

# **GLOBAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE, SECURITY, MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

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## **CONFERENCE THEME**

Issues in Governance, Security, Management, Technology and Development Administration:  
Challenges and Prospects for Developing Economy

## **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE**

**T**he conference provides an ideal platform for various researchers, policy makers and corporate professionals around the globe to examine emerging trends in governance, security, management, technology and development administration.

## **CONFERENCE DATE**

Tuesday 30th - Wednesday 31st January, 2018

## **VENUE**

IBB University, Lapai - Niger State, Nigeria

**TIME:** 10:00 am

## **LEAD SPEAKERS**

**Dr. Jifeng Wang**

*University of Illinois, USA*

**Magaji Bello Mohammed ESQ**

*Kampala International University, Uganda*

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

*Institute of Public Policy & Administration*

*University of Calabar, Calabar*

## **CONFERENCE CONTACT**

**Ella John**

*Faculty of Management Sciences*

*Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University*

*Lapai, Niger State - Nigeria*

## **CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT**

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## Conference Programme

<b>Day One: Monday 29th January, 2018</b> Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
<b>Day Two: Tuesday 30th January, 2018</b> Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Guest Speakers
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
<b>Day Three: Wednesday 31st January, 2018</b> Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué		
7:00am	- 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Briefing
10:00am	- 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm	- 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
<b>Day Four: Thursday 1st February, 2018</b> Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates		

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

*...Quality research begins here*



## About Us

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), Nigeria is a member of First Assured Brilliant Intl Limited, incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The Institute is a non-partisan organization, independent of government and other bodies. Since incorporated in 2013, IIPRDS has made significant contributions in quality research and international standard publications. IIPRDS has organized several international research conferences and published proceedings in International multi-disciplinary journals indexed and domiciled in reputable Universities. Special issues are published in the African Development Charter series; a strategic economic and policy blueprint for Africa development. We conduct our work with strict independence, objectivity, and non-partisanship. See website: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>

## Vision/ Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

## Research Focus

In affiliation with national and regional governments, nongovernment organizations, the civil societies, research organizations and Universities, Africa's Development has been central in the Institute research programmes. Through clearly identified priority projects, IIPRDS works within the following focal areas,

1. Initiates research projects for Africa development
2. Organize research workshops, seminars, and conferences
3. Mobilize institutional supports for research implementation
4. Train researchers to enhance their capacity and technical base
5. Publish and index research findings in peer-reviewed Journals and readings
6. Provides professional technical and operational support for research in Africa
7. Establish interaction with beneficiaries of research findings for enhancing research relevance and adoption.

## Research Conferences/ Journals

Research conferences are central to the activities of the Institute. The Conferences provides an opportunity for scholars to interact, share knowledge and strategies for advancing the course of development. IIPRDS adopt a multidisciplinary approach and work with an international network of partners to develop research themes which we actively seek to see applied in development policy and practice.

IIPRDS adopts a flexible approach to improve technical skills of local researchers, allow for regional determination of research priorities, strengthen national and international institutions concerned with economic policy research, and facilitate closer ties between researchers, institutions, and agencies who work within the purview of its research focus as well as policy makers. In doing this, IIPRDS supports networking and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities among developed and developing countries. The conferences also provide an opportunity for training and capacity building for researchers.

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

1. Science Publishing Corporation (SPC) Germany
2. International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC) United Kingdom and
3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:  
<http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/journals>

### **Directorates of Policy & Research**

The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ARCSD), with project offices in University of Ibadan, Nigeria, University of Ghana Business School and Kenyatta University, Nairobi.

#### **1. International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS).**

ISARS study curriculum is broad based and shares research content with that of leading world-class Universities offering courses in Research Methodology; University of Illinois, Chicago, University of Amsterdam, University of Liverpool, London and the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. It partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. The course is 100% online and it is flexible. English is the official language of study. The course will facilitate thinking that is logical, reading that is critical, and writing that is clear, simple and engaging. The learning outcome is improved professional skills in research, teaching and quality publications.

#### **2. First Assured International School of Business (FAISB)**

FAISB provides students with basic and advanced business management concepts and entrepreneurship principles required for a successful career in the management or ownership of a small-to medium and large-sized business. The school operates Online and Campus studies. It develops young entrepreneurs, offers certificate, degree and graduate studies as well as mid-level and senior level executives International Executive Certificate Programmes.

### **Key Competencies**

Our learning and development solutions are designed by scholar-practitioners who have a rich mix of industry expertise and research in specific disciplines and sectors. Through many of our discipline-specific curricular designed, implemented and monitored by our Professional Business Research & Academic Board drawn from a mix of local and international professionals, we help in the development of professionals who contribute to the overall organisational learning and culture that create sustainable systems, congruencies and performance.

### **Solving Employer Challenges**

We work at building human capacities and improving staff performance, address skills shortages, develop talented employees or increase loyalty and employee retention, boost employee attitudes, enhance work commitments, effectiveness or efficiencies in meeting critical business objectives. In doing this, we adopt a style of theory-practice knowledge fusion to enhance improved organisational performance by applying sound academic theory to rich practical work-based experiences.

- 3. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS).** CRERDS provides functional development and training in Entrepreneurship and Renewable Energy Technologies for sustainable development. In collaboration with the Kuwait Foundation, the Centre will soon launch the **International School of Energy Study**.

### **Our Professional Team: Professional Research Council**

The Institute is home to approximately 150 researchers affiliated with thematic research clusters, 50 knowledge professionals, 25 professional staff and about 95 students at any one time. Members of the Institute research and professional team are drawn from international universities and reputable research organizations. The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. The board operates a blind peer-reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by the internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and the topic has social and empirical relevance.

### **Technical and Operational Support to Research Organizations**

IIPRDS international professional and technical research team provides institutions and organizations with operational support for research in Africa. Among other things, the team handles project design, management, and budgeting; questionnaire development on a range of social and economic issues; serving as a liaison between the Center and project stakeholders including subject matter experts and funders; handles data collection, survey analysis, and report writing.

### **Research Dissemination through IIPRDS Electronic Library**

We aim to disseminate research to as wide an audience as possible. Our research has strong academic credibility and is published in top journals. Research findings are indexed in the IIPRDS electronic library. The electronic library was established to manage, disseminate and preserve where appropriate, research materials and also provide access for purposes of advancing research studies and learning. The library provides the open access to electronic resources through the Internet and offers assistance to librarians in navigating and analyzing very large amounts of information with a variety of digital tools.

### **Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII)**

The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

## Welcome Address

**Ella, John Richard (MIIPRDS)**

**Local Organizing Chairman**

*Department of Public Administration*

*Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai.*



- The Vice Chancellor, IBB University, Professor M.N Maiturare
- President, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies.
- Chairman, African Research Council on Sustainable Development
- Special Guests
- Distinguished Conferee
- All other protocols duly observed

On behalf of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies, I delightfully welcome every person here today to the opening ceremony of the Global Research Conference on Governance, Security, Management, Technology and Development Administration, being organized by the institute holding in IBB University, Lapai, Niger State. Nigerian's most powerful State. The institute feels highly honoured by your presence and prays that God in his infinite Mercy will lead us to have a successful conference.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies in the past have organized similar conferences across the globe, partaking in Researches and Quality Publications which are hall marks of academic excellence and National Development. In the Institute's drive toward academic excellence the "Abubakar Gimba Library" of IBB University, Lapai, have benefited through Dozens of the institute's international journals donated in 2013/2014 by Ella, John Richard which were acknowledged by the University Registrar.

Similarly, the institute's pursuit towards sustainable Development through inter-disciplinary approach informed the choice of the theme of this Global Research Conference titled: "Issues in Governance, Security, Management, Technology and Development Administration: Challenges and prospects for Developing Economy"

I wish to specifically appreciate the leadership of the institute and other dignitaries that have assisted towards the success of this conference. To our chief host, the Vice Chancellor, Prof M.N Maiturare, for creating a conducive environment for the conference to hold, to our participants and invited guests, we thank everyone for attendance. Please avail yourself the academic benefits the forum would offer. Once again, I welcome every scholar to this conference.





# International Organization of Securities Commissions

**Paul P. Andrews**

*Secretary General*

*International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)*

*Madrid, Spain*

The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) is the international body that brings together the world's securities regulators and is recognized as the global standard setter for the securities sector. IOSCO develops implements and promotes adherence to internationally recognized standards for securities regulation. It works intensively with the G20 and the Financial Stability Board (FSB) on the global regulatory reform agenda.

## **Scope of Activities**

IOSCO was established in 1983. Its membership regulates more than 95% of the world's securities markets in more than 115 jurisdictions; securities regulators in emerging markets account for 75% of its ordinary membership. The *IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation* has been endorsed by both the G20 and the FSB as the relevant standards in this area. They are the overarching core principles that guide IOSCO in the development and implementation of internationally recognized and consistent standards of regulation, oversight and enforcement. They form the basis for the evaluation of the securities sector for the Financial Sector Assessment Programs (FSAPs) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

## **IOSCO Objectives**

IOSCO members have resolved:

- To cooperate in developing, implementing and promoting adherence to internationally recognized and consistent standards of regulation, oversight and enforcement in order to protect investors, maintain fair, efficient and transparent markets, and seek to address systemic risks;
- To enhance investor protection and promote investor confidence in the integrity of securities markets, through strengthened information exchange and cooperation in enforcement against misconduct and in supervision of markets and market intermediaries; and
- To exchange information at both global and regional levels on their respective experiences in order to assist the development of markets, strengthen market infrastructure and implement appropriate regulation.

By providing high quality technical assistance, education and training, and research to its members and other regulators, IOSCO seeks to build sound global capital markets and a robust global regulatory framework.

Source: <https://www.iosco.org>.



## Global Affairs Canada

**G**lobal Affairs Canada (GAC) is the department in the Government of Canada that manages Canada's diplomatic and consular relations, to encourage the country's international trade, and to lead Canada's international development and humanitarian assistance. It is also responsible for maintaining Canadian government offices abroad with diplomatic and consular status on behalf of all government departments.

The department has undergone numerous name changes and reorganisations in recent years. Within the past decade it has been known as Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada; and Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada. Canada takes an active role in multilateral forums, demonstrating our commitment to peace, security, sustainability and prosperity. GAC work to advance these global priorities through our support for research organizations, summits and forums.

The Government of Canada supports a number of multilateral development institutions, global initiatives and international humanitarian assistance organizations to fulfill its international development mandate of helping people living in poverty. Working closely with these partners, Canada can respond quickly to humanitarian crises and pressing global development challenges. Canada works to ensure that these institutions and the multilateral system function effectively, deliver strong results, and remain viable mechanisms for building consensus on important global issues.

Canada is also providing security assistance in Nigeria:  
Global Partnership Program (GPP)

1. : strengthening biological security in Nigeria;

Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) Program

2. : training on investigation and interrogation techniques , and on post- explosion investigation techniques in accordance with international standards and human rights;
3. Regional technical assistance: strengthening border control, criminal justice systems and the capacity of law enforcement authorities to prevent and address terrorism in the region

### **High Commission of Canada**

13010G, Palm close, Diplomatic drive,  
Central Business District Abuja, Nigeria  
<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/nigeria>



# Welcome!

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## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

**I**nternational School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. We wish to partner with your University by organizing research training workshop for graduate students and academic staff. A detailed proposal will be sent to you at your request. Send an email or call the Ag Registrar for inquiries.

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In affiliation with International Business Schools in United Kingdom and Asia, FAISB provide students with basic and advanced business management concepts and entrepreneurship principles required for a successful career in the management or ownership of a small-to medium and large-sized business. The school offers Certificate, Advanced Diploma, Executive and Professional Studies. The programmes are flexible (**CAMPUS AND ONLINE COURSES**) and adaptable to your schedule.

### CORE VALUES, STRATEGIES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. We provide students with creative problem-solving and critical-thinking skills needed to become effective and successful business managers.	3. The school provides quality professional learning experience that will help organisations enhance the capacity of their workforce.
2. With a variety of course delivery formats (in-class, hybrid, online, industrial experiences); it allows students the flexibility to pursue their study while accommodating their non-academic commitments.	4. We work closely with industry experts to determine their manpower needs, understand skills gaps, design and deliver the right courses and qualifications so that we can help employers drive sustainable economic growth.

### KEY COMPETENCIES

FAISB curriculum is design by scholars/practitioners who have a rich mix of industry expertise and research in specific disciplines and sectors. It leaves students with more than just practical knowledge; case-based lessons and collaborative learning models, train students and practitioners to analyze, decide, and lead with excellent managerial skills rather than merely know.

### ADVANCED CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA STUDY IN ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT(ED)

The programme is designed to meet the need of middle level manpower (students, young school leavers and emerging entrepreneurs) who need to develop basic skills for business development and management. With the blend of experience and abilities, the curriculum adopt an inclusive learning methodology that recognize the peculiarity of individual learner. ED is strictly a campus study anchored in various countries and cities.

### CAMPUSES/BUSINESS OFFICES: UK, USA, GHANA, NIGERIA, KENYA & TANZANIA

FAISB adopts online study curriculum except consultancy/professional management training programmes and ED. Upon registration, students will be directed to campuses closer to their city. You can also check details on the school website. **To register, log on to [www.internationalpolicybrief.org/faibu](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/faibu). Fill in the following details on the FAIBU Registration platform. OR Send an e-mail to the Ag Registrar FAIBU. E-mail: [fasbstudy@gmail.com](mailto:fasbstudy@gmail.com)**  
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# Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to:  
**articles@internationalpolicybrief.org**
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google Scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
  - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
  - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
  - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google Scholar and other online research directory.

# Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

## **Important Notice**

Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

## **Submission of Manuscripts**

Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

**E-mail:** [articles@internationalpolicybrief.org](mailto:articles@internationalpolicybrief.org)

Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

## **Format of Paper**

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

## **References**

The reference style should be APA format.

## **Review Process**

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of a paper by the journal, the author(s) have automatically transferred copyright of the paper to International Standard Research Publishing. The transfer will ensure widest possible dissemination of information.

**Charges**

Manuscript must be submitted along with a processing fee. Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper and pay a publication fee of \$200 (USD) only. Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

Publication decisions: The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decisions.

**Confidentiality:** The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Institutional website: [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

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# Conference Abstracts

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# Repurposing the Sustainability of Lake Chad Basin for Livelihood, Security and Development: Prospects, Challenges and Solutions

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## Abstract

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The Lake Chad Basin (LCB) is abundantly blessed with both human and natural resources. However, today, the lake is a source of insecurity, instability, and loss of livelihoods. This review work therefore showcases the various potentials, risks and possible suggestions in the study area as a strategy for development in the LCB. The study area under investigation further discusses issues of immense prospects, challenges and solutions to all the eight sharing countries (Algeria, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, and Sudan). Hence, the contribution of this work can never be over emphasized as the results and findings will be of short time, medium time and long time relevance to the sharing countries and other future possibilities in Africa as a whole. It has been recommended that all the eight sharing countries should strictly enforce the law that will regulate meaningful development towards attaining sustainability in the LCB. The research paper therefore makes use of information gathered via previous literature reviews, observations, and experiences alongside the stakeholders in the eight sharing countries to revive pristine agriculture, mine lucrative resources, assure appropriate use of water, boost technological education, harness climate change, foster partnership, provide adequate job and peoples' security, solve energy crisis, increase revenue/GDP with tourism and housing.

**Keywords:** *Development, Experiences, Resources and Sustainability*



## External Debt Burden and Debt Relief Management in the Third World: Country Experience

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### Abstract

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The post independence experience of Third World countries in pervasive external debt crises arising from the unsustainable debt burden which ravaged their economies and stunted their development process and debt relief management form the central problem of this study. From the content analysis, it is highly probable that poor debt management is one of the major problems that exacerbated the economic or financial crises of the countries. Improving the management of Third World economies, particularly the capacity in the management of external debt, remains the option. To strengthen their debt management capacity therefore, it is recommended that Third World countries should carefully and continually conduct a holistic reassessment of the existing institutional framework traversing the structure, organization, function, human resource, laws and strategy, for debt sustainability.

**Keywords:** *External debt, Relief management and Sustainability*



## E-Voting in Nigeria: Barriers to Full Implementation

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### Abstract

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Over the years, Nigeria has been desirous of a credible voting system due to the irregularities that hampered previous elections which include: ballot stuffing, intimidation of voters, hijacking of ballot boxes, violence and manipulation of election results. Hence, the Independent National Electoral Commission introduced Direct Data Capture Machine technology in 2007 which produced the Electronic Voters' Register and smart card readers which has since been used for all elections. Though the introduction of Electronic Voters' Register and smart card readers improved the electoral process, research reveals that it is yet to achieve the desired results. Hence, this paper aims at studying the required e-voting system in Nigeria and the barriers to its full implementation as well as the way forward. It is believed that the full implementation of e-voting system in Nigeria would save the country from the awful experiences of the past as it promises free, fair, transparent, convenient and confidential elections as well as the speedy processing of results

**Keywords:** *Election, Democracy, E-voting, Technology, INEC*



## The Role of Democracy in the Provision of Peace and Security in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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This paper examined the role of Democracy in providing peace and security in Nigeria: Democracy as an institution created by equal and fundamental rights to individual member of the society. Democracy as one of the basic and pillars in the building of peace, security and unity among people, it is a building tools upon which single set of principles where organized and achieved it vital aims and objectives. Democracy, has the capacity and responsibility to deal with matters in the sphere of international, national and locally fueling of peace and security, and national and local controlled of territorial integrity. This paper was purely conceptual in nature, data was generated through secondary information such as journals, books, newspapers, internet and others relevant secondary data. The methodology was also basically reviewed. Findings, follows recommendations and conclusions.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, Peace, Security*



## Community and IDPS Relations in North- Eastern Nigeria

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### Abstract

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The paper examines the role of Community in humanitarian service in North-Eastern Nigeria. Though, there are many studies on IDPs little studies were conducted on Community/IDPs relations in North-Eastern Nigeria. The paper is purely qualitative using interviews; interviews were conducted with stakeholders of IDPs management numbering 15. The findings revealed that Community has played and continued playing an important role in provision of service to the IDPs in North-Eastern Nigeria, but despite the roles, Community faces many challenges ranging from lack of cooperation with the IDPs, to poverty, ethnicity and corruption. As a result the IDPs are facing problems such as hostility with horst community, rapping, sexual abuse, shortage of water, poor education delivery and poor nutrition. The paper makes some recommendations on how to improve IDPs/ IDPs relations.

**Keywords:** *Civil society, Governance, Community and IDPs*



## Savings Mobilization in Nigeria: a Re- Assessment of Financial Repression Hypothesis

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### Abstract

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**T**his study investigates the effect of interest rate on savings in Nigeria. Three different models were presented to cover the period of regulation, deregulation and the combination of two periods. The result obtained from the Ordinary Least Squares regression shows that interest rate regulation has no significant impact on saving while within the period of deregulation, interest rate has a positive but insignificant effect on savings. The positive effect of interest rate on savings within this period is an indication that interest rate deregulation has the potential of encouraging savings in Nigeria. This result corroborates with the negative effect of the Dummy variables which shows that other non interest rate policies negatively impact on savings in Nigeria. The implication of this is that government policies over the years have hindered commercial banks from performing optimally both in terms of credit allocation to sectors, exchange rate and interest rate determination which are supposed to be market driven. It is based on this finding that this study recommends a comprehensive deregulation of interest rate by the monetary authorities so that commercial banks can function effectively and efficiently. More so, commercial banks should be allowed to determine their interest rates based on the market price of goods and services. Other policies such as exchange rate control etc that are inimical to the effective operation of commercial banks should be discouraged.

**Keywords:** *Savings mobilization, Re- Assessment and Repression*





## Challenges of Entrepreneurship Development in Developing Nations: a Comparative Analysis

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### Abstract

With more than a billion people living in absolute poverty in developing nations, the pursuit of entrepreneurial work has long been the focus of attention among all but governments and policy makers. The objective of this paper is to explore and put in perspective the critical challenges entrepreneurs in developing nations frequently face gaining ground to start a firm. The study uses time series data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, the World Bank Doing Business, Enterprise Survey Database and other secondary sources spanning from 2006 to 2015. Descriptive statistics and correlation matrix were employed for the study while co-integration test and vector error correction model were used to estimate the variables. The unrestricted Vector Auto Regression result showed comparatively that in terms of the size of the coefficients, infrastructure has the highest effect implying that it poses the highest challenge to entrepreneurship development followed by finance, knowledge and skills, market size and business regulation. The study therefore concludes that there is an urgent need for the developing nations to address these challenges in order to create wealth and remain relevant in the comity of nations.

**Keywords:** *Developing Nations, Entrepreneurship Development, Finance, Infrastructure.*



## Challenges of Establishing Technology Incubation in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The contribution of technology incubation to the economic and industrial development of the developed and emerging economies cannot be over emphasized. Some of the challenges are enormous and a serious hindrance to the establishment of technology incubation and associated benefit of the incubation concept in Nigeria. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to identify the challenges of establishing technology incubation in Nigeria and make appropriate recommendations. Exploratory methodology was adopted for this paper where relevant secondary literature was reviewed and data so collected analyzed accordingly. The findings among others include, lack of commitment to the incubator value proposition and core principle, lack of feasibility study, appointment of incompetent incubator manager, wrong selection of site/location for the establishment of incubation centre and lack of appropriate financial plan. Based on stated above findings, this paper recommendation includes, appropriate vision and focus on the core principle of incubation, conducting feasibility study and need assessment before embarking on the establishment of an incubation centre, appointment of a proactive and entrepreneurial skilled incubator manager, selection of strategic location for the incubation centre that can be accessible by potential suppliers.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Establishment, Technology Incubation, Nigeria*

## Governance and Poor Coordination of IDPS in Nigeria: Analysis of North- East

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### Abstract

The papers examine the roles of governance in provision of social welfare to IDPs in Nigeria using North- Eastern Nigeria as a unit of analysis. Though there are many writings on Governance of IDPs in Nigeria, little is known on the poor coordination of IDPs in Nigeria thus this study will cover the gap. Qualitative method was employed, interviews were conducted with 15 stakeholders in service delivery in IDPs ranging from Government Officials, Civil Society and International development partners etc. The findings shows that both the Federal, State, Local Government, Non Government Organizations, Development Partners, Community as well as Private sector have role to play in IDPs development but due to poor coordination as well as lack of commitment from government and other stakeholder it has created problem of corruption, starvation and hunger in most of the camps. The study recommends ways of improving service delivery.

**Keywords:** *Coordination, Governance, IDPs, Boko Haram and Service delivery*

## Governance, Corruption, Insecurity, International Image and Nigeria's Economic Development: Much Ado about Nothing or Much Nothing about Ado?

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### Abstract

Corruption is the bane of Nigeria's development seems to be the mantra under which the Nigerian economy and polity have been managed since independence. The continuing revelations of even more outlandish corruption issues in the twenty-first century Nigeria however suggest that the anti-corruption war has not been and is not being won. The bane of Nigeria's economic development has recently been expanded to include governance and insecurity. Protecting the Nigerian economy and polity from excessive foreign influence/domination and at the same time, attracting enough foreign capital have posed another dilemma hence the addition of international image/perception to the factors. Most previous studies on the roles of these factors in Nigeria's developmental challenges, however, have been bi-lateral. The objectives of this paper are to determine (i) the extent to which each of the above factors has impeded Nigeria's economic development, (ii) how material the combined effect of these factors is in explaining Nigeria's economic performance and, (iii) to identify other major factors that have influenced Nigeria's economic performance in the period under study. Based on thirty-two year data (1986-2017), the paper examines five governance, corruption and international image and twelve other variables within Keynesian endogenous growth model. Results show that most of the corruption and governance variables are not in the Pareto bracket but foreign capital, economic openness and diasporas factors are. The paper recommends that (i) anti-corruption fight be pursued under a different, (ii) that more investment friendly policies be enunciated and implemented to help increase employment opportunities and reduce dependency ratios, and (iii) that under the current international order, the eclectic growth theory be embraced.

**Keywords:** *Pareto Brackets, Grab Syndrome, Governance, Corruption, Global Image Factor-Analysis.*

## Assessment of Library Security Challenge in the Library of Federal University, Gashua, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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**T**his paper examines the security challenges faced by Federal University Gashua library. The challenges include: inadequate of working tools, knowledge, skills, and experience. Others are most library users are first timers, lack of cabinet for keeping personal effects, absences of emergency exist, lack of burglar proof, inadequate library assistants, lack of CCTV cameras, inadequate number of security guards, lack of constant electricity and air condition at the reader's service unit of the library and use of a temporary building as library. The strategies for resolving the above challenges include; Staff and students identity cards required at the library entrance, written security policies should be placed at various notice boards, users should be thoroughly searched before entering and leaving the library and electronic security system should be introduced in the library.

**Keywords:** *Assessment, Library security and Challenge*



## Strategies for the Resolution of Security Challenges in the Library of Federal University Gashua

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### Abstract

This paper examined the security challenges faced by federal university Gashua library Yobe state north east. The challenges among others include: working tools, knowledge, skills, experience. Most library users are first timers, lack of cabinet for keeping bags and personal effects, absences of emergency exist, extremes of behaviour, lack of burglar proof, inadequate library assistant. Lack of CCTV cameras, inadequate number of security guard controlling entrance and exit, lack of constant light and air at the reader's service of the library, building temporary situated. The strategies for the resolution of the above challenges include; Staff and student ID card required at the library entrance, written security policies should be placed at various notice boards, Users should be thoroughly searched before entering and leaving the library, and electronic security system should be introduced in the library.

**Keywords:** *Strategies, Resolution security and Library challenges*





## Working Capital Management and Financial Performance of Tertiary Educational Institutions

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### Abstract

Working capital management and financial performance of Tertiary Educational Institutions. Though a number of studies about working capital management had been carried out in different scholars yet a lot of difficulties have been discovered in managing the working capital available without fraud or miss management of money mapped out for the project. The objective of this study is to establish the relationship between working capital management and financial performance in the Tertiary Institutions Two research questions were employed. Survey research design was considered appropriate for the study due to the nature of information required. The population of the study consists of 20 Management and extended management staff of two selected Institutions .A sample of 15 staffs was selected using random sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection was structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used for analyzing the research questions. Based on the data collected, it was found that working capital management assist in the development and the smooth running of the physical infrastructural and financial performance in the Tertiary Educational Institutions It was further found that working capital management enhances the Educational Institutions in development as well as meeting up to the required level (NBTE). It was therefore concluded that working Capital management is a very important component of finance performance because it directly affects the liquidity and performance of the Institutions. It was recommended that there should be proper inventory of all physical and infrastructural developments in Tertiary Institutions to avoid mis appropriations of the working capital.

**Keywords:** *Working Capital, Tertiary educational institutions, Management financial performance.*

## The Role of Entrepreneurship Studies in Job Creation in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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In order to make Nigerian graduates self reliant, the Nigerian universities commission (NUC) mandated the inclusion of entrepreneurial studies in the curriculum of all degree programs in Nigerian universities. Therefore, this paper examines the role this policy is playing in curbing unemployment in Nigeria. The study is Build on the theory of planned behaviour in which an ex ante and ex post survey was used to assess the impacts of elective and compulsory entrepreneurship education programs (EEPs) on students' entrepreneurial intention and identification of opportunities. Data were collected by questionnaire from a sample of 205 participants in EEPs at two Nigerian universities. Data were analysed using independent T-test to determine whether there is significance difference between pre and post. Both types of EEPs had significant positive impacts on students' subjective norms and perceived behavioural control. Results also indicated that the elective EEPs significantly increased students' entrepreneurial intention, although this increase was not significant for the compulsory EEPs. The findings contribute to the theory of planned behaviour and have implications for the design and delivery of EEPs.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship, Job creation and Opportunities*



## Assessment of Unit Cost of Education as a Determinant of Students' Learning Achievement in Nasarawa State University, Keffi- Nigeria

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### Abstract

Unit variable cost of education varies with changes in the number of student enrolments and it is a good measure of effective cost of education. Therefore, this study explored unit cost of education as a determinant of students' learning achievement in Nasarawa state University, Keffi of Nigeria. It was designed to provide base line information for policy planning on education in order to enhance internal efficiency in the university system. An ex post fact of research design was adopted for the study with two research hypotheses to guide the investigation. The stratified random sampling technique was used to select three faculties out of seven faculties and all the data was collected using researcher designed checklist titled "Unit Cost and University Students' Learning Achievement Checklist (UCUSLAC)". Multiple regression analysis was applied to statistically analyze data collected. Results obtained revealed that unit cost of both academic and non academic staff could not determine the magnitude students' academic achievement in the universities studied. The conclusion was that qualified staff though necessary, was not a sufficient condition to guarantee better learning outcome. It was therefore recommended that qualified university staff should be effectively engaged and utilized for greater efficiency in the university system.

**Keywords:** *Unit cost, Education, Learning and Achievement.*

## Ethical Challenges Facing Nigerian Universities: Way Forward

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### Abstract

This paper examined ethical challenges facing Nigerian universities and how to tackle these in appropriate trend, because university “par excellence among the other agents of socialization has a transformative impact on society, undoubtedly transcend. The paper therefore focused on the concept of ethics, the perpetrated ethical issues in Nigeria universities the effects and strategies for eradicating the replete ethical challenges in the interest of universities goals achievement. The focal points of these ethical challenges include, examination malpractice, sexual harassment, copyright violations, frequent rate of cultism and licentiousness among youth as well as blind conformity of social media codes. The paper however suggested the way forward in order to ameliorate the identified ethical challenges in Nigerian universities.

**Keywords:** *Ethical Challenges, Nigerian Universities and the way forward.*



## The Role of Industrial Cluster in Addressing the Problems of Industries and Improving their Employment Generation Capacity in Nigeria: a Case Study of Bogo-Nasarawo Industrial Cluster in Gombe State

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### Abstract

Many studies identified poor infrastructure and insecurity as major factors affecting the operation of industries in Gombe State (Abubakar, 2000; Innocent & Ibietan, 2012; Okey, 2013; Misbahu, 2015). In an effort to address these problems, Gombe State Government established Bogo-Nasarawo Rice and Groundnut Oil Millers Industrial Cluster. The government made it known that the policy was aimed at addressing the problems of infrastructure and insecurity affecting the operation of rice and groundnut oil millers in the state and improving their employment generation capacity (Gombe State Ministry of Trade and Industry, 2014). This research, therefore, set out to discover the role of Bogo-Nasarawo Industrial Cluster in addressing the problems of insecurity and infrastructure affecting the operation of rice and groundnut oil millers and in improving their employment generation capacity. Through the interview of key stake holders and administration of questionnaires to sampled industries in the cluster, the research discovered that the cluster has significantly addressed the problems of insecurity and infrastructure affecting the operations of the industries. The research also discovered a significant improvement in the employment generation capacity of the industries owing to improvement in power supply. Hence, the research recommends that similar efforts should be made by the state government to cover other sectors in the state.

**Keywords:** *Industry, Industrial Cluster, Insecurity, Infrastructure, Employment Generation.*



## Hotel Location and Customer Satisfaction of Banquet Services in Kaduna Nigeria

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<sup>2</sup>Department of Leisure and Tourism Management, Federal Polytechnic Bauchi

### Abstract

Location is an important requirement for service providers that want to satisfy customers. The objectives of this study are to examine the impact of hotel location on customer satisfaction of the banquet services offered to them in hotels in Kaduna metropolis. The study adopted descriptive research survey design. Quantitative methods were used to collect primary data. The study sampled 50% of the 33 hotels whereby purposive sampling technique was employed to select 17 hotels representing three types of hotel classifications; ranging from 'A' to 'C' category. Fisher's formula was used to select the sample population of this study that is a population of 384, which comprised of the clients that sponsored the banquet functions and attendees of banquet services in hotels in Kaduna Metropolis. The study used structured questionnaires to collect primary data from the respondents. Descriptive statistical analysis such as standard deviation, mean ranking was applied to describe the study variables in line with the study objectives. The analyzed data was presented in tables and charts to represent quantitative findings. Chi Square statistics was generated to test hypotheses ( $H_0$ ) on the effect of hotel location on customer satisfaction on banquet services offered in hotels. The chi-square results  $^2(df=1, N=311) = 0.17$ ,  $p=.680$  at  $p=0.05$  level of significance. The study findings were summarized and conclusion made in an attempt to describe the research objectives. The study, in summary, found that the location of the hotels where the banquet events were conducted does not influence customer satisfaction

**Keywords:** *Hotel, Customer Satisfaction and Banquet Services*

## The Impact of Community Policing on the Physical Safety of Environs in Hadejia Metropolis

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### Abstract

Over time, despite efforts by the police in managing crime in Hadejia Metropolis, there are reports on the upsurge in crimes of different forms which has result in the creation of fear in the minds of people. Thus, this study sought to determine the extent of partnership between community members and the police in the fight against crime as well as to examine the relationship between presence of community policing and the absence of crime in Hadejia metropolis. The sample size for the study was 360 as suggested by (Krejcie and Morgan 1970). Using multi-stage cluster, and random sampling, respondents were selected from three different locations i.e. inner, middle and outer settlements of the study area. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the police and community. Similarly, with  $r$ -calculated value of 0.463 as against critical value of 0.098 at 0.05 the study shows that there is a relationship between presence of community policing and absence of crime. Hence, the study suggested strategizing effective policing system in the outer settlements of the metropolis among others, for strengthening security and physical safety in the communities. The police in collaboration with local residents of the communities should occasionally organize series of meetings, which will aim at building support for community policing, and improve social cohesion among the neighbourhoods, so as to strengthen security in the communities.

**Keywords:** *Police, Community, Community Policing, Physical Safety, Effectiveness.*



## Physical Safety Across Concentric Zones in Urban Settlements of Northern Nigeria: a Study of Hadejia Metropolis

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### Abstract

The study determined the extent of physical safety and how it varies across three concentric zones, inner, middle and outer in Hadejia metropolis, Jigawa state, Nigeria. Using multi stage cluster among the three concentric zones, accidental sampling method was utilized to reach 360 respondents, 120 from each zone. Data obtained using researchers' constructed questionnaire was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The descriptive analysis using cross tabulation indicates inner zone to have high physical safety, moderate in the middle zone, and low in outer zone, which is also supported by mean plot graph with the mean differences of 2.86, 2.50 and 21.2 respectively. The inferential analysis using analysis of variance (ANOVA) indicates difference of perceived physical safety across the three concentric zones with f-calculated value of 21.476 is greater than f-critical value of 19.49 given 2 and 357 degrees of freedom at  $p > 0.05$  level of significance. The study recommends strategizing effective policing system in the outer zone among others, for strengthening security and physical safety in the zone.

**Keywords:** *Physical Safety, Variation, Concentric Zones, Inner, Middle, Outer.*



## Challenges of Leadership and its Implication on Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria: Assessing Buhari's Administration from 2015 to Date

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### Abstract

The socio-economic development of any society is intemperately depending on the nature, character and pattern of its leadership. Since independence, Nigeria witnessed different leadership styles with their concomitant implications on the socio-economic development and well-being of the citizens across the country, despite its abundant human and natural resources. This paper, therefore, assessed the challenges of leadership and its implication on Nigeria's socio-economic development under the current Buhari's administration from 2015 to date. Data gathered mainly from the secondary sources were analysed using content method of data analysis and the elite theory is adopted to serve as theoretical foundation for the study. The paper revealed that among the major challenges of leadership affecting socio-economic development in Nigeria under the current administration include: immunity of the political office holders, corruption, insecurity, size and heavy cost of running the administration at both the federal and state level. The effects of these are poor infrastructural facilities, high level of unemployment, lost of lives and properties, low foreign direct investments among others, which are necessary factors for the growth and socio-economic development of a nation. The paper concluded that even though one of the priorities of Buhari's administration is eradication of corruption and insecurity, other issues such as high cost of running administration, unemployment among youths and immunity of the political leaders need to be revisited.

**Keywords:** *Leadership, Economy, Corruption, Socio-economic development and Nigeria.*

## Governance, Institution and Environmental Degradation in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Poor environmental management in Nigeria is related to the fact that most of the extant legislations and government initiatives lack appropriate regulations to facilitate public education on the one hand and enforcement and implementation on the other. This is compounded by lack of adequate direct investment in the environment sector. This paper examined the relationship between Governance, Institution and Environmental degradation in Nigeria using quarterly data sourced from the World Development Indicator and employing the vector autoregressive (VAR) econometric approach. It was discovered that poor domestication of the diverse multilateral and bilateral environmental agreements entered into is one of the reasons for poor performance of the sector. The paper therefore recommended that the Government should put in policy measures that will domicile and integrate the principles of environmental sustainability into sectoral policies and programmes in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Institution, Environmental Degradation VAR, Nigeria.*

## Good Governance: Panacea towards Sustainable Economic Diversification in Twenty-First Century Africa

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### Abstract

**E**conomic diversification in any given country can never be achieved under bad governance. Human and material resources are essential ingredients towards sustainable development in all aspects of human endeavor. Areas of economic diversification are enshrined in people and nature's gift. This can only be achieved through good governance. Despite the need to identify new areas, if the administrations of such areas are poorly or inadequately handled by government (s) in power, sustainability in the economic realm is bound to flop. It is in the light of this that this paper researches into the possibilities of new areas for rapid economic diversification and how sound, reliable, consistent, corrupt free governance can achieve and sustain these for generations yet unborn. The methodology applied here includes use of journal articles, newspapers, magazines, multi-disciplinary approach, oral interview etc. The way forward is to intensify irrigational farming by constructing dams across the continent, agricultural development, improvement on women empowerment, a new outlook towards industrial revolution, energy sector development, financing entrepreneurial schemes, peace and security studies, women – in – science – technology education; tourism, cross fertilization of ideas continentally; issues in climate change for environmental sustainability, business tactics for success, and a whole lot more.

**Keywords:** *Good Governance Bad Governance, Economic Diversification, Sustainable Development.*

## Legal and Institutional Framework for Peace and Security in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

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### Abstract

It is a truism that peace and security are *sinequanon* to democratic governance and sustainable development of a nation. Since independence, Nigeria has witnessed monumental level of insecurity threatening national security. According to the Global Peace Index (GPI) report, 2017, Nigeria was ranked 149 out of 163 countries in the world, in terms of peace and security. In its efforts to tackle the spate of insecurity atmosphere in Nigeria, the Nigerian government usually allocated huge and cut-throat resources out its annual budget and has deployed various mechanisms, legal and non-legal, in the same direction. Alas, little or no head ways have been made in tackling the menace. This paper therefore focuses on the causes and effects of insecurity which has pervaded every nook and cranny of the country. The paper also seeks to xray the various legal and institutional frameworks, directly or indirectly, geared towards surmounting the teething rise of unrest and insecurity in Nigeria. More so, the paper examines the lacuna in our laws and poor attitudes towards implementation and enforcement of the laws as factors responsible for the seeming insurmountable stance of social unrest and insecurity in Nigeria. The paper reveals that certain factors are serving as albatross to the efficacy of all the mechanisms and frame works being put in place by the government. The paper therefore, recommends that a recheck on the relevant laws, right culture and attitude towards implementing and enforcing the laws are not only boons but also panacea to the rising and unperturbed spate of insecurity in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Peace, Security, Legal and Institutional Framework, Insecurity.*

## Impact of Consumer Rights on Unethical Marketing Practice in Nigeria: a Study of Consumer Protection Council (CPC), Abuja

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### Abstract

In spite of the intervention by Consumer Protection Council (CPC) in the protection of consumer rights, there are still rumblings of dissatisfaction among consumers about goods and services offered to them by different companies. This is reflected in the incessant exposition by journalists of unethical business practices in Nigeria. The objective of the study is to evaluate the impact of consumer rights on unethical marketing practice in Nigeria with reference to the Consumer Protection Council, Abuja chapter. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources and analyzed using statistical model of multiple regression analysis using a software option of E-View statistical package. One hundred and twenty one (121) copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents who are of the council and thirty (70) copies of questionnaire were returned successfully which was used for the research analysis. The research findings revealed that there is a negative significant relationship between consumer right and marketing of unsafe products. It was concluded that issues of fake, deceptive, exploitation and sales of expired products in Nigeria is on the increase and the agency has not done much to stop the undesired marketing practices by marketers and erring companies. It was recommended that consumer protection council of Nigeria should maintain positive attitude towards consumer problems and responsibilities such that they will not allow unsafe products in the market.

**Keywords:** *Consumer right, Deceptive advertising, Exploitative advertising, Marketing practice, Unsafe product*

## 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 county'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*

## Politics in the Management of Nigerian Higher Education: Risks and Realities

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### Abstract

It is an undisputable fact that Education is an instrument for social transformation and sustainable national development. Nigerian higher education was established in order to produce the middle manpower necessary for transforming the available national resources to the greater height of the economy. However the political issues had been influencing effective management of Nigerian Education in areas of the teaching, research and community services in several ways. The paper therefore examines the concepts of politics in the management of higher education in areas of institutional location, funding, policy making, appointments, the institutional ranking and admission policy. The paper further looked into the risks that are involved and the realities expected for effective institutional management. It was concluded that the management of Nigeria higher education had been greatly affected by the perpetration of political influence which greatly affect the quality of the products. It was however recommended that the issues of politic should be substituted for the merits operation in order to eradicate the risks of politics on the quality of the products and bring out the positive realities to the management of Nigerian higher Education.

**Keywords:** *Politics of Education, Management, Higher Education, Risks and Realities.*



## Assessment of Physicochemical Parameters of Dadin Kowa Dam, Nigeria


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### Abstract

The assessment of the water quality criteria of Dadin Kowa reservoir based on some selected physicochemical parameters were carried out over a period of twelve months. Anthropogenic activities were identified as the key factors affecting the effective use of the reservoir. Five sampling stations were chosen for the study. Water sample for analysis was collected from reservoir of Dadin Kowa Dam and analyzed insight for physicochemical parameters based on standard methods. These parameters include water temperature, pH, transparency, electrical conductivity, nitrate, hardness, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, phosphate, sulfate, calcium, iron and magnesium. All the physicochemical parameters revealed monthly and seasonal variations. Result of the study showed that, the physicochemical parameters increased during rainy season and decreased with dry season. Water quality of the reservoir was influenced by anthropogenic activities such as washing of clothes and application of fertilizers and pesticides. This study showed that the reservoir of Dadin Kowa is suitable for irrigational and domestic purposes based on most physicochemical parameters analyzed. In order to improve the sustainable use of the reservoir, appropriate suggestions were provided on how to safeguard the healthy status of the reservoir for agricultural and domestic usage.

**Keywords:** *Physico-chemical parameters, Dadin Kowa reservoir, Degradation, Anthropogenic*





## Developing a Community-Based e-Policing Model to Tackle Nigeria's Intractable Internal Security Crisis

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### Abstract

**E**-Policing is a new approach and perspective to the general policing system of a social space. The Nigerian security system, which has, over the years, shown evidence of lax, susceptibilities and is crisis-ridden, from the local to the national levels, requires a new high-tech dimension to containing its propensities to new high-tech crimes. The apparent inability of the Nigerian State to arrest this development is rooted in the weak and centralized approach to policing. The absence of a fundamental system to contain criminality at the local and foundational levels is the reason for escalating crimes. The Nigerian society has had numerous community-based security problems, ranging from serious incidences such as ritual killings, serial kidnapping, gangsterism ("area boy" syndrome), serial raping, armed robbery, castle rustling, communal attacks, to other cases such as bank theft and petty stealing. As society witnesses 'jet-age' crime, so are newer measures and devices required to contain it. This is the underlying factor for e-policing. This paper is prescriptive of e-policing as the panacea for the perennial Nigerian security crisis. It focuses on e-policing at the community level with the idea that securing pockets of localities will secure the whole nation and reduce the crime rate. The method is qualitative and quantitative, as data are gathered by focus group discussion (FGD), participation-observation and structured interviews in some cases. The research population is the community-based populace in Ado-Odo Ota Local Government of Ogun State, ranging from the regular police, other regular security agencies, to vigilance groups, hunters, neighbourhood policing arrangements and self-helps.

**Keywords:** *Community, e-Policing, Internal Security, National Security*

## Improvement and Performance for Speed Control of Induction Motor Using Fuzzy Logic

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### Abstract

Because of the low maintenance and robustness induction motors have many applications in the industries. The speed control of induction motor is more important to achieve maximum torque and efficiency. Various speed control techniques like; Direct Torque Control, Sensor less Vector Control and Field Oriented Control are discussed in this paper. This paper focuses on the speed control of induction motor using Fuzzy logic to achieve maximum torque with minimum loss. The fuzzy logic controller is implemented using the Field Oriented Control technique and Torque Control as it provides better control of motor torque with high dynamic performance. Therefore fuzzy logic control has the capability to control nonlinear, uncertain systems even in the case where no mathematical model is available for the control system. Fuzzy Logic Control (FLC) keeping the motor speed to be constant when the load varies. The performance of the induction motor is monitor and compared with the PID controller. Fuzzy logic controller is suitable to control single phase induction motor. The motor model is designed and membership functions are chosen according to the parameters of the motor model. The simulated design is tested using various tool boxes in MATLAB software. The result concludes that the efficiency and reliability of the proposed speed controller is good.

**Keywords:** *Induction motor, Field oriented control, Torque control and Fuzzy logic controller*



## Bad Governance and Questionable Utility of the Nigerian State

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### Abstract

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The Nigerian state evidently has not fared well by most if not all indices for measuring good governance. This unfavourable score card results from the failure of the governing class to institute transparent, just, inclusive and public-oriented governance mechanisms that guarantee at least in the Benthamite phrase, the greatest happiness of the greatest number which naturally engenders a strong feeling of attachment to the state. This paper argues that owing to the persistence of bad governance in Nigeria, the utilitarian value of the state is perennially questioned by the motley of groups inhabiting its territorial jurisdiction. This questionable utility accounts in large measure for the separatist agitations and insurgencies which pose grave danger to the continued existence of the country as a monolithic entity in the future. For its framework of analysis, the paper adopts the theory of utilitarianism while for its methodology, it adopts qualitative method of data collection and analysis within the framework of the Ex Post Facto research design. It is recommended among others that a good governance regime be instituted for the good of all.

**Keywords:** *Bad Governance, Utility, Nigerian State, Separatist Agitations and Insurgencies.*



## Human Rights Education: an Instrument for Human Security in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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This paper examines the role of human rights education as an instrument for human security. It x-rays the roles of education in molding the character of individual towards better life as well as the functions of education and the role it plays as a potential instrument for change and human security. It also looks at the synopsis on the needs for human rights education in Nigeria with specific focus on the curriculum of human rights education and its impact on students' security in school environment. Finally, the paper was concluded by making some recommendations on the strategies for the effective implementation of human rights education.

**Keywords:** *Human rights, Education, Human security, Curriculum*



## Library 2.0 Application as a Catalyst for Political Consolidation in Nigeria

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### Abstract

In the wake of a new political wave in Nigeria, the determination to incorporate library 2.0 technologies by librarians to report issues about the election process is a school, full of immense knowledge to put forth. Particularly, the media reportage of elections has taken a new dimension as a result of adopting the use of library 2.0. This paper focuses on what is made better by incorporating social media tools to report elections, with emphasis on knowledge creation and information sharing via use of library 2.0 tools to enhance on the spot self-reporting of electioneering events by the masses. The paper further highlights the nexus between politics and libraries in terms of using social media as a vehicle for image making by politicians, in terms of redefining political participation and likewise the use of technologies as a tool to gauge the acceptability of political party manifestoes preferred for the library users by their electorates.

**Keywords:** *Library 2.0, Political communication, Democratic Consolidation*



## Establishing a Frequency Monitoring Network to Study Electric Power Quality Problems

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### Abstract

Quality of power supply is very important in any power network particularly to electricity end users. Power quality encompasses availability of supply, frequency and voltage magnitude. A Frequency Monitoring Network (FNET) was established using a Frequency Disturbance Recorder (FDR), a personal computer and storage (data based) which enables measurements of power quality parameters. This paper presents the establishment of FNET as well as result of prolong monitoring of Nigerian power grid with a view to study the power quality of the grid at consumer terminals. The results provide an inside on poor power quality of the system in real time.

**Keywords:** *Power, Quality, Network, FDR*



## Techno-Economic Viability between Standby Generator and Solar Powered System: a Homer Legacy Software Approach

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### Abstract

The privatized Electricity distribution companies (Discos) of Nigeria may find extending power to some remote communities prohibitive, due to high cost involved and low revenue generation. These remote communities have predominantly rely on standby generators. This paper presents a simple energy demand of a typical village home, examining a gasoline generator that will feed the home, provide an alternative design of a solar powered system and finally the economic aspect of the two supplies were forecasted using homer legacy software with the view of finding out the optimal configuration. It was observed that, the solar powered system has higher advantages when compared with the standby generator.

**Keywords:** *Discos, Standby generator, Forecast, Homer legacy software and Optimal configuration.*

## Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as a Development Catalyst in a Globalized Politico-Economic Milieu: the African Praxis

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### Abstract

To say that foreign direct investment (FDI) has become a strategic approach being adopted by nation-states in their efforts at ensuring socio-politico-economic development is saying the obvious. Countries, most especially the developing ones, now see attracting FDI as a 'master-key' to unlock the chest of not only economic development but overall sectorial development. Consequently, increasing economic interdependence and cross-border investment are among the dominant features of the contemporary global political economy. It is against this background that this paper interrogates the policy of FDI attraction for socio-economic development in Africa, with the ultimate aim of examining the feasibility of the continent attaining sustainable socio-economic development, most especially in the contemporary global political economy. Building its analysis within the framework of institutional utilitarianism, the paper posits that the essential FDI strategies for achieving the greatest happiness for the greatest number of Africans are political not economic. Using contextual and empirical methodology, the paper argues that, in spite of the resources directed towards FDI attraction in Africa, the continent still remains the least recipient of FDI globally. The analysis in the paper shows that the strategies and efforts deployed towards attracting FDI for domestic development did not achieve the expected results. This is due to the fact that investors are not in business for development, but to make profit, whereas governments are supposed to ensure development. The fact that the goals of both government and investors are not the same, does indicate that it becomes a very difficult task to achieve socio-economic development by solely relying on FDI. Given the reality of the currency of economic globalization and that most African states are trailing the line of private-sector-led approach to development; emphasis should be placed on those measures aimed at building solid institutional framework for the regulation of the activities of foreign investors.

**Keywords:** *Foreign direct investment, Global political economy, Socio-economic development, Globalization, Skill and technology transfer, State, Multinational Corporations.*



## Resolution of Cyber and Social Media Crimes through Information Policy in the Library and [ICT] Unit of the Federal University Gashua

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### Abstract

This study focused on resolving cyber and social media crimes in the Library and ICT Unit of federal University Gashua. Three objectives were set for the study, the total population of the study was 45 staff, which comprised all staff in the Library and ICT Unit of Federal University Gashua, which were 28 and 17 respectively. Survey method was adopted in carrying out the study. The main research instrument used for this study were observation, interview and questionnaire, data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics, frequency and percentages to present result in tables. The finding of the study revealed the high rate of cyber and social media crimes such as; watching of pornography films and pictures, hacking into other users account, accessing of classified information and unwanted web sites, ineffectiveness of the available information policy, it further suggested information policy to be adopted such as; orienting of users, register of users account, verification of users account, installation of content control software, monitoring and supervising of users, block of offensive users account, control of all system through central server, and avoid usage of unauthorized file drive to be adopted in resolution cyber and social media crime in the Library and ICT Unit of federal University Gashua. And finally, Conclusion and recommendations were made based on the findings of the study.

**Keywords:** *Cyber, Social media crimes, Information policy, Library, ICT,*

## Managing Academic Library in a Recession: the Experience of Federal University Gashua Library

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### Abstract

The last decade has been a period of unprecedented change for university libraries. The rapid growth in numbers of students and staff across the university sector has been accompanied by the move to a substantially digital environment with some fundamental changes in how libraries and their users operate. During this period, most university libraries have seen continued growth in their budgets in real terms, but libraries now face a period in which they will have to cope with continued rapid, perhaps transformational change, accompanied by reductions in their budgets. This study is based on evidence gathered and analyzed on the financial position of the library of federal university Gashua, Yobe state. Measures that are being implemented to manage its operations by developing and enhancing relationships with its users, as well as sustaining old and developing new services to maximize its value to users, given the paucity of fund are being investigated. A predominately quantitative survey was undertaken to obtain the primary data from FUGA library staff and users. This research found that coupled with the inability to timely access its grants and intervention funds, FUGA library services have been affected by the economic recession. The research also provides an insight into emerging patterns and trends in the current financial environment of FUGA library and how it is contending with the economic recession.

**Keywords:** *Academic library, Recession, Management*



## Effect of Library Orientation on Library Use in Two Academic Libraries in Gashu'a, Yobe State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigated the impact of library orientation on library use in two academic libraries using Federal University Gashu'a (FUGA) library and College of Education Gashu'a (COEGA) library. Library Orientation (LO) is one of the core activity or programme of the academic libraries that entails educating, enlightening, guiding and helping the users to identify, understand and utilize the library information resources and services effectively. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of library orientation on newly admitted freshmen of FUGA and COEGA respectively. The study finds out that library orientation programme has positively impacted knowledge in the student's use of the library and their academic performances. The study also identified some problems that hinder effective use of Library Orientation as; over population, lack of infrastructure, inadequate and trained manpower, lack of instructional materials, limited time allocated to the programme, un-conducive environment and inadequate space. The study concludes that since the library occupies a central place in the achievement of any academic institutions goals and objectives, and this has made library orientation indispensable in the student's achievements and performances, adequate resources should be provided to the programme to ensure that its aims and objectives are realized Based on the findings of the study.

**Keywords:** *Library orientation, Library Users, Academic Libraries, Use of library and programme*

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

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### Abstract

This paper focused on strategies for library security constituting information security of library collections traditionally and virtually with the aim of securing user and security of personal effects in Federal University Gashua Library, Yobe State, Northeast Nigeria. The library management instituted a committee whose deliberations consciously revealed that despite the issues of resource loss, Computer hackers, misuse of computer and data bundle, mutilation, theft, collection security breaches and none return of library materials at appropriate time, the need to manage information, computers, data and human resources cannot be compromised and it is everybody's responsibility because of benefits on lives and properties. In conclusion it is revealed that both security of stakeholders and the library's resources are pertinent. Installation of security facilities such as CCTV cameras and other record monitoring device to complement human efforts is necessary, a three year security policy and its implementation is recommended, it should be tailored as such as possible to respond to the concerns that can ensure, enhance and sustain security management.

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



## Globalization and the Enervating of States' Power: Implications for National Security

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### Abstract

The pressures of globalization have gradually redefined states' power as sovereign entities. Thus, the growing interconnectedness of nongovernmental organizations, formal and informal groups, individuals etc. across the globe is constituting a great challenge to states' power, consequently their inability to contend, and regulate affairs within their defined territories. In essence, globalization had greatly altered states' sacrosanct feature that is sovereignty. The aim of this paper therefore, is to examine how the processes of globalization have enervate states' power and its consequential effect on National security.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Sovereignty, National Security*

## Computer Technology as a Catalyst for Effective Teaching of Social Studies Education in Colleges of Education in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Computer technology is impacting on every aspect of human life, it has made easy access to information that it is almost beyond peoples' imagination. Social studies as informative and interactive subject need information around the world to update its content for the knowledge acquisition of students. This study was carried out to determine the computer technology as catalyst for social studies education programme in colleges of education in Ogun state. As a guide to researcher, two research questions and two more hypotheses were raised. A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population stood at 5,803 and the sample size was 392. Random sampling technique was adopted for the study. Descriptive statistics of frequency distribution and percentages as well as Pearson product moment correlation coefficient were used for data analysis at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The findings revealed that, there was a significant relationship between knowledge of computer and social studies programme in colleges of education in Ogun state. The result further indicated that, there was significant relationship between information needs of social studies students and the use of ICT in colleges of education. In view of the findings, the researcher recommended among other things that, the federal/state government and private sector should help in the provision of computers and other equipments to facilitate the use of ICT in colleges of education. Colleges of education management should ensure that the view available ICT facilities are well maintained.

**Keywords:** *Technology, Catalyst, Education, Social Studies, Computer.*

## Effect of Problem Based Study on the Machine Related Skill Needs for Industrial Manpower Development amongst Technical Colleges in Rivers State

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### Abstract

The study investigated the Effect of problem based study on the Machine related skill needs for industrial manpower development amongst technical colleges in Rivers State. Two purposes, research questions and hypotheses guided the study. This study adopted quasi-experimental design. The study carried out in Rivers State The population for the study comprised 78 National Technical Certificate (NTC) II Machine-shop students in the two technical colleges in Rivers State selected for the study (Records Unit, Rivers State Post Primary School Board, 2017). The entire population was used since the entire population is of manageable size. Hence there was no sample and sampling technique used in the study. One instrument was developed for this study. The machine-shop Performance Test (MPT) which has two parts according to the topics was used for data collection. Three experts validated the instrument. The reliability co-efficient of Machine-shop Performance Test was determined using Kuder Richardson formula 20 (KR-20). The students' scores were computed which yielded a reliability index of 0.85. The findings of the study revealed that the treatment group performed better when compared with the untreated group on the general fitting skills and milling skills needs for industrial and technological manpower amongst technical colleges in Rivers State. It was recommended that machine-shop teachers should explore the use of problem based teaching method in the teaching of general fitting and milling skills in Technical Colleges

**Keywords:** *Problem based study, Machine related skill, Industrial Manpower Development*

## Herdsmen Attacks and Implications for Community Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Like the health of any nation, its security cannot be taken for granted. Attacks by herdsmen without doubt have become the most potent threat to national security in the last couple of years. What makes the attacks by armed herdsmen very disturbing are, the frequency, the level of destruction and sheer brutality. As at date, there has been wanton killings by herdsmen in Benue, Niger, Taraba, Kaduna and Plateau States that have resulted in massive displacement of people and loss of lives. The attacks are unprecedented when assessed on the basis of the frequency, the casualty and sheer brutality. The fallout naturally is huge humanitarian crisis in almost all the states affected. The development in almost all cases is characterized by high casualty rate and massive displacement of communities. The attacks have negative effects on rural community development on affected states. This study examines these effects and further identifies measures of mitigating this national menace. It is qualitative in nature and as such, data obtained from secondary sources are analysed through qualitative technique. The study recommends the establishment of a regulatory framework in the country that will streamline the activities of herdsmen in the country.

**Keywords:** *Herdsmen, Displacement, Humanitarian crisis & Community development*





## Psychological Capital and Organizational Effectiveness in Selected Oil/Gas Firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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### Abstract

This study X-rayed the relationship between psychological capital and organizational effectiveness in selected oil/gas firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The study developed research objectives, questions and hypotheses to guide the inquiry. A cross-sectional research design was employed in the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20 was utilized to empirically determine the subsisting relationships between the predictor and criterion variables as well as their dimensions and measures. The outcome of the analysis indicates significant relationship between the predictor variables and criterion variables. The outcome of the analysis indicates that the dimensions or the independent variable significantly correlate as the measures of the dependent variables. The managerial implication shows that psychological capital has significant relationship with organizational effectiveness in selected oil/gas firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The policy thrust of this study is that managers of healthcare organizations should effectively utilize psychological capital as tools to attain organizational effectiveness.

**Keywords:** *Psychological capital, Hope, Self-efficiency, Organizational effectiveness, Productivity, Market share.*

## Business Process Outsourcing and Corporate Survival in Selected Hospitals in Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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### Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between Business process outsourcing and corporate survival in selected hospitals in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The study utilized the quasi-experimental design to direct the course of this academic inquiry. A survey method was employed in carrying out this study. A trio research questions were developed. Accordingly, three hypotheses were proposed to guide this investigation. The population of this study is 170 respondents. The sample size of 118 was obtained using the Krejcie and Morgan Table of sample determination. Structured questionnaires were administered to obtain responses from the respondents. The responses were empirically analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS Version 20). The analysis of the data revealed that there is significant relationship between business process outsourcing and corporate survival in selected Hospitals Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The study indicated that there are significant relationships between Business process outsourcing and cost saving. There is significant relationship between business process outsourcing and service quality improvement and organizational Adaptability in Health care institutions in Port Harcourt. The policy thrust of this paper is that management of Hospitals in Port Harcourt; Rivers State should employ Business Process outsourcing strategy in their bid to attain corporate survival in the health care institutions. This will aid management of such organizations to concentrate on the specific and core areas while other experts concentrate on other areas of their organizations. This will galvanize corporate survival of Hospitals in turbulent operational environment in Rivers State.

**Keywords:** *Business process outsourcing, Organizational adaptability, Cost saving, Service quality improvement, Corporate survival*

## External Debt Burden and Debt Relief Management in the Third World: Country Experience

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### Abstract

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The post independence experience of Third World countries in pervasive external debt crises arising from the unsustainable debt burden which ravaged their economies and stunted their development process and debt relief management form the central problem of this study. From the content analysis, it is highly probable that poor debt management is one of the major problems that exacerbated the economic or financial crises of the countries. Improving the management of Third World economies, particularly the capacity in the management of external debt, remains important. To strengthen their debt management capacity therefore, it is recommended that Third World countries should carefully and continually conduct a holistic reassessment of the existing institutional framework traversing the structure, organization, function, human resource, laws and strategy, for debt sustainability.

**Keywords:** *External debt crisis, Debt burden, Debt management, and Debt sustainability.*



