



INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE THEME

African Solutions to African Development Challenges: Key to Inclusive Sustainable Development

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

This research conference is open to all in the research and scientific community. The conference will feature interdisciplinary plenary sessions; Education, Social Sciences, Management and Business Studies, Engineering, Environmental Studies, Science and Technology, Arts Law and Humanities, Economics, Public Policy & Public Sector Management, International Relations, etc.

CONFERENCE DATE

Tuesday 29th - Thursday 31st May, 2018

CONFERENCE VENUE

Kenyatta University Conference Centre (KUCC), Kenyatta University, Nairobi - East Africa

TIME: 9:00 am

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INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

CANCER RESEARCH CONFERENCE

The theme of the Conference is Strategies for the Prevention and Cure of Cancer in Africa. With support from EU and Asia Science Research Institutions, the conference provides opportunity for scholars in Applied and Natural Sciences to present cutting edge research on the prevention and cure of cancer. Submit ongoing or completed researches. Researches on Traditional African Medicine on the prevention and cure of cancer will also be featured. Scholars with evidence-based research finding will receive global recognition and sponsored science publications.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Professor Fredrick Q. Gravenir

*Deputy Vice Chancellor, Research
Kenyatta University, East Africa*

Andre Yitambe, PhD

*Health Management and Informatics Department
School of Public Health, Kenyatta University, East Africa*

GUEST SPEAKER RESEARCH, TRAINING SESSION

Professor Vincent O. Onywera

*Registrar, Research Innovation and Outreach
Kenyatta University, East Africa*

Welcome Remark for the International Interdisciplinary Research & Development Conference

Protocols,

I wish to welcome everyone to the International Interdisciplinary Research & Development Conference holding here at Kenyatta University Conference Centre (KUCC), Kenyatta University Nairobi-East Africa.

The theme for the conference is **African solutions to African Development Challenges: the key to inclusive sustainable development**. This conference is unique in so many ways. It will feature a training session on Emerging Techniques in Research Methodology. The EU-Africa Research Consortium for technical research projects in Africa will be constituted after the training and trained participants will have the opportunity to access EU research Grant for 2018. If time permits, there will be a concurrent session on Cancer Research.

I wish to sincerely appreciate Professor Frederick Q. Gravenir, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Research and Professor Vincent O. Onywera, Registrar, Research Innovation & Outreach, Kenyatta University for their great support and commitments to the success of this conference. Thank you. In the same vein, I appreciate the Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies, who through his unrelenting commitments for quality research strides have made this possible.

Our dear participants, I appreciate your research interest expressed through your participation in this conference. Keep your zeal! There is a lot to gain in this conference; training and plenary sessions with a tour and I believe that you will enjoy your stay in Kenya.

Adebitan, Esther

Kenyatta University

East Africa



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

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Book of Proceedings



Conference Abstracts

A Need for Acceleration in Science and Mathematics Education for the 21st Century Technological Development in Africa: Challenges and the Way Forward

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Abstract

Our enthusiastic voyage to the 21st century and beyond is likely to remain bumpy and slow if the role of science and technology continues to be accorded a mere tip-service. The need for science and technology has been stressed. The problems militating against the full implementation of the laudable ideas surrounding science and technology have been listed and discussed. Strategies for implementation of science and technology are charted. Finally, threshold recommendations are made.

Keywords: *Science and Technology, Challenges, Problems, Sustainable development, Strategies*



Research and Development: a Focus on the Level of Research Publications in Journals by Lecturers

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Cross River State of Nigeria

²Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa

Abstract

This study sought to assess the level of research publication in Journal by University Lecturers. The subjects consisted of 90 lecturers drawn from University of Calabar and Cross River University of Technology (Unical and Crutech). The instrument for data collection was the structured questionnaire while percentages and chi-square ratio were used to analysis the data. The findings of the study revealed that 62% of the lecturers had no publications in international Journals while only 15% had 6-10 publications in local Journals. 70% had barely 1-5 publications is local Journals. The implication of this finding is that there is low publication of research work through international Journals. Suggestions were made to stimulate dissemination of research results for sustainable academic and industrial growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Research, Development, Publication, Journal, Lecturers Focus*



African Solutions to African Development Challenges: Key to Inclusive Sustainable Development

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²Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa

Abstract

This paper focused on the theme: African Solutions to African Development Challenges: Key to Inclusive sustainable Development. The following areas were highlighted, the abstract military against the full implementation of the laudable ideas surrounding African development have been listed and discussed. The common characteristic of developing countries, the concept of development, the objective of development are charted. The current challenges and strategic options. Finally threshold recommendations are made. The paper finally appealed for a spirit of international solidarity in which there is mutual respect for all human beings, irrespective of religious affiliation, political persuasion, colour, race, sex or status.

Keywords: *Solutions, Solidarity, Challenges, Obstacles, Sustainable Development, Africa*



Technical Education Research: a Practical Tool for Self Reliance and Sustainable Development of the Third World

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Cross River State of Nigeria

²Cross River State College of Education, Akamkpa

Abstract

No nation can develop beyond her research capability. A lot of hindrances oppose technical education research in third world countries, Nigeria, inclusive. These identified problems are: inadequate supply of suitable research personnel, poor funding, poor attitude to research, inadequate research facilities, and poor means of coordinating and disseminating research findings, enormous work load of academic and technical staff preventing them from publishing. These are the major problems that prompted this paper. The paper advocates that technical education research should be productivity oriented and for effective teaching. It suggests that applied research should be adopted in our tertiary institution because it is aimed at solving a particular problem of national needs or at adapting existing technologies to suite our local conditions. It is recommended among others that: (1) sufficient funds should be made available for research and adaptive technology (2) Research and teaching facilities should be adequately furnished to meet the demands of effective research and fabrication.

Keywords: *Self-reliance, Indigenous technology, Research, Generalization, Craftman, Innovation, Applied research, Basic research*

Economic Analysis of Income Inequality in Nigeria: a Case Study of Borno State's Economy

¹Fatima Abba Yarema & ²Mustapha M. Kime

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Abstract

Income inequality is detrimental to economic growth and development. In Borno state, several studies have shown that income inequality is on the increase, and this can be link to the growing dimension of poverty. Therefore income inequality relate to unequal distribution of income between various members of the society. This study examines the implications and the impact of income inequalities in Nigerian economy. The main objectives of the study include examining the causes of income inequalities, to fine the effects of household size on income inequalities. The study employ a regression based decomposition method which can be seen as an attempt of bringing together different theoretical approach to the study of income inequality. Gini coefficient is use as a measure of inequality. The findings show that household size has negative and highest impact on the level of household consumption. The study also attributes the highest share of the income inequality to household size. It is evident that being a single parent will impact negatively on household income level and substantially explained high level income inequality. It is recommended that government should intensify its redistribution policy to insure that grotesque and adverse income distribution movement do not accompany economic growth.

Keywords: *Inequality Household, Income*



Criminal Law, Justice and Crime within the Context of Administration of Justice in Nigeria

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Abstract

The developing pattern in new technologies of warfare and expanded system of crime commission in Nigeria has necessitated the pressing need to look at the criminal law mechanisms set up and furthermore express disapproval over the criminal justice at least to the level of a minimum universal standard. This paper examines nature of crime, criminal law and criminal justice administrations which are more than ever basic issues of concern in Nigeria today as new innovations of warfare is on the expansion. Likewise, there has been an undeniably strong argument on transnational crime issues and terrorism in Nigeria today and around the globe. In Nigerian setting, the current criminal law mechanisms set up are lacking and obsolete in idea and language. The criminal and penal codes for instance are both colonial enactment as are the criminal procedure Act and the criminal procedure code. This paper however recommends that reforms to criminal justice system in Nigeria will address these new challenges by keeping abreast with the changing patterns of crime commission in Nigeria. The paper depended on narrative proof and subsequently scooped a great part of the information from secondary sources supported by analytical approach. The paper suggested among others, a total reform in the criminal justice system in order to deliver an efficient, effective, accountable and fair justice process for the general society given the improvement of new technologies and development of the internet.

Keywords: *Criminal Law, Justice, Crime, Administration*



Impact of Supervision on the Management of Secondary School in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council Borno State

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Abstract

This study was designed to evaluate the impact of supervision on the management of secondary schools in Borno State. The designed objectives were to determine the impact of supervision on the management of instructional work, school records, school environment, school and community, school funding, and staff development. These were properly achieved by descriptive research method. Data were collected with the use of questionnaire. A total of 202 principals and teachers responded to the questionnaire, the data were analysed and interpreted through the use of t-test statistics. There was hypothesis testing where $p > 0.05$, means that any t – value that is below 0.05 was rejected. The research discovered that there is need for more provision of facilities for teaching and learning; record keeping need to be improved. There is need for constant supervision of instructional work. This helps in meeting the desired aims and objectives of secondary school education. It is recommended that workshops and conferences on the importance of school supervision should be held from time to time to teachers and school administrators in order to meet the new millennium trends in education.

Keywords: *Impact, Supervision, Management and secondary schools.*



An Appraisal of Tax Administration in Nigeria

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Abstract

A good law is important to a good tax system. A good administration (and enforcement) are *sing qua non* to the attainment of the overall good of the system. Unlike the practice in the United Kingdom, where responsibility for administration of tax is entrusted to the Board of Inland Revenue, tax administration is divided between the Federal Government, State Governments and Local Governments, with each setting up its administrative machinery as provided for under enabling statutes. On the backdrop of which this article examines the institutions responsible for the administration and implementation of taxation in contemporary Nigeria. It appeals its readers with certain relevant challenges faced by these institutions. In particular, this work canvassed for a paradigm shift in the machinery for tax assessment and collection and also in the sensitization of taxable persons on the duty they owe their nation, if we must achieve our goals and aspirations as a nation. Fundamentally, we must not only rebrand our laws, organs and physical image, rebranding must begin from our perception and orientation about morals in general and taxation in particular. Corruption has become cancerous eating into all spheres of society and until we reverse this trend Nigeria will continue to sink in the quagmire of underdevelopment.

Keywords: *Good administration, Good tax system and Governments*



Technical Report Writing: Concept and Relevance for Regional Planning in Nigeria

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Abstract

In urban and regional planning, one of the major forms of communication is the technical report. Technical report writing is a well-organized writing process that needs enough skill, investigation and details. Good reports are documents that are accurate, objective and complete. The purpose of a technical report is to completely and clearly describe technical work, why it was done, results obtained and implications of those results. Technical report is integral to urban and regional planning practice and training. Understanding the concept, relevance and application of regional planning is integral towards attaining national development. As generally practiced, regional planning combines analytical and graphic methods to project economic, social and physical development in a given geographic area, for a given period of time. Regional planning is defined as the process of formulating and clarifying objectives in the ordering of activities in Supra-Urban space. The regional plan is also capable of regulating the timing and sequence of execution for specific projects and programs; and projects national linkages and inter-relationships among them. The study recommends that, regional planners should ensure technical reports are objective and accurate among others.

Keywords: *Technical, Regional, Planning, Relevance, Concept*



Dialect as a Means of Identification among Hausa Speakers

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Abstract

Language is a system of conventionally spoken, manual and written symbols by human beings that members of a certain social group and participants in its culture express themselves. Communication, expression of identity and imaginative expression are among the functions of language. Dialect is a form of language, or a regional variety of language that is spoken in a particular geographical setting by a particular group of people. Hausa is one of the major languages in Africa, in terms of large number of people for whom it is the first language. Hausa is one of the western Chadic groups of languages. It constitutes one of the five or six branches of Afro-Asiatic family. The predominant Hausa speakers are in Nigeria and they live in different geographical locations which resulted to variety of dialects within the Hausa language. As part apart of the standard Hausa language, the Hausa language has a variety of dialects that are distinguished from one another by such features as phonology, grammar and vocabulary. This study intends to examine such features that serve as means of identification among Hausa speakers who are set off from others, geographically or socially.

Keywords: *Dialect, Features, Geographical location, Hausa Language*



Herdsmen-Farmer Conflicts: it's Implication on Food Insecurity and Economic Development of Southern Kaduna 1999-2017


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A b s t r a c t

It is probably unarguable that resource ownership and utilization have directly and indirectly defined the dimension of most conflicts involving man since time immemorial. Of all resources, however, land has remained an overwhelming source of conflicts among various user groups as well as individuals at varying thresholds. In particular, conflicts between farmers and herdsmen in the use of arable land are becoming fiercer and increasingly widespread in Nigeria and Southern Kaduna in particular, largely due to 'intensification and intensification' of production activities that are necessitated by increasing human population. The persistence of farmer-herdsmen conflict ported grave socio-economic consequence. Although there is no clear consensus on which group experiences greater hardship, the plight of arable crop farmers who constitute the bulk of Nigeria's agricultural production population, continues to attract research attention. The paper therefore discusses Herdsmen-Farmers conflicts as it affects the economic development as well as food insecurity in Southern Kaduna, Nigeria and Africa at large with the aim of preferring lasting solution through land rehabilitation and conflict prevention.

Keywords: *Herdsmen-farmer conflicts, Food insecurity and Economic development*



Effect of Personality Traits on Job Performance: a Study of Commercial Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

The banking sector in Nigeria is faced with the challenges of restructurings, downsizing, rightsizing etc that has prompted them to tune to performance based culture. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of personality traits and organizational commitment on job performance. Employees of five selected commercial banks in Delta state, Nigeria was used for this study. The research adapted the works of Naz, Hafeez, Ashfaq and Dogar (2014) and Nana (2014) in designing the instruments to obtain data on extroversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness to experience, organisational commitment and job performance variables. The results from cumulative percentage average showed that employees in the banking sector in Nigeria have a reasonable levels of all the Big-Five personality traits, organizational commitment and high job performance level. However, the regression results showed that among personality traits core variables, it is only Agreeableness and Neuroticism that do not have significant effects on job performance. Thus the study concludes that personality moderated with organizational commitment can be used to enhance job performance of firms, especially in the banking sub-sector of Nigerian economy. Achievement of organizational goals can be enhanced if firms can strategize for greater employee commitment and improve workers personality. It is therefore recommended that on the job training and boost programmes should be organised for employees. Firms are also encouraged to imbibe suitable reward systems that can keep its workforce commitment to the course of the organisation.

Keywords: *Personality trait, Organizational commitment, Performance, Big-five model*

An Exploratory Study on Women Entrepreneurs' Satisfaction of Formal Credit Services in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Women entrepreneurship development has become one of the strategies employed by various governments to achieve the goal of women empowerment initiative, consequently, Nigeria and other developing countries have in the last few decades demonstrating keen interest in the support of women empowerment initiatives. Prominent of such support is the provision of formal credit facilities to encourage start-ups and growth of women businesses. This study aims to assess the level of satisfaction with formal credit services among women entrepreneurs in sokoto state using the Performance-only measurement of service quality (SERVPERF) structured around five service quality dimensions in order to measure service quality: Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Empathy and Tangibles. The study also investigates the relationship between the socio-cultural characteristics of the women entrepreneurs and their level of satisfaction with formal credit services in the state.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Empowerment initiatives and Initiatives*



Conserving Urban Biodiversity in Nigeria: Lagos State Urban Green Infrastructure Approach

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Abstract

Conserving Urban Biodiversity has become a daunting challenge around the globe due to the unremitting pressure of human development. Several natural habitats of plants and animals has been greatly affected and damaged due to various changes which has occurred to land use pattern over the ages. In Nigeria and other African countries, land cover is changing drastically, with so many hectares of agricultural land lost every day as a result of urbanization and industrial activities. Urban green infrastructure can be a comprehensive tool for long term conservation of urban biodiversity and the protection of environmental sustainability through maintaining the natural habitats of plants and animals and improving the quality of life and air in the built environment. This paper adopted qualitative research method by critically reviewing relevant literature and pictorial evidences to examine the Lagos state approach of green infrastructure planning at conserving urban biodiversity in Nigeria. The paper discovered that although, the Lagos state government had already established some green infrastructure sites in the state but effective monitoring of these sites in order to achieve desired results is lacking. The study recommended creation of more green infrastructure sites, effective monitoring, engagement of more professionals relevant to achieving conservation of urban biodiversity among others and concluded that as many other states in Nigeria emulate the Lagos state environmental greening programmes, fragmentation of urban biodiversity in Nigeria can be sufficiently tackled.

Keywords: *Biodiversity conservation, Built environment, Green infrastructure, Sustainability, Urbanization*

Granger Causality Approach to Money Supply Growth and Inflation in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the causal relationship between money supply growth and inflation in Nigeria using time series data for the period of thirty-three (32) years. In analyzing the data both ordinary least square (OLS) regression method and granger causality test were employed. Variables for this study are (inflation, money supply growth MS1& MS2, interest rate, exchange rate and fiscal deficit). The OLS result indicates narrow money supply growth MS1, interest rate and fiscal deficit are positively related to inflation. While broad money supply MS2 and exchange were negatively related to inflation. However granger causality result revealed that there is a unidirectional causality running from money supply growth to inflation in Nigeria which is in tandem with classical quantity theory assertion. Finally, the study recommends a long term stabilization of monetary policy instrument especially the open market operation (OMO) and the need for government to reduce its deficit financing.

Keywords: *Inflation, Money Supply growth and Granger causality*



A Comparative Analysis of Bread Made with Sugar and Date Fruit

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Abstract

In the food industry, there is a continuous examination for raw materials that do not have gluten and can give rise to products that have good approval by consumers. Bread has been gaining increasing importance in relation to consumption and marketing in Brazil, America and many African Countries including Nigeria. Nigeria spends most of its foreign exchange on importation of sugar. Complete replacement of sucrose with date palm fruit in bread making will not only save substantial fraction of foreign exchange expended on importation of sugar but will also uplift the nutritional profile of bread in view of numerous nutrients in date palm fruit. The objective of this research work is to determine the possibility of substituting sugar with date Fruit in bread, to assess the acceptability of bread produced from date fruit and to ascertain the cost of producing date fruit bread compare to that of sugar. This research was an experimental design used in carrying out the study. The samples for the sensory evaluation (30) thirty panel of judges who were randomly selected from the population. The attributes were Taste, Colour, Appearance, Flavor and Acceptability. Mean score was use for descriptive and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to respond to the hypothesis. The analysis shows there is significance difference among the means for taste with $F = 4.440$, $P = 0.002 < 0.05$, with $F = 3.312$, $P = 0.004 < 0.05$ for appearance, with $F = 5.655$, $P = 0.003 < 0.05$ for flavor, $F = 4.235$, $P = 0.001 < 0.05$ for colour and finally $F = 4.728$, $P = 0.001 < 0.05$ for general acceptability. In conclusion, statistics shows that date fruit are best substitutes for sugar and in producing bread.

Keywords: *Bread analysis, Sugar and fruit*

A Multivariate Analysis of the Determinants of Public External Debt in Nigeria

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Abstract

Available literature and published studies in Nigeria identified the role of public external debt in financing her economic development. The studies also identified the macro economic variables which were critical in public external debt management in Nigeria. Unfortunately however, the studies failed to empirically and statistically determine the variables which were central in public external debt management. Empirically and statistically determining the impacts of selected critical macroeconomic variables on external debt in Nigeria, during the period 1970-2016, is therefore the core of this study. Underpinned by the range of dependency theories, with preference for Andre Gunder Frank's typology and position, the study adopted the ordinary least squares analytical approach in regressing the annual data of the selected macroeconomic determinants, namely interest rate, inflation rate, exchange rate, external reserves, aggregate government capital expenditure and gross domestic product, on the dependent external debt, using the E-Views processor. The results of the hypothesis testing showed differing levels of statistical significance between public external debt and the determinants during the period. Based on the findings, it is recommended that, among others Government should conduct external borrowing with diligence and professionalism instead of the extant and current naive practice.

Keywords: *Public external debt, Macroeconomic determinants, Impact*

The Role of Bureaucracy on the Socio-Economic Development of Bauchi State


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Abstract

The role of bureaucracy in promoting socio-economic development cannot be overemphasized especially amongst the developing countries like Nigeria. The public bureaucracy in Bauchi State has been plagued with challenges that tend to undermine its performance in promoting socio-economic development. Bauchi State is among the states where over 80% of its population lives below the poverty line of less than \$1 a day. 85% of the population are in rural areas with low literacy levels and more than 65% classified as very poor. The study aims at exploring the role of public bureaucracy in promoting development in Bauchi State. Data were collected through administering questionnaires to the workers of Bauchi State Civil Service: Office of the Head of Civil Service. Data were analysed through the use of tables. The findings reveal that the impact of bureaucracy has not been felt both in rural and urban areas, this shows that the role of the bureaucracy has not been efficient and the inadequate training of personnel has affected the performance of the bureaucracy in Bauchi State. The study recommends that the bureaucracy needs to be restructured and reorganized to be able to discharge its functions effectively and efficiently. The training and development of bureaucrats should occupy the centre stage of governmental agenda.

Keywords: *Bureaucracy, Role, Socio-economic Development and Training*



Analysis of the Impact of Parents' Socio-Economic Background on Students Academic Performance in Sokoto Metropolis of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper analyses empirically the impacts of parent's socio-economic background on the academic performance of their children in Sokoto metropolis of Sokoto state of Nigeria. The objectives of the study were to evaluate the factors that influenced the student's academic performance and the relationship between the student's socioeconomic background and academic performance. To achieve this, the research uses primary data collected from 350 respondents out of the 4466 students of the schools in Sokoto metropolis using random sampling technique. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents and data collected was analyzed using regression analysis. The result shows that parent's socio-economic class; father's level of education and mother's level of education are the major determinants of the academic performance of students in Sokoto metropolis. The research recommends a vibrant poverty alleviation program for poor parents in Sokoto state.

Keywords: *Impact of Parents, Socio-economic Background, Academic Performance*

Assessing Baturiya Birds Sanctuary Resources as a Tool for Community Engagements in Leisure and Tourism in Jigawa State

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Abstract

Leisure and tourism resources are seen as very veritable tools to economic development for any country if dependent communities are properly engaged to harness such endowments. Apart from generating wealth for the economy, tourist sites also enhance community cohesion; promote peace and security within the host community. Tourism needs a high level of planning and this has to involve the local communities in order for them to have a sense of attachment to the sites endowment of water, local/migratory birds, gum arabic trees, lunched grasses, economic palms are left uncontrolled and devastated by poachers, farmers and deforestations for fuel woods/timbers. This paper reviews the Baturiya Birds Sanctuary as a tourism and recreation hub/bolster of Hadejia-Jigawa State, Nigeria to boost preservation and meaningful development for jobs creation, health, economic and conservation of nature. It presents the synopsis of how to engage the stakeholders and community members to efficiently use and managed the wetlands and other resources sustainably. The wetland is considered by the communities as places for fishing, grazing, hunting and reservoir for firewood not for tourism as they have less business to do with leisure, recreation or tourism. The study used knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP), oral interviews and on the spot observation methodologies (qualitative data) to aid with key stakeholders in the host communities and staff of Ministry of Environment, Dutse to aid the major findings. The result shows that the community members see no need in the wetland resource management, nor appreciate value for tourist activity to the people. This paper however recommends the followings; that community engagement, awareness and impacts of wetlands as sources of economic-value chain to people, conservation and management of the wetlands for posterity, funding for preservation of birds and ecosystem, construction of modern holiday chalets for domestic/ international tourists and halting of fishing and devastation of the 99 ponds surveyed in the wetlands for adequate takeover by any of these agencies; Federal University, Dutse (Zoology, Botany, Forestry/wildlife, Environmental Sciences), NTDC, Abuja, UNEP, UNDP, WWF towards development of this rich ecology as conservation of nature (birds watching).The upgrading of this wetland to international standard shall go a long way to promoting tourists visit to the areas via the purchase of local goods and services towards enhancing their economies and well-being. Finally, it is indeed very disheartening when majority of people living in a neighborhoods of Baturiya wetlands are oblivious of the vast natural endowment within the communities, which can turn their fortunes around. Community interests and social capital can be developed through coordinated attempts and efforts by the developers, planners, Jigawa State Government, tour operators and community dwellers by designing sustainable means of engaging local community groups for peaceful and smooth traffic of visitors for leisure and tourism towards inclusive sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa.

Keywords: *Baturiya, Wetlands, Community, Engagement, Visitors*

Challenges of Climatic Vulnerability and Resilience for Agriculture, Environment and Health in Nigerian Arid Environments: a Synthesis

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Abstract

Climate change is an unprecedented and threat to food security. This chapter aimed at discussing the challenges of climatic change on agriculture, environment and health in Nigerian arid frontline states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara. The rural populations, who produce more than 70% of the food eaten in Nigeria, are disproportionately poor and face malnutrition and diseases as a result harsh climatic conditions (land degradation, derelict soils, low rainfall etc). Arid and semi-arid areas in northern Nigeria are becoming drier and 80% of arable land is lost to climate change effects. Global warming means that many dry areas are going to get drier and wet areas are going to get wetter. They are going to be caught between the devil of drought and the deep blue seas of floods. However, “great tragedy” and Nigeria had played virtually no role in global warming; a problem was caused by economic activity of the rich, industrial countries. Unless climate change is tackled all the “best efforts” to help this great country could come to nothing. One of the biggest threats is growing climate unpredictability, which makes subsistence farming difficult. But a better planning to reduce the risk from disasters, together with developing agricultural practices that can withstand changing climates, have been shown to work and could help mitigate the impact if use more widely. Declining rainfall in already desert-prone areas in northern Nigeria is causing increasing desertification, harsh weather, drought, low agricultural yield and rapid disease infestations (*agriculture, environment and health*). This study used both qualitative and quantitative methodology (primary/secondary data), field reports from extension staff, agricultural research stations, direct farmers interviews on resilience to climate change and survey of the literature, to fill this gap. Adapting to climate variability and mitigating its impacts is something that we do in our everyday lives, but we have to understand what climate change is and how we can adapt and reduce our vulnerabilities. Even though climate change perhaps poses the most serious environmental threat, both governments and the private sector have failed to accord this problem the priority it deserves. In addition, the farmers are slow in changing their farming practices such as bush burning, deforestation and rain-fed agriculture and they lack the requisite education, information, use of improved seeds, chemical fertilizers and training necessary to adapt to climate change remediation. It is recommended that the government should not only decentralize its programs on poverty, HIV-AIDS scourge and agricultural research (funding and activities), but should make farmers to participate. This is important because assessing vulnerability, resilience and adaptation to climate change in Nigeria is expected to present a heightened risk, new combinations of risks and potentially grave consequences, particularly in West Africa due to its direct dependence on rain-fed agriculture as noted by this study. Accordingly, there is the need for an emphasis on “*anticipatory resilience adaptation*” that is the proactive rather than the reactive management of climate change risk.

Keywords: *Agriculture, climate change, hunger, malnutrition.*

Building a Sustainable Democratic Culture in Nigeria: the Obafemi Awolowo's Political and Educational Experience

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Abstract

Nigeria became independent after the exit of the British government. Lack of trust among the three major ethnic groups, Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba, in the country led to military intervention in Nigerian politics. The exit of the military did not make a difference in the political landscape. The reason is that those essential democratic institutions such as rule of law, accountability, transparency etc. and that can guarantee sustainable democratic society are absent in the existing democratic governance. Obafemi Awolowo identifies the absence of *self-discipline* among the political elite as the bane of Nigerian politics. Self-discipline is acquired through the cultivation of what Awolowo called the regime of mental magnitude. This regime is supported by special education for the rulers who are desirous of pursuing sustainable democratic culture in Nigeria. The paper concludes that Nigeria needs to build a sustainable democratic culture where the essentials democratic institutions are projected in order to achieve a sustainable democratic society.

Keywords: *Building sustainable, Democratic culture and Political educational*



Organizational Culture and Employees Performance: a Review on Deposit Money Banks Nigeria


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Abstract

The paper reviewed and examined organizational culture on employees' performance using deposit money banks in Nigeria as specified area of study. Based on the above objectives research questions and hypothesis were raised. The study adopted survey research (quantitative research design). Regression analysis was used to review and examine the relationship between employees' appraisal and dress code with employees' performance. The findings of the study revealed significant positive relationship between employees' appraisal with performance. Therefore the paper concluded that employees' appraisal have a significant impact on performance of employee. It is recommended that organizational policy and strategies should frequently so as to meet up to dynamic environment it is obtainable in developed nations in order not to demoralized the employees.

Keywords: *Employees, Appraisal, Policy, Strategies, Performance*



Boko Haram: Human Right Violation, Police Brutality a Bane of Nigeria's Peace and Development

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Abstract

Peace and sustainable security is fundamental in every society, thus living in fear and uncertainty is the most dreaded situation. Since 2009, Nigeria has been battling to end an insurgency orchestrated by Boko Haram sect. Fatal activities of the sectarians claimed over ten (10) thousand lives, destroyed properties worth billions of Naira and displaced over two (2) million people in the North eastern part of the country. This paper therefore, examined how human right violation in form of police brutality caused indignation and collective action which started as reprisal attack, but metamorphosed to violent extremism; it traced the origin of the Nigerian police and discovered why they behave in the particular way. The paper also exposes how impunity and negligence of authorities gave birth to, and nurtures the insurgency; the modus operandi and dimensions of the insurgency; casualties recorded as result of the apocalyptic activities of Boko Haram sects; and effects of the insurgency on the development of the country. Specifically, the paper adopts the relative deprivation theory to explain why Boko Haram sect took up arm and embarked on rampant indiscriminate killings, and proffered possible solutions to arrest the menace and forestall its reoccurrence.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Relative deprivation, Police brutality*

Tax Reform and Tax Burden: the Case of 2007 Companies Income Tax Reform in Nigeria

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Abstract

The main objective of any tax law is the determination of the tax liability of person(s) chargeable with tax under it. In achieving this objective, tax laws typically prescribe, amongst others, person(s) and income(s) chargeable and establish procedures for the determination of such liability (tax burden). A change in the established procedures, tax reform, may lead to a change in the tax burden of the chargeable person(s) even when the chargeable income(s) remain(s) unchange. The Companies Income Tax Act (1961) guides the determination of the tax liabilities of companies chargeable under it in Nigeria. This law has witnessed several reforms. The latest reforms are contained in Companies Income Tax Act (2007). This study intends to investigate the impact of the 2007 reforms on the firms' tax burden. Data will be extracted from the financial statements of the sampled firms for the period of the study (2003-2011) delineated into pre-reform (2003-2006) and post-reform (2008-2011) sub-periods. Tax burden will be represented by one measure of Average Effective Tax Rate and another measure used for sensitivity analysis. Data will be subjected to "t" test (to measure difference in tax burden of the sub-periods), Canonical Correlation Analysis (to measure the extent and direction of the difference) and ANOVA (to measure the homogeneity of the difference across the industrial sectors). This study will provide necessary policy feedback and an objective guide to future tax reforms. It will also indicate the equity of the 2007 reforms and of the corporate tax system in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Tax liability, Tax reform and Effective tax rate*

Conflict-Induced Displacement in Nigeria: an Overview on Personal and National Security Implications

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Abstract

Conflict-induced displacement has remained the main cause of internal displacement in Nigeria. It also constitutes some implications to both personal and national security, particularly to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and their host communities. This paper explained the security and cultural implications in relation to the plight of Internally Displaced Persons induced by conflict, such as violence, loss of assets, loss of loved ones, social and family dislocations, as well as other consequences like psychological trauma, discrimination, stigmatization and rejection. The personal and national security implications were synthesized through explanations of criminological theories, such as General Strain Theory (GST), Culture Conflict Theory (CCT) and Social Disorganization Theory (SDT). Some feasible recommendations like adopting comprehensive mechanisms to deal with the IDPs situation, integrating the IDPs in designing peace processes in their host communities, resettlement and utilization of research-based roadmap in rehabilitation of the IDPs were suggested as solutions to the problems discussed.

Keywords: *Conflict, Displacement, Security, Implications, IDPs, Theories.*

Contribution of Vocational Education on Poverty Reduction among Youths in Sokoto Metropolis

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Abstract

The study is meant to examine the contribution of vocational education on poverty reduction among youths in Sokoto metropolis. Vocational education through skill acquisition centres provides job opportunities to teaming youth in Sokoto metropolis. The job that they used to cater for most of their basic necessities of life and other emerging issues. Three research questions were formulated to guide the study. It employed the use of descriptive survey design with a population of 5280 out of which 361 respondents were sampled for the study. Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were used for data collection. 361 respondents filled in the study questionnaire and 22 respondents participated in three group discussions. Quantitative data were analyzed using inferential statistics through the use of chi-square. Qualitative data were analyzed through the adoption of detail explanation of themes and sub-themes. The findings revealed that vocational education significantly provides shelter among youths in Sokoto metropolis. It also reveals that vocational education provides a means of taking care of the children's education. The study therefore recommends that, the state government should prioritize poverty reduction in the state by establishing skill acquisition institutes or improve the standard of the existing ones with high recognition and employable certificates, hence it goes a long way in reducing youth restiveness, social vices and political thuggery.

Keywords: *Vocational Education, Poverty, Youths and Poverty Reduction*

Arms Proliferation and Insecurity: a Threat to Socio-Economic Development of Christians in Nigeria

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Abstract

Arms proliferation has been a major cause of insecurity and threat to socio-economic development of Nigeria. The phenomenon usually leads to social ills such as kidnapping, armed robbery and banditry. In recent years, the rate at which cases of these social crimes have been reported due principally to these maladies is alarming. This paper undertakes a critical examination of the problem of arms proliferation and its consequence on the socio-economic development of Nigeria. The paper focuses on the recent cases of kidnapping and arm banditry in Chikun Local Government Area of Kaduna State Nigeria. The researcher will conduct oral interviews on the issue of kidnapping and banditry with the communities where there are victims of recent kidnapping, armed robbery and banditry. Other available literature on the subject of arms proliferation, insecurity, kidnapping and armed banditry such as text books, journal articles, conference and seminar papers, published and unpublished theses, dissertations and projects will be consulted and used for the research. The findings will reveal the real causes of arm proliferation, its effect on national security and threats to socio-economic development of Nigeria as a whole. In the end, the research will make useful recommendations that will curtail the proliferation of fire-arms in Nigerian communities and leads to relative security of life and property and general socio-economic development of Nigeria as a nation.

Keywords: *Arms proliferation, Insecurity and Socio-economic development*



Diglossia and Language Use in Ìpè-Àkókó, Ondo State, Nigeria: Implications for Medium of Education

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Abstract

Language is a natural inheritance given to human beings irrespective of their social-economic background or status. Language use in Ìpè-Akoko, a polyglot environment in Ondo State, Nigeria shows that Ukwè, the Mother Tongue is spoken side by side Yoruba language spoken by her dominant neighbours. The National Policy on Education has not taken cognizance of language use in a polyglot area of this nature, as preeminent roles have been accorded English language and three other dominant indigenous languages in the school curriculum at the expense of MTs with fewer speakers. This research was carried out to identify the number of languages spoken and the roles assigned to each the min Ipe Akoko. Oral interview method was used. Respondents were randomly selected natives of the community. Findings revealed that Ukwè is spoken by 95% of the people while Yorùbá is spoken by 85% of the people. Ukwè, is used for communication among the natives for cultural activities like rituals, festivals and family meetings indigenous to the people while Yorubais used for trade and commerce, religion activities in churches and gatherings involving non-natives. The study concludes that Ukwè should be used as language of education in the town rather than Yoruba, the language of the dominant neighbor to avoid linguistic colonialism and extinction.

Keywords: *Inheritance, Language, Communication and Education*



The Role of Family in the Management and Administration of Internally Displaced Camps in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examines the role of the family in the management and administration of Internally Displaced persons camps IDPs in Kaduna State Nigeria. Methodological contexts of the paper are based on in-depth interview and content analysis. Public Choice theory of Non-governmental organization is adopted because it argues that the failure of state to effectively and sufficiently protect and provide assistance to the lives and properties of its citizens motivates Non-governmental organizations to intervene to bridge the existing gap. The paper argues that Family have been providing relief materials such as food, clothes, mattresses, beds, blankets etc to the vulnerable victims of IDPs. Despite this, the assistance has not effectively reached the target beneficiaries thus the IDPs continue to wallow in food insecurity, malnutrition and poor sanitary condition. The paper attributes the scenario to corruption and inordinate ambition for personal aggrandizement by the officials mandated to monitor the management of IDPs. Therefore, the paper recommends that people of high integrity should be mandated to distribute relief materials to victims of IDPs

Keywords: *Family IDPs, Humanitarian assistance, Corruption, Integrity.*

Effects of Customer Relationship Management on Customer Repeat Purchases

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of customer relationship management on customer repeat purchases. The study identifies that relationship management strategies are not being well managed or practiced as a problem. The general objective is to examine customer relationship management on customer repeat purchases. The specific objective is to examine the extent quality service is being rendered to customers among others. The social exchange theory which is the theoretical framework, on which the study is based, outlines the process of establishing and sustaining reciprocity on social relations and mutual gratification between individuals. The method adopted in the study is the desk research. The findings of this study is that firms are nowadays building more direct and lasting relationship with carefully selected customers, with the objective of enhancing customer repeat purchases, commitment and loyalty. The implication of the study is that firms in Nigeria should maintain accurate information on their customers in order to determine the right category of customers to have special relationship with. It is recommended that firms should use the right social, financial and structural benefit to develop stronger customer relationships.

Keywords: *Customer relationship, Management and Customer purchases*



Examining the Nexus between Housing Infrastructure and Quality of Life: a Case Study of Iva Valley Enugu, Nigeria


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Abstract

The ability of man to live and regenerate in his environment is often seen as a sine qua non to godliness. This is because God first created the earth as the home of man who was given the authority to manage and superintend the management of the earth (Genesis 1:1; 2: 15-17) Where this authority is not executed appropriately, man risks the revocation of the power. The concept of the earth as the home of man encapsulates the latent aura and power that surrounds housing infrastructure as first among others in the assessment of the quality of life of man. This study examined the relationship between housing infrastructure and quality of life. The paper concentrated on Iva Valley Enugu, Nigeria as a case study. It reviewed literature on housing interests and depended on quantitative as well as qualitative data in assessing the relationship. Questionnaires and interview schedules were developed, administered and collated. Places of historic and cultural interests were visited and documented. Statistical tools such as the F Test and Regression techniques were adopted and relied upon in analyzing the data collected. The study concluded that notwithstanding other yardsticks and parameters, good housing infrastructure plays a very significant role in elevating the quality of life of people. The paper recommends among other things the establishment of a housing infrastructure fund to assist in reducing the constraints to building more houses, increasing the supply of land and discouraging bureaucratic bottlenecks to government consents.

Keywords: *Housing, Infrastructure, Quality of life, Environment, Policy, Assessment, Forward gearing.*



The Role of UNICEF Data in Assessing the Interventions for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

For quite sometimes in Nigeria, there has been emotional outcry for intervention of government into the menace of begging and child labour among other social vices associated with structural challenges that cannot be handled by the family institution alone. Bauchi State Orphans and Vulnerable Children Agency (BASOVCA) was introduced to assist children below 18 years of age by giving them the opportunity to realize their full potentials of becoming productive citizens through the provision of variety of services in education, health, shelter, food and nutrition among others. Using international household survey initiative for monitoring the situation of children and women by the UNICEF to assist countries in order to fill gaps for child development, this study compares data to examine the sustainability of the program. The findings indicates that the program commenced with a cluster of 4 political wards in Bauchi namely: Birshi, Miri, Dan-kade and Liman-katagum; where a financial assistance of ₦5000 is given to selected household caregivers for children welfare which would enable the program to provide care for over 25000 children across the 20 local governments in the state. Moreover, the agency has for the first time developed a program for the entire services of orphans and vulnerable children across the state and have mobilized the general community against the abuse and neglect of child, as well as provision of technical assistance to faith-based organizations and NGO's. It was recommended that institutionalized model of welfare should be adopted with needs criteria so as to guaranty the sustainability of the program..

Keywords: *Orphans and vulnerable, welfare, children, caregivers*



Analysis of the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on the Growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria

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Abstract

Foreign direct investment has been described as catalysts for overall development and increases the earnings of the country thereby creating an avenue for growth by raising the national income of the country. Since the importance of foreign investors cannot be over-emphasized, this study therefore examines the impact of foreign direct investment on the growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria over the years. The study empirically assess the impact of foreign direct investment on the growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria. Expectedly, attention of scholars had shifted towards foreign investment as a remedial for economic growth and development. This study determine the long run relationship between foreign direct investment and the growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria using annual data between 1986 and 2016. The Phillip Perron (PP) and the Engel-Granger Model (EGM) for co-integration were employed in its analysis. Findings reveal a strong evidence of co-integration relationship of foreign direct investment in influencing rate of change in the growth of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Nigeria. The study, apart from empirically providing information that has failed to give backing to recent claims of foreign direct investment led growth of SME's in Nigeria, has also make some recommendations which include Government should play more roles to empower small and medium scale enterprises in building their capacity and competitiveness and also in facilitating the linkages between Foreign Direct Investment and Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. This calls for repositioning strategy to develop new technology and obtain the pertinent information about the operations of the international markets.

Keywords: *Foreign direct investment, Small and medium scale enterprises, Nigeria.*

Public Education as a Mechanism for Curbing Violence against Children in Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The child is an essential element of the Society, in the child are great abilities and potentials that can help in the development of the Society, the continuity of societal values, peaceful world co-existence and the promotion of religious tolerance among others lies in the hands of the child. Unfortunately, every year a lot of children in Nigeria and across the world suffer different forms of violence ranging from physical, sexual and emotional violence. These forms of violence occur in homes, schools, on the streets etc. This has become a major threat to global development as the effect of violence against children (VAC) is being reflected in increase social vices, poor economic and technological development as well as poor academic performance for those who have managed to be sent to school while some have managed themselves to school. The reduction and elimination of (VAC) is a challenge in Nigeria and the globe, it is a violation of human right abuse as upheld in the United Nation Convention on the Right of the Child (UNCRC) which prescribes that every child has the right to survive, grow, and be protected from all forms of violence (UNICEF 2008). This paper therefore examines the role of public education, strengthening of existing laws and counseling services as mechanisms for curbing violence against children in Nigeria. A number of factors have been identified to be responsible for violence against children in Nigeria, such as cultural factors, low level of income or poverty, lack of value for children, misuse of drugs, lack of parental jobs, lacking support networks among others. The author recommended among others, attitudinal change towards proper care for children, skill acquisition, re-orientation towards wealth searching, prosecution of offenders so that children can have a better tomorrow.

Keywords: *Public-education, Mechanism, Curbing, Violence against children, Nigeria.*

Socio-Cultural Practices and the Girl-Child Access to Quality Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined socio-cultural practices and the girl-child access to quality education in Nigeria from the Social educators' perspective. The major reasons among others that has been responsible for Nigeria poor enrolment in education by the girl-child is the socio-cultural factors such as traditions, parental preferences, early marriages, pregnancies, poverty and illiteracy which has negative implications for development of the society. The development of the society depends to a large extent, on the education of the girl-child because girls' education spurs exponential positive effects on socio-cultural and economic development for generations to come. This may depend largely on the educational support and security offered by traditional and political leaders to build their capacity to participate in socio-cultural affairs in the society. The girl-child has the right to benefit from quality education including gender equality. To ensure equal access to education, the National Policy on Education states that access to education is a right for all Nigerian children regardless of gender, religion and disability. In Nigeria, there are large disparities between the education that boys and girls receive. Across various geo-political delineations in Nigeria, a greater percentage of school-age girls are needlessly out-of-school, compared with the ratio applicable to boys of same age grouping. Many girls do not have access to adequate education past a certain age. The paper x-rays the role of a social educator in the reformation, re-affirmation of society values, re-orientation of culture and tradition and a call for attitudinal change towards the girl-child access to quality education in Nigeria. The authors recommended among others that the role of the social educator as the vanguard and the watchdog of the society and the need for the society to re-orientate and re-evaluate its needs and demands with emphasis on gender equality which is important and necessary for socio-cultural, economic, educational and political growth and development of the nation.

Keywords: *Socio-cultural, girl-child, quality education and social educator.*

Promoting Functional Vocational Education for Rapid Development of African Economies

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Abstract

Functional vocational Education is education for sustainable livelihood. It is value-oriented education. In all ramifications, education is aimed at improvement in the whole lot of man in the society. Currently, in Nigeria this form of education goes by such accolades as “skill acquisition” “entrepreneurship training” and so on. The subject matter of vocational education is aimed at the training of the individual for self reliance or inculcation of independent reasoning based on personal ingenuity. Functional vocational education emphasizes learning by wholistics mode – that is engagement of the “minds on”, “brains on” and “Hands on” modes of knowledge. This modes of learning equilibrates man to his environment thereby providing insight for resource mobilization for development. The developed region of America, Britain, Japan and others emphasize this mode of learning in the curricular of the school system. In Nigeria in particular and many other countries in Africa, less attention had been paid to it. This scenario majorly explains for the overall backwardness of our economies. This paper fosters the view that a fundamental turn around may be made if pride-of-place is given to this system of knowledge acquisition. Backed up by good political will and responsible African States will be transformed for better.

Keywords: *Functional, Vocational, Rapid development, African Economies.*

Globalisation and the “North - South” Question: Africa's Position in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Globalization is one of the spontaneous revolutions that the world has experienced in the current era. Industrial revolution which started in Britain in the 18th century was the harbinger of the current trend. Indeed in some circles globalization is seen as a form of post industrial change or rather post industrial transformation. Post industrial transformation reflects the wholesale crystallization of the tenets of industrial revolution which set the stage for transformation of the world from a stage of isolation and ignorant to the present stage of global integration and the new stage of information revolution. This new trend appears appealing and advantageous to many citizens of the developing world areas and especially Africa in particular. This paper therefore aims at evaluating the limitation of globalization to the economy of the less developed world regions such as Africa. This highlights the questions of North-South dichotomy. The “North” is synonymous with the developed world regions of Europe, America, Japan, Russia and others in that category, while the South refers to all less developed world states such as Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean etc. this paper is tended to clarify on the place of Africa in the world of global competitiveness where the rich gets richer while the poor get poorer. This is to say that while the North is stepping up, the South is stepping down which exates the essence of the dichotomy or divide.

Keywords: *Globalisation, “North - South”, Question, Africa's Position, 21st Century*

Assessment of Stock Market Performance and its Impact on Economic Growth in Africa

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Abstract

Stock Market is a specialized financial market with acclaimed capacity to facilitate and mobilize savings and investment for economic and industrial growth. As a long term security provider, the market stands out as an agent for economic growth in many world economies. This paper tries to determine the impact of stock market performance and economic growth in Nigeria. The study is significant for policy formulation and implementation by government and other stakeholders of the Nigerian Stock Market. Time Series data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and key stock market performance indicators were collated for the period 1999-2016. The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Technique was adopted in analysing the data. The results indicate that about 88% of the changes in economic growth could be explained by changes in stock market performance in the short run, implicating Market Capitalization (MKT CAP), Value of Transaction in the market (VALTRAN) and All share Index(ALLSVI) as significant predictors. The long run effect is shown to stand at 95% with MKT CAP and ALLSVI as having significant influences. The Error Correction Model coefficient of -0.39 suggests slow speed in operators' ability to adjust to shocks in stock market performance and in restoring investors' confidence in such circumstances. The work therefore calls on stock market regulators and operators to address key policy issues that are capable of boosting market credibility and engendering stable macro-economic environment for all players in the capital market.

Keywords: *Stock market performance, Market capitalization, All share index, Value of transactions and economic growth.*

Relationship between Liquidity and Profitability in Commercial Banks in Africa

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Abstract

This paper investigated the relationship between liquidity and profitability in commercial banks (taking Diamond Bank as case study) in Nigeria. Two objectives in relation to 2 research questions with hypotheses were raised in the study. Secondary method of data collection was used for this study and data was sourced from the comprehensive income statements and financial position of the selected commercial banks. Panel data methodology was adopted for this study. The method of analysis is that of multiple regressions and the method of estimation is ordinary least square (OLS). This paper revealed that liquidity has a significant relationship with the profitability of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. Also, the regression results show a positive relationship between Profit after Tax (PAT), and Cash Balance (CB), while there's an insignificant relationship between (PAT) and Treasury bill. The paper concluded that, in every society good monetary and financial polices both play major direct and indirect role in the economy. In this connection, it is recommended that banks should endeavour to comply with government (CBN) monetary policy guidelines particularly with regard to cash reserve and liquidity ratio requirements in order to prevent distress and most importantly improve the public confidence in their services thereby increasing their profit. Also, there is need for commercial banks to increase their operating cash flow, through reduction of their credit/loan repayment period in order to positively influence their financial performance which is profit.

Keywords: *Liquidity, Profitability, Liquid assets and Commercial Banks.*

Value Chain Agricultural Development Programme and Food Security in Anambra State: a Critical Assessment

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Abstract

Food security in Africa and particularly in Nigeria has become a challenge that has worried both the government and the Nigerian masses. Nigeria as the 6th most populous nation in the World is faced with myriads of economic crisis. Beyond insecurity, top of that challenge is the issue of food security. The Global Food Security Index revealed that across Nigeria, 1 out of every 8 persons goes home to sleep everyday without food. However, Nigeria has about 94.3% volatility for Agricultural production and yet does not contribute up to 20% in the Global Agro-Production Index. To rescue this situation, the International Food and Agricultural Development Programme as part of providing an African solution to the issue of Food Security in Africa and particularly Nigeria, introduced the Value Chain Agricultural Development Programme in 2014. This paper therefore, assessed the programme through the use of qualitative research method and thematic issues were critically discussed from the available extant literature. It was found that indeed the Value Chain Agricultural Development Programme was domesticated to become an African solution to an African problem in Food Security. That the programme has really faired in Anambra State in the past 3 years of its existence. We therefore recommended that the Government should encourage the programme by providing it with the needed support especially in the area of skilled manpower to further help drive the objectives of the programme of achieving a food for all society by the 2025. That other Nigerian States and Africa at large, should partner with IFAD to produce more African driven policies such as VCADP.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Food Security*

International Public Sector Accountings Standard (IPSAS) in Nigeria as a Correlate to Transparency and Accountability

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Abstract

International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) is the version which seeks to meet the challenges in the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS). This is in terms of coherency, consistency, uniformity, internationalization, and clarity in the preparation and reporting standard for public sector financial information. This study which is empirical and analytical seeks to determine the correlation between IPSAS implementation and transparency and Accountability in the Nigeria Public sector practicing entities. A positive correlation will be in consonance with the Accounting theory of fair reporting of the socio-economic position and performance of the practicing organizations to stakeholders. The conclusion can be that transparency and Accountability are being embraced. Consequently, Direct Benefit Theory for instance that direct capital inflow into Nigeria from other IPSAS practicing countries can also be considered to have been facilitated. The hypothesis that there is no correlation between IPSAS implementation and Transparency and Accountability was formulated. The Central Bank of Nigeria and the Auditor General of the Federation's office were the study organizations from whose 100, and 50 staff randomly selected provided useful information. Primary data were generated through questionnaire and oral interviews, and secondary data from journals, Newspapers, workshops/Conferences, Bulletins, Annual Reports, and unpublished Lectures and Reports were also utilized. Simple percentages were used for describing and ratings in the analysis of data. The hypothesis was tested through the product – moment correlation, $r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$. Out of the 150 respondents 102 (or 68%) agreed that IPSAS

implementation has enthroned transparency and accountability in the practicing organizations. Correlation coefficient, r of 0.20 (or 20%) was obtained implying a positive correlation. The null hypothesis that IPSAS implementation has no correlation with transparency and accountability was rejected, while the alternative hypothesis was accepted. It was concluded that the 20% coefficient shows a weak correlation implying the need for complementary independent variables (like increased regulatory framework) as transparency and accountability re-enforcements. It is recommended that more regulatory framework be promoted.

Keywords: *Accountability, Clarity, Coherency, Consistency, Correlation, Internationalization, Regulatory-Framework, Standard, Transparency, Uniformity*

Effects of Leaf Powder of Three Plants on the Development of Maize Weevil (*Sitophilus Zeamais* Motschulsky, Coleoptera: Curculionidae) Infesting Maize

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Abstract

Leaf powders from three plants viz. *A.nilotica*, *B.aegyptiaca*, and *L. martinicensis* were studied for their effect on the development of *Sitophilus zeamais* (Motsch.). Doses use, 2.0g, 4.0g and 6.0g/100g of maize seeds where were infested with 20 pairs of newly emerged adult *S. zeamais*. These were tested alongside the synthetic insecticide (0.5g pirimiphos methyl) under laboratory conditions. Data were obtained on Mortality, developmental duration, emergence. Weight loss, grain damage and viability of the grain, these were assessed replicated thrice in a completely randomized design. The mortality of *S. zeamais* in maize treated with the powders of *A.nilotica* and *L. martinicensis* were observed to be high and were comparable to the actellic dust (0.5g/100g) and were significantly ($P<0.05$) higher from the untreated (control). Thus, all the plant materials were found significantly affecting the survival of the *S. zeamais* at different application rates. Effects of plant powder on the emergence of adult *S. zeamais* was significantly ($p<0.05$) higher and reduced the F_1 progeny emergence. The highest emergence (29.33 ± 0.67) was observed from the grains treated with 2.0g of *B.aegyptiaca* and least (3.33 ± 0.33) was from 6.0g of *A.nilotica*. The quantitative loss was also significantly ($p<0.05$) different. All the treated seeds prove to be viable after three months of infestation. These observations have indicated that all the tested materials have potentials for use in protecting the maize from maize weevil infestation during storage.

Keywords: *Maize weevil, Plant powder, Perimiphos methyl.*

Peace Building and Conflict Resolution: a Psychological Approach toward National Development

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Abstract

Considering From time immemorial, conflict has been known to be part of human existence just as people interact with one another for space or undue rivalry and contestations for scarce resources. The corresponding result of this phenomenon has always been an unimaginable displacement of human pride, material loss, antipathy, rejection, disrespect, dominance, hostile competitions and of course, a creation of a disordered societies to the extent that appropriate government authorities or corporate bodies would have to act in their various capacities to contend with the prevailing warring situation. This paper seeks to locate and explore methods/styles as well as to recognize and utilize the contributions of psychology to empowerment of individuals, peace building and conflict resolution. It uses extensive psychological approach and programs to demonstrate role that can be play by psychologists in achieving peaceful human development, and that peaceful cooperation and conflict resolution among individuals, groups and nations is achievable in the pursuit of national unity and development.

Keywords: *Peace Building, Conflict Resolution, psychological intervention and National Development*



Effects of Computer Assisted Instruction on Economics Achievement and Interest among Secondary School Students in Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the effects of Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) on Economics achievement and interest among Secondary School Students in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. Two schools were purposively sampled and quasi experimental design was adopted. The sample consists of 100 senior secondary II students from two schools (GSS Galle & GSS Nasarawa Eggon), Nasarawa State, Nigeria. A 25 items Economics Achievement Test (EAT) and Interest Computer Instruction Questionnaire (ICIQ) were administered on the students to generate data for analysis. The reliability index obtained for EAT and ICIQ using Kuder-Richardson method (KR-21) were 0.81 and 0.84, respectively. Three research questions were answered using mean and three null hypotheses were tested using t-test at 0.05 level of significance. The result shows that students taught Economics with computer assisted instructions showed more interest on the concepts for a long period of time as compared to the traditional teaching method. Further result shows that there were significant location differences on gender and the interest of students. The researcher recommended that, teachers should use CAI method in teaching and learning of Economics and train teachers on how to use it. This will bring development in Nigerian secondary schools and the Africa at large.

Keywords: *Computer assisted instructions, Economics achievement, Interest*

Fragility, Conflicts and Violence in West Africa: Lessons for Nigerian Sustainable Human Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies

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Abstract

How can we push forward the sustainable development agenda and reduce poverty in a world affected by fragility, conflict and violence? The world appears particularly volatile with tragic refugee crisis, forced displacement and religious and ethnic extremisms that threaten to undermine development progress in the sub region. Addressing this challenge is essential to achieving our twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and promoting shared and inclusive prosperity in a sustainable manner. The paper examined fragility, conflict and violence in West Africa with a view to drawing key lessons for Nigeria. Using a descriptive and model building econometric approach, the novel finding of the paper shows that issues such as social exclusion which manifest itself through the limited participation of minority and vulnerable groups can precipitate conflict and violence which may automatically lead to fragility. The paper therefore recommended among others the development of appropriate mechanisms or enhancement of existing ones for job-creation as a central part of national poverty reduction efforts including the development of the agricultural sector which will reduce rural poverty, ensure food security and increase both the individual and society wealth.

Keywords: *Fragility, conflict, violence, human development, poverty reduction.*



Land Reforms as Critical Solutions to African Development Challenges

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Abstract

The aim of land reforms is to protect and conserve land resources, its physical environment with a view to redistribute wealth and ensure development. In Africa, attempts have been made in several countries at different times toward land reforms. These attempts/actions form the key to African inclusive sustainable development. Thus, this research is carried out to critically examine these various land reform programmes and to compare their implications to land ownership and management; accessibility for investment in agriculture and other sectors; and economic development of the entire continent of Africa. The research employs the synthesis method of gathering and analyzing data. The author reviews, distil, and integrates the empirical data on the theme for their generalizations from published reports of prior research and grey literature. The research recommends the need to provide better strategies through regular reforms that will make Land Administration work and also provide benefits to all Africans at all times.

Keywords: *Land reforms, Ownership, Management, Investment, Solution, Development*

Traditional Farm Settlements and Sustainable Development: a Case for Agro-Based Rural-Urban Policy Intervention towards Capacity Building for People and Local Communities in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria is an agrarian nation with great prospect for full employment and food security. In fifties up to early seventies, through agriculture, Nigeria had solid platform for sustainable development generating somewhat full employment and food for old and young, and in addition, providing essential raw materials for industries and export market. Regrettably, at this point in the 21st century, the country, against the late 60s prediction by Stolper is one of the starving nations of the world with mass of idling manpower. Increasing impact of gentrification on those at the lower rungs of the society further reveals the stark fear that more of the Nigerian potential productive populace, against all intents of sustainable development, will become more cripplingly idle, starved and homeless. While South Korea with eight percent of her population in farming still feed her populace, service her industries and foreign markets with agro outputs, Nigeria, as things now stand, despite great potentials is unable to feed her populace. Towards rekindling the hope for sustainable mass development, this paper deploring both historical and survey methods, examines the paradoxical nexus of negative effects of generational shift in agro-allied preoccupation and the trajectories of abandoned opportunities in one of the serially located traditional farm settlements within Ijero Local Government Area of Ekiti State, Nigeria. The aim is to determine whether or not resuscitation of traditional farm settlements as a component of readily available developmental factors could count as a means by which the problems associated with unemployment and mass underdevelopment can be mitigated.

Keywords: *Farm settlements, Gentrification, Unemployment, Capacity building, Food security and Sustainable development*

8PS of Development: Global Recipes for Africa's Development Challenges

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Abstract

The economic backwardness of the African continent has been attributed to different causes. This paper opines that (i) Africa's developmental challenges are not unique (ii) that the principles of African solutions to African problems have been tried and they have failed, (iii) that the bed-rock of socio-economic development is participation: of citizen and non-national alike. (iv) while the paper agrees with Singh (1994) that the developmental outcomes of every nation is as a result of the policy choices made by each, the paper argues that policy choices, contents, contexts, qualities and implementations are predicated on the nation's philosophy: the way the society and individuals therein see life and each person's and or groups' roles therein, (iv) that the society's philosophy, on the other hand determines the people's psychological disposition to the society as well as individuals' abilities, willingness and enthusiasm to participate in economic activities, (v) that once these 3Ps are correctly aligned, with policies, the other 4Ps – programs, projects, persistence and perseverance will help in productive endeavors leading to economic progress. The paper analysis the developmental experiences of twenty economies along the line of policy/philosophy alignment based on 1971-2015 data. Results support the assertion that the more entity focused and globally attractive a nations' policies are, the more prosperous the countries become. The paper therefore advises developing countries to re-examine their philosophies; de-jure as well as de-facto, bring them in tandem with what can be regarded as time-tested principles and practices in order to accelerate the pace of their economic development rather than think that their experiences are continent-specific.

Keywords: *Alignment, FDI, Fulcrum, Green field, Participation, Philosophy, Psychological-Disposition.*

Increased Resistance of Beta-Lactams after Curing among *E. Coli* Isolates from Abattoir Wastewater in Bauchi- Nigeria

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Abstract

A study on the multiple antibiotic resistance patterns and plasmid screening of some strains of *Escherichia coli* isolated from abattoir wastewater was carried out. Isolation and characterization of *E. coli* was carried out from 150 samples of the wastewater, using standard procedures. Antibiotic susceptibility testing and plasmid curing were done on the strains. Out of 150 samples screened only 18 (12%) *E. coli* were recovered. Among the various classes of antibiotics tested, high resistance was found with augmentin (77.7%), followed by amoxicillin, streptomycin and septrin with 61.1%, each, and gentamicin and chloramphenicol each with 55.5% respectively. Ciprofloxacin was the most potent with 83.3% susceptibility. Twelve (66.6%) of the isolates showed multiple antibiotic resistance. Plasmid-mediated resistance was identified in most of the isolates. This study has revealed the emergence of multidrug plasmids-mediated resistance among *Escherichia coli* in abattoir wastewater in Bauchi State Nigeria.

Keywords: *E. coli*, Resistance, Curing analysis

The Transition from Imported to Local Production: the Making of Low Firing Glazes Using Locally-Sourced Materials

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Abstract

African continent comprised mostly developing nations, Nigeria inclusive. Nigeria as a nation is faced with the challenges of post oil boom economy. To address these challenges for the better, economic diversification is the next turn to which the nation hopes, not only to keep the economy alive but also to keep it growing. There is an urgent need therefore, to look inward for substitutes to foreign solutions in all aspects of the economy. Pottery which is a long standing craft in Nigeria and the entire Africa has grown to an infant industry. The infant pottery industry is however faced with challenges of importing among others equipment, glaze and glaze materials. This has tremendous negative effect on the ease and quantity of production. This study was carried out to determine the possibility and process of transition from imported to local production with particular attention to glaze materials using locally – sourced materials in compounding glazes. The study sought to: find out the possibility of making low firing glaze ingredients using locally sourced materials; find the extent to which the technology of making low firing glaze ingredients can impact on the nation's economy; find the role that local glaze making can play in economic development and sustainability in Nigeria. This study used exploratory method of research with oral interview as instruments for data collection from some local potters of Tiv extraction in Benue state of Nigeria. The study area was limited to political zone A of Benue state covering seven local government areas. A random sampling method was used to select Local Government Areas and also subjects for the study. The research findings were improved upon by the research team by applying the knowledge gain in the study of clay components and, each component's role in relationship to the application on the glazes and heat application on the glazed wares. Conclusions were drawn based on series of tests that were conducted on both clay bodies and locally sourced glaze materials. Glazed ingredients and their ratios were clearly presented in simple prose form to encourage replications and possible generalization of findings for local and national patronage of end products.

Keywords: *Transition, Import, Local production, Firing glazes, Materials*

Algae and Heavy Metals in Drinking Water and their Impact on Human Health in Romi Kaduna, Nigeria

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Abstract

Water is a vehicle to many human diseases caused by manmade activities and geological environment. In several years, many homes around the study river suffered from oozing smell, nasal irritation and respiratory allergies. In this study, samples were collected for four seasons (2014-2016) in five different study locations along Romi river. The heavy metals quantified were: As, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, K, Mn, Ni, Fe, Hg, Pb and Zn. An optional microwave assisted digestion procedure was used to digest the sample and the elements were determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS) Model 180 - 80. Results reveal that all elements determined are above the acceptable limit of World Health Organisation (WHO), 2006 for drinking water. All heavy metals are well known toxic and carcinogenic agents and represent a serious threat to human health. Phytoplankton species composition showed both spatial seasonal variations. Cyanophyta were the most abundance relative cell counts, followed by Euglenophyta, Chlrophyta and the Bacillariophyta. Canonical Correspondence Analysis (CCA) triplot of most abundance algal taxa with heavy metals showed strong relationships with *Anabaena* spp., *Euglena sanguinea*, *Microcystis* spp., *Oscillatoria rubescens*, *O. spp.*, *O. agardhii*, *Lynegbya* spp., and *Aphanizomenon* spp, secret microcystins and neurotoxins toxins. The International Agency for Research on Cancer classified microcystins and neurotoxins as possible human carcinogens base on the accumulated toxicological data. This study suggests that abnormal incidences in the areas are related to industrial wastes and agriculture activities and consequently growth of algae led to the contamination of drinking water. Authorities should ensure proper treatment of effluent by Nigerian National Petroleum Cooperation (NNPC).

Keywords: *Algae, Impact, Microsystems and Neurotoxins Heavy metals, Human, Health.*

Power, Politics and Conflicts in Academic Institution: the Prime of Leadership in Quality Education

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Abstract

The Head-teacher, Principal, Provost, Rector or the Vice Chancellor, by and large, is a teacher appointed among others to lead. The teacher, in turn leads the students in their quest for knowledge acquisition. Consequently, the quality of education in an academic institution is a product of the quality of leadership in the institution- the leadership by the overall Head; the leadership by teachers; and the students' leadership. These tripod stands of leadership education in an institution of learning. It is worth noting that the tripod stand leadership practices generate power interplay, political momentous and conflicts situation between the administrative (management and staff; between the administrative management and students; between the staff and students; among the staff; and among the students. It is how power, politics and conflicts are handled that will determine the quality of education in any institution of 3key concepts and how they are in institution;) the witter-relationship among the 3key concepts; and best managed to guarantee quality education in institution of learning.

Keywords: *Power, Conflict, Politics, Institution leadership and quality education.*

Geology and Petro Graphic Analysis of *Porphyritic Biotite Granite* Rocks in Funtua Sheet 78, Ne, North Western Nigeria

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Abstract

The aim of petrographic analysis is to find the ratio and percentages of certain elements in a rock. Petrographic work of twenty (20) samples of granite rocks was done with primary aim of attempting to understand the mineralogy, texture and modal composition of all the rock samples. The Petrographic analyses were undertaken using Olympus model polarizing microscope at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria in the year 2011. The study reveals that Quartz in granite rocks Quartz is very stable and even if fluid enters in it, it does tolerate it. The microscopic study revealed the presence of basically the same mineralogical assemblages in all the rock samples namely; Quartz, feldspars (orthoclase and plagioclase) There are also another group of minerals such as zircon, biotite, muscovite, and others like, microcline, myrmekite and apatite. The lithologic types display variations in mineralogy and texture and they are related to the color variations. Based on the thin section study, granites truly exist. The names assigned on each rock was based on the identification of mineral assemblages or paragenesis.

Keywords: *Geology, Granites, Petrography, Mineralogy, Funtua NE, NW Nigeria*

Evaluation of Continuous Assessment Strategies for Effective Teaching Economics in Nasarawa State University, Keffi-Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated evaluation of continuous assessment strategies for effective teaching economics in Nasarawa State University, Keffi-Nigeria. The research determined whether a continuous assessment strategy has significant influence on effective teaching economics in the study area. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The study made use of cross-sectional survey research design with the sample size of 210 respondents. 10 lecturers and two hundred (200) students from economics department were obtained through proportional random sampling procedures. Two instruments were developed and validated by experts. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation to answer research questions and inferential statistics of Chi-square (χ^2) was used to test formulated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. The study reveals that, the continuous assessment strategies in teaching economics mostly often used centered on the assessment of students' cognitive domain. The study found out that the continuous assessment influence students' performance. The study recommended that, the economics lecturers should apply the three aspects of learning domain in all stages of students' continuous assessment.

Keywords: *Continuous assessment Strategies, learning and Economics*

Small and Medium Scale Enterprises; Challenges and Prospects in Nigeria: a Study of Selected Bakeries in Yewa South and Ifo Local Government Area, Ogun State Nigeria

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Abstract

This research examined the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) with their challenges and prospects in Nigeria using Bakeries in Ogun state, Nigeria as case study, the study use both primary and secondary source of data to carry out the work. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used to analyze the primary data gathered by the use of personal interview with the business owners. The study discovered that there are challenges plaguing the growth and development of SMEs in the country. These challenges include inadequate access to credit facilities, weak infrastructures, and inadequate management skills. Despite the challenges and the difficulties, our findings reveal that SMEs contributed to the employment generation, poverty reduction and increased standard of living of the people. The study recommended that government should make SMEs a focus for industrial policies, make funds available to these businesses, improve on the level of infrastructure in the country such as road, rail lines construction to ease transportation system and provision of uninterrupted power supply. Non government organizations and government agencies should training programme to assists in building the management skills of this business owner which can help in boosting their productivity and output that can lead to economic development of the state as well as that of country at large.

Keywords: *SMEs, Bakery, Employment, Growth, Productivity*

Economic Determinants of Tax Compliance Behaviour of the Informal Sector in Kano State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This research focuses on informal sector tax's compliance behaviour in Kano state, Nigeria. The study aims to examine the economic determinants of informal sector tax compliance behaviour. A sample size of 576 was administered account for uncooperative respondents and unusable questionnaires for informal sector operators. The Partial Least Square (PLS) path modeling, using Smart PLS 2.0 M3 software was employed to test the theoretical model/hypotheses. The findings reveal that economic factors (tax rate, tax compliance cost and level of activity) are significant in influencing tax compliance behaviour of the informal sector operators in Kano State. Based on the findings of the study, it concludes that empirical evidence has been provided on the usage of three explanatory variables that make up the economic determinants (tax rate, tax compliance cost and level of activity) in explaining and predicting tax compliance behaviour of informal sector operators in Kano State, Nigeria. The study recommends that Kano State Internal Revenue Service should put into consideration these factors in future policy implementation regarding taxation of the informal sector in the State.

Keywords: *Tax compliance behaviour; Tax rate; Level of activity; Compliance cost; PLS*



The Role of Information and Communication Technology in Fighting Crime and Insecurity in Jere Lga Borno State

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Abstract

This research is design to determine the Role of information and communication technology in fighting crime and insecurity in Jere LGA Borno State. The design objectives will be achieved through determining the Impact of Information and Communication Technologies in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity, measure the levels in which ICTs have been used by security agents in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity in the area, factors that hamper effective use of ICTs in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity and the practical measures which will be taken to enhance the use of ICTs in Fighting Crime and Insecurity. Four research questions and four hypotheses will be tested descriptive survey method will be adopted for the study covering and accessible population of 9500 security personnel and public servant. The sample size of the study will be 600 security men and 350 public servants using 10% of the mother population. Questionnaire will be used for data collection and T-test statistic will use to test the null hypothesis. Base on the finding, the research question will be answered; conclusion and recommendation will be drawn.

Keywords: *ICT, Crime, Insecurity*

Role of United National High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Africa

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Abstract

This paper discussed the role of United Nations high commissioner for refugee and sustainable development goals in Africa. (UNHCR) As one of the unique organizations that render lots of humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs in the entire globe. However, the Movement of people from one place to another has become inevitable due to poverty, hunger lack of social justice and other social myth that triggered millions of African to cross the sea to Europe looking for more favorable life condition, which many of them passed away. Sustainable development goals (SDGs) as one of the scheme to beautify the lives and living conditions of African particularly the third world nations. The movement of people could be as a result of conflicts, flooding, and earthquake. However, movement of peoples from one country to another have become a complex global challenges, particularly, country with very low economic benefit that could not cater for their people in achieving basic fundamental. The methodology of this paper was purely conceptual in nature. Data was collected through secondary means. Recommendations was basically highlighted.

Keywords: *Refugees, UNHCRS conflict, Boko Haram, Africa, North East, Humanitarian*



Boko Haram Effects, the Management of Religious Conflicts and Increasing Psychological Burden among People in Northeast

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Abstract

This paper demonstrated Boko Haram effects, the management of religious conflicts and the rise of psychological burden among people in the northeast. Rapid Development of book haram attacks in Sub-Saharan Africa: particularly in Nigeria has tremendously affects lot of lives and properties, which directly produced into religious conflict among Muslims and Christians. This paper set to rely mainly on valid secondary sources of data like books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and the internet, while its mode of analysis is largely qualitative. The application of freedom from fear approach and the freedom from want approach would be adopted as the theoretical framework. This approaches fundamental stated that, protections of individual security and mechanism for responding to the treats are matters of concern to national and international development. However, this paper would also look at the argument in relations to views of scholars, conclusions and recommendations in relations to the objectives of the study would be examined.

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Insurgency, Refuges, Sub-Sahara, Africa, and Religion*

Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Roles of Executives

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine the role of the executives as Financiers, communicators, leaders, facilitators and so on in rebranding Nigeria for sustainable development. The paper relied on secondary source of data and content analysis was used in analyzing the data. The study discovered that there is synergy between executive roles and development. The study concluded that executives can play numerous roles such as the role of policy-makers, negotiators, facilitators in discharging their executive responsibilities. If the executives effectively played these roles, they will be able to combat the major ills to our development. These ills include corruption, nepotism, lack of patriotism and above all get rich quick syndrome. The study recommended that the orientation of our young ones should be changed since individual is the foundation of all reforms, changes and development in the society. This is because there could be no hope of putting up a healthy, lofty and strong structure when its building block is weak and defective.

Keywords: *Rebranding, Chief Executive, and Development.*

Rethinking Community Development: an Option to Nigeria's Development Challenges

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Abstract

The search for a developmental strategy that will solve the persistent problem of development in developing states, particularly in Nigeria has taken the centre stage for successive governments and with each new of such strategies and programmes, sustainable development still eludes Nigeria. This paper is an attempt to revisit community development, an age long practice, which essence has been abused in several ways by the people and the government, as an option to overcoming Nigeria's development challenges. Community development is a coordinated approach whereby the community members undertake programs and projects in order to better the living condition of the people residing in that community. It is a self-directional effort of the people by the people and for the people aimed at improving the physical and material wellbeing of people in a community. The paper conceptualized key concepts related to the study and assessed community development as an option to overcoming Nigeria's development challenges. The study discovered that community development is an indigenous and veritable approach to solving our own problems as it emphasizes on what we can use our local resources to do; that too much interference of the government in community development to a reasonable extent has not helped, as it has generated crises in most places and gradually killed the enterprising spirit of the people. Drawing on these, the Government should re-establish the think home philosophy-the very essence of community development; help in training community development workers and provide the technical assistance for the execution of community development projects.

Keywords: *Community Development, Sustainable Development, Rural development, Self-Help Projects*

Relationship between Continuous Assessment and Examination Scores on General Studies Education Courses in Nasarawa State College of Education, Akwanga

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Abstract

Correlation and ex-post facto designs were used to investigate the relationship that exists between continuous assessment and examination scores on General Studies Education Courses in Nasarawa State College of Education, Akwanga. The population of the study consisted of 2,484 (1,374 male and 1,110 female) students who had completed first semester NCE 1 in 2015/2016 academic session from Economics Department, Nasarawa State College of Education, Akwanga. Stratified random sampling procedure was adopted to select 300 students from Economics Department and their scores from Language and Communication Skill I (GSE 101), Language and Communication Skill II (GSE 102) and Introduction to Library Studies (108) of 2015/2016 academic session were used. The researcher designed a Proforma that was used for extracting data from the Colleges of Education. The logical consensus of the experts gave 0.90 index of rational validity for the Proforma and the reliability index of 0.84 was obtained using Cronbach coefficient alpha method of estimating reliability. Data to provide answers to the research questions were analyzed using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and r value was subjected to t -test transformation to test null hypotheses i-iii at the 0.05 level of significance as applicable. Findings indicated that a significant relationship exists between Continuous Assessment scores and examination scores of NCE students in the three General Studies Education Courses (GSE 101, 102 and GSE 108). It was concluded that Continuous Assessment was very important in teaching and learning of General Studies Education Courses in College of Education because it correlates students' performance in the semester examinations. It was therefore recommended that the implementation of Continuous Assessment should be enforced for all NCE students and it should cover all the three domains of learning.

Keywords: *Continuous Assessment, Examination scores, General studies Education Courses and Relationship*

Role of Civilian Joint Task Force (Youth Volunteers) in Tackling the Boko Haram Insurgency in Borno State

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Abstract

This paper is designed to assess the role of Civilian Joint Task Force (Youth volunteers) in tackling the Boko Haram insurgency menace in Borno State, especially its capital city Maiduguri and environs, which was the den of the Boko Haram sect. Questionnaire and in-depth interview were used as a source of Data collection. Simple random sampling technique was used in the study. The sample size of the study was one hundred (100). Ninety respondents were administered with questionnaires, while ten chairmen from the ten sectors command were used for an in-depth interview. The study revealed that the reasons advanced for most of the youths who partake in the crusade against the insurgents include vengeance, patriotism, and joblessness. Majority of the respondents have lost someone to the Boko Haram insurgency. The respondents advised government to provide jobs to reduce the number of youths who would be deceived into joining Boko Haram and equip Civilian Joint Task Force in order to fight the sect. Consequently, others advised government to be just to all people living in the State irrespective of ethnicity, religion or political affiliation. The respondents enjoyed great support from the public.

Keywords: *Civilian, Insurgency, Joint task force*



Assessment of the Impact of Resources Utilization on Secondary Schools Students Academic Performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

Resources utilization is an integral part of the overall management of the school. Education in a school is determined by provision of resources, their maximum utilization and management. A direct relationship exists between the quality of school facilities, teaching and learning materials, teaching personnel and the education process. This paper assessed the impact of resources utilization in education in secondary schools in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State- Nigeria. This included the use of instructional materials in the teaching/learning process, human resource utilization, school building design, impact of physical facilities and school size on students' performance. The researchers employed descriptive survey research design to conduct the study. The target population consisted of all 7 public secondary schools with 245 teachers and 657 students in the study area. The sample consisted of 5 secondary schools with 70 students and 30 teachers. The Data was collected through questionnaire. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of mean and standard deviation with inferential statistics of Chi-square (χ^2). The study found out that teaching learning resources are available in most schools and are properly utilized. In particular materials related to classroom instruction are adequate. However laboratories, libraries, computer rooms, agriculture/home science rooms are inadequate in most schools. The study established that the number of teachers in most schools was grossly inadequate. It was also found out that the physical facilities and recreational facilities were inadequate. The findings of the study provided empirical data about the impact of resources utilization on students' performance. The study recommended that more funds be allocated to equip more human and materials resources.

Keywords: *Resources utilization, Academic performance and Classroom instruction*

Sustainable Development (SD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): a Comparative Analysis

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Abstract

Nature has placed before humanity abundant resources for their needs, but not for their unstinting accumulation. This suggests that in spite of the ever increasing rate of human population, if the global resources are judiciously and equitably managed, it will serve the needs of the immediate and succeeding generations. Unfortunately, because of the acquisitive greed of some people and groups, these resources have been subjected to a level far beyond the reach of the greater majority. Consequently, this has created a widening inequality, and a rising frustration. It is against this backdrop that the United Nations Organization (UNO) initiated the MDGs in order to enhance human security. This paper seeks to compare SD and MDGs and examine to what extent the two policies can ensure human development in the 21st century. In carrying out this study, our sources of data collection were restricted to secondary sources. These include literature review, examination of UNO reports, conferences, official bulletins and gazettes. It was discovered that SD and MDGs complements each other. But this can be possible only if the States can develop the political will to adhere strictly to the implementation of the conditions that would make this a reality. We therefore, recommend that SD and MDGs should be an integral part of each country's development agenda. It should also be mainstreamed in the school curriculum so that successive generations would key into its philosophy for continuity and social internalization.

Keywords: *Humanity, Nature Population, Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development*

Is Nigeria's Import Substitution Strategy on the Right Pillars?: Evidence from Theory and Experiences

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Abstract

Import substitution is a strategy to reduce a country's dependence on foreign markets through the local production of goods, especially basic necessities. This paper investigate whether import substitution strategy in Nigeria today could work and be sustained drawing arguments from literatures and evidences from experience of economies that succeeded as well as those that failed at the initial attempt. The potential benefits of import substitution are enormous and policy being pursued by the government in Nigeria will, if succeeded, go a long way in diversifying the economy, promoting balanced-growth, improving balance of payment and creating millions of jobs. This paper tried to review theoretical literature as well as models of imports substitution that obtained in Taiwan, India and China with a view to arguing whether the strategy in Nigeria could work or not. The paper argued that, given the conditions on ground, imports substitution strategy could not work on sustain considering the facts that all the institutions and policies that support ISI are weak with the exception of the banking sector. Firstly, the country political system (**democracy**) and political parties lacks leaders that are radicals with strong nationalist spirit as obtained in almost all the East-Asian economies. Leadership and leaders are influenced by sentiments and selfish interest due to tribalism, regionalism, religious differences, etc. In addition, institution quality is weak as indicated by high level of corruption, harsh business environment, low property protection. In addition, the policy is too ambitious for covering large products and sectors even where the country lacks comparative advantage and ISI is not backed with Exports promotion (EOI). Infrastructure and human capital are also deficient and subsidy administration is poor.

Keywords: *Import Substitution, Import Restriction, Subsidy, Infrastructure, Institutions*

Strengthening the Standard of Biology Teacher in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

It is a settled fact that education is the key to national development and modernization. It is also a truism that teachers hold the key to sound education. In this paper, we provided the way that if followed it would strengthen the standard of Biology Teacher Education in particular and teachers at all levels in general.

Keywords: *Standard, Biology teacher, Secondary schools*



Supportive Housing: a Panacea to the Emerging Trend in Elderly Peoples' Housing Problems in Nigeria

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Abstract

The challenge of preserving the independence, autonomy, dignity and privacy of older Nigerian adults, while carrying out activities of daily living under rapidly evolving urbanization, migration and the days' economic realities has become a major worrying concern for individuals, families and the larger Nigerian society. This paper looks into housing features which makes houses supportive for their elderly users. It takes a holistic view of the relationship between the presence of supportive features in houses and the ability of older adults to continue performing activities of daily living with minimal inconveniences that are usually associated with human helpers in those houses. The descriptive method was used for the study. That was after embarking on three case studies in the west and southern parts of the country; to observe any natural phenomena which exists in them. The result of the study point to the fact that as the Nigerian elderly population continues to increase, with the country's attendant economic, social, developmental and traditional family structural shift, demand for appropriate senior housing with supportive features will become inevitable. The study finally recommends ways of strengthening the acceptability of this housing type in the emerging urbanization drive currently taking place in most Nigerian urban towns and cities.

Keywords: *Supportive Housing, Panacea, Elderly Housing, Emerging Trend, Nigeria*



Origin of Leisure and Recreation Activities: Implications on Human Health

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Abstract

This study focuses on the origin of leisure and its significance on human health, the method employed to carry out the study is mainly derived from both primary and secondary methods of data collections. Interviews were made with some practicing doctors and information was collected from relevant health journals and text books. The study gathered showed that: leisure and Recreation are as old as the existence of human beings and was practiced during the Stone Age. Anthropologists and archeological works also confirmed it that the early people had the same instincts through series of rock paintings and other artistic works as we do to enjoy ourselves today. However before the Stone Age the story of creation showed that leisure and recreation started when the World started the forming of Adam and Eve in the Garden and the resting of God. It was also commanded to the Israelites to rest after working activities in the week. The implications of resting and recreation must have been known through failure of man to rest before God commanded it naturally. Recent studies therefore show that resting and recreation activities have social and physiological impacts on human system call body.

Keywords: *Leisure, Recreation activities, Implications, Human health*



Unemployment and Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Unemployment is a problem which many economies try to eradicate. It is described as a situation where people over the age of 18 years and above are seeking for employment and are unable to find one. The issue of unemployment has been a lingering problem for the Nigerian economy which has been difficult to completely eradicate. The problem before the research is that despite attempts by government to address the issue of unemployment through different programs, no success has been recorded. Theory has not been able to explain the unemployment situation in Nigeria and studies have not been thoroughly investigated on unemployment and economic growth. The research intends to fill this gap and update the literature. The main objective of the study is to investigate unemployment and economic growth in Nigeria. The study is a quantitative research conducted over a period of thirty years from 1986 to 2016. A multiple regression equation was formulated for the study with gross domestic product as the dependent variable and unemployment and population rate as the independent variables. Granger causality test was used to analyse the research. The results revealed that unemployment has an effect on economic growth. It was recommended that government policy should be one which encourages industrial development and programmes that will generate employment opportunities should be initiated.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Economic growth, Nigeria*

Assessment of Public-Private Partnership as an Imperative in Nigerian Education System

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Abstract

One of the major challenges which Nigeria had to contend with in her rapid bid for development using education as a catalyst is inadequate education funding. In this regard, the paper examines public private partnership (PPP) as an imperative in Nigerian education system. The researchers employed descriptive survey research design, using primary and secondary sources of data. Observation and multidisciplinary approach were used simultaneously as instruments of primary and secondary data collection respectively. The paper was anchored with theoretical frame-work of system theory. An open system model was used to conceptualize the symbiotic relationship between the school system and PPP as a component of the school environment. A scholar in the secondary source of data collected affirms that the failure of the Federal Government of Nigeria to implement 26% of the national budget recommended for education internationally is responsible for underfunding problem experiencing in Nigerian education. It was also discovered that the said problem of under-funding shows its ugly faces in term of, shortage of teachers, inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate instructional materials, poor quality control, and a host of others in Nigerian schools. These challenges of Nigerian education perhaps conglomerated into poor students' academic performance in Nigerian schools and finally reflected negatively in form of poor goods and services in the national economy. Thus, education becomes an expensive social service for the government to bear alone. PPP intervention is hereby recommended as a tool in solving the numerous challenges facing the Nigerian education system.

Keywords: *Public-private partnership, Education system and School environment*

Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education for Socioeconomic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper title 'Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education for Socioeconomic Development in Nigeria'. Examined the condition of Technical and Vocational Education in Nigeria with a view to strengthening it for Stimulation of Socioeconomic Development. This was achieved through: explaining the concept of socioeconomic development, examining the features and disposition of technical and vocational education in Nigeria and propose measures for strengthening technical and vocational education. The study adopted qualitative method that relied purely on literature materials that included reports, journals, conference and seminar papers as well as internet materials. The main findings of the paper included; Inadequate political will to support the programme in Nigeria, Inadequate qualified lecturers and instructors, Inadequate infrastructure, Inadequate funding, Unsuitable learning environment, Substandard libraries, Below standard curriculum as well as Inadequate awareness on the importance of technical and vocational education in socioeconomic development in the country. The paper recommended provision of adequate political will, Introduction of technical and vocational education in all stages of education in the country. Planning in all activities of technical and vocational education, Adequate funding, Inclusiveness, Employing adequate qualified personnel, Training and retraining personnel, Alliance, collaboration and networking, Continuous research and utilization of result, Publicity and enlightenment, Promoting stakeholders participation as well as Moral and spiritual development in the strengthening of technical and vocational education to stimulate socioeconomic development in the country.

Keywords: *Development, Education, Strengthening, Socioeconomic, Technical and Vocational*

Rainfall Harvesting as Panacea for Domestic Water Supply in Maiduguri

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Abstract

This paper on “Rainfall harvesting as panacea for domestic water supply in Maiduguri” examines water supply sources and methods in Maiduguri with a view to identifying problems associated with them. It discussed the various sources of water supply in Maiduguri that included alau dam, Borehole and tube well , explained rainfall harvesting and storage technologies, discussed the practice and contribution of rainfall harvesting, Identified Prospects and challenges of supplying water in Maiduguri through rainwater harvesting and Suggested ways of harvesting rainfall for solving problems of domestic water supply in Maiduguri. The major finding was that water supply in Maiduguri is inadequate in quantity and quality, time and energy consuming in respect to, expensive and unreliable. The paper recommend that participation stakeholders that including the communities, the local government, the state government, community based organizations, other non-governmental organization should work harmoniously together in the provision of infrastructure for rainfall harvesting in various communities within and around Maiduguri and engagement of relevant professional in the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure. Regular training and retraining of personnel would enable them to handle modern issues relating to rainfall harvesting. International sources of funding for urban development projects could be explored for adequate funding in other to make rainfall harvesting effective and efficient in addressing the problem of domestic water supply in Maiduguri.

Keywords: *Domestic water, Panacea, Rainfall, Rainfall harvesting, Water supply*

Impact of 5E Teaching Cycle on Retention of Pre-Nce Biology Students with Varied Abilities in North-West Zone, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the “Impact of 5E Teaching Cycle on Retention of Pre-NCE Biology Students with Varied Abilities, North-West Zone, Nigeria”. Quasi-experimental and Control group Design involving pretest, posttest and post-posttest was used for the study. The population was 2,231 pre-NCE Biology students made up of 1,168 males and 1,063 females. Simple random sampling technique by balloting method was used to select two schools out of the eleven coeducational colleges of education that served as population of the study. Federal College of Education Zaria served as experimental group while Federal College of Education Katsina served as the control group. A total of one hundred and ten (110) students were used as sample for the study. Pretest was administered on the subjects, before they were exposed to the treatment to determine that they are not different significantly in their ability level. The experimental and control group subjects were assigned to sub-groups according to their ability levels (high, average and low) by stratifying sampling technique after the pretest. The ability grouping was carried out by categorizing the subjects into high, average and low ability group where students who scored 60-100 range of scores comprised high ability, those that scored 40-59 were categorized as average ability and those with 0-39 comprised low ability subjects. The experimental groups were exposed to 5E teaching cycle while the control group was exposed to lecture method. The posttest was given to determine the effects of exposure to 5E learning cycle which was for experimental and control groups. The Post-posttest was administered after six weeks from the administration of the Post-test in order to determine the retention ability of the subjects in the study. Genetics Academic Performance Test (GAPT) with reliability coefficient of 0.79 was used as instrument for data collection. A research question and hypothesis guided the study which were answered and tested using Mean scores and Analysis of Co-Variance (ANCOVA) test statistics at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The findings of the study showed that pre-NCE Biology students exposed to 5E teaching cycle in the teaching and learning of genetics concepts in all the ability levels retain more than those in the control group exposed to lecture method of instruction. One of the recommendations made based on the findings of the study is: The teaching of Biology especially genetics should be conducted using 5E teaching cycle as it enhances better retention of knowledge of Biology students at pre-NCE level.

Keywords: *Domestic water, Panacea, Rainfall, Rainfall harvesting, Water supply*

Site and Services as a Viable Option for Accelerated Housing Development in Anambra State Nigeria

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Abstract

The journey of the provision of adequate and affordable housing in Nigeria through public housing intervention has been a tale of woes as government's attempt through various housing policies and programmes to confront the nagging problems of accommodating an increasing number of Nigerians did not achieve great success. The current housing deficit of 17 million units calls for a radical action to solving the problem of shortage of affordable housing in the country. In recent times, there has become a growing need for government to collaborate with the private sector to conceive innovative schemes in meeting with the increasing housing demands of the populace. This paper discussed Site and Service scheme as a viable option for housing development in Anambra State of Nigeria. It was observed that the site and services scheme in most cities of the country are not being properly managed by the government. The paper recommends that a futuristic approach to ensure sustainability of the scheme should be adopted. This should involve the provision of adequate infrastructural facilities to guarantee the first aspect of the development, and then followed with proper maintenance management to ensure the continuous functioning of such facilities.

Keywords: *Housing, Development, Policies, Site and Services, Infrastructure, Facilities*



Applications of Sample and Sampling Selection in Higher Education Research

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Abstract

This paper investigated the applications of sample and sampling selection in higher education. This paper is theoretically in nature which explained some concepts and applications of sample and sampling selection. Sample is conceptualized as a part or subset of the population. It is a portion, piece, or segment selection in higher education that represents a whole subject. In higher education research, a sample is made up of those things/persons from the population, which the researcher chooses to participate in the study. Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, the researcher may logically generalize the findings or results back to the population from which they were chosen. In conclusion, the purpose of studying a sample is to enable the researcher to make some reasonable generalizations about the population. Thus, statistical samples help in understanding and quantifying mathematical probabilities, trends, or relationships within a group of people.

Keywords: *Applications of Sample, Sampling, Types of sample and process of sample selection.*



Introduction of Information and Communication Technology in Teaching of Social Studies: a Case Study of Northern Region of Ghana

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Abstract

Social Studies is the study of human interaction with the physical and social environments with emphasis on individual qualities and group ideals. The subject aim at producing competent, critical and responsible citizens who will contribute to national development in the spirit of patriotism. The goal of Social Studies is Citizenship Education. Citizenship Education prepare learners for future. For learners to acquire the 21st century skills such as critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, digital literacy, communication, global citizenship and emotional intelligence, Social Studies teachers need to adopt innovative teaching pedagogy which integrate Information and Communication Technology (ICT). We are living in a digitized age where almost all aspects of human endeavor cannot easily be carried out without the support of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). ICT is now at the center of education reform in line with the 21st Century. ICT-supported education can enhance the acquisition of the knowledge and skills that will empower Social Studies students' lifelong learning. The Basic School Computerization policy for instance was formulated in 2011 by Government of Ghana to introduce computers and e-learning into the entire educational system to promote training and life-long learning in Ghana. This study is centered in the Northern Region of Ghana due to its peculiar geographical and demographic characteristics. Northern Region faced several challenges that affect not only access to education but also lack of access to teaching and learning resources including ICT. Although Government and NGO's have designed and implemented several interventions to support schools with ICT infrastructure and capacity building over the years, there is still more work to be done. The study is a library research conducted for a historical view on the introduction of ICT in teaching Social Studies in Northern Region of Ghana. Secondary data was collected from credible online journals, relevant published articles, papers presented at seminars and conferences, policy documents and text books. Findings show inadequate ICT infrastructure, limited ICT training, limited access to technical support, lack of ICT policies in schools, budget constraints, and electricity challenges hindered the application of ICT in teaching of Social Studies. Based on the findings, it has been recommend that the schools heads should familiarized themselves with National LCT policy to help them develop schools based ICTs policies that can foster effective ICT integration in teaching and learning of Social Studies. Government of Ghana should provide funding to schools to enable them procure more computers and other ICT infrastructure for a better integration in teaching and learning. Finally, teacher training programmes should factor in ICT units to enhance ICT skills among Social Studies teachers.

Keywords: *Communication, Global, Education and Citizenship*

Cross Boarder Crimes and Security Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

Cross-border crimes represent a number of illegal and notorious activities carried out by individuals and groups across national and international borders, either for financial or economic benefits also socio-political cum religious considerations. It is a set of criminal acts whose perpetrators and repercussions go beyond territorial borders. Cross-border crimes include human trafficking, money laundering, drug trafficking, arms smuggling or trafficking of weapons, international terrorism, illegal oil bunkering, illicit trafficking in diamonds, business fraud, to mention but these notable few. Organized criminal groups carry out their illicit activities using major technological tools such as information networks, the financial system, and other sophisticated means, while other crude methods include concealing banned items from one country to the other, human trafficking and major oil bunkering activities with speed boats and vessels. These activities have an adverse effect on the security of the nation. Assessing these challenges forms the focus of this study. Data are obtained largely from secondary sources and as such, content analysis is used to assess the variables under discourse. The result obtained provides the framework for conclusion and policy recommendations on how to improve the Nigerian Border Security.

Keywords: *Cross Border, Crime, Security, and Development*

Developing the Nigerian Rural Economy through Industrialization

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Abstract

Development trends in the last decades, including trade liberalization, international fragmentation of value chains, and the emergence of newly industrialized countries in Asia and Central and Eastern Europe, have posed new competitiveness challenges to countries undertaking to industrialize. Emerging industries in West Africa face fierce global competition whatever the production segment, which may ruin their chances to take off. The Nigerian economy is part of this global competitiveness and his leaves much to be desired in the Nigerian rural economic sector where a greater percentage of the productive Nigerian population resides. In order to compete, the country must devise and implement methodical industrial strategies based on their comparative and competitive advantages. This concern, therefore, forms the focus of this paper. Extant literature and theoretical discourse are obtained largely from a secondary source. Issues raised forms the basis for content analytical assessment, conclusion and recommendation.

Keywords: *Nigerian Economy, Rural, Productive, Industrialization*

The Administration of Agricultural Development Policies in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to examine the administration of government agricultural policies in Nigeria from the period of colonial administration to the present. It has been argued in the paper that strategies towards rural development in Nigeria have not achieved desired results because the agricultural sector is not viable despite several policy measures and administrative techniques. The state of agriculture and its structural characteristics suggest the necessity for significant structural changes which require the formulation of major policies and the adoption of effective policy instruments and inclusive strategies. It is clearly shown in the paper that the impact of agricultural policies from the colonial era to date has, at best, been minimal and sometimes completely neutral, and, at worst, has resulted in a gross misappropriation of resources and has, therefore, been counter-productive. The descriptive research method is employed in the study and data are obtained from primary sources and assessed with content analysis. From the findings and conclusion obtained, the study suggests the need to formulate policies that will adequately cater for the needs of small farmers. These policies must address several things especially the educational and manpower development of the rural farmer.

Keywords: *Public policy, Administration, Agriculture, Rural farmer, Development*



Achieving Rural Industrialisation in Cross River State through the Provision of Credit Facilities to Farmers

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Abstract

Access to, and utilization of credit has been recognized as an essential tool for promoting Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), especially in rural areas. About 70 per cent of the Nigerian rural population is engaged in the informal sector or in agricultural production. The Federal and State governments in Nigeria have recognized that for sustainable growth and development the financial empowerment of the rural areas is vital, being the repository of the predominantly poor in society and in particular the SMEs. The study focused on achieving rural industrialisation in Cross River State through the provision of credit facilities to farmers. Data for the study were collected from sixty rural farmers across 3 local government areas in the Southern Senatorial District of the state through the use of interview schedule. The interview was analysed using content analysis. It was recommended that awareness should be created by extension agents in the rural area on various available credit sources and the existing farmers group can be strengthened while federal government revisit the mandate of Micro Finance Banks to be more responsive to the need to rural farmers in term of credit facility.

Keywords: *Rural, Agriculture, Industrialisation, Credit facilities, Micro Finance Banks*

Character Balancing Index (CBI): a Comparative Analysis of Nationalised Spread of Staff in Selected Federal Government Ministries Department and Agencies (MDAS) in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Federal Character Commission (“the Commission”) is one of the fourteen Independent Federal executive Bodies established by the Section 153(1) of the 1999 Constitution. The mandate of the commission is to enforce the Federal character principles which are aimed at ensuring fair and equitable distribution of posts and socio – economic amenities, infrastructural facilities amongst the federating units in Nigeria. In consonance with the mission, vision, mandate and duties of the Commission, this study reports the Comparative balancing index of MDAs in Nigeria. The index based on social balancing theory examined the pattern and spread of appointments to MDAs of selected MDAs across the six geopolitical zones in the country, with further micro – analysis of appointments within each of the geopolitical zones. The study on the character balancing index was conducted by the use of random survey and descriptive statistics. Twenty MDAs were randomly selected from a basket of all MDAs in Nigeria for the purpose of the analysis. Data of the samples were collected from Federal Character Commission (FCC) and converted into percentage scores. The scores of the MDAs were aggregated for each of the states of the federation. Weighted Average scores for each of the states is subsequently computed. The weighted scores are compared with the expected scores to make inferences. The study period is 2016 – 2017. The study showed that all the zones in the country are under – represented in various proportions in federal MDAs, with the North western zone having a more severe situation. Two zones in the country, the North Central and South South geopolitical zone are not adequately represented in MDAs because they are both confronted with the issues of under – representation and over – representation, while three zones spread across the North and south have to deal with the serious issue of gross over – representation. The study further revealed that only seven states or 19% of the country are currently adequately represented in MDAs, while all the zones in the country except the North West are guilty of over – representation and gross over – representation in federal MDAs.

Keywords: *Character Balancing Index, Federal Character Principle, Nigeria*

