies for developing the Nigerian economy.

**DATE:** 11th - 12th April, 2019

**VENUE:** University Library, Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State

**TIME:** 8:00 am

### **CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN/CHIEF HOST**

**Prof. Seth Accra Jaja**

Vice Chancellor, Federal University Otuoke  
Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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# **7TH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES, EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, MANAGEMENT & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### **DAY ONE – Thursday 11th April, 2019**

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

### **DAY TWO – Friday 12th April, 2019**

#### **OPENING SESSION/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 ii	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

### **DAY THREE – Saturday 13th April, 2019**

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

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### Names of Awardees

S/N	NAMES
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2	Dr. (Mrs.) S. O. B. Lulu -Briggs

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## Empirical Analysis of Interest Rate Determination and its Effect on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1990-2017)

**Andabai, Priye Werigbelegha, PhD**

*Department of Banking and Finance,  
Niger Delta University, Bayelsa State*

### Abstract

The study examined the analysis of interest rate determination and its effect on economic growth in Nigeria; for the period 1990-2017. Secondary data were used and collected from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study employed Gross Domestic Product as proxy for Economic Growth and used as the dependent variable; whereas, prime lending rate (interest rate), inflation and private domestic investment were used as explanatory variables to measure interest rate. Hypotheses were formulated and tested using Ordinary Least Square Econometric Technique. Private domestic investment had a positive significant effect on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Inflation rate is positive; but, had an insignificant effect on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Interest rate had an insignificant effect on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. The coefficient of determination indicates that about 65% of the variations in economic growth can be explained by changes in commercial bank lending variables in Nigeria. The study concluded that interest rate determination had a positive; but, insignificant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The study recommended that Government and policy makers should focus on maintaining inflation at a low rate (single digit) and ensure that the rate is stable; this will take care of the problem of inflation in the economy. CBN should increase their surveillance on the commercial banks; in order to address the issue of arbitrarily increase of lending rate. Government and policy makers should provide healthy environment for the banks in the industry so as to render efficient financial services to the economy.

**Keywords:** *Empirical Analysis, Interest rate, determination, economic, growth, Nigeria*

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## The Role of NSCDC in Crime Prevention in Nigeria: Conceptual and Empirical Analysis

<sup>1</sup>Usman Suleiman Sarki & <sup>2</sup>Mansur Ya'u

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Sociology*

*Federal University Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

Societies are bedeviled with numerous crimes that undermine the safety of lives and properties and distort activities that promote the socio-economic and political development of the society. This makes crime prevention and control necessary which lead to the establishment of various agencies to combat the menace of crime to achieve social order in the society. However, the rate of crime in Nigeria is becoming on increase despite the establishment of formal law enforcement agencies such as the Nigerian police force which became the most visible agency that maintain law and order in the country. In an efforts to curtail the increase rate of crime in the country, the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provide for the establishment of more security agencies such as the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) in order to prevent and control the menace of crime in the country. Against this background, this paper analyzed the role of Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) in preventing crime with a view to assess its achievements and challenges and to proffer more ways of enhancing its performance in crime prevention.

**Keywords:** *Agencies, Analysis, Crime, Prevention, Role*

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## The Tripodial Element for an Effective Security and National Development in the 21st Century

**Umoh-Mbe Daniel Godwin**

*C/O Davidson David Faculty of Engineering  
Rivers State University of Science*

### Abstract

Modern Nigeria in reality is in danger caused by disruptive, centrifugal socio-economic and political forces. These attributes have combined to produce an irreconcilable contradiction which is alarming in proportion. In trying to achieve a stable economy development that is sustainable, these concepts called the tripod of national security and economic development is hinged on the concept of national security, concept of terrorism and the concept of national development. These three concepts are interwoven because the absence or presence of each has a telling consequence on the society. More worrisome is the inability of government to create a sustained system that can curb terrorism and promote national development. Rather than doing the usual fire brigade approaches, to security challenges, we should have grown to a system of functioning which have a censor expecting control system which can be controlled automatically to advert the necessary socio physical challenges. Putting a control system for checking a flash point analysis with a compressive analysis will help in acting swiveling and promptly in checking poverty ratio, unemployment ratio, kidnapping ratio and gross domestic ratio GDP. In this paper we shall seek to synergies the automobile system of communication, with the usage of SIM cards technology to design and control possible event with an aim of mitigating possible criminal activities, also highlighting the importance's of this on FEDERAL SARS NETWORK, and the police monitoring team where a central control base will be modernized to examine the already implemented system in Nigeria Network providers and their impact to coverage of security issue in Nigeria, A topical question would be, the relationship of human to information transition , banking , theft and financial transfer. Am looking forward addressing social economy problem, fire crises etc. Some challenges of Terrorism include the following, boundary clashes, Ethnical-religious cries, kidnapping of civilians by kidnapers, foreign national picked up for random. The outright of ethnic militias shall be explained using the Niger Delta as a case study and Boko-haram insurgence also. It is my opinion that at the end of this presentation we shall appreciate a better and more dynamic way of creating development that is sustainable thereby reducing insecurity in our environment.

**Keywords:** *Tripod, Security, Economic development*

## The Need for ICT in Adult Education for Socio-Economic Development in Borno State, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Andrew Itodo & <sup>2</sup>Ojo Oluwasesan

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Computer Science*

*Umar Ibn Elkanemi College of Education Science and Technology,  
Bama, Borno State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The thrust of the study was to examine the need of ICT in Adult Education for socio-economic development in Borno state. In this light, the study adopted questionnaire method for data collection, simple frequency distribution and percentage rate were used to analyze the collected data from schools. The study investigated the level of introduction of ICT in Adult education and its benefits to individuals and societies for sustainable development. The study revealed that the use and introduction of ICT in adult education is less but it was ascertained that ICT contributes a lot in human endeavors. The study suggested that there is need for adult educators and special education specialists to collaborate to develop ICT literacy primers, e-learning and distance education programmes, assistive technology and therapy services for adults within the community. This will enable learning take place in the life of these individuals, ICT integration to adult education should be emphasized, fully recognized and have affordable physical structures, facilities and resource materials readily available to most adult education centres in Maiduguri, the adults should be sensitized on the need of adult education for socio-economic development and not just to promote their salary scheme in their place of work as this study revealed and finally, there is need for an uninterrupted electricity / power supply situation in Nigeria so that there will be opportunities for significant improvements and increase in ICT awareness among the rural and urban dwellers.

**Keywords:** *ICT, Adult, Education, Socio-Economic, Development, Maiduguri*

## Fractionation, Identification and Analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Oil Contaminated Soils Using GC- FID

<sup>1</sup>Patrick M. Amaibi & <sup>2</sup>Gillian O. Tailor

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Forensic and Analytical Sciences, School of Science and Engineering, Teesside University, Tees Valley, Middlesbrough, TS1 3BA, UK

### Abstract

Environmental pollution around the hydrocarbon processing industries is a common occurrence due to accidental spillage or leakage of lubricants, diesel or petrol. Hydrocarbons contamination in soil has been a major concern to human health and the ecosystem. To characterize and analyse hydrocarbon contents ( $C_{10} - C_{40}$ ) in soil, a traditional gas chromatography analysis may not be appropriate since total petroleum hydrocarbons require no speciation of the individual compounds. This work is aimed at optimizing gas chromatography equipped with flame ionization detector (GC-FID) to measure non-specific hydrocarbons present in contaminated soils. A set of soil samples was obtained and treated with petrol, diesel and mineral oil. Each sample was subjected to solid-phase extraction and clean-up process followed by the GC-FID analysis. To prior to sample analysis, the instrument was calibrated to obtain a working standard curve with an acceptable regression coefficient ( $r^2 > 0.995$ ). In the mineral oil contaminated samples, unresolved hump of peaks was found which indicate presence of higher hydrocarbons ( $>C_{18}$ ) in the soil. Spiked samples were analysed along with blank and the soil extracts for the purpose of quality control. A percent recovery varying between 85 and 120% was achieved for the spiked samples, which is used to test the instrument sensitivity. The extraction procedure appears to be suitable in fractionation of oil contaminated soils. Instrument settings were within the typical GC-FID parameters to give optimum results. The results indicate that if the samples were subjected to further weathering, biodegradation of the substances may have occurred over a period of time.

**Keywords:** GC-FID, contaminated Soil, TPH, Hydrocarbons ( $C_{10} - C_{40}$ ), solid phase extraction

## National Assembly & Cost-Effective Representative Democracy in Nigeria: The Way Forward

<sup>1</sup>Inuwa Abdu Ibrahim, <sup>2</sup>Murtala Mohammed Alamai,

<sup>3</sup>Mahmud Adam & <sup>4</sup>Hussaini Adamu Hussaini

<sup>1&3</sup>*Department of Public Administration*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Leisure & Tourism Management*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of General Studies*

*The Federal Polytechnic Bauchi Nigeria*

### Abstract

With the return to democratic rule in 1999, the cost of governance has continued to spiral out of control. The economy cannot sustain these huge costs, especially as it affects the financial implications of managing members of the National Assembly. The paper is an attempt at finding ways of getting the Nigerian National Assembly to take another look at the exorbitant financial cost of maintaining the legislature at the National Assembly. The research adopted the qualitative approach to research using the conceptual method thus, data from secondary sources were utilized. As part of the findings of this work, is that a bill has to be drafted by civil society organizations with the support of organized labour and its affiliates, with the Nigerian media giving the process adequate coverage and support to ensure that the lawmakers review downward their financial package and thereby giving room for good governance.

**Keywords:** *Democracy; Governance; National Assembly; Nigeria*

## The Political Economy of Terrorism in Nigeria: The Case of Boko Haram

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### Abstract

**B**oko Haram terrorist group has gained preeminence in Nigerian political sphere in recent years, leading to the branding of Nigeria as a terrorist state by the international community. Governments (past and present) lack the political will to effectively tackle various breaches of security and to put in place the right national security policies and strategies. The paper assesses the rise of Boko Haram insurgency in Northern part of the country, examines the ability of security agencies to meet emerging security challenges and evaluates the capability of political leadership to provide good governance in the country. The paper adopts frustration-aggression, political economy and game theories as platforms to build a treatise to pro-actively tackle Boko Haram insurgency and other possible terrorist threats, and entrench a new regime of good governance. The paper argues that years of bad governance resulting in massive poverty in the midst of enormous resources led to exploitation of the frustrated youths by some disgruntled members of the political class who had been denied direct access to state resources. The paper concludes that to effectively tackle Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria, there is need to adopt a new strategy that is anchored on delivery of good governance by the political leadership; creation of the enabling environment for private businesses to thrive leading to massive job creation; and ability of government to provide deterrent measures towards breach of national security. Those who contravene national security either directly or through proxy must be made to face the full wrath of the law regardless of their social status.

**Keywords:** *Terrorism, Boko Haram, Political Economy, Insurgency, National Security*

## Social Media, Social Protest and Political Activism for Good Governance Among Young Adults in Nigeria

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### Abstract

In Nigeria there has been a proliferation of political activism and social protest necessitated by various forms of social discontent and contention with the political status quo. These contentious politics has found expression in network communication as represented by the internet and social media platforms. Driving these trends is the advent and the widespread adoption of mobile internet technologies in Nigeria and Africa at large. This study examines how young adults use social media sites such as Facebook, WhatsApp and twitter for information, coordination, mass mobilization and political advocacy for good governance. Through qualitative research interviews and focus group discussions with young adults in Jos, Nigeria, the paper finds that social media platforms provide young people a space for political interaction, giving a voice for young adults to express social and political discontent. Social media provides a platform where issues of the state can be subjected to rational debate and public opinion can be formed. Social media could have a wider application beyond its social purpose and that it could be used to bring about positive social or political change. The paper concludes that despite the use of the internet to propagate hate speech and “fake news”, the increasing use and spread of the internet in the country and increased media literacy, the platform of social media will be used to put pressure on government to address more public issues, in the process deepening democracy and good governance.

**Keywords:** *Social media, Political activism, Protest, Good governance*

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## Proximate Composition and Mineral Analysis of the Pulps of *Cassia Arereh* Del. (Fabaceae)

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### Abstract

This study sought to provide data on the proximate and mineral compositions of *Cassia arereh* pulps based on standard procedures of Association of Analytical Chemist (AOAC 2003), Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry and Flame Photometry. The proximate analysis revealed that *Cassia arereh* Pulps contained  $1.35 \pm 0.29\%$  moisture,  $4.50 \pm 0.29$  Ash content,  $5.50 \pm 0.29\%$  crude fat,  $9.80 \pm 0.18\%$  crude protein,  $0.67 \pm 0.29\%$  crude fiber,  $79.39 \pm 0.98\%$  carbohydrate and  $13071.26 \pm 0.66\text{KJ}/100\text{g}$  Caloric value. Mineral composition Ca, Mg, K, P, Zn, Fe, Na, Cu, Cr, Pb, Ni and Mn ( $P < 0.05$ ) of the *Cassia arereh* pulps investigated also was compared well with those of other pulps used for animal feed. The value of potassium is obviously high as compare to the recommended dietary intake in animal feed.

**Keywords:** *Cassia arereh; Pulps, Proximate, Minerals, Animal feed*

## The Impact of Financial Institutions Intermediation Activities to Economic Growth in Nigeria: 2000 - 2016

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### Abstract

This study examines the impact of financial institution intermediation activities to economic growth in Nigeria covering the period of 2000 to 2016. The study describes the operation of the Nigeria financial system and also analyze the role played by financial institution in the economic growth of Nigeria. Data for this study were basically secondary data collected from CBN statistical bulletin/release of relevant government agencies like national bureau of statistics and national population commission, Data were analyzed using the ordinary least square (OLS) simple regression and Analysis of variance (ANOVA). The linear regression showed that there is a positive impact of financial institutions intermediation activities to economic growth in Nigeria. The (SPSS) was used to analyze and validate the hypothesis. Findings reveal that financial institution intermediation activities have contributed to economic growth and if in future this intermediation activity continue there must have been a strong and reliable impact of financial institutions intermediation in Nigeria. Therefore, more financial institutions should be established in Nigeria to encourage and promote industrialization or the established financial institution should be allocated with more funds.

**Keywords:** *Financial institution, Intermediation activities and Economic growth*



## Revenue Allocation and Political Instability in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study examines the relationship between revenue allocation and political instability in Nigeria. To achieve the enduring significance of the study, the paper adopted descriptive research method and meticulously analyzed, estimated crude oil production and revenue generated. It also discusses revenue allocation to oil and non-oil states. To this end, pattern of politics of revenue allocation in Nigeria was explored. From the analysis of related data gathered, it was discovered that oil revenue allocation generates political instability in the country as there exist inter-ethnic conflict of interest in the determination of appropriate formula for the sharing of the federally collectible revenue in the politics of the Nigerian state. It was also discovered that the development challenges in area of derivation account for the instability associated with current revenue allocation formula in the country. Those that owned and lives and suffer the effect of oil development felt marginalized, when formula for sharing federal revenue de-emphasizes principle of derivation. This result is not a surprise because political stability with regard to revenue allocation exists in the era before oil generates revenue to the federation. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that greater percentage (75%) on the basis of principle of derivation should be the hallmark of sharing oil generated resources in order to ensure peace in the Nigerian state.

**Keywords:** *Revenue allocation, Political Instability, Inter-Ethnic group Nigeria*

## Job Insecurity as A Threat to National Security, Growth and Sustainable Development in the Developing Countries

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### Abstract

The issue of job insecurity is a phenomenon that has always been on the lips of employees of both private and public establishments in Nigeria and other developing nations. This paper is an attempt at x-raying the problem of job insecurity as it affects national security, growth and sustainable development. The paper adopted a theoretical view and critically examined the concepts of job security, national development and underscored the need for a total reorientation, re-tooling and re-skilling by employees of labour, with a view to ensuring a more productive work environment that sustains the basic needs of workers. The paper, therefore, recommended, among other things, the institution of strong policies by government towards ensuring the provision of basic infrastructure that encourages investment, strengthening of all agencies involved in labour and productivity, the maintenance of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) imperatives by Nigerian government and other developing countries. This paper, therefore, has implication for the improvement of workers welfare, increased productivity, government policy formulation and sustenance of growth, security and development in the developing countries.

**Keywords:** *Job insecurity, growth, Sustainable development*

## Modelling the Effects of Delays on Construction Projects in Abuja Nigeria

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### Abstract

Delay in construction project is considered one of the most common problems causing a multitude negative effect on the project and its participating parties. Therefore, it is essential to identify the actual causes of delay in order to minimize and avoid the delays and their corresponding expenses. A questionnaire was drawn up and was divided into two sections. Section A contained the general particulars of the respondents while section B focuses on the identified effects of construction delays. The research questionnaire was administered to some construction professionals in Abuja. The respondent was asked to rank the individual effect of construction delays based on frequency of occurrence accordingly to measure their own judgment and local working experience in the Nigerian construction industry within a particular time frame. A scale of 0-5 was adopted for the ranking exercise. The stratified random sampling technique was used. Building projects which were completed within a given time frame. A simple linear regression analysis of actual project duration was performed on the delay period. Construction delay has become endemic in Nigeria, It is imperative to create awareness of the extent to which delays can adversely affect project delivery. This study identifies, by questionnaire evaluated and through empirical method assesses the effects of construction delays. The findings showed that time and cost overruns were frequent effects of delay. Delays have significant effects on completion cost and time. Acceleration of site activities coupled with improved client's project management procedure and inclusion of appropriate contingency allowance in pre contract estimate should assuage the adverse effect of construction delays. Many projects experience extensive delays and thereby exceed initial time and cost estimate.

**Keywords:** *Contingency, Project delays, Cost overrun, Model.*

## Mycotoxin Contamination of Dried Meat Products Marketed in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

**M**ycotoxin contamination of dried meat products marketed in three Agricultural Zones of Sokoto state Nigeria was carried out in 2017. A total of 63 samples of dried meat (Kilishi) were analyzed for the presence, incidence and levels of Fumonisin B<sub>1</sub> and Ochratoxin A. Fumonisin B<sub>1</sub> was detected in dried meat samples (52.4%), at 0.2-31.0 µg/kg concentrations. Ochratoxin A ranged between 0.2µg/kg to 14.0µg/kg. The results show that there were significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) differences between the samples analyzed in the State Agricultural zones, as regards to Fumonisin B<sub>1</sub> and Ochratoxin A. Findings from this study affirm substantial contamination of dried meat with mycotoxins which are potentially hazardous to human health. It was therefore recommended that the relevant food safety and control agencies should be reactivated to assess and monitor products of animal origin prior to marketing and consumption by the general populace.

**Keywords:** *Mycotoxin, Contamination, Dried Meat and Agricultural zones.*

## Cultural Negligence as Key Cause of Terrorism in Julie Okoh's *We Are Rivers* and the Nigerian Issue in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to position cultural negligence as key factor contributing to the prevalent terrorism in Nigeria in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Culture, the sum total of the peculiarity and way of life of the Nigerian people, is for long gradually being neglected and relinquishing due to emergence and acceptance of Western culture that contradicts the primitive culture of the people as portrayed in Julie Okoh's *We Are Rivers*. The emergence of Western culture to the Nigerian society poses factors ranging from Christianity, technology, civilization, science, discoveries etc., which have never been deciphered by the people, therefore creating discord amongst them. The effect of this is seen on the prevalent menace in the North-East and other regions in Nigeria in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This issue is manifested in acts of kidnapping, incessant killings, politically motivated assassinations, suicide bombing, armed robbery etc. This has brought suffering, pain and death to the people. It has therefore kept the nation in a state of anarchy and lawlessness, and providing impetus for creative portraiture in argumentative and dramatic representations by critics and dramatist. Thus, with narrative methodology, this work investigates Julie Okoh's approach and attempt to establish the effect of cultural negligence on the Nigerian space using drama as an instrument. The effect of it will create positive change amongst Nigerians, thereby effectuating change around societies in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The study therefore recommends that traditional culture of the primitive Nigerian people should be retraced and practiced as it defines their existence.

**Keywords:** *Cultural Negligence, Causes, Terrorism, Nigerian Issue*

## Praxis of Gender Inequality in J. P. Clark's *The Wives' Revolt* and the Nigerian Experience

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### Abstract

This study aims at interrogating gender inequality in Nigeria and how it has resulted to issues that are plaguing the nation in the recent time as portrayed in J. P. Clark's *The Wives' Revolt*. Just as it were from pre-history till present, the praxis - gender inequality which negates the ideology and situation of equal - rights, socially valued goods, opportunities and resources, contributing to, and benefit from, all spheres of society, thus, allowing the men to be in total control of all fronts – economical, political, social, religious, military, cultural, and even the family, leaving the women as second filial. This decadence has pragmatically resulted to low input by the women regarding nation building. In the same vein, the managerial ineptitude by the men in all fronts resulted to an increase in issues which ranges from corruption, nepotism, marginalization, divide and rule etc., which has ravaged the Nigeria economic, social, and political strata, and has brought suffering, fear, death, pain, terrorism, and poverty to the people. This issue has therefore created impetus for creative portraiture in dramatic and argumentative representations by dramatist and critics. Thus, with discursive methodology, this study investigates how J. P. Clark attempts to establish the effect of gender inequality on the Nigeria space using the instrument of drama. The effect of it will create positive change amongst Nigerians, thus, create change in their society. The study therefore recommends that equal right should be granted to both sexes as that defines the hallmark of nation building.

**Keywords:** *Praxis, Gender, Inequality, Nigeria, Experience*

## Pragmatics Towards the Cause and Remedy of Youth Restiveness in Nigeria in the 21st Century: A Study of Esiaba Irobi's *Nwokedi*

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### Abstract

Just until the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the Nigerian state once known as the largest economy on the African continent is besieged with suffering, pain, death, and under-development as a result of increase in youth restiveness manifested in acts of lethal car bombing, politically motivated assassination, incessant killings, rape, sabotage of pipeline installations, hostage taking, violence, terrorism, suicide bombing etc. This emanated also through increase in religious fanaticism, economic sabotage and political tyranny. Thus, this has affected the growth of the nation in all fronts-economically, politically, and socially and have continually defied efforts aimed at addressing it over the years. For instance, the South-South, South-East, South-West and North-East regions are overcrowded with issues of militancy and insurgency as these regions crave for identification in matters that affects them in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as portrayed in Esiaba Irobi's *Nwokedi*. These issues have generated series of discourse within the Nigerian social strata and have provided impetus for creative portraiture in dramatic and argumentative representations by notable playwrights and critics. This study, therefore, aims at interrogating ways by which Esiaba Irobi strives to engage the issue of youth restiveness using the instrument of drama. The effect of it will create positive change amongst Nigerians, thus, create change in their society. Using the textual analytical approach, the study interrogates Esiaba Irobi's *Nwokedi*. The study therefore recommends a dialogue strategy between the government and the agitating groups towards curbing the issue of youth restiveness in the Nigerian space in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**Keywords:** *Pragmatic, Causes, Remedy, Youth Restiveness, Nigeria*

## Sustainable Development: Infrastructure Provision and Maintenance in Public Universities in North Central Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study focused on TETFUND and infrastructure provision and maintenance in public owned universities in North Central Nigeria. The research approach was sample survey. Questionnaire was employed to source for data from respondents. A total of one hundred and twenty questionnaires was administered to respondents using stratified random sampling technique. Descriptive statistic was employed to processed the data. Hypothesis was tested using chi-square. Finding revealed that there is a significant difference in school infrastructure provision. However, electrical fittings and furnitures in classrooms are poorly maintained. The author advocates for increase funding of education through budgetary allocation, innovative and aggressive approach to internally generated revenue and a review of the cumbersome guidelines for accessing TETFUND.

**Keywords:** *Education Trust Fund, School Physical Infrastructure, Sustainable Development.*

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## The Auditor's Function in Checking Fraud in an Organization in Nigeria

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### Abstract

owing to several accounting scandals and people's perceptions of the accounting Profession, critics of accountants have stated that when asked by a client “what does two plus two equal? The accountant would likely respond — what would you like it to be? The accountants have been seen as puppet in the hands of clients to be used in manipulating and perfection of account. The public who could benefits from the activities of the auditor think of auditing as a checking function carried out as a clerical operation. Management tends to share views with the general public that the auditor's duties to count the petty cash to spot dummy workers and to detect fraud. Two variant situations emerged when the functions of the auditors and the requirements of corporate reporting are placed face to face. The former is confirmed to economic action while the latter is the outcome of a wide range of economic event. An auditor expected to cross the desired limit in order to bring about the desired level of improvement in the field of financial reporting to restrict themselves to their terms of reference. They are expected by the public to work effectively so as to help improve the quality of the organizations financial statements. This paper investigates the role of auditors in checking and detection of fraud in an organization. The study will find answers to the following questions: The relevance of audited report to the private companies, government parastatals, stakeholders, and users of such report? The extent of an audit exercise, if truly independent of management? Is auditing fulfilling its role in financial reporting system of the entities with respect to various standard, regulatory bodies and a sound professional ethical back ground?

**Keywords:** *Auditor, Scandal, Manipulation, Financial reporting.*

## Effects of Mining on Surface Water Quality in Akamkpa Local Government Area of Cross River State

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### Abstract

**M**ining activities have increased pollution on the environment including the aquatic environment. In Nigeria, there are cases of water pollution which have not been studied. Therefore, this study focused on the effects of mining on surface water quality in Akamkpa Local Government Area of Cross River State. For this study, water samples for dry and wet seasons were collected at three quarry mines and sent to the laboratory, where the physiochemical parameters including heavy metals concentration were determined. Appropriate empirical literatures were reviewed to cover the research variables. Water quality parameters were analyzed for using standard methods. The results showed that water quality parameters were within the WHO acceptable standard for domestic purposes. For example, average pH of 7.2 and 7.3 for dry and wet season samples respectively are well with the WHO limits of between 6.5 and 8.5. Also, there was no significant variation in the concentration of water quality parameters across the sampled location and time of the season. It was recommended that continuous monitoring of the activities of the mining industries in the study area by appropriate agencies of government to sustain standards should be embarked upon. Also, the study should be expanded to include more water quality parameters to ensure a comprehensive assessment

**Keywords:** *Mining, Surface Water, water quality, Akamkpa Local Government Area, Physico-chemical characteristics*

## Entrepreneurship Education; Panacea to the Problem of Youth: The Nigerian Experience

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### Abstract

The youth population everywhere is on the increase, Nigeria in particular with profound presence of unemployment and restiveness challenging global peace and economic growth. This paper identifies the importance of entrepreneurship education in solving the problems of youth unemployment and restiveness in Nigeria. The study outline the numerous roles entrepreneurship education play in providing requisite skills and attitudes that would enable the youths to be self-reliant, innovative and wealth and job creators. The study also outlines the benefits of entrepreneurship education to nation development and growth, challenges of entrepreneurship education and way forward.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Economy, Youth, Unemployment*

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## Farmers-Herders Clash: Threat to Democracy and Security In Nigeria's Fourth Republic

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### Abstract

A host of hitherto repressed dormant political forces in Nigeria were unleashed after a successful transition to civil rule in May, 1999. One of such, in recent times, is the Fulani Herders who have constituted themselves as an ethnic militia group. This paper sought to examine the threat posed by Herders- Farmers clash especially in North central Nigeria on Democracy and security in Nigeria. The paper argues that the activities of these herders which is not limited to attacks on farmers or clashes between herdsmen and farmers resulting in the continuous displacement of farmers, destruction of farmlands and farm produce, maiming and kidnapping all pose grave threats to Democracy and security of the Nigerian state. Using documentary sources as sources of data generation, the study found out that the emergence of Fulani Herdsmen as an ethnic militia has been borne out of competition for scarce grazing land and also a specific response to state incapacity and this development poses a threat to democracy and the security of the Nigerian nation in many areas. The paper therefore recommended that there is the need for the creation of an enduring framework for the democratic resolution of disputes, and this is only possible when all stakeholders agree on this framework through a national dialogue whose outcome will further be legislated upon thus binding on all parties. This in the opinion of this study will bring about an end to the incessant clashes between Herders and Farmers.

**Keywords:** *Farmers, Herders, Democracy, Security*

## The Relevance of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Civil Defence Corps in Combating Insecurity to Achieve Sustainable Development in North Central Nigeria: An Islamic Perspective

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### Abstract

Over the years Information and Communication Technology have been playing a significant role in the war against insecurity and other criminal act in contemporary society, it has been used in both developed and developing nations to effectively managed insecurity or criminality, but, there is still much gap to fill between insecurity or crime control and strategy adopted in tackling insecurity in Nigeria particularly North Central Geo-Political Zone of the country. Sustainable development involves growth and advancement that stronger and last long, in which economy, politics, education, values, ethnic and religious harmony as well as social solidarity are sustained. But when all these are in stable sustainability in such society may be a mirage rather than reality. Islam advocates for peaceful living and co-existence among the people of the world as it abhors act of criminality. It enjoins every individual, citizen and leader of every society to refrain from act of violence and crime related offences. It is against this backdrop that this paper assessed the relevance of information communication technology (ICT) and civil Defence corps in combating insecurity to achieve sustainable development in north central Nigeria in an Islamic perspective. The study covers north central geopolitical zone of the country in which three states were selected for the study. A total number of 360 corps-member' sopinions were sampled for the study while Chi-square statistical analysis was used to analyze the data collected at 0.05 significant level, it is however discovered that inadequate knowledge of the religious, inadequate supply ICT software and hard wares, poor internet facilities, poor remuneration, inadequate provision for training and capacity building have been identified as hindrance to effectiveness of the Civil Defence Corpsin north central zone of the country. It is however suggested that the train of mind, morality and discipline should be instilled in the mind Corp members, Security they should be provided with modern detective tools and a host of others so as to achieve sustainable development goals.

**Keywords:** *Relevance, ICT, Civil Defence Corps, Insecurity, Sustainable Development*

## Clientelism, Corruption and Informal Markets in Nigeria's Political and Economic Development: Challenges for Law Enforcement Agencies

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### Abstract

Nigeria is one of many countries of the African continent with a set of characteristics described by Kenneth and Vickers as a multi-ethnic and religious societies with tense political and economic rivals, pulling themselves as different political units away from each other to its ethnic homelands. Thus, we make bold to reiterate based on historical account and studies of political analysts that clientelism and corruption which have become Nigeria's full-blown cancer in her democratic principles, economic development, and technological strides are not initiatives of Nigerians, but rather colonialism introduced it. But Nigerians, overwhelming penchant for this incipient that is in most human activities has led to the state of underdevelopment, weak economy, tottering social services and political institutions, wealth inequality, marginalization by the industrialized nations, and Nigeria becoming insular, given her penchant for all that is foreign. Against this backdrop, this paper examines the subtle interplay in trade interest between the UK and Nigeria, leading to the unfortunate political and economic activities that have stalled Nigerian growth. Furthermore, it argues that clientelism, corruption and informal markets are products of globalization, propelled by the west to indirectly formulate repressive and disruptive policies that are meant to benefit cronyism and perpetuate institutions and the ruling class. The paper concludes by urging governments at various levels to give free hand of independence to the law enforcement agencies to operate in order for her citizens not to view those institutions as another form of coercive instruments of internal colonialism or means of hunting political opponents.

**Keywords:** *Clientelism, Corruption, Informal Markets, Political and Economic Development, Law Enforcement*

## Population Explosion in Nigeria: The Role of Youths in Ensuring Food Security

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### Abstract

Population explosion is a threat to food security in Nigeria especially to the young people who are the most productive population in the country. The paper adopts the Neo-Malthusian theory which stresses the consequences of high population growth on food consumption. The theory also pointed to the need to lower population growth through contraceptives. The paper discovered that Nigeria has a large population of young people who are mostly dependent and unemployed. It also discovered that there is a high level of inflation on food products due to economic recession in the country which further worsened the level of hunger and poverty. It was also found that Nigeria is a food deficit country with many people suffering from hunger. The major factors affecting youth involvement the production of food in the country were capital, migration of young people out of rural areas and the reliance on income from crude oil. The paper recommended that Nigerians should control population explosion through birth control. The government should make efforts to diversify the economy with a focus on agriculture and food production. Government should provide social infrastructures to rural communities in order to minimize the out-movement of young people from the rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Economic recession, Food security, Population explosion, Youths*

## Religious Crisis and its Implication on Nigeria's Economic Development

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### Abstract

This paper seeks to look at religious crisis and its implication on Nigeria's economic development. In every human society crisis is a serious predicament and often times foreseeable. History made us know that crisis is a continual process in the relationship among humans and can occur among communities and groups anytime. In the Nigerian scenario, the tenacious religious crisis and insecurity has given its citizens a cause for concern in recent times. Religion which ought to be a unifying factor, peaceful co-existence and national development has become a means for destruction and violence of lives and properties in Nigeria. This has left adverse effects on the Nigerian economy. This paper examines how dialogue can be used as a catalyst in resolving crises and enhancing national security and economic development in Nigeria. It reviewed some religious crisis and violence experienced in Nigeria together with their causes, and implications on economic development. Qualitative method was used to collect data for the study. Findings from the research shows that religious crises are endemic in Nigeria in the last two decades. The Christians and Muslims have engaged in wars than they have actually sought for peace, thereby threatening peaceful co-existence, national security, and economic development in the country. The study concludes and recommends that government should employ meaningful ways such as establishment of Federal ministry of religious and Federal dialogue resolution to enhance peaceful co-existence among the citizen and economic development.

**Keywords:** *Crisis, Development, Dialogue, Economy, Religion*

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## Temporal Change Detection of Vegetation Cover in Mubi Town, Admawa State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Vegetation is an important point for sustainable development, environmental conservation and urban planning process of a city. This research analyses the temporal change detection of vegetation covers in Mubi metropolis. Landsat ETM+(1999 and 2010) and Landsat TM (1988) were the satellite imageries used to classify the changes in vegetation between 1988 to 2010. Global positioning system was used for ground-truthing; IDRISI TAIGA software was used for image classification and area calculation while ARCGIS 10.1 was used for cartographic visualization. The study reveals that a lot of physical changes occurred in the vegetation cover of Mubi town between 1988/2010 and 1999/2010. It is therefore recommended that vegetation studies should be encouraged by the government to forestall further depletion of the environment as a result of anthropogenic activities.

**Keywords:** *Vegetation changes, Classification, Landsat.*

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## Effect of Working Capital Management on the Profitability of Selected Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria: 1986-2016

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### Abstract

This study looked at the effect of working capital management on the profitability of selected manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The deficiencies encountered by firms working capital management in Nigeria with regards to their performance and profitability prompted the need for this study. Thus, the broad objective is to examine the effect of working capital management on the profitability of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study are to ascertain the effect of current ratio (CR), days in account receivable (DAR), days in account payable (DAP), days in inventory turnover (DINN) and cash conversion circle (CCC) as well as creditors turnover (CT) on return on investment of Nigerian manufacturing firms This study is anchored on pecking order theory and used secondary data collected from companies quoted on the Nigerian stock Exchange (facttbook) and statement of financial position for the various companies from 1986 to 2016. Panel data analyses were used for Generalized Least Square regression model for the variables considered for the study. The result of the panel data study show that current ratio (CR) and cash conversion cycle (CCC) has negative and insignificant effect on return on investment of manufacturing firms in Nigeria while days in account receivables (DAR), days in account payables (DAP) and days in inventory turnover (DINN) as well as creditor turnover (CT) has a positive and insignificant effect on return on investment of manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The study conclude that working capital management have insignificant effect on return on investment in Nigeria and recommend that for manufacturing firms to achieve growth and maintain profitability, firm's manager should strive to strike a balance between current assets (CA) and current liabilities (CL).

**Keywords:** *Working Capital Management, Profitability, Manufacturing Firms*

## The Effect of Kolo Creek Gas Flaring Station on Communities Around it's Environ in Ogbia Local Government Area of Bayelsa State

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### Abstract

Oil exploration and gas flaring activities has gained attention of researchers, environmentalists, and policy makers in recent times. This is as a result of its devastating impact on the environment (soil, air and water). It is as a result of this that this study sets out to examine the effects of the Kolo Creek gas flaring station on its environment particularly on the soil. The empirical results obtained questionnaire as well as the laboratory analysis of soil samples gotten from the study area which was basically used for the calculation of the hypothesis shows that the t-calculated (2.42) is greater than the t-tabulated (2.23) at 0.05 level of significance and 10 degree of freedom. This shows that gas flaring reduces soil fertility which in turn adversely affects agricultural productivity. Against this backdrop of the foregoing, it was recommended that the government should make policies that will protect the soil as well as set up monitoring team to monitor the activities of these oil and gas exploration companies in order to reduce gas flaring or imbibe a zero gas emission in Nigeria as soon as possible.

**Keywords:** *Effects, Gas Flaring, Environ and Kolo-creek.*

## The Role of Women in the Resolution of Conflict in Owerri Municipal Council of Imo State in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study appraised the role of women in the resolution of conflict in Owerri Municipal Council of Imo State in Nigeria. The rationale for this study is to verify whether the women of the study area participate in conflict resolution, the strategies and the cultural barriers, if any, that militate against their participation in conflict resolution and peace process in the area as well as to identify whether they are fully integrated in the decision making processes and institutions in the area. Data used in this work are from primary source. Survey method of quantitative research was used during the study; Questionnaire/Oral Interview was used to collect data from the population of study while probability sampling method was also used to represent the population of Study. The work finds that the women of the study area participate in conflict resolution through the institutions of Umuada, Extended Family Wives Association, Christian Mothers Union and Community Women Association and that they make use of strategies such as mediation, arbitration, good office conciliation, and traditional methods like oath taking, marriage, covenant and ritual among others. Also there are some cultural barriers militating against them in this regard. The work also finds that women of the area are marginalized in both elective and appointive positions and thus underrepresented in the decision making organs and institutions for peace in the Local Government and beyond including the communities in the area etc. The work thereafter recommends among others that all the cultural barriers that forbid women's inclusion or membership of decision making institutions for peace in the area and beyond should be removed, women's marginalization as well as lack of gender mainstreaming in the area should be addressed in the spirit of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000.

**Keywords:** *Women, Resolution, Conflict, Strategy*

## Strategies for Library Security: The Experience of Federal University Gashua Library, Yobe State, North East of Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper focused on strategies for library security constituting information security of library collections traditionally and virtually with the aim of securing users and security of personal effects in Federal University Gashua Library, Yobe State, North-East, Nigeria. To achieve the aims of this study, two (2) objectives and seven (7) recommendations were stated to guide and manage the issues. Questionnaire was the main instrument for data collection. Thus, twenty (20) questionnaires were distributed to library users of federal university gashua (FUGA). Descriptive statistic of frequency counts and percentages were used to analyse the data. The library management instituted a committee whose deliberations consciously revealed that despite the issues of resource loss, Computer hackers, misuse of computer and data bundle, mutilation, theft, collection security breaches and none return of library materials at appropriate time, the need to manage information, computers, data and human resources cannot be compromised and it is everybody's responsibility because of benefits on lives and properties.

**Keywords:** *Security, Computer, Users and Library*

## The Rising Tide of Mediocracy on Spoken English Language Amongst Secondary School Students of Bayelsa State of Nigeria

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### Abstract

English language has not only gained prominence but has dominated other traditional languages in the country, has become the lingua-franca of the country. Students of diverse background are thus compelled to study or learn English Language. English is learned as a second language in Nigeria, there is a tendency for the learner to transfer elements of the mother-tongue into the study of English. Many believe that the standard of education is fallen, parents chant it, our governments worry about it and the teachers concede it. But just ask a concerned parent how he knows that the standard of education has fallen, he would invariably reply “my child can neither speak nor write in simple correct English. The paper is on the rising tide of mediocrity in spoken English among secondary school students in Bayelsa State Nigeria. The paper fairly exhausted phonology, intonation, syntactic logical and lexical and concluded with recommendations as

- (1) Curriculum planners should structure the English language curriculum to ensure the inclusion of a segment of comparative studies of elements in the students' mother-tongue and the target language –English.
- (2) Efforts should be put into developing the various local language in Nigeria
- (3) Teachers should implement the Oral component of English language in our English.

**Keywords:** *Mediocrity, Spoken Language in Secondary Schools,  
Students and Bayelsa State and Nigeria.*

## Opinion of Students on the Poor Performance of English and Literary Studies in Niger Delta University

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### Abstract

The focus of this study was to find out the opinion of student on the poor performance of English language in Niger Delta University. Four research questions were raised. The population of the study consisted of all students enrolled in English language and Literary studies in Niger Delta University. The sample size was 250 students from the Department of Teacher Education. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. The data was analyzed with the use of mean. From the findings, it was discovered that the causes of poor performance in English language among students in Niger Delta University include lecturer's attitude in the classroom, lack of infrastructural/text material, poor reading habits of students and number of students in each class. Among others the following recommendations were made: The administration of the university should provide proper learning facilities and libraries.

**Keywords:** *Poor performance, English Language, Literary Studies*

## Assessment of Technical and Entrepreneurship Dev. in Yenagoa Local Government of Bayelsa State

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### Abstract

The study investigated the assessment of Technical and Entrepreneurship Education of Yenagoa Local Government Area in Bayelsa State. The researcher employed descriptive survey design. The sample size of 440 respondents was obtained while purposive sampling technique was employed to select respondents (only youths) for the study. A total of 3 research questions were answered. The research instrument used was Educational Entrepreneurship & Technical Assessment Scale. (EETAS). The reliability of this instrument was arrived at through the use of Cronbach Alpha method that produced a result of 0.82. The statistical analysis used was based on mean and standard deviation. The finding of the study showed that the aims and objectives of National Board on Technical Education (NBTE), is not met in Yenagoa Local Government Area and the extent to which its impacts is very low. Recommendation made reflected on the need for National Board on Technical Education (NBTE), to ensure that every Local Government Areas get the full impact of their aims and objectives. Loans should be made available to youths who are entrepreneurs. Technical Training Centre should be opened in Yenagoa Local Government as noon is in existence.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship Education & Technical Education, National Board on Technical Education (NBTE)*



## Proactive Strategies for Peace and Security Education: A Holistic View of its Utility

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### Abstract

The security crises in the Nigerian education system are real tangible and manifest. This is obvious to the deaf, blind and unborn. This insecurity in Nigeria has impacted negatively on all the developmental spheres. Security or insecurity impinges on all spectrums of education and national life. It is to note that societies that place high premium on security are educationally more advanced and developed. The scientific and technological breakthrough in the western and Asian societies lay credence to this assertion. It's therefore an apt postulation that significant relationship exists between security and development and between insecurity and underdevelopment. This paper therefore examines and x-ray the benefits of peace and secured educational institution, and its environment. It also proffered some lofty tips and mechanisms for a safe and peaceful school environment that is completely free from danger for excellent academic thrive. Proactivity and priority of security in our education institutions at all levels will engender equality and purposeful school system in Nigeria. The paper thus concludes that societies all over the world will be peaceful, free from danger, more democratic and would achieve sustainable progress through prioritization of security.

**Keywords:** *Educational development security & Education, Effective Security.*

## The Identity Mystery Around Boko-Haram: A Theoretical Exposition of its Threat to Peace in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Because of the increasing nature of the global system, it is safe to say that insecurity anywhere is insecurity everywhere. The emergence of Boko-Haram in 2002 and the subsequent activities of the group have resulted to countless number of damages to the Nigeria, Africa and the world at large. With this in mind, the necessity of understanding the group and the sociological factors surrounding their existence and survival becomes pertinent. The presence of Boko-Haram in Nigeria cannot be isolated from the underpinning social circumstances surrounding the understanding and interpretations of the ethno-religious forces that are prevalent in Nigeria and the proliferation of religious ideology from the Middle East. Hence, practical solutions to the problem cannot be realizable without a theoretically informed explanation. The objective of the paper is to trace the identity issue surrounding the emergence of Boko Haram and their activities using the social identity theory. Strategically, the paper aims to awaken the consciousness of the policy of egalitarian society which Nigeria pursued after the civil war of 1967-1970 to ensure equality and patriotism among the citizens. The paper makes a case for the feasibility of united Nigeria and egalitarian society with focus on the need to detach Nigerian Muslims from the neocolonial mission of Saudi Arabia, Iran and Turkey. This can be done by neutralizing Nigerian Islamic body from the influence of individually-induced ideology and inculcating patriotic attitude towards the nation among the youth in the Islamic community. This would also require strengthening the federal character commission and laying off ethno-religious consciousness from the Nigerian political culture.

**Keywords:** *Boko-Haram, Social Identity, Islamic religion, Ethnic Identity, Egalitarian Nigeria.*

## The Relationship of Discipline and Job Effectiveness in an Organization

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### Abstract

This research tends understudy the relationship in which discipline and effectiveness in an organization. A case study of vintage premium table Water Company in River State is used in the research. The most vital attitude for an organization to survive is discipline in attitude. Effectiveness of an organization relies on its discipline to achieve its goal. The survival or life span of an organization lies on its attitude to work, of which discipline is a key factor. The study of this work is to find a solution to the problem(s) an organization or industry encounter. This research shows that an organization can not enjoy effectiveness and growth if the work force lacks discipline. Sources of data used for the study are primary source, whereby information is gotten from interviews and questionnaires distributed to the workers of vintage premium bottled table water company. (kilometer 2, Ahoda Road, Elele ikwerre, Rivers State, P.O. Box 14689, Port Harcourt). Textbooks and other published source were used to provide theories in the secondary data used for comparism in the case study. In conclusion chi-square method was used to analyze the collected data. The findings of the research indicated that discipline and effectiveness were taken seriously; management is very strict and disciplined to the staff in every aspect relating to rule and regulations. There are also disciplinary procedures of which defaulters are punished indiscriminately. The workers perform their duties based on the rules and regulations. Despite the disciplinary procedures, junior and intermediate staff expresses their displeasure towards motivation and incentives.

**Keywords:** *Discipline, Organization, Job effectiveness, Motivation and incentive*

## The Importance of Social Studies Education for Sustainable Development of the Nigeria Environment

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### Abstract

Education is of the most valuable tools for developing the individual: physically, spiritually, mentally and socially for his own welfare and for the overall sustainable development of the society. This paper examined the importance of social studies education and its role for sustainable development of the Nigerian Environment. In doing so, the paper adopted the theoretical approach in the evaluation of the importance of social studies education and its implication for sustainable development. The review established that social studies education is an essential tool that instills in the students the knowledge, skills, attitudes and action it considers important concerning the relationship between humans and their environment. The paper recommends that social studies education should be accorded high premium in the educational system, it should be taught compulsorily in the senior secondary school to instill the right values, skills and attitudes in students. Finally, the necessary instructional materials for social studies should also be provided and seminars and workshops should be organized for teachers handling the subjects among others.

**Keywords:** *Social studies, Sustainable development, Education, Nigeria*

## The Socio-Economic Impact of Population Growth on Sustainable Development of Nigeria

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### Abstract

Population growth has a direct impact on the development of any nation. In fact it is one of the major factors that determines the level of development, the per capita income, and the structure of the population. It has become established that the existence of an efficient and effective human capital is the key to economic growth and development in any nation. The level of economic growth of a nation is dependent on the growth and development of the population. This paper evaluates the socio-economic impact of population growth on sustainable development. It highlights the effect of population on environment and moreover government policy on population growth. The paper also examines method of disseminating ideas through which population could be developed to bring about economic development. The strategies include mass educations strategies, reducing illiteracy to zero level, technical education that will make the citizens more productive and practical in nature. In addition, this paper highlights, how the mass media could be used to encourage small family size. The effects of population growth, the relationship between population growth and economic growth. How population growth could in a way retard economic development. Recommendations are also made.

**Keywords:** *Socio-Economic, Impact, Population Growth, Sustainable Development*

## Industrial Relations Practices in Rivers State: The Views of Three Host Communities

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### Abstract

Industrial relations practices require the demand on the part of the publicist to foresee emerging conflict, communicate same and represent existing organization's interest and as well analyze human industrial issues as required by common sense and ethics. Perpetual outbreak of conflicts, whether between the management and her internal publics or striving communities remains that the industrial relation officer is incompetent. The paper then intends to investigate into the efficiency role of industrial practice from three selected companies in Rivers State. Three communities were employed to this effect, thus Aluu, Choba and Alakahia. Result shown through the use of Linkert's scaling method, revealed that the issue of dishonesty; follow-up and availability of industrial relation officers accounts for the continual outbreak of conflict. It then remains, the paper concludes, that conflicting communities can be rid of crisis if the companies so wish, thus by strategically positioning their industrial relations offers.

**Keywords:** *Industrial relations practice, Host communities*

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