



NATIONAL POLICY & STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE, SECURITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE

The conference provides an ideal opportunity for research experts in the academia, government, business, the civil society and Nigerian in Diaspora to access the issues affecting the development of the Nigerian Economy.

THEME

Governance, Security and Economic Development in Nigeria: Emerging Challenges & Prospects

DATE: 4th - 5th December, 2019

VENUE: Benue State University, Nigeria

TIME: 8:00 am

CONFERENCE CHIEF HOST/CHAIRMAN

Vice Chancellor,
Benue State University, Makurdi - Nigeria

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NATIONAL POLICY & STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE, SECURITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 4th December, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 5th December, 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 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 6th December, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



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 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
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Conference Abstracts

Aggregate Demand and National Unemployment Level Nexus: Evidence from Nigeria

¹Okpe, Isa J. (PhD) & ²Sule, A.

¹Department of Economics, Benue State University, Makurdi-Nigeria

²Department of Economics, Kogi State University, Anyigba-Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of aggregate demand on the national unemployment level using Keynes Aggregate Demand Model. The paper uses Augmented Dickey-Fuller and Elliott-Lothman-Stock DF-GLS unit root test, Vector Error Correction Method and VEC Granger Causality/Block Exogeneity Wald Tests to examine the impact of the aggregate demand components on national unemployment level during 1999 – 2018. The results confirm that the components of household consumption expenditure, private investment, government investment expenditure exert a positive and significant effect on unemployment reduction in both the long-run and the short-run. The outcome of government consumption expenditure exhibits positive and significant effects in the long-run through the short-run effect is insignificant. Summarily, aggregate demand components through government intervention and individual participation have the potentials to engender full employment but its impact depends on domestically formulated policy change in line with the economic fundamentals in addition to structural reorganization to guarantee the functionality of institutions across various sectors of the economy. The government needs to intensify its effort through an increase in consumption and investment expenditure in other to engender productively and achieve full employment level.

Keywords: *Aggregate demand, Consumption, Investment, Government spending, National unemployment level*

Strategic Economic Development in Taiwan and Singapore: Lesson for Nigeria

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Federal University Dutsin-Ma

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the interface of the strategic economic development of Taiwan and Singapore and the lessons Nigeria can learn from their successes and even failure of both countries. The data used for this study was got from the primary source of data collection while the data was analyzing using triangulation. The findings of the study show that Taiwan and Singapore changed from a traditional agriculture society into an industrialized modern country within roughly one century. However, it was found that in the process of becoming a high-income developed countries Taiwan and Singapore encountered a number of difficulties. Some of them were found to have been caused by the political threat from China and the economic recession which hit Asia in the 1970s. The development story of Taiwan and Singapore were found to have presented interesting lessons for third world countries like Nigeria grasping with the challenge of economic development. In the conclusion it is argued that if Nigeria does to learn very fast from the economic development of Taiwan and Singapore it will to remain an underdeveloped country. It is recommended that the government of Nigeria should formulate policies that will lead Nigeria to become economic and politically self reliant at least before 2065.

Keywords: *Strategic, Economic, Development, Taiwan, Singapore*

Quarterly Military Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Economists globally acknowledged the significant impact of government expenditure on economic growth. The geometric increase in military expenditure over other sectors of the economy and the increasing case of insurgency decreasing economic growth and development in Nigeria raised a thoughtful concern on the effect of military expenditure on economic growth. This study examines the long and short-run co-integrating relationship between military expenditure on economic growth and whether military expenditure is economically a non-contributive activity using the ARDL bounds testing model on quarterly time-series data from January 2010-December 2018. Findings showed that military expenditure has a positive and significant long-run co-integrating effect on economic growth. Military expenditure is economically a contributive activity on economic growth. The ECM reports the speed of convergence from disequilibrium caused by insurgency to equilibrium by 86% on quarterly basis. To ensure security, safety of life, properties and the economic climate for economic growth and development. This study contributes to the extant literature by using quarterly data from January 2010-December 2018. To examine the long and short-run co-integrating relationship between military expenditure on economic growth and whether military expenditure is economically a non-contributive activity using the ARDL bounds testing model along with the first logical analysis for pre-test, estimation proper and diagnostic analyses. The findings show that military expenditure has a positive and significant long-run co-integrating effect on economic growth and is economically a contributive activity on economic growth.

Keywords: *Military expenditure, Economic growth, ARDL, ECM, Nigeria*

Effect of Forensic Accounting Evidence on Litigation Services in the Nigerian Judicial System

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of various forensic accounting evidence on litigation service in the Nigerian Judicial system. The broad objective of the study is to analyze the effect of forensic accounting evidence on litigation services in the Nigeria court of law. Primary data were gathered through questionnaires administered to lawyers in Abakaliki, Ebonyi state. Morgan's statistical scale was used in determining the sample size, the study employ descriptive and inferential statistics in analyzing the data for the study. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used in analyzing the data. The following descriptive statistics were computed: mean, median, minimum value, maximum value, standard deviation, skewness, kurtosis, and the Jarque-Bera statistics, the hypotheses formulated were tested with the aid of SPSS 23.0. The findings revealed that forensic accounting evidence (demonstrative evidence, documentary evidence, and oral evidence) has significance influence on litigation services in the Nigerian judicial system. The study recommended that Forensic accounting evidence should be constantly employ by the Nigeria court of law in other to positively enhance litigation services in Nigeria, and Forensic accounting oral evidence should be administering in the court of law and should be given by expert witness that has the training and communication skills such as forensic accountants.

Keywords: *Forensic accounting, Fraud, Litigation Services and Judicial system, Organisational change, Culture of performance*

Participatory Policy Process, a Road Map to Economic Development: Evidence from Nigeria

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Abstract

Participatory policy process in Nigeria is commonly known to be dominated by elites, and control all stages of policy process. With regards to this, citizens are denied the right to contribute in policy process, thereby taking by surprise at implementation stage. Given to the fact that policies produced from true sense of participatory process stand the chance of adoption and support, the gap this denial creates makes citizens to withhold compliance, or in some cases outrightly stand against such policies. This is because they perceive such policies as alien to them, even when the policies could make direct impact in their livelihood. As such, this scenario has negative impacts on economic development of the country. This paper argued that the Nigerian policy environment is not democratized for citizens' participation. Thus, policy making process has remained fundamentally elites dominated and its environment is largely repulsive to engaging citizens in the country's quest for economic development. Since modern economic development is citizen driven, and utilizing secondary source of data, the paper recommended a participatory policy process that will give the citizens sense of belonging, perceiving such policies as their initiatives, and reinvigorating their patriotic spirit towards realizing economic development. The paper adopted social inclusion theory for analysis.

Keywords: *Public policy, Participatory policy process, Economic development, Social inclusion theory*

The Impact of the Power Sector Reforms on the Economic Development of Nigeria

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Abstract

Power Sector Reforms in Nigeria started under the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). The main aim of the Nigerian government was to utilize the financial, human and other resources for the development of the electricity industry effectively and to spread the electricity supply across the country. The supply of electricity was not adequate in Nigeria and power failure was very common. Moreover, the electricity industry had been suffering from high technical losses and less availability of the power generating plants that was why, power sector reform had been introduced in 2000. Constant power supply is the hallmark of a developed economy. Any nation whose energy need is epileptic in supply prolongs her development and risks losing potential investors. Nigeria, a country of over 150 million people has for the past 35 years of establishment of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA)-agency empowered with the electricity generation, transmission and distribution, witnessed frequent and persistent outages. This work examined the effect of the control measures available for project evaluation and monitoring in power sector reforms on electricity development in Nigeria. Electric power reforms are necessary for private sector participation in electricity development in Nigeria in order to break monopoly in that sector of the economic development and growth.

Keywords: *Reform, Power sector, Epileptic, NEPA, PHCN*

Clean Environment: The Solution to Promoting Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Renewable energy has an important role to play in meeting the future energy needs in both rural and urban areas. The development and utilization of renewable energy should be given a high priority, especially in the light of increased awareness of the adverse environmental impacts of fossil-based generation. The need for sustainable energy is rapidly increasing in the world. A widespread use of renewable energy is important for achieving sustainability in the energy sectors in both developing and industrialized countries. Nigeria is blessed with a large amount of renewable natural resources, which, when fully developed and utilized, will lead to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Turning fossil fuels into energy produces a variety of emissions that pollute our planet's air and water. The pollution threatens the environment and its ecosystems. It can also have a negative impact on our health. Reducing the consumption of fossil fuels helps minimize the pollution and damage done by the use of fossil fuels. The combustion of oil, gas and coal produces carbon dioxide, which contributes to the greenhouse effect by blanketing the atmosphere. Rising sea levels, change in vegetation growth and other major changes to the Earth may result from the greenhouse effect. In this research, the researchers x-rayed the benefits that may be accrued by changing the energy consumption attitude of Nigeria from fossil fuel to Renewable energy for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Renewable energy, Fossil fuel, Nigeria, Pollution, Environment*

Revitalization of the Power Sector: The Only Solution to Achieving Nigeria Economic Recovery by the Year 2020

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School Engineering Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Oke

²Department of Social Sciences, School of General Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Oke

Abstract

Nigeria has the potential to become a major player in the global economy by virtue of its human and natural resource endowments. However, this potential has remained relatively untapped over the years. After a shift from agriculture to crude oil and gas in the late 1960s, Nigeria's growth has continued to be driven by consumption and high oil prices. Previous economic policies left the country ill-prepared for the recent collapse of crude oil prices and production. The structure of the economy remains highly import dependent, consumption driven and undiversified. Oil accounts for more than 95 per cent of exports and foreign exchange earnings while the manufacturing sector accounts for less than one percent of total exports. The high growth recorded during 2011-2015, which averaged 4.8 per cent per annum mainly driven by higher oil prices, was largely non-inclusive. Majority of Nigerians remain under the burden of poverty, inequality and unemployment. General economic performance was also seriously undermined by deplorable infrastructure, corruption and mismanagement of public finances. Decades of consumption and high oil price-driven growth led to an economy with a positive but jobless growth trajectory. For sustainable development, there must be stable power supply which leads to industrialisation and in effect promote economic development and growth. Presently, the fall in oil price has kept the Nigeria economy to some doldrums. Hence, for Nigeria to meet up with the 2020 economic plan, the power sector should be completely overhauled. In this research, the researchers drew their attention on the strategies to develop the power sector.

Keywords: *Industrialisation, Power sector, Economic growth, Economic development, Nigeria*

The Roles of Entrepreneurship Training and Education in Poverty Reduction Among Women in Kwara State

Kadir Mumini

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship development is considered as an alternative to poverty reduction among women in Nigeria. Despite the various strategies embarked upon in alleviating poverty among women ranging from family support programme aimed at reducing poverty, the problem still persist. The important role of entrepreneurship training and education in alleviation poverty therefore cannot be overemphasized. This paper therefore highlighted some of the important role of entrepreneurship in poverty reduction with particular reference to women in Kwara State. The paper drawn inferences from previous studies as it relates to the significance of training and education to poverty reduction. The paper concludes by highlighting some of the identified challenges to entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The paper recommends that adequate attention be paid to entrepreneurship development because of the important role in poverty reduction.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education, Training, Women*

Flood Insurance as A Complementary Strategy for Urban Flood Disaster Risk Management in Nigeria: A Study of Jalingo, Taraba State

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Abstract

Flood disaster is one of the world's greatest distractions. 'Flood insurance as a complementary strategy for urban flood disaster risk management in Nigeria: A study of Jalingo' reviewed relevant literature, examined interventions, mitigations and management of flood disasters in Nigeria. The lack of long term financial intermediation in its mitigation and management in Nigeria provides the lacuna which this study seeks to fill. Data were collected through questionnaire, oral interviews and from emergency management agencies in addition to the use of published and unpublished reports. Using descriptive and exploratory designs, it was found that flood disaster mitigation measures have been short term, non-restitutive. It was concluded that the measures have been inadequate. Flood insurance was examined and found to be a recommendable complementary strategy for the vulnerable urban dwellers. Sincere and vigorous political and financial commitments are also recommended for all emergency stakeholders.

Keywords: *Distractions, Flood-Insurance, Financial-Intermediation, Indemnifies, Restitution, Urban-Flood-Disasters*

Poverty, Hunger and Inequality – Three Congruent Variables in the Nigerian Security Triangle

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Abstract

There appears to be a nexus between poverty, hunger, inequality as the three variables are more prevalent among the poorer nations of the world. This study interrogated the extent to which these variables in question can trigger violence and insecurity in a country like Nigeria. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, magazines, periodicals, journals, newspapers, the internet etc. The conflict theory by Engels and Marx (1848) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study while content analysis constituted the mode of analysis. Results exposed the fact that poverty, hunger, and inequality are the root causes and sources of sustainability of insecurity in Nigeria. The paper in its conclusion, suggested that the leadership of this country should concentrate and give poverty, hunger, and inequality necessary attention if the issues of insecurity must be brought to a reasonable level of control.

Keywords: *Poverty, Hunger, Inequality, Insecurity, Congruent variables*

Insurgency as a Test of Military Prowess: A Study of Nigeria

Jooji, Innocent Tyomlia

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Abstract

It is a known fact that the most powerful military in the world (the United States), lost control and was unable to put an end to the violence and sustain a democratic Iraqi government. A similar scenario also presents in Nigeria where the military has battled several armed uprisings, particularly the Boko Haram insurgency for several years without achieving the desired results. This study examined the effectiveness and efficiency of the Nigerian military in combating the activities of insurgents in the country. Data was obtained from secondary sources – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, and the internet, etc. The theory of counter-insurgency by David Galulea (1964) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study just as the mode of analysis was content analysis. Findings from the data obtain point to the fact that the Nigerian military is yet to develop Special Forces that are capable of combating the incidences of insurgency currently bedeviling the country. The paper concluded that the military is a colossal failure in this regard. It went ahead to suggest the urgent recruitment and establishment of a Special Forces unit within the Nigerian Army for purposes of combating insurgency.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Boko Haram, Special Forces, Counter-insurgency, The Nigerian Military*

Hate Speech and Social Disorder: Echoes from Kigali

Jooji, Innocent Tyomla

*Department of Political Science and Diplomacy
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Abstract

The Rwandan experience of hate speech and its influence on genocide is well documented in the annals of history. Some other parts of the world such as Europe has also witnessed a significant increase of xenophobic, nationalist, is lamophobic, racist and anti-Semitic attitudes whose effects are not solely restricted to hostile rhetorics but culminated into serious crimes against groups and individuals. This study examined the extent to which the phenomenon of hate speech can induce hatred, violence and social disorder and the lessons Nigeria can learn from the Rwandan experience of 1994. Data was sourced from secondary materials including books, journals, periodicals, the internet and newspapers, etc. The theory of social identity by Tajfel (1979) was adopted as the theoretical framework while the textual case study approach was employed as the mode of analysis. Results show that, where not checked, the current hate speech phenomenon could result to genocide. Lessons from Rwanda suggest that no effort should be spared at bringing the phenomenon under check. This paper lauded the effort of the current administration in this regard.

Keywords: *Hate speech, Social disorder, Genocide, Phenomenon, Hostile rhetorics.*

Wage Policy and Industrial Relations in Nigeria – A Review of the New Minimum Wage

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Abstract

Collective bargaining is a dual responsibility that involves labour on one side and the employers on the other. The guarantee for industrial harmony is that labour gets (wage) rewards that is commensurate with its input. This study examined the prospects for peace within the Nigerian industrial space, given the introduction of the new minimum wage by the current administration in the country. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include – books, magazines, journals, newspapers, periodicals, the internet, etc. The analytical mode adopted was the techniques of content analysis while the radical theory of industrial relations, Fox (1966) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study. Results showed that the new minimum wage that is being introduced by the federal government of Nigeria cannot go down well with labour as it has not adequately addressed the current level of inflation in the society. Labour would be expected to react unfavorably in no distant time and industrial dispute is inevitable. The paper therefore suggested a serious adjustment of the wage to adequately address the inflationary trend so far attained in the economy.

Keywords: *Minimum wage, Industrial relations, Inflationary trend, Wage policy, Radical theory*

Agriculture and Food Security in Nigeria: An ARDL Approach

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Abstract

Agriculture remains a vital sector in most economies of the world due to critical roles it plays in supporting the growth of other sectors. In Nigeria, agriculture has maintained its status as the main-stay of the country's economy contributing over 45% to the GDP and most importantly, providing food for the populace. Over the decades, agriculture has suffered serious neglect, leading to unprecedented importation of food items to help feed the ever-increasing population and support industrial needs. In view of its relevance, this study examined the contributions of agriculture to food security in Nigeria from 1980 to 2018. It employed Auto Regressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) on a number of sub-sector variables of crop and animal production, fishery, and forestry. Data from National Bureau of Statistics was used in the estimation and analysis.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Food security, Mainstay, ARDL, Unprecedented*

Monetary Policy Instruments: Implications for Economic Growth in Nigeria (Post-Sap Era)

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Abstract

Monetary policy is a well thought out plan by the Central Bank to regulate the value, supply and cost of money in an economy. Monetary authorities use such policies to achieve a variety of objectives which lead to growth in the economy. In Nigeria, the Central Bank has had series of regulatory activities over the decades using the monetary policy instruments. Arguments in existing literature remain inconclusive with respect to the effect of monetary policy on the economy. This study contributed to the on-going discuss. It examined the growth implications of monetary policy instruments in Nigerian economy. Data ranging from 1986 to 2018 were sourced from CBN statistical bulletin, 2018. In this study, multi-regression analysis was considered using selected monetary instruments as independent variables while RGDP stands as independent variable.

Keywords: *Monetary policy, Economic growth, Post-sap era, RGDP, Dependent variables, Independent variables*

Enhancing Nigeria's National Security through State Policing: Lessons from the United States of America

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Abstract

The Neighbourhood Principle presupposes that everyone in the vicinity knows each other and this makes it easier to monitor deviants in the society. Hence, the case for state policing in Nigeria in view of the upward surge in crime wave in this country. Data was obtained from secondary sources which include books, periodicals, journals, newspapers, the internet etc. Data was analyzed using the method of content analysis. The theory of social conflict (Coser, 1956) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study. Results revealed that the success story of state policing in the United States was as a result certain factors-technology advancement, level of motivation, institutions and infrastructures, psychological and intellectual disposition of officers and even the acceptance of state policing by the society. These are all lacking in Nigeria. Thus, it was suggested in this study that the idea of state policing should be rested for now while the society works on her vital infrastructures, institutions, etc.

Keywords: *State policing, Federal police, National security, Deviants, Inevitable apparatus*

Effective Public Policies and the Re-Integration of Ex-Convicts – The Nigeria Correction Service

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Abstract

In a recent development, the Nigeria Prison Service was renamed, “the Nigeria Correction Service”, a move that is designed to reorient the department along the lines of emergent demands of justice dispensation on the global scene. This study examined the extent to which the new Nigeria Correction Service can adjust to the laudable objective of repositioning itself for purposes of reformation and re-integration of the nation's ex-convicts for a better Nigerian society. Data was obtained from secondary materials including books, periodicals, journals, newspapers, the internet, etc. Content analysis was adopted as the mode of analysis while the theory of social integration (Blau, 1960) was employed as the theoretical framework of the study. Findings revealed that the re-orientation of the “service” for purposes of reformation and re-integration of ex-convicts had long been taking place as many of such citizens had either acquired a good measure of education while in prison, learnt various vocations and even attained higher spiritual growths. The study suggested adequate funding to enhance the effort of the service in achieving its objectives.

Keywords: *Correction service, Re-integration, Reformation, Repositioning, Re-orientation*

Arts, Culture and Tourism as Veritable Instruments of a Stable Nigerian Polity: The Need for an Inclusive Public Policy

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Abstract

Like in most other nations of the world, the round leather game (football) is one sport that triggers the display of solidarity among Nigerians irrespective of tribe, religion and other social affiliations. Another experience of a similar magnitude of show of solidarity in this country is the Festivals of Arts and Culture which also displays the potentials in tourism. This study examined the potentials of Arts, Culture and Tourism as instruments of unification of Nigerians for purposes of a stable Nigerian political environment as well as the need for an inclusive public policy. Data was obtained from secondary materials while the mode of analysis was content analysis. The secondary materials include – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. The sociological and anthropological modernized theory, Durkheim (1997) was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study. Findings showed that, the Festivals of Arts and Culture across this country are often associated with so much fanfare, enthusiasm, relaxation, show of solidarity, oneness, that people tend to forget their social identities, groups, ethnicities, religions and other social inclinations. Hence, this paper suggested that government evolves an inclusive policy that would regularize and formalize the organization of Festivals of Arts and Culture in this country. The paper came to the conclusion that such festivals with great potentials for unification of nationals, should be harnessed for purposes of the peaceful co-existence of all Nigerians. The paper noted that this could only be realized through a well-articulated and inclusive public policy on Arts, Culture and Tourism.

Keywords: *Arts, Culture, Tourism, Inclusive Public Policy, Stable Polity*

Corruption and National Security: The Military Campaign Against Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria

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Abstract

There is enough evidence to believe that the military campaign against Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria has lasted so long as a result of corruption. This study examined the extent to which the cankerworm has affected military operations which the current Head of State promised to execute within a very short time, so much that it is taking several years. Data was obtained from secondary materials which include – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. Data analysis was done by the technique of content analysis while the economic paradigm of corruption, Rose-Ackerman (1978), was adopted as the theoretical framework of the study. Findings revealed that the fight against Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has lasted so long due to corruption that has eaten deep into the fabrics of the military hierarchy. It was therefore, suggested in the paper that the military hierarchy be sanitized by flushing out all culprits to ensure that every kobo released for the campaign is efficiently utilized for the very purpose for which it is meant.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Corruption, Boko Haram, National security,
Military campaign*

Regional Integration: Significance for the Political Stability of the West African Sub-Region

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Abstract

No man is an island and no nation can go it alone. In the comity of nations, there is every evidence to suggest that the measure of good relations among countries enhances cooperation amongst such countries and also facilitates the degree of progress, growth and development of such nations. This study examined the extent to which relations among the countries of the West African sub-region can enhance the political stability of nations in the sub-region. Data was obtained from secondary sources which include – books, journals, periodicals, newspapers, the internet, etc. Such data was analyzed by content analysis while the theory of Peace Galtung (1967) was adopted as the theoretical framework. Results showed that even as a group, the Economic Community of West African States hasnot enjoyed the level of regional cooperation that can give an optimal boost to the development of its member states. The study suggested that relations must be improved to enhance the development of the sub-region.

Keywords: *Sub-region, ECOWAS, International relations, Regional development, Regional integration*

Identifying the Root Cause of the Rising Cases of Administrative Injustice in Nigeria: Preliminary Evidence from the Nigerian Ombudsman

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Abstract

The Udoji Panel Report like in many other climes recommended the establishment of the Nigerian Ombudsman institution in 1975. It was constitutionally named the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) with the mandate to curb the then growing cases of administrative injustice and repression in the country's civil service. Decades after, the situation doesn't seem different from the experiences of the first republic. A cursory look at the annual reports of the Commission in the last one decade shows a steady rise in the cases of administrative injustice in Nigeria. This is despite the existence of internal control mechanisms in organizations and the PCC as external control mechanism to both public and private organizations in the country. Against this backdrop, the study set out with the specific objective of identifying the root cause of this problem. Utilizing descriptive documentary design, content analysis and the institutional theory, the study identified non-compliance with established administrative rules and procedures by officials of public authorities and companies as the major cause responsible for the rising cases of administrative injustice in Nigeria. To curb this challenge, the study recommends both policy and non-policy measures to include, strong and compelling internal processes and procedures and external control mechanism that will guarantee compliance with established administrative rules and procedures by officials. This would consist of strengthened enabling laws, proactive investigation, effective sanctions and efficient prosecution to arrest pervasive culture of non-compliance with legal frameworks. This would also be in addition to deployment of adequate funding to the Nigerian Ombudsman to enable it function well, among others.

Keywords: *The Nigerian Ombudsman, Administrative injustice, Maladministration and Root cause*

Preparation for Forensic Accounting Investigation of Economic and Financial Crimes in Nigeria: Experts' Revelations

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to understand the preparation procedures of the forensic accounting investigation of economic and financial crimes in Nigeria. Over the years Nigeria has been facing the growing surge of the economic and financial crimes despite numerous efforts put by various successive governments. Essentially, what was identified to be lacking in this stride was a sound investigation system that is premised within the technology and capable of generating evidence that will be admissible in a competent court of jurisdiction. Sequel to this, the forensic accounting technique was considered appropriate. Accordingly, the Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), as the leading anti-corruption body in the country was recommended to adopt the forensic accounting investigation in its investigation. Therefore, this study through the use of in-depth face to face interviews from the qualitative research methodology found that investigations by EFCC are first initiated before the commencement of the preparation. The findings further revealed that the preparation concentrates mostly on petition handling and studying. The study therefore concluded by recommending much detailed formal planning as a key to preparing for any result oriented forensic accounting investigation.

Keywords: *Forensic accounting, Investigation, Economic and financial crimes, Qualitative research, Nigeria*

Agricultural Entrepreneurship as a Platform for Self Reliance and Security Among Youths in Njikoka Local Government Area of Anambra State- Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined agricultural entrepreneurship as a means for ensuring self-reliance and security among youths in Njikoka Local Government of Anambra State, Nigeria. The objective of the paper is to underscore the relevance of agricultural entrepreneurship engagement among youths in providing the needed employment among youths thereby ensuring self-reliance and security among youths in Nigeria. The paper adopted an empirical approach. Purposive random sampling was used to determine a sample of 350 youths while a five- point likert scale on structured questionnaires was used to elicit information from the respondents. Data was analyzed using structural equation modeling(SEM). Results showed that there was strong relationship between agricultural entrepreneurship and self-reliance. Similarly, the result revealed a strong relationship between agricultural entrepreneurship and security among youths in Njikoka Local Government of Anambra State. The paper therefore concluded that agricultural entrepreneurship engagement among youths in Njikoka Local Government Area of Anambra State is a sure way for the attainment of self-reliance and provision of security among various communities. The paper, therefore, makes recommendations for increased impetus in entrepreneurship development by different arms of government as well as involvement of private agencies in the sponsorship of youth trainings in entrepreneurship as well as provision of startup capitals for the youths, among others

Keywords: *Agricultural Entrepreneurship, Self Reliance, Security*

Effect of Internally Displaced Persons on the Nigerian Economy (2015 - 2018)

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Abstract

This research work assesses the impact of internally displaced persons on the Nigerian economy with focus on the north eastern region where the issue of internal dislodgment of people from their homes or base is predominant and call for concern. The research work employ the use of secondary data covering the period between 2015 to 2018 that was extracted from the central bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletin and International Organisation for Migration (IOM)'s monthly displacement tracking matrix and emergency tracking tool reports. The study makes use of both descriptive and econometric technique of analysis. The descriptive techniques involved the use of line graph to analyse the trends, and ordinary least square that shows the relationship that exist between the variables. Contrary to the research apriori expectation, there was a positive correlation between internally displaced person's growth rate and real gross domestic product growth rate and a negative relationship with government expenditure. The study concluded that internal displacement of persons linked to Boko-haram insurgency and Fulani herdsmen/farmers clashes affects the growth of the Nigerian economy because of the negative effect on foreign direct investment growth rate as it tends to discourage foreign investors from investing as a result of insecurity. The research work proffers solutions and also recommend for further study.

Keywords: *Internally displaced persons, Gross domestic product, Insurgency, Foreign direct investment.*

Working Capital as a Panacea for Profitability of Companies: A Conceptual Paper

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Abstract

Profitability is the bedrock for the survival of organizations that are profit oriented. Organizations need to properly manage their components of working capital in order to be profitable. This paper through the review of literature explores the relationship between working capital management and profitability. The findings from the relevant literature suggest conflicting results on the impact of working capital management on the profitability of companies. Whereas the majority of the literature portrays a positive relationship, few others provide the opposite. Hence, the paper recommends more research into the area to further unearth the field.

Keywords: *Working Capital, Panacea, Companies*

