



GLOBAL INTERDISCIPLINARY POLICY RESEARCH CONFERENCE & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

OBJECTIVE

The conference seeks to promote a multidisciplinary perspective and welcomes contributions with a variety of methodological and theoretical approaches.

THEME: Challenges of African Developing Economies: Multi-Disciplinary Discourse

DATE: 12th - 13th December, 2019

VENUE: Graduate School Seminar Room, University of Calabar

TIME: 8:00 am

LEAD SPEAKER

Sr. Prof. Mary-Noella Ethel N. Ezeh
Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University
Anambra State - Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

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GLOBAL INTERDISCIPLINARY POLICY RESEARCH CONFERENCE & PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 11th December, 2019

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 12th December, 2019

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Friday 13th December, 2019

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates

RESEARCH TRAINING WORKSHOP

The research training workshop will focus on;

- Techniques in Qualitative and Quantitative Research
- Research Problem, Literature & Theoretical Discourse
- Field Reporting, Editing & Techniques for Plagiarism Check
- Developing Research Proposal and Winning Grants

PUBLICATION AND INDEXING

Peer reviewed and accepted conference papers will be published in the Conference Proceedings and International university based Journals indexed by Google scholar and Scopus



WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY OF CALABAR

University of Calabar grew out of the Calabar campus of University of Nigeria (UNN), Nigeria which began functioning during the 1973 academic session with 154 students and a small cadre of academic, administration and professional staff. In April 1975, the Federal Military Government of Nigeria announced that as part of the National Development Plan, seven new Universities were to be established at various locations in the country. The University of Calabar was one of the seven Universities set up under this programme. Located in Calabar Municipal, an ancient city with a long tradition of culture and contact with western civilization, the already developed area of the University occupies a 17-hectare site on the eastern side of the town, between the Great Qua River and the Calabar River. Additional land has been acquired on both sides of the Great Qua River for the development of the University.

Academic activities actually commenced in the 1973/74 session, in what was then a Campus of the University Of Nigeria, Nsukka (UNN). However, the new autonomous institution started academic work with the faculties of Arts, Science and Social Science in October 1976 with an initial enrolment of 896 students. Of this number, 406 students were carried over from the University of Nigeria. The teaching, administrative and technical staff either transferred from the University of Nigeria (UNN) or newly recruited, numbered about 156. At the beginning of the 1977/78 academic year, the Department of Education, formerly a part of Faculty of Arts was upgraded to the faculty of Education. In 1978/79 academic year, the College of Medical Sciences was added, while the Faculty of Law, established during the 1979/80 academic year began offering courses in October 1980. The Faculty of Agriculture was established during the 1980/81 academic year. Since then the University has been experiencing impressive growth.

The University has one Graduate School, ten Faculties, and three Institutes. These are: The Faculties of Agriculture, Arts, Education, Law, Management Sciences, Sciences, Social Sciences, Allied Medical Sciences, Basic Medical Sciences, Clinical Sciences, Institute of Education, Institute of Oceanography and Institute of Policy and Administrative Studies. Academic programmes of the University aim at laying a sound and broad undergraduate foundation upon which further intellectual and professional pursuits can be based at the Graduate school level. As any other University in the Country, the University of Calabar places great premium not only on learning, but also on character. The emphasis on character is to help provide the Nation with learned Nigerian Men and Women with a sense of responsibility, crying out against Machiavellianism, bribery, nepotism, and other forms of corruption.

To encourage good character, the University established an annual Pro-Chancellor's Prize for the best behaved student of the graduating class. As a Federal institution, the University strives to bring about an atmosphere conducive to patriotic interaction between people from all parts of the world including Nigerians from all States and language groups. Therefore, all States of the federation are represented in the student population of the Institution. On academic programming, the University adopts a flexible and forward-looking attitude. Thus, from its

inception, the University adopted the four-year integrated degree programme based on the semester, and course system in the Faculties. The University also makes conscious use of local materials for instructional purposes, in the sincere effort to make her programmes relevant to the needs of Nigeria. Though not responsible to Cross River State in which it is located, the University is responsive to the genuine aspirations and interests of her immediate community and interacts freely with that community through her programmes in Adult and Continuing Education, comprehensive health scheme, as well as symposia, seminars and workshops organized frequently on and off-campus.

Founded at the peak of the cultural renaissance of the country, and situated in an area of the country distinguished for her rich culture, the University prides itself as a significant academic custodian of the rich culture of the people through the performances of the Department of Theatre Arts, which has established an enviable record for itself within Nigeria and abroad. Founded in 1975 under the National Higher Education Expansion Programme of the Federal Military Government, the University of Calabar ranks among the leading and largest of Nigeria's second generation universities. It witnessed phenomenal physical, academic and staff growth in its first decade of existence. Those were the halcyon days of the petroleum revenue boom, the third quinquennial National Development Plan.

From its nucleus on the Duke Town Campus, the University rapidly expanded into a busy academic community that is housed in a vast constellation of modern academic blocks, students' residential halls and staff quarters. The student population rose from 896 in 1976, spread in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Social Sciences to over 30,000 full-time and part-time degree, and diploma students in the 2001/2002 session. By the 2003/2004 session, some diploma programmes were phased out. Currently, the student population stands at 40,645.



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Membership offers opportunities for research training, provision of technical support for International Research Projects in Africa, field study reporting, and publication of economic reviews in the African Development Charter Series.

Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Bassey Anam

Bassey Anam
Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs
University of Calabar-Nigeria

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



Ravindra
Professor Ravindra Kumar
former Vice Chancellor
Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,
Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Bassey Anam
Dr. Bassey Anam
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 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
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Conference Abstracts

Integrating New Media into the 21st Century Classroom

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²Abia State Polytechnic Aba, Abia State – Nigeria

Abstract

Integrating new media into the 21st century classroom entails learning and teaching in the classroom through new media. The crux of this paper is not just in integrating new media in the classroom but also emphasizes the need to take media education serious at all levels of education in Nigeria, thus putting every stakeholder at ease. This study employed speculative and explanatory method characterized by survey and interviews peculiar to digital studies. It further explained ways which new media can be used to enhance formal learning hinging on Dependency and Media replacement theories. Findings in this study among others debunked the overrated negative effects heaped on the use of new media. It recommends that despite the apprehensions, same should not only be integrated into the classroom but into Media education in the national educational curriculum at all levels

Keywords: *New Media, 21st Century, Classroom*

Maintenance of Architectural Monument Site for Economic and Tourism Development – Case Study of the Babban Gwani

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Abstract

The preservation of heritage architecture is a cultural objective rigorously pursued by communities and nations wishing to promote their history, civilisation and aesthetic achievements. In Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Tourism, Culture and National Orientation is the Ministry saddled with the entire responsibility of managing both tangible and non-tangible cultural and natural heritage with the National Commission for Museum and Monuments, more directly involved in this task. Historic features which have been declared monuments by the National Commission for Museum and monuments, include building of historical and architectural interest, ancient city walls and boundary mounds as well as cemeteries, etc. As a result, this work showcases the maintenance issues and challenges of Babban Gwani architecture and tourism at Kaffin Madaki, Bauchi State as a monument site. This idea needs to be developed by the architect using 'maintenance'- an approach based on recent technological developments and scientific knowledge of construction methods, technology and materials that are applied to keep structures at good working conditions, periodically. The study area under investigation further discusses issues of immense contribution to architecture and tourism development potentials by special attention to preserve, protect and promote our culture and tradition at Baban Gwani monument and tourist site. Hence, the contribution of this work can never be over estimated as the results and findings were all relevant to professionals and other future possibilities in terms of attainment of tourism and opportunities in Bauchi state and Nigeria in general. It has been recommended that government and stakeholders should strictly enforce the law that provides enabling environment and logistics for maintenance of Baban Gwani and other architectural monument sites in Bauchi for positive Economic and Tourism Development.

Keywords: *Construction, History, Maintenance, Professionals, Scientific*

Effects of Mobile Instructional App on Undergraduate Students' Academic Performance in Economics in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Mobile instructional app (MIA) is a set of instructions put together as a program usually installed on mobile devices to facilitate learning and improve academic performance. MIA helps to motivate students for the enhancement of positive academic performance, thus, it could be utilized in an individualized or in a blended learning environment to supplement traditional teaching-learning process. This study investigated the effects of mobile instructional app on undergraduate students' academic performance in economics in Sokoto State. The study adopted quasi experimental with a pre-test and post-test, non-equivalent comparison involving 2x2 factorial design. All undergraduate students in Sokoto State formed population of the study. A total of 61 undergraduates formed the sample for the study, 34 for experimental group one (23 males and 11 females) from Sokoto State University (SSU) and 27 for experimental group one (22 males and 5 females) from UsmanuDanfodiyo University Sokoto (UDUS). Pilot study was carried out at Federal University Birnin Kebbi using twenty 100 level undergraduates. Economic Principles Test Instrument (EPTI) was used for data collection. Reliability coefficient of 0.78 using Kuder Richardson 20 (K-R, 20) was obtained. Research hypothesis one was tested using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), while hypothesis two was tested using t-test statistics. The study found among other that the app was academically effective. There was significant difference in the achievement of the undergraduate students exposed to mobile instructional app and those taught using blended approach ($F(1, 58) = 13.649$, $p < 0.05$) in favour of experimental group 2. There was no significant difference in the academic performance of the undergraduate students taught in a blended learning environment based on gender. The study concluded that the mobile instructional app (MIA) enhanced the academic performance of undergraduates from the two universities (UDUS and SSU) irrespective of gender. It was established by the study that the undergraduates taught in a blended learning environment out-performed those exposed to MIA alone. The study therefore recommended that lecturers should endeavour to develop and utilize mobile instructional apps that are in line with new NUC benchmark to supplement teaching process.

Keywords: *Mobile instructional app; Academic performance; Undergraduates; Economics*

Assessment of the Utilization of Educational Technology Resources in Teaching Primary School Pupils in Sokoto State

Abdullahi Altine

*School of General Education,
Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto*

Abstract

The study examines the level of the utilization of modern educational technology resources in teaching among NCE graduates from Shehu Shagari College of education, Sokoto. It was conducted using causal comparative design. The data collected was analyzed using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20, for both descriptive and inferential statistics. The outcome of the study revealed no significant difference between schools in the use of modern educational technology resources by the participating teachers ($F [8, 32] = 2.69, P > 0.05$), but significant difference exists between teaching subjects ($F [10, 30] = 4.98, P < 0.05$). Whereas, no significant difference between the area of specialization in the use of modern educational technology resources in teaching ($F [2, 38] = 1.84, P > 0.05$). Gender has no significant impact on teachers' utilization of modern educational technology resources in teaching ($t [39] = .968, P > 0.05$). Location of the school also has no significant impact on teachers' utilization of modern educational technology resources ($t [39] = 1.794, P > 0.05$), meaning that urban and rural schools did not differ in the use of modern educational technology resources in teaching. Similarly, no difference exists between urban and rural male teachers ($t [20] = 1.021, P > 0.05$), as well as female teachers ($t [17] = 1.189, P > 0.05$) in the utilization of modern educational technology resources in teaching. There is need for primary school teachers to be encouraged, as well as sensitized in the use of the affordable and available modern ICT resources in their teaching.

Keywords: *Educational Technology, Modern Resources, Teaching, Pupils*

Categories and Importance of Social Media on Student's Learning

Bashar Muhammad Yabo

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Abstract

Every country is looking for ways of accelerating development by creating a scientifically literate population. This study investigates the core categories and importance of the social media technologies (SMTs) that students of higher institution of learning in Sokoto State choose to use in their own learning, outside of the formal curriculum. An online survey of ($N = 267$) students were used to explore how students of higher institution of learning across disciplines view SMTs to be a meaningful part of their own institutions of learning. The quantitative result shows that, there is an important relationship between the ways of students making meaning and identified the specific social media technologies they use for their institution of learning, indicating the importance of social media on students learning.

Keywords: *Social media, Learning, Education, Higher Institution and Sokoto State*

The Genesis of Boko Haram Insurgency and its Impact on the Development of Boko/Western Education in Borno State: 2010-2017

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Department of Education, UIIECEST, PMB 16, Bama, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the historical development of Boko Haram and the adverse impact of its insurgency on the development of Boko/western education in Borno State. The study covers from 2010 to 2017 and centred mainly on the destructions inflicted on physical infrastructures such as classrooms, laboratories, workshops, school offices, Dining rooms, Assembly halls, libraries, etc in both the public and privately owned Primary, Secondary and Tertiary institutions in the state. Borno State created in August 1991 has twenty Seven Local Education Authorities, Ministry of Education, State Universal Primary Education Board, fifteen tertiary institutions, about two thousand five hundred ECCDE, Primary and secondary schools responsible for providing all sorts of education. Borno has long history of being tagged citadel of learning in Arabic and Islamic studies. Western education/Boko arrived here late compared to the other parts of the country. At the time of independence, only a few of its indigenes had attended Boko. But, the few that were opportune to attend Boko excelled and became prominent in the Northern civil service and later the Federal civil service, the military, Police, etc. However, after the first republic development of western education in Borno nose-dived for some decades. Many reasons advanced for this, some were the challenge pose by Islam and Islamic education. This mean so many things, but this paper wants to believe that many Muslim parents especially Kanuri, could not trust western education as innocent because it was brought to Borno by Christian missionaries. This mistrust worsens by the attitudes of the western world (Christian dominions) to the Muslims worldwide. Against this background, and despite the billions of Naira spent annually by the governments on education in the state, the desired results are far from being achieved. This gap became a fertile ground for Boko Haram, a militant Salafist-Islamist group founded by Muhammad Yusuf around in 2002 to fill it. Boko Haram, from its name, suggests antagonism with western education and it seeks to pull down all the symbols, vestiges and all the ramifications of Boko/western education not only in Borno but the entire Northern Nigeria be replaced with Islamic form. One process for achieving this was by armed struggle in a manner reminiscent of the Marxist. In this revolutionary process all the structures; physical, social, economic and political edifice that has semblance of Boko/western education had to give way and where there is resistance use of force is inevitably the only potent instrument to achieve the objective of the group.

Keywords: *Genesis, Boko Haram Insurgency, Impact, Development, Education*

Developing Architectural Model Design for Improving Thermal Comfort of Residential Buildings in Warm Humid Urban Environments of Abia State, Nigeria

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²Department of Estate Management, Abia State University, Uturu

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Abstract

Thermal comfort problems in tropical climates has been a problem for architects and other environmental designers in Nigeria. This study therefore aims at the assessment of existing indoor thermal comfort conditions of buildings in Abia State and a possible solution. Primary data obtained using questionnaires, simple surveys, and data loggers included indoor air temperature and relative humidity. They were obtained from the three senatorial zones in the sample areas drawn from Aba, Ohafia and Umuahia urban areas between 2009 and 2011. The secondary data including outdoor air temperature, relative humidity among others were obtained from meteorological stations including AGROMET. Thermal Comfort Scales (TCS) were also obtained from design manuals. The data obtained using simple surveys; questionnaires and data loggers were analyzed using comparative statistics involving central tendency and simple percentages. Results showed that indoor comfort condition of 70.3% of the buildings in the study area did not conform to comfort standards. 29.3% of the buildings were found to conform to comfort standards. An architectural model was therefore generated for the amelioration of this problem particularly in warm humid climates.

Keywords: *Thermal comfort, Air temperature, Relative Humidity, Ventilation, Passive Design and Energy Efficiency*

The Effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction on Alleviating Mathematics Learning Difficulty for the Students with Dyscalculia in A.A Raji Special School, Sokoto

Bashiru Aliyu Gada

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Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of Computer Assisted Instruction on alleviating Mathematics learning difficulty for the Students with dyscalculia in A.A Raji special school, Sokoto. The study used one group pre-test post-test quasi-experimental study on 50 senior secondary school students. The Mathematics Attitude Inventory Scale (MAIS) was used to measure students' level of dyscalculia. The Mathematics Learning Style and Attitude Scale (MALSTAS) to determine students' dominant learning style which enabled the researcher to apply appropriate strategy when the experiment was carried out. The study used Mathematics Competence Based Test (MCBT). Which was constructed based on the mathematics teaching curriculum and objectives of the study. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and the hypotheses were tested using one sample t-test. The study found that low mathematics achievement is potentially a symptom of a dyscalculia. It was found that 62.4% of the students fell within the average level of dyscalculia. All the four hypothesis in the study were tested and rejected implying that Computer Based Instruction (Tutorials, Drill & Practice, Simulations and Instructional games) has a significant effect in achieving four fundamental objectives of teaching and learning mathematics (mathematics procedural fluency, manipulative skills and competences, abstract conceptualization and problems solving skills). It was found that the computer based instruction is slightly effective in helping students with dyscalculia obtain mathematics competences. ($t(249)=25.38$ $p=0.000$ means difference 4.35) in all the hypotheses tested. The study recommended that the use of innovative modern pedagogical aids like computers and appropriate software should be provided and used in schools like A.A Raji Special School Sokoto to improve performance and alleviate mathematics learning phobia. It was also recommending that A.A Raji Special School Sokoto should device means of using Computer Based Instruction for students with special needs and learning disabilities.

Keywords: *Computer Assisted Instruction, Mathematics, Learning Difficulty Students, Dyscalculia*

Public Policy Initiatives of Government in the Development of the Agricultural Sector in Rivers State from 2007- 2015

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Abstract

This paper examined how the second tier of government in Nigeria has been able to promote agriculture and food security through its programmes and policies using Rivers State as a paradigm. This responsibility is captured in the concurrent list as provided in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It adopts the political systems theory as its theoretical underpinning. Primary source of data were used through interviews of principal officers from the Rivers State Ministry of Agriculture, as well as Rivers State Sustainable Development Agency's Songhai Initiative. The study observed that within the period under review, the administration embarked on various agricultural programmes. Amongst other recommendations is the need for continuation of programmes and policies of successive administrations, as well as the need for more proactive measures in the execution of public policies for efficient service-delivery.

Keywords: *Public Policy, Development, Government; Agricultural Sector; Good Governance.*

Domestic Debt and the Performance of Nigerian Economy (1990-2017): Investigating the Nexus

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Abstract

The study examined the relationship between domestic debt and the performance of Nigerian economy; for the period (1990-2017). Secondary data were used and collected from Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study used Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and was employed as the dependent variable to measure the performance of the Nigerian economy; whereas, Development Stock, Treasury Bill and Interest rate were also employed as the independent variables. A causality investigation was used to test the formulated hypotheses. The result revealed that the variables do not have unit roots. There is also a long-run equilibrium relationship between domestic debt and Gross Domestic Product. The result confirmed that about 72% short-run adjustment speed from long-run disequilibrium. Domestic debt had a causal relationship with Gross Domestic Product. The coefficient of determination indicated that about 64% of the variations of the performance of Nigerian economy can be explained by changes in domestic debt variables. The study concluded that domestic debt had a causal relationship with performance of the Nigerian economy. The study recommended that Government should maintain a debt bank deposit ratio below 35 percent and resort to increase use of tax revenue to finance its projects. Government should divest itself of all projects which the private sector can handle including refining crude oil (petroleum product) and transportation. Government should maintain a proper balance between short term and long term debt instruments in such a way that long term instruments dominate the debt market.

Keywords: *Domestic debt, Gross Domestic Product, performance, Nigeria*

Poverty Issue in Nigeria: The Place of Christian Morality as a Solution Vis a Vis the Nation's Development

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Abstract

Nigeria known as the giant of Africa has one of the world's highest economic growth averaging about 7.4% according to the country's economic report released in July 2019 by World Bank. But yet, poverty in the country still remains significant at about 33.1% thereby making the country losing its place among countries that is struggling against the global benchmark of those people living below a dollar (US \$1) per day. All efforts to ameliorate the situation prove abortive. At the moment according to a report released by World Poverty Clock (created by Vienna-based World Data Lab) as reported in Punch News Paper of February 15, 2019 by Eniola Akinkuotu, the report has it that the number of extremely poor Nigerians has risen to 91.6 million. By this it implies that virtually half of Nigeria's population now lives in extreme poverty. With this; the World Poverty Clock had named Nigeria the poverty capital of the world as it revealed that the country had about 87 million people living in poverty. This latest figure shows that an additional four million Nigerians have since fallen under the poverty line. This report can be ascertained due to the deplorable condition of people living in the country and the quest by many of its citizens to leave the country to other parts of the world like Europe not minding the consequences in search for greener pastures. The paper argued that Christian morality if adhered to could correct those aged long aberrational tendencies that have since plunged the country into its present condition by reducing the poverty level of the country by encouraging hard work, discipline, love, brotherhood and patriotism. The paper further suggests how Christian moral education could be a priority in the nation's educational sector if the country would know development like other emerging nations of the world like China and United Arab Emirates.

Keywords: *Poverty, Christian, Morality, Development*

Integrating Broadcasting with New Technologies in Sustainable Development for Nigerian Rural Communities

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Abstract

Broadcasting and new technologies of the internet are powerful and effective media of communication for widespread education for rural communities. The mass media impacts heavily on the citizenry by educating them on issues such as child healthcare, mechanized agriculture, government policies and programmes. This work is to find out the place of broadcasting and ICT in sustainable development in Nigerian rural communities. It also identifies the challenges of broadcasting and ICT in Nigerian rural communities which include lack of articulate communication policies by the government among many others and make recommendations for improvement for a sustainable development stating that the government should develop a viable communication framework and network that will ensure practical implementation of broadcasting and ICT particularly for the interest of the rural communities in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Broadcasting, Sustainable development, Rural communities, ICT, Communication policy*

Teachers' Perception of Civic Education Curriculum in Addressing the Challenges of Moral Decadence Among Secondary School Students in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

It is not a gain-saying that moral decadence is a creation of parents, schools and society failure to inculcate the right type of attitudes and values among their children/students. Thus, this paper examined teachers' perception of Civic Education curriculum in addressing the challenges of moral decadence among secondary school students in Kaduna State, Nigeria. Three research objectives, questions, and hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey method was employed and the population of the study was all Civic and Social Studies Education teachers in Zaria education zone, Kaduna state to tallying one thousand one hundred and thirty-two (1132), out of which three hundred (300) were selected as sample using simple random and proportionate sampling techniques. The instrument titled "Addressing Moral Decadence through Civic Education (AMODECIVE)" was used for data collection. Cronbach alpha method was used to test the instruments' reliability and 0.89 was obtained as reliability co-efficient. Descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions, while the null hypotheses were tested using the t-test independent sample. The study found that there was no significant difference between the perception of teachers by gender, location and academic qualification on the use of Civic Education in addressing the challenges of moral decadence among secondary school students in Kaduna state, Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that, Civic Education teachers in Kaduna state with NCE should strive to improve their knowledge by acquiring additional qualification through in-service training, part-time or sandwich degree programmes in the Universities around.

Keywords: *Teachers' Perception, Civic education, Challenges of moral decadence*

The Role of Classroom Management Towards Improving Classroom Teaching in Nigerian Public Elementary Schools

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Abstract

Classroom management is a precondition for effective teaching- learning outcome. This is so because effective teaching and learning process cannot take place under a chaotic, disorganized and poorly coordinated learning environment. In the light of this, this paper presents a discussion on the role of classroom management in promoting better classroom teaching-learning outcome. Accordingly, the paper explains the concept of classroom management as the process of coordinating human and material resources in the classroom to achieve better learning outcome. The paper also discussed the importance of classroom management in character development, ensuring goal realization of the objective of specific lessons among others. Highlight of factors affecting classroom management such as the teacher, the classroom and the students' population factors use also explained. In the same vein, factors involving effective classroom management such as learning facilities, teacher's professionalism etc were discussed. The paper was rounded up with conclusion and some recommendations that include, among others, the need for encouraging professionalism in teaching provision of necessary and adequate learning facilities, keeping to the policy of recommended student-teacher ratio as stated in the National Policy on Education etc.

Keywords: *Role, Classroom Management, Teaching, Public Elementary Schools*

Resolving Insecurity, Agitations Through Peace Journalism for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The existence of peace and exploring the policy strategies to upholding same is a sine qua non for sustainable development in any economy. This is particularly critical to a developing economy such as Nigeria which has been bedeviled with human security challenges, structural imbalance, unequal power rotation, inconclusive election, separatist agitations, restructuring among others. This study using the survey research approach and content analysis is premised on the Agenda Setting and Development Media theoretical Framework. It makes a critical assessment of insecurity and agitations across the country and the role of the media using peace journalism as a policy form to address these negative trends. The findings reveal that the mass media approach to the reportage, media projections and discourse can greatly impact on the citizens. It therefore recommends the involvement of peace journalism approach and templates towards sustainable development and correlation of society. This becomes more significant considering the dynamics of the mass media sector and its penetrative and consolidating role in ensuring sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Peace Journalism, Insurgency, Insecurity, Agitations.*

The Role of New Media in Promoting Nutrition Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

The issue of health science and human nutrition has taken front burners in global discourse and research. This is predicated on the dynamics in health research innovations with special emphasis on nutrition education which should adopt the medium of new media to reach to the public to help improve their nutritional status through dissemination of nutrition information. This has been given more impetus with globalization and the attendant platform of the new media, the problem is that the advances made in nutrition education has not been conveyed to reach the desired audience as a result of limitations in dissemination of nutrition information, the focus has been more on other entertaining stories ranging from fashion, comedy, sports and politics. This study using the survey methodology employed questionnaire as instrument of research, it studied a stratified population of 300 individuals drawn from Umuahia and Aba in Abia State, Nigeria. The work is hinged on the social responsibility and development media theoretical framework found out that health education was not given prominence in media health reportage, also the media of dissemination and content was beyond the comprehension of the average audience. It therefore recommends health education as first charge of duty by the mass media, as it advocates the humanizing of health education information management for better comprehension by the public. It concludes on the note that health education, particularly nutrition education should be declared a critical area of focus by the mass media owing to the fact that nutrition education which requires active communication in order to be more proficiency in the society. By increasing the new media in their activity, this will help involuntary healthy food choices by individuals, reduce malnutrition and improve general health while improving the economic growth of the nation.

Keywords: *Role, New Media, Nutrition Education, Nigeria*

The Role of Religion in Economic Development of Nations

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Abstract

The quest for economic development has been the major recurring issue in the world particularly in Africa Where many economies are far from being developed. It is widely believed that religion played an important role in the process of economic development in the early years of world history. This paper, aim to discuss how religion as an agent of change can be used to propel economic development in Africa and Nigeria in particular. This paper will focus on how religion can provide morals, ethics and standards that are normative for developments. Any nation that does not have a strong moral foundation eventually collapses. Religion therefore transform and change the negative cultural and ethical values and beliefs that have posed as great obstacles to development. Given that religion drives people's behavior and actions in a more productive direction, it is not possible to separate religion from development.

Keywords: *Role, Religion, Economic Development, Nations*

Theoretical and Methodological Approaches to Innovations and Job Creation in Toiletpreneur- A Case of Rivers State

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Abstract

There are various theoretical and methodological approaches in search of a cure for youth unemployment in the establishment of Toiletpreneur to combat increasing National Economic challenges and crisis, especially in Rivers State. This youth employment strategy, using Toiletpreneur is to increase personal and National income through greater production of water and sanitation goods and services to support a social infrastructure as accessible and universal designs in Rivers State as one of the states identified with open defecation in the riverine area of Nigeria. Based on the fact that increasing National Economic challenges and crisis is a multidimensional issue, of which this paper is to explore the relationship between innovations and job creation schemes to foster economic growth and less dependence on oil revenues. This relationship will look deeply at youths' lives through semi-structured interviews with stakeholders for local content theory and practice. The need for adequate and affordable toilet design, construction and management of such sanitary facilities are too much of a heavy burden to bear due to some circumstances beyond the funding, management, special interventions, technology options and supports from individual, Government and Non Governmental Organizations. The innovations and job creation approaches are employed alongside theories and methodologies that include semi-structured interviews, artisans activity profiles, focus group interviews, and participant observation, related to the creation of Toiletpreneur, constructions and financing improved toilet construction to gain confidence, skills and financial independence as alternative to oil resources. Findings in this work indicates that the training programs carried out to empower youths is providing them with access to material resources, how to eliminate open defecation, sanitation marketing and financing with increased participation in toilet delivery at household and public places. As a result of this study, it also found that carefully selected Rivers State youths were trained in Toiletpreneurs activities, needed to increase the financing, support, job creation, benefits and solutions to improved, healthy toilets and less dependence on oil.

Keywords: *Growth, Independence, Sanitation, Toilet, Youth*

