



WORLD RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

CONFERENCE THEME

Sustainable Development Goals & the Future of World Economy: Identifying Effective Strategies for Goal Implementation

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

The conference is organized by the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) in collaboration with International Universities in Africa, UK and Asia.

Conference tracks covers all issues in the UN-SDG Agenda such as; No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, innovation and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life on Land, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Partnership for the Goals.

CONFERENCE DATE

Monday 27th - Wednesday 29th November, 2017

CONFERENCE VENUE

Al Jawhara Group of Hotels & Apartment

Opposite City Center, Port Seed Area, Dubai - United Arab Emirate

TIME: 9:00 am

CONFERENCE STEERING COMMITTEE

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WORLD RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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- African Research Council for Sustainable Development (ARCSD)
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- Russian-Tajik Slavonic University
- Directorate of Policy & Research:
 - University of Energy & Natural Resources, Ghana
 - Kenyatta University, Nairobi
 - Coventry University, United Kingdom
 - University of Abuja, Nigeria
 - University of Da es salam, Tanzania
 - Kampala International University, Uganda

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE EDITORIAL FOR THE RESEARCH WORKING GROUP, UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT POLICY REVIEW ON SDGs

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World Leaders Adopt Sustainable Development Goals

Anjali Kwatra & Wynne Boelt

UNDP Media Consultants



At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015, more than 150 world leaders adopted the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will support governments around the world in tackling the new agenda and taking it forward over the next 15 years.

The 17 new Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, aim to end poverty, hunger and inequality, take action on climate change and the environment, improve access to health and education, build strong institutions and partnerships, and more.

“Ours is the last generation which can head off the worst effects of climate change and the first generation with the wealth and knowledge to eradicate poverty. For this, fearless leadership from us all is needed,” said Helen Clark. “If the global community collectively is prepared to step up to the challenge of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, then there's a chance of achieving sustainable development – and with it better prospects for people and our planet.” With 50 years of experience supporting countries in their development, UNDP will be the first port of call for support for many governments as they implement the SDGs.

MDGs to SDGs

The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. Since the MDGs were adopted in 2000, enormous progress has been made, but more needs to be done. The SDGs have a more ambitious agenda, seeking to eliminate rather than reduce poverty, and include more demanding targets on health, education and gender equality. They are universal, applying to all countries and all people. The agenda also includes issues that were not in the MDGs such as climate change, sustainable consumption, innovation and the importance of peace and justice for all.

Social Good Summits around the world help make the Goals famous

To raise awareness around the newly adopted SDGs, UNDP is holding Social Good Summits in more than 100 countries, running parallel with the Sustainable Development Summit. UNDP will use the Social Good Summit's platform and audience to help governments and partners around the world launch the SDGs and help make the new Global Goals a household name everywhere.

UNDP is also partnering with Project Everyone. Initiated by Richard Curtis, filmmaker and founder of Comic Relief, Project Everyone has a simple but mighty aim: to share the global goals with 7 billion people in 7 days.

UNDP key partner in defining conversation on SDGs

As the lead UN agency mandated to eradicate poverty, UNDP has had a central role in shaping the new global development agenda. UNDP helped governments get together with civil society, the private sector and with people around the world to decide what the world's priorities were for the SDGs and make the process to determine the 2030 agenda open, transparent and global.

Since 2012, UNDP has led the global conversation on what to include on the agenda on behalf of the UN Development Group. That conversation sought the views and contributions of people from all over the world, including more than 8 million people through the MY World survey and World We Want 2015 platform. “UNDP are committed to a strong global partnership that is key to the realization of the new agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals,” Clark said.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

World Research Conference on Sustainable Development Goals

Keynote Address by

Prof. Ojonigu Friday Ati

Member, Research Working Group for United Nations Development Policy Review on SDGs

Dean, School of Postgraduates Studies

Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria



Distinguished Scholars, Researchers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great honour and I appreciate the privilege for me to deliver a keynote address at this very important gathering of academics and other stakeholders. I would like to first congratulate the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) and partnering Institutions/Universities in Africa, Asia and America for organizing this Conference intended to draw scholars and researchers from all discipline to contribute and present evidence-based and empirical research studies on Sustainable Development Goals.

Following more than a year of inclusive and intensive deliberations, a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 accompanying targets was proposed by the Open Working Group on the SDGs (OWG), in mid-2014. This was adopted by over 190 countries after a historic Summit in September 2015 as the United Nations - Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs). It came into force on January 1 2016. The goals are designed to end poverty by 2030. It is recognized that ending poverty must go hand in hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

Successful implementation of these goals will ensure sustainable development and engender global peace and prosperity. However, the realization of these goals is threatened by grave challenges of regional conflicts and hotspots, religious fundamentalism, intolerance and terrorism, and other security threats. World economic recovery remains lukewarm, economic globalization faces strong headwind, and the momentum for sustainable development is weak. Major infectious disease outbreaks and natural disasters occur with a rapidity, ferocity and frequency that seem to make sustainable development a herculean task.

These challenges are surmountable with the cooperation and participation of all stakeholders like governments of countries (whether rich, poor or average), civil society, the private sector organizations and academics of all discipline. This Conference expects contribution from the major stakeholders on all issues relating to the UN-SDG Agenda. I believe with the quality of well researched articles and presentations that will be made, this Conference will rise proffering reasonable and effective strategies of achieving the SDGs in the various localities leading to successful implementation at the global level within the target period.

I trust the capacity of IIPRDS, to provide an excellent atmosphere for effective proceedings.

Thank you!

Achieving SDGs Through Evidence Based Research

PT. Hussein Botchway

*Secretary, United Nations Development Policy Review on SDGs
University of Energy & Natural Resources, Sunyani, Ghana*



Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is an honor and pleasure to address this important assembly in beautiful Dubai. It is also a pleasure to share with you my passion and energy for what the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can do for humankind.

While our imperative now is to implement these agreements, it is important to remind ourselves that the realization of these SDGs will be driven by the execution of evidenced based decisions that is supported by quality research.

We live in a world of rapid changes that is so profound and no nation can stand alone. The world's intertwined challenges require everyone to share responsibility and contribute to this common vision.

It is my strong belief that the outcome of this conference will inspire us all to contribute in our unique ways to the realization of the goals so that the world becomes an excellent environment for mankind to live their lives to the fullest.

On behalf of the Partnering Universities and Research Organizations, thank you for participating in this conference, I greatly look forward to the discussions.

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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:
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Directorates of Policy & Research

The Institute has Research and Policy Directorates. The Directorates are coordinated by the AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL FOR 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.

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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.

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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. 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**
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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.
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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.

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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.

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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.

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Contents

Abstract Title/ Author(s)

- 1 **Enhancing Public Sector Employees Efficiency in Tertiary Institutions of Nigeria: a Study of the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro**
Olabode, Bolanle Motunrayo
- 2 **Employees Participation in Decision Making Process as a Strategy for Achieving Organizational Goal**
Olabode, Bolanle Motunrayo
- 3 **A Community Based Adaptation Strategy for Urban Poor Under Flood Prone Areas of Gombe Town, Northeast Nigeria**
¹Didams Gideon, ²Al'Amin C. M & ³Yila C. M
- 4 **Corporate Social Responsibility and Organizational Performance of Multinational Companies in Nigeria: a Study of Chevron and Unilever Nig. Plc**
Nana Usman Bature
- 5 **Repositioning Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria**
Akinjide Aboluwodi
- 6 **Profitability Analysis of Fresh Tomato Retail Marketing in Some Major Markets of Kano State, Nigeria**
¹Umar Shehu Umar, ²Abdu Muhammad Yaro & ³Salmanu Safiyanu Abdulsalam
- 7 **External Debt and Mono Economy of Nigeria**
Dr. Nasir Alh Ya'u
- 8 **Treasury Single Account in Nigeria: Prospect and Challenges for Sustainable Development**
¹Mohammed Haruna, ²Umar Mansur Bata & ³Mary Opeyemi
- 9 **Perception of Parents towards Almajiri Education Programme in Adamawa State, Nigeria**
¹Haddabi Abubakar & ²Shehu Halilu
- 10 **Industries and Peace Implementation for Sustainable Development and the Future of World Economy; Problems, Strategies and the Way Forward: Borno State, Nigeria Case Study (IDP Camp Bacasi, Maiduguri)**
Alewai Jidai Mamza PhD

Contents

Abstract Title/ Author(s)

- 11 | **The Influence of Child Labour on the Psycho-Social Health of Children in Zaria Metropolis of Kaduna State, Nigeria**
Badaki Olusegun Lasisi PhD
- 12 | **Agricultural Waste Fiber High-Density Polyethylene Bio-Composites towards Sustainability and Advanced Utilization**
¹Ogah, Anselm Ogah & ²Joseph Nwode Afiukwa
- 13 | **The Effects of Corruption on Economic Development Nigeria: the Way Forward for Sustainable Development**
Dr. Imobighe M.D.
- 14 | **Improvement and Performance for Speed Control of Induction Motor Using Fuzzy Logic**
¹Ananti John Egbunik & ²Anierobi Patrick Ogechukwu
- 15 | **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria**
¹Uthman A. Abdulqadir & ²Muhammed Isah
- 16 | **International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges of New Technologies of Warfare**
Nnawulezi Uche Augustus
- 17 | **Sustainable Development Goals and the World Economy: Identifying Strategies for Goal Implementation**
Nnawulezi Uche
- 18 | **Construction Industry and its Constraints in Nigeria**
¹C. C. Itheme & ²C. A. N. Ihesiulo
- 19 | **Challenges of Good Governance in the Niger Delta: Implication for Development**
Dr. Arugu .O. Love, PhD
- 20 | **Poverty Reduction as a Tool for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In Nigeria.**
¹Dr. Arugu .O. Love, PhD & ²Comrade John Kalama

Contents

	<i>Abstract Title/ Author(s)</i>
21	Sustainable Development Goals Sixteen (16): a Panacea for Sustainable Development and Peace in Africa <i>¹Dr John Kalama & ²Dr Love O. Arugu</i>
22	Enterprise Education and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria: an Exploratory Perspective <i>¹Aniema Atorudibo & ²Obasi Asoh</i>
23	Perception of Business Educators on the Relevance of Integrating Globalized Workplace Skills in the Business Education Curriculum in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria <i>¹Ezenwafor, J. I. PhD, ²Onokpaunu, M. O. & ³Nwaokwa E.O</i>
24	Strategic Importance of Business Education Skills for the Realization of Sustainable Development in Nigeria <i>Prof. Ezenwafor, J. I. PhD, ²Onokpaunu, Michel. O. & ³Nwaokwa, E.O</i>
25	Perspectives on Rural Poverty and Hunger in Nigeria <i>¹Dr. Bassey E. Anam & ²Dr. Felix Onen Eteng</i>
26	Animal Farm: a True Replica of Post-Colonial/Contemporary Africa <i>Shittu Fatai</i>
27	Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDPs) and Refugees in Nigeria: a Study of Maiduguri, Borno State <i>¹Ibrahim Abubakar Mungadi & ²Muhammed Isah</i>
28	Effective Communication through Health Posters/Billboards: a Strategy for Eradication of Poverty in the Sub-Sahara Regions for a Sustainable Development <i>¹Faleke, Victoria O. & ²Prof. Faleke, Olufemi. O.</i>
29	GSM Network Uncertainty, Social Media and Consumption Theory: Challenges & Prospects of Harnessing ICT Platform for Inclusive Growth in Nigeria <i>Eke, Chukwuemeka Ifegwu</i>
30	Test Development Practices in Basic Science and Technology School Examinations: Challenges to Sustainable Education <i>Cyril, Matthew PhD</i>

Contents

Abstract Title/ Author(s)

- 31 | **Subject Listing and Thematic Approach of Nigeria Basic Education Curriculum (BEC): Challenges to Sustainable Development**
Cyril, Matthew (PhD)
- 32 | **Evaluation of the Industrial Sector on Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Maryam Abdu, PhD
- 33 | **Renewable Energy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**
Cyril Mba
- 34 | **Constitutional Role and Relevance of Traditional Rulers in Curbing Security Challenges in 21st Century Nigeria: a Tertiary Trust Fund Sponsored Empirical Research**
Dr. (Barr) B. M. Magaji, FNIM,
- 35 | **Expanding the Frontiers of Alternative Dispute Resolution (Adr) In Criminal Justice Administration: Scope and Limitation in Military Justice**
Dr. B. M. Magaji,
- 36 | **Pareto System of Optimal Placement and Sizing of Distributed Generation in Radial Distribution Networks Using Particle Swarm Optimization**
¹S. M. Lawal, ²I. Musa & ³H. Usman
- 37 | **Policy Framework and Funding Mechanisms of School Health Policy in Nigeria: Matters Arising for School Managers**
Sani Dantani Manga, PhD
- 38 | **Institutional Framework and Implementation Strategies of School Health Policy in Nigeria: Implications for School Managers**
Sani Dantani Manga, PhD
- 39 | **Effective Labour - Management Relations: a Tool for Economic Development**
Yuguda Mijury Hamman
- 40 | **An Examination of the Burden of Single Parenting and Challenges of Child Socialization among the TIV Women in Benue State**
Ilim, Moses Msughter

Contents

Abstract Title/ Author(s)

- 41 | **Functionality of Basic Education for a Life-Long Education in Nigeria**
¹Ugbong, Benedict Igboh, PhD, ²Ferdinand, Margaret Enyia, M.Ed, ³Promise-Adele Nkechinyere, M.ED
- 42 | **Gender Inequality and Access to Political Power among Women in Nigeria**
¹Ibrahim Abubakar Mungadi & ²Muhammed Isah
- 43 | **Socio-Cultural Practices and the Girl-Child Access to Quality Education in Nigeria**
¹Adie, Boniface Akwagiobe & ²Tandu, Mary Anyie
- 44 | **Industrialization and Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria**
¹Zwingina Twaliwi Christy, ²Opusunju Michael Isaac & ³Murat Akyuz, PhD
- 45 | **Influence of Product Packaging on Consumer's Choice of Consumable Products in Nigeria**
Ohazulike, Leo Atuchukwu
- 46 | **Proteolytic *Bacillus Subtilis* and *Streptomyces Thermoviolaceus* Isolated from Chicken Feather in Osogbo South-Western Nigeria**
Fatima Adekemi, Ajala
- 47 | **Library Management System Using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)**
Abatan, Taiwo Titus
- 48 | **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) To Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Place of Art Education as a Catalyst to Future World Economy**
Tijani Iyabo Khadijah PhD
- 49 | **New Public Management: an Imperative for Public Service Performance in Nigeria**
¹Osegbue, Chike PhD, ²Anazodo, R. O, ³Madubueze, M. H. C. & ⁴Okpalibekwe, N. U.
- 50 | **Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development of Nigerian Listed Oil Companies**
Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim
- 51 | **Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Role of Executives**
Abdulrahman Abdullahi

Contents


Abstract Title/ Author(s)

- 52 | **Prioritizing Quality Education in Nigeria: a Commitment to Sustainable Development Goals**
Osunyikanmi, Adebukola Foluke (PhD)
- 53 | **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Gender Equality and Women Participation in Nigerian Politics: Challenges and Options**
Dr Emeka Obi
- 54 | **Managing Economic Recession with a Multinomial Logit Model: the Marketing Application**
¹Abass, Abibu Oshoke & ²Mnimn, Miridi
- 55 | **Xenophobia in the 21st Century and the Future of International Relation: a Case of South Africa**
¹Sunday O. Ogon, ²Asor, Augustine Ele & ³Nakanda, Nakanda Eyo
- 56 | **Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Rural Sector**
¹Felix Eja Ojong (PhD) & ²Bassey E. Anam (PhD)
- 57 | **Old Age and Disability among the Elderly in Enugu State Nigeria: Contexts and Issues for the Post-2015 Development Framework**
Judith Ifunanya Ani
- 58 | **Capital Market and Recession Dynamics in Nigeria: Lessons for Sustainable Development**
Rose Mbatomon Ako
- 59 | **Discriminating Foreign Direct Investment in a Recession: the Nigerian Experience**
Rose Mbatomon Ako

Book of Proceedings

A decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping circles. The top circle is white with a black diagonal line. The middle circle is black with a white diagonal line. The bottom circle is solid black.

Conference
Abstracts

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles of varying sizes and orientations, some solid black and some white with a black diagonal line. These circles are connected by thin black lines, forming a path that starts near the 'e' in 'Conference' and ends near the 'a' in 'Abstracts', visually linking the two words.

Enhancing Public Sector Employees Efficiency in Tertiary Institutions of Nigeria: a Study of the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro


Olabode, Bolanle Motunrayo

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Abstract

This paper looks into the need and ways of enhancing public sector employee's efficiency and performance. It examines the impact of motivation in enhancing the efficiency performance of employee in the public sector. The study is descriptive in design and was carried out at the federal polytechnic, Ilaro. A total of 100 employee of the polytechnic were chosen using sample random sample technique. The study employs the questionnaire method in gathering its primary data. For hypothesis were formulated and tested at 0.95 significance level using the chi-square method. The result of the study shows that good working condition, adequate remuneration, conducive work environment, availability of fringe benefits and adequate incentives are work related factors that enhance the efficiency of workers in the public sector. The paper concludes that adequate motivation enhances the performance and efficiency of public sector employees. It is therefore recommended that public establishment should imbibe good motivation culture in order to enhance the efficiency of the employees.

Keywords: *Employee efficiency, Employee, Motivation, Performance, Public sector*



Employees Participation in Decision Making Process as a Strategy for Achieving Organizational Goal

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Abstract

This study examined employee participation in decision making and its impact on productivity. The study was limited to the staff of Dangote cement PLC, Ibese Ogun state. A total of 50 respondents were randomly selected from the population as the sample size comprising of both production and maintenance department staff. Fifty (50) questionnaires were administered forty five (45) were completed and returned. Data collected were analyzed with simple frequency and percentage method. This study concludes that employee participation has been found to have favorable effect on employee attitude, commitment and productivity even on the efficient of the manager. Thus, participative management should be seen as inevitable tools in an organization both public and private. The study recommends that managers should put more effort in encouraging their employees to come up with suggestions and useful decisions and endeavor to incorporate them into the organization's decisions and policy making. Managers should increase the frequency and level of workers participation in decision making considering the fact that they are the people carrying out the main operative work as they are in the better position to know what goes on.

Keywords: *Employee participation, Organization, Decision making, Employee*



A Community Based Adaptation Strategy for Urban Poor Under Flood Prone Areas of Gombe Town, Northeast Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper presents a community based strategy for poor communities living under flood prone in Gombe town, Northeast Nigeria with a view to help people build strong resilience and adaptive capacity to withstand flooding events and a sustained urban live lihood. To explore possibilities for developing the best and costless strategy for flood risk management, field studies and interviews were conducted to collect data on past flooding events (causes), severity, areas, structures and people affected. The findings revealed that extreme weather events coupled with climate change and accelerated factors in last seven (7) years have led to flooding impacting over 5000 residents located in flood prone areas such as Angwan Uku, Jeka da Fari, Nasarawu, Bagadaza, Madaki and Pantami. It was concluded that such flooding events are increasingly common and compromises community health and safety, destroys personal property, and adversely impacts livelihoods. The study recommended the establishment of voluntary flood disaster response group and marshals within the affected communities as an adaptive strategy to flood risk management.

Keywords: *Adaptation Strategy, Urban Poor, Flood Prone, Gombe Town*

Corporate Social Responsibility and Organizational Performance of Multinational Companies in Nigeria: a Study of Chevron and Unilever Nig. Plc

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Abstract

This study investigates corporate social responsibility and organizational performance of multinational companies in Nigeria using Chevron and Unilever companies as a case study. The study used a population of 10 companies and sample size of two companies based on purposive sampling method. The annual financial statements of the companies were used for this study which covered a period of seven (7) years from 2010-2016. Ordinary Least square regression was the tool of analysis used to analyze organizational performance proxies which are Sales Growth (SG) and Net profit (NP) as well as social causes (SS) and social Amenities (SA) which were corporate social responsibility proxies. The result indicated that, there is a positive significant relationship between Sales Growth and social causes and there is also positive significant relationship between Net profit (NP) and social amenities (SA) for the two companies. The study recommends that firms should use social causes and social amenities as way of improving the society since there exist a positive significant relationship between corporate social responsibility and organizational performance.

Keywords: *Corporate social responsibility, Organizational performance, Social causes, Social amenities and Sales growth, net profit*

Repositioning Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria


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Abstract

In recent time, most countries in the world, the developing countries inclusive, have begun to embrace education for sustainable development, (ESD). ESD seeks to develop competencies among students to enable them reflect on actions that may affect social, cultural, economic, and environmental issues in both local and global communities. In order to achieve the sustainable development goals, viz., poverty, hunger, good health and well-being, quality education and others, there is a need for Nigeria to focus on quality education, especially that which develops in students skills and competencies. The challenges as identified in the goals constitute threats to the survival of man and the environment; hence, the need to embrace education that is capable of addressing some of these problems. Such education will invariably task students to develop *life skills* capable of addressing a number of the goals. The effectiveness of such education depends on the decisions to appraise the content and approaches to education in Nigeria. This effort is likely to provide Nigeria with the required education that seeks to balance human and economic well-being with cultural traditions and respect for the world's natural resources.

Keywords: *Competency-based education, Textbook-driven education, 21st century education, education for sustainable development*



Profitability Analysis of Fresh Tomato Retail Marketing in Some Major Markets of Kano State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the profitability of fresh tomato retail marketing in major markets of Kano State. A total of 149 respondents were randomly selected from the four market sites selected purposively due to the high concentration of continuous retail marketing throughout the year. Information was collected using structured questionnaire. Deconstructed marketing margin was used for the analysis, the results revealed the marketing margin to be N452.6 and -N374.5 per basket at the peak and the off season respectively. Transportation cost accounts for about 35% and 40% of the total marketing cost for on and off season respectively. The study concluded that the retail marketing of fresh tomato is generally profitable and recommends that fresh tomato retail marketers should imbibe the idea of collective purchase in order to minimize transportation cost for maximum profit, it further recommends agricultural scientists to find ways of reducing post harvest losses at all levels of marketing so as to make the price of the commodity relatively stable throughout the year to ensure sustainability in the business.

Keywords: *Fresh Tomato, Retail Marketing, Major Markets*



External Debt and Mono Economy of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines external debt dynamics and its sustainability on the Nigeria's mono-economy over the period 1980–2016. Among the research questions raised include issues on the burden of external debt on future generation and issues on whether or not the cost of servicing external debt is sustainable. To provide answers to these questions, annual time series data, spanning 1980 to 2015, on the variables of the study (Real Gross domestic product (RGDP), Exchange rate (EXR) and External Debt Service Payments (DSP)) were collected from the international financial statistics (IFS) and World Development Index (WDI) and were analyzed using the augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root tests, Johansen co-integration and vector error correction models (VECM). The unit root result shows that all the variables stationary at first difference and are integrated of order one. It was evident from the co-integration result that there exists a long-run relationship among the variables of the study. The result of VECM revealed that about 32 per cent disequilibrium error in the short-run is corrected as the variables tend toward their long-run equilibrium tendency. Findings from the study reveal that, in Nigeria during the period of this study, external debt has negative impact on the economy both in the short-run and in the long-run however, the impact is higher in the long-run than in the short-run. Based on the findings, it is recommended, among other things, that external debts with tough conditions should be avoided as much as possible so as to avoid the heavy burden of debt servicing. Also, debts that will eventually turn deadweight should be avoided. Every loan acquired should be tied to specific project(s) with proper monitoring so as to yield the desired benefits.

Keywords: *Mono-economy, Co-integration, Vector error correction*

Treasury Single Account in Nigeria: Prospect and Challenges for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The treasury single account (TSA) was recently implemented fully in the Nigerian economy by the present government of in order to ensure prudence and probity in the management of financial resources with the TSA government expect to block all loophole and leakages of financial resources of the government and also ensure a robust financial management system. The objective of this paper is to examine the prospect and challenges of TSA in Nigeria and to provide the conceptual meaning of the TSA and gives it's objectives as well as it's scope in Nigeria. The paper also makes use of content analysis using published document taken from IMF working papers, journal article and Nigeria newspapers. Finally discusses the prospect of the TSA system and it's challenges for sustainable development and concludes that the system req

Keywords: *Treasury Single Account, Prospect and Challenges, Sustainable Development*



Perception of Parents towards Almajiri Education Programme in Adamawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The perception of parents towards Almajiri education programme in Adamawa State Nigeria was examined. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the perception of parents on Amajiri educational module; the perception of parents on the Amajiri education funding and the perception of parents on inclusion of secular education subjects in the programme . Data were collected from 300 households in seven local government areas and 24 villages were selected through multi stage random sampling techniques. Structured questionnaire and oral interview were used to collect data from heads of the households and teachers of the sangaya. The results holds that poor funding, inclusion of secular subjects as well as poor management and feeding of almajiri students were the major parents' reason for not totally welcoming the programme as indicated by 47, 32 and 21 percent of the respondents respectively.

Keywords: *Almajiri, Education, Sangaya, Parents, Perception*

Industries and Peace Implementation for Sustainable Development and the Future of World Economy; Problems, Strategies and the Way Forward: Borno State, Nigeria Case Study (IDP Camp Bacasi, Maiduguri)


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Abstract

Every society depends on industry for its development. Without peace, the industry in a society, be it local, State or Federal level cannot grow. Borno State is well known for its peaceful coexistence with its community and the world at large. However today, Borno State has lost its peace existence due to insurgents. This study is carried out to examine how to return peace and harmony that will invigorate Industrial activities, at the same time bring back peace to the state. The study found among others that Government and the world at large will need to assist or intervene positively to proffer a way forward.

Keywords: *Industry, Peace, Borno, Development, Society.*



The Influence of Child Labour on the Psycho-Social Health of Children in Zaria Metropolis of Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the influence of child labour on the psycho-social health of children in Zaria metropolis of Kaduna State, Nigeria. This is in line with the sustainable development goal on the future of children and its effect on economy. The population of this study consisted of working children and all categories of adults in Zaria metropolis. These adults and working children were clarified with the aid of pilot study that was conducted. The questionnaires used for this study were validated by the jurors in Medical Sociology, Health Education and Community Medicine in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria. Two separate questionnaires with the same contents were developed for adults and children to collect information on psycho-social health hazards of child labour. 400 respondents were randomly selected at the market areas, bus stops, neighbourhood and on the streets. These questionnaires were administered on 200 children and 200 adults. Data analytical procedures involved both quantitative and qualitative methods. The result of the study indicated a significant relationship between the influence of child labour and psycho-social health of children. It is therefore recommended that all adults in the society should be well informed using available medium of communication in the society to desist from engaging children in any kind of work that is hazardous to the physical, mental, and psycho-social health of children. Government agencies and relevant Non-Governmental Organizations including the religious bodies should intensify their efforts through public enlightenment programmes, education, seminars and workshops and through legislative enforcement to curtail the practice of child labour in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Influence, Child labour, Psychosocial Health, Metropolis, Working Children*



Agricultural Waste Fiber High-Density Polyethylene Bio-Composites towards Sustainability and Advanced Utilization

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Abstract

The agricultural waste fibers are of notable economic and cultural importance all over the world are used for building materials, as a decorative product and as a versatile raw material. Agricultural waste fibers have significant potential in composite due to its high strength, eco-friendly nature, low cost, availability and sustainability. The agricultural waste is one of the most important problems that must be resolved for the conservation of global environment. The potential properties of agricultural waste fibers have triggered a lot of research to use these fibers as a material to replace man-made fibers for safe and environmentally friendly products. Agricultural waste is seen as one potential source of renewable energy. Their availability is obtained from oil palm plantations and some other agricultural industries such as rice husk, rice straw, sugarcane, pineapple, banana and coconut. Agricultural waste produces large amounts of biomass that are classified as natural fibers which until now only 10% are used as alternative raw materials for several industries, such as bio-composites, automotive components, biomedical and others. Characterization and comparison of the flexural, impact, water absorption and thickness swelling properties of corncob fiber, rice hull fiber, walnut shell fiber and flax shive fiber reinforced high density polyethylene (HDPE) bio-composites was studied. The composites were compounded by extrusion processing technique and results indicated that the corncob composites showed higher diffusion coefficient of $8.57 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ while the flax shive composites showed least diffusion coefficient of $3.14 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ compared to the rice hull and walnut shell composites. The rice hull composites showed higher values of thickness swelling of 12 %, while the flax shive composites showed the lowest value of thickness swelling of 0.5 % compared to the other composites. The flexural modulus and un-notched Izod impact strength increased with a decrease in flexural strength of the composites compared to the neat HDPE. Rice hull composites showed superior flexural strength of 22.5MPa. Flax shive composites gave superior flexural modulus of 3.0 GPa and walnut shell composites exhibited superior un-notched Izod impact strength of 52.5 J/m. The study showed that agro fiber sample load of 65 wt. % could be used in composite formulation with good result.

Keywords: *Agricultural waste, Bio-composites, Sustainability, Mechanical properties, Water absorption.*

The Effects of Corruption on Economic Development Nigeria: the Way Forward for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

There is no university accepted definition, so many definitions abound. However, Wehmeir (2000) defined corruption as any dishonest or illegal behavior, especially of people in authority. The Independent Corruption Practices and Other Related offences Act, 2000, simply defined corruption to include bribery, fraud and other related offences". Corruption occurs throughout the world but is of special concern in developing countries such as Nigeria. Wide spread corruption is a symptom of a poorly functioning state and poorly functioning state can undermine economic growth and development. This study adopted a descriptive analysis in explaining corruption and bribery as its affects the common man and the low income earners in Nigeria. The study finds out that corruption in Nigeria retards economic growth via low consumption, saving and investment. The consequences are that there is declines in the nation's absorptive capacity to production hence fall in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is strongly recommended that the efforts of EFCC, ICPI and NEITI to ensured that transparency and accountability to improve the management of oil gas and mining revenues of resources including the increased money from abroad instead of seeking for loans abroad. Imobighe M.D. (2017).

Keywords: *Consumption, accountability, economic growth, productivity output.*

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, Sensorless 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*



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria

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Abstract

The large displacements of persons by crises and natural disasters such as Flood, Hurricane, Katarina have created serious humanitarian crisis, which led to the establishment of Camps for the Internally Displaced Persons. Governments and donor agencies are thus challenged to provide Social welfare for the internally displaced persons in various camps. This paper examined social welfare programmes to internally displaced persons IDPs in, Maiduguri, Borno State. Refugee's problems have become endemic in Nigeria, their situations are worrisome which attracts attention of stakeholder on problems affecting their lives. Though, there are many writings on IDPs in Nigeria, little researches were conducted on the implications of refugees to the political, economic, social and cultural development and sustainable development goal on before 2030. Therefore this study explores the implications of IDPs and Sustainable Development Goal using Nigeria as a unit of analysis. The paper is purely conceptual in nature using secondary data such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and the internet. The theory of freedom from fear approach and freedom from want approach are adopted as the theoretical framework. The findings shows that refugees in Nigeria are facing many human sufferings ranging from psychological trauma, to economic hard such as lack of food, portable water, lack of good shelter to health issues such as spread of disease such as cholera and tuberculosis, poverty, inequality environmental change due to corruption and lack of good governance. The paper recommends ways of improving the situations of the IDPs in Nigeria and globally at large.

Keywords: *Displacement, Violent, Social Welfare, Poverty, Hunger, Inequality*

International Humanitarian Law and the Challenges of New Technologies of Warfare

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Abstract

There is no doubt that despite all efforts made to achieve global peace through the application of the rules of international Humanitarian Law, crimes against humanity which are of great concern to the who he would have remained unabated. The resort to war as a means of settling disputes between nations, peoples and ethnic groups with accompanying toll of deaths and properties destroyed has feature of human history. Indeed, to regulate this conduct of warfare and the dehumanization of individuals, a body of law aimed at regulating the conduct of warfare and hostilities in the theatre of war has become necessary. Thus, it is to examine the circumstances in which international humanitarian law will apply and also to determine the extent of the challenges of new technologies of warfare that this study is undertaken. In the course of this study, we adopted doctrinal approach wherein we used text books, journals, international materials and opinion of law Experts in the field of international Humanitarian law. This paper shall examine the various factors responsible for the non-compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law and furthermore, shall proffer possible solutions that will address the challenges of new technologies of warfare around the globe. More importantly, the necessary recommendations made in this paper if fully utilized shall, go a long way in ensuring an acceptable standard in the application of the rules of international humanitarian law as it relates to an increasingly frequent phenomenon of modern technologies of warfare which has over the year made it harder for the proper implementation of the rules of international humanitarian law. This paper concludes that for a sustainable global peace to be achieved, the rules of international humanitarian law as it relates to the application of New technologies of warfare should be strictly adhered to and should as well be made a strict liability offence. Also the paper further recommends the introduction of domestic criminal law punishment of serious violation of the rules of international humanitarian law.

Keywords: *International, Humanitarian law, New technologies, Warfare and Challenges.*

Sustainable Development Goals and the World Economy: Identifying Strategies for Goal Implementation

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Abstract

The prospect of achieving a sustainable development goal in a global economy is dependent on strict adherence to international best practices. The resort to a moribund approach overtaken by our leaders and economic policy makers has remained unabated. Thus, an effective and stable global economy is a key foundation upon which a sustainable development goal in a global economy is built because it serves as a functional mechanism to address and identify economic challenges and or strategies for goal implementation. The central purpose of this paper is to present a coherent framework for identifying strategies for goal implementation. This ugly situation has generated so much concern, debate and agitations amongst research scholars. Aside the existence and adoption of weak economic policies, this paper identifies unabated adoption of afrocentric economic policies by African countries and other developing economies across the globe as their best practices which has adversely affected its economic growth and development. This paper however shall examine the mechanisms put in place by scholars and experts as a panacea for sustainable development goal in a global economy. The paper relied on documentary evidence and hence scooped much data from secondary sources such as textbooks, journal, articles periodicals and more so, research reports emanating from economic policies of some countries. Thus, the necessary recommendations made in this paper if fully adopted shall go a long way in addressing some of the strategies needed for goal implementation. The paper concludes that for a sustainable development goal in a global economy to be achieved, ideological and psychological postulations of economic policies born out of parochial thinking and cultural backgrounds which are not in line with international best practices should be disregarded.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goal, World Economy, Strategies, Best Practices, Implementation.*



Construction Industry and its Constraints in Nigeria

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Abstract

Construction is a development component as well as an agent of social change. It provides the sinews that the economy requires to create new jobs for the growing labour force, to maintain and strengthen its position in the international market and to meet the growing domestic demands for better living conditions. Another aspect of the industry is its negating impact upon the environment and on the society construction activities have led in depletion of scarce national resources, destruction of plants and animal species etc. the paper therefore, discussed the constraints of construction industry in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Construction Industry, Constraints, Nigeria*



Challenges of Good Governance in the Niger Delta: Implication for Development

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Abstract

It has been acknowledged universally that good governance is key to development and a basic ingredient to spur development and reduce the incident of abject poverty. Consequently, leaders are encouraged to embrace the basic tenets of good governance to stimulate the needed development. However, in the Niger Delta region, there is obvious lack of good governance which is needed to drive development. The region has been blighted by large scale underdevelopment despite the fact that the region is the cash cow of the nation, where the bulk of the nation's wealth of crude oil and gas are sourced from. One of the immediate fallout of the absence of good governance in the region is the total absence of basic infrastructure and the alarming high rate of poverty prevalent in the region. Entrenched and institutionalized large scale looting at the state and local government levels and total neglect of the area by the federal government is being cited as responsible for the dismal level of underdevelopment in the region. The area is a victim of endemic corruption and bad governance which has continued to retard development and increase poverty. The high level of underdevelopment has in turn generated violent conflict in the region, which is detrimental to development.

Keywords: *Good governance, Wealth, Corruption, Leaders and Development.*



Poverty Reduction as a Tool for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) In Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty reduction is of critical concern to developing country such as Nigeria. Because poverty touches other areas that are fundamental to human development, such as hunger, education, social discrimination, gender inequality, etc. Because it is the foundation of the 17 SDGs set by the UN General Assembly in 2015. While the number of people living in absolute poverty is reducing in other parts of the developing world, such as Brazil, India and China, the reverse is the case in Nigeria. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) people living in absolute poverty is increasing at an alarming proportion in Nigeria. It also stated that poverty is massive, pervasive, endemic, and engulfs a large segment of the Nigerian population. This is despite the fact that past and present governments at all levels,(Local, State and Federal) in Nigeria have put in place numerous poverty reduction strategies to reduce the scourge of poverty in the country. This question that comes to any discerning mind is whether the various policies have been effective in combating poverty in Nigeria. Or what else can be done to confront poverty in order for Nigeria to meet UN SDGs by 2030.

Keywords: *Poverty, Policies, Developing Countries, Federal Government and strategies.*



Sustainable Development Goals Sixteen (16): a Panacea for Sustainable Development and Peace in Africa

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Abstract

The study examined the sustainable development goals (SDGs) sixteen (16) as a panacea for sustainable development and peace in Africa. It is argued that no society can develop without peace, strong political institutions and effective criminal justice system hence, this paper adopted the descriptive method while data was sourced from secondary sources (textbooks, published journals, the international news media, the internet etc). Structural functionalism was applied in the study in order to explain the relevance of sustainable development goals sixteen (16) as it affects the enthronelement of sustainable development and peace in Africa. However, findings from the study revealed that most African states are yet to have a free, open, transparent and an all inclusive democratic government where the rights of citizens are guaranteed and protected by the state and its institutions. The study also observed that the culture of sit-tight leadership and the fraudulent review and amendments of national constitutions by desperate African leaders remains a challenge to the African continent and the African Union hence, the conflict and violence in the continent. Nevertheless, aggressive socio-economic and political reforms coupled with other policy measures will help to eradicate, hunger, poverty, disease and all forms of conflict from the African continent. In the same vein, adequate sanctions should be meted out to desperate and corrupt African leaders and citizens who violate the laws of their countries. Thus, the African Union (AU), International Criminal Court (ICC) and other international agencies and organizations should be alive to their responsibilities.

Keywords: *Sustainable, Development, Goals, Peace, African Union, and Africa*

Enterprise Education and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria: an Exploratory Perspective

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Abstract

This paper explores the packaging and delivery of enterprise education in Nigeria and how this constitutes the bedrock of success for the development of entrepreneurial, life and employment skills. These are germane to the building and strengthening of individual and corporate capacity and the development of resilience in the face of adverse economic conditions such as the economic and social recession that Nigeria is experiencing presently. It proposes a conceptual framework that captures what enterprise education is, what it aims to do, and what may be achieved through it. As a desk research, the paper builds on existing literature to unravel the context of enterprise education in Nigeria and how formal and informal agencies of learning may function to offer work-related learning that eventually translates into higher productivity for individuals either as self-employed persons or employees of organizations. It turns the spotlight on the role of the education system in preparing young people and working adults, for the fast-changing nature of the world of work and employability. It highlights the fact that Nigerian education system is deficient in its transmission of enterprise education and, thus, inhibits the development of skills and competencies needed for the rapidly changing world of work. The paper, therefore, recommends the adoption of a teaching approach that bridges the gap between the classroom and the real economy by providing the opportunities for creativity and the participation of students in the determination of their specific learning objectives.

Keywords: *Enterprise Education, Sustainable Economic Development, Exploratory Perspective*



Perception of Business Educators on the Relevance of Integrating Globalized Workplace Skills in the Business Education Curriculum in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria

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Abstract

The need to revitalize business education programmes in Nigeria necessitated this study which sought determine the relevance of integrating globalized workplace skills in business education curriculum in universities in South South, Nigeria. Two research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. A survey research design was adopted. The population consisted of 133 business educators in universities in South South, Nigeria. A validated 30-item structured questionnaire on a 4-point rating scale was used for data collection. It was subjected to face and content validity by experts in Business Education and Measurement and Evaluation. The internal consistency of the instrument was determined using cronbach alpha which yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.79. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research question and determine the homogeneity or otherwise of the respondents' views. Z-test was used in the testing of hypotheses. The study revealed that integration of technology and soft skills in business education curriculum was perceived very relevant by business educators in South South, Nigeria. The relevance of integrating of technology and soft skills in business education curriculum by the respondents was not significantly influenced by gender and school type. It was concluded that graduates of business education programmes would easily familiarize themselves with the diverse operations of the globalized workplace upon graduation when relevant technology and soft skills are integrated and implemented in content of business education curriculum. Therefore, it was recommended among others business teachers' education curriculum designers should incorporate the relevant technology and soft skills of the globalized workplace in the teaching and learning of business education courses.

Keywords: *Globalization, business education curriculum, business educator*

Strategic Importance of Business Education Skills for the Realization of Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Business education is tailored according to the mechanisms of the business world in order to equip students with relevant skills to meet the needs of the global workplace. The 21st century business world is currently operated within wheels of sustainable development. Entrepreneurship and ICT skills embedded in business education program have a lot to play in creating sustainable economy that will lead to the realization of sustainable development. Examining the strategic importance of these business education skills to the realization of sustainable development is the fulcrum of this paper. Two research questions guided the study and survey research design was adopted. Population consisted of 122 business educators in tertiary institutions in Delta State. A 20 item questionnaire structured on a 5-point rating scale and validated by experts was used for data collection. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze data to answer the research questions and determine the homogeneity or otherwise of the respondents' views. The study revealed that skills in business education programme such as entrepreneurship and ICT skills are strategically very important to the realization of sustainable development in Nigeria. The study concluded that entrepreneurship and ICT skills will empower students with digital literacy to establish green oriented business enterprises that will lead to the realization of sustainable development in Nigeria. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that governments and other stakeholders should strengthen the existing business education programme while curriculum developers should integrate more relevant areas like bio-technology and green education in order to propel Nigerians to drive the wheels of development towards sustainability.

Keywords: *Sustainable development, Business education, Business education skills*

Perspectives on Rural Poverty and Hunger in Nigeria

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Abstract

Not every poor person is hungry, but almost all hungry people are poor. Millions live with hunger and malnourishment because they simply cannot afford to buy enough food, cannot afford nutritious foods, or cannot afford the farming supplies they need to grow enough good food of their own. When hunger or lack of food persists, the consequences can be devastating. This study examines perspectives on rural poverty and hunger and its socio-economic impacts in Nigeria. The paper is qualitative in nature. It adopts the historical, descriptive analytical approach as its method of study. The study relied on the secondary sources of information, such as journals, textbooks, the internet, and newspaper. With extensive theoretical and empirical reviews, the study identifies challenges that affect government and nongovernment efforts in addressing the scourge of poverty and hunger. To effectively address these problems, an integrative rural development model to enhance the social and economic capacity of rural dwellers is advocated

Keywords: *Rural, Poverty, Hunger, Integrative development model*



Animal Farm: a True Replica of Post-Colonial/ Contemporary Africa

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Abstract

Although Orwell was said to have written the fable prose fictional piece *Animal Farm* to portray the Russian or (Bolshevik) revolution of 1917 as one that resulted in a government more oppressive, totalitarian and deadly than the one it overthrew. But the novel truly reflects the post colonial/contemporary Africa. This paper argues that the oppressive, totalitarian, deadly and corrupt nature of government in Africa is the major problem militating against Africa development. Using Nigeria as a point of reference, the study observes the social, political, economic, cultural, educational, etc issues as discussed in Orwell's '*Animal Farm*'. It then relates these to the post-colonial/ contemporary Africa in order to make a comparative analysis and establish a relationship or correlation between '*Animal Farm*', Africa and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The paper then concludes that an improvement in African leadership style and the system of government will definitely result in the improvement, development and sustainability of African development.

Keywords: *SDG, Russian/Bolshevik revolution, post colonial/contemporary Africa*



Conditions of Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDPs) and Refugees in Nigeria: a Study of Maiduguri, Borno State

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Abstract

The number of internally displaced people is on the increase as a result of Boko Haram insurgency, particularly, in the North-eastern Nigeria. Assessment indicates that 13.33 per cent were displaced due to communal clashes, 0.99 per cent by natural disasters and 85.68 per cent as a result of insurgency attacks by Islamists, and there are 2,241, 484 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria (International Organization for Migration, 2016). Management of IDPs has remained a tough issue to various administrations in Nigeria. The rehabilitation and resettlement of IDPs in Nigeria as well as provision of adequate security for IDPs have posed a bid challenge despite claimed efforts of national authorities to achieve this aim. This paper therefore, aimed at investigating inter alia, how Nigerian government has effectively managed IDPs. The study adopted ex-post facto descriptive method, hence relied heavily on secondary sources for data collection and human security approach is employed as a theoretical framework. The paper observed that there are still lacunas in resettlement and protection of refugees and IDPs in the country. There is an urgent need to embark on a holistic and well-coordinated approach with the help of foreign nations to effectively engage in technical and military actions in order to completely displace Boko Haram insurgents from their deadly enclaves in Nigeria and beyond. Also, Nigerian government should be more proactive in the reconstruction of destroyed houses of IDPs in their various communities so that they would have confidence to return home, and also develop strong mechanisms to guarantee the protection and safety of IDPs, especially those in IDPs camps.

Keywords: *State, Internally displaced persons (IDPs), Boko Haram, Refugees and Security*

Effective Communication through Health Posters/Billboards: a Strategy for Eradication of Poverty in the Sub-Sahara Regions for a Sustainable Development

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Abstract

No country in the world is completely safe until the health of its people is guaranteed. And this can be achieved when the right information is disseminated at the right time and at the right location. Information is key to everything we do in life and disseminating it appropriately requires effective communicative strategy. The growth of any nation depends largely on the health state of its populace as the adage health is wealth is very appropriate. The health sector is a fortiori in solving health challenges the corollary to poverty eradication in the African continent, however, the efforts of the health sector will be very minimal without devising communicative approaches and strategies that would be informative enough to the populace. The paper considers how health posters/billboards are used in disseminating health information in some sub-Sahara regions. The study seeks to unveil the importance of health posters/billboards, with the main objectives of how to create proper awareness in order for the masses to beware of what is being communicated and their proper compliance as well as using the right channel to propagate the messages. The study showcases the ways health posters/billboards have crudely been used and proffer solutions to more effective means. The study is a proposal that seeks for grants that would enable the researchers to propagate the concept in the continent. The study takes into cognizance qualitative and quantitative approaches, which enable the researchers to know the perception of the masses towards health posters/billboards. The quantitative result shows that 30% respondents do not understand the concept behind the health posters/billboards or take their time to read them. While 25.55% respondents say they are not strategically placed. The major challenges that the health sector in the sub-Sahara regions face are inadequate personnel, nonfunctional primary health centers, inadequate funding amongst other things, which have ravaged the continent and rendered the populace into abject poverty. The study asserts that health posters/billboards if well recognized would help to solve some of these challenges in Africa.

Keywords: *Health posters, Effective communications, Strategies, Poverty eradication*

GSM Network Uncertainty, Social Media and Consumption Theory: Challenges & Prospects of Harnessing ICT Platform for Inclusive Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Arguments, theories and propositions on consumption outlined in Post and New Keynesian economics were applied to assess the Global System for Mobile communication, GSM, network uncertainty and social media within Nigeria's context. We were challenged by this: How can mathematical deductions be used to prescribe functional models to this end? The methodology however is purely argumentative relying basically on foundational postulations of economists. This paper therefore investigates some structural implications. We will show and mainstream models that give quantitative and measureable results even though methodological questions still remain. Now, building on insights from consumption theories an adequate treatment of risk, network uncertainty and the role of social media is emphasized in the body of equations so as to highlight prospects of harnessing this platform for inclusive growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *GSM Network Uncertainty, Social Media, Consumption Theory, Harnessing ICT, Inclusive Growth*



Test Development Practices in Basic Science and Technology School Examinations: Challenges to Sustainable Education


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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to analyze the different steps in instrument development provide by test development models and test theories using survey research method. Eighty (80) upper basic teachers of basic science and technology were purposively selected for Basic science, Basic Technology, Information communication technology (ICT) and Physical and health education (PHE) from ten private and ten public secondary schools randomly sampled within Sokoto metropolis. Findings showed that upper basic teachers of basic science and technology are not very conversant with the steps provided by test development models and test theories hence, do not employ these steps in the development and validation of their basic science and technology test instruments in the four sub-themes: basic science, basic technology, ICT and P. H. E. as provided in the Basic Education Curriculum. Based on these findings, it was recommended that workshop should be organized for teachers of basic science and technology to: acquaint them with test development models and theories, educate them on the different steps in test development and use.

Keywords: *Test Development Models, Test Development Theories, Basic Education Curriculum, Assessment and Sustainable Education*



Subject Listing and Thematic Approach of Nigeria Basic Education Curriculum (BEC): Challenges to Sustainable Development


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Abstract

The paper examines the Basic Education Curriculum (BEC) for Nigeria primary and junior secondary schools. It identified the critical elements of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) upon which the curriculum is based. Problems associated with subject listing on the first edition of the curriculum in 2008, the introduced thematic approach in the revised edition of the curriculum in 2012 and the challenges arising from the merger of subjects under sub-themes to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal 4. Finally, the problems of assessing students' performance in a given subject area under a sub-theme were highlighted. Suggestions were made, which include: subject listing should not be shrouded in sub-themes but be taken separately to allow for meaningful learning where knowledge and skills associated with particular subject are acquired and assessed, all subjects that are directly linked to sustainable development should be listed as core subjects so as to allow for adequate content coverage, CRK and IRK should be listed as core subject to end the controversy on their merger under a sub-theme.

Keywords: *Basic Education Curriculum (BEC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Thematic Approach, Subject Listing, Challenges of BEC*



Evaluation of the Industrial Sector on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Industry plays a very important role for economic growth of a country. The industrial sector generates revenue, creates services, brings about incomes and creates employment. Over the years, the Nigerian economy has recorded a decline in industrial growth with some industries recording closures as a result of difficult operating environment. The problem before the study is that despite the abundant natural and human resources, the industrial sector has been operating under difficult circumstances and closures reported in certain areas. Studies have not been investigated to examine the role of industry in economic growth of Nigeria and the research intends to fill this gap and update the literature. The hypothesis formulated for the study was that there is no relationship between industrialization and economic growth in Nigeria. The research is a quantitative research and secondary data was used for the study over a 15 year period. Companies listed in the industrial sector of the Nigerian Stock Exchange were used for of the study and State was used to analyze the results. The results revealed that industrialization was important for economic growth and it was recommended that government should encourage the growth of industries in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Industrial Sector, Economic Growth*



Renewable Energy and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

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Abstract

The role of renewable energy as the basis of addressing the points raised in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) – particular goal number seven – can never be over emphasized. Nigeria, like most sub-Saharan African countries, have great potentials in turning its economy to clean/renewable energy driven. In fact, biomass alone is capable of meeting the energy needs of the country. Sadly, because of poor electricity supply in the country, Nigerians spend an average of 5 billion US dollars annually to fuel generators. In addition to this is the non-direct monetary cost incurred like environmental degradation, pollution, threats to living organisms, climate change, etc. This study discussed the cost-benefit analysis of renewable energy to the Nigeria economy, particularly as it addresses some of the points raised in the SDG. Situation reports of some communities' utilization of cost effective renewable energy were also discussed. Some of the recommendations given include the need for the Nigerian government to implement the SDG plan with evidence-based target setting, particularly regarding to clean energy development. There is also the need for the government to involve the private sector in renewable energy generation, transmission and distribution in the country. This kind of synergy, with the right regulatory laws, would harness capital, labour, expertise, infrastructures, etc, for best possible outcomes.

Keywords: *Renewable Energy, Economy and Sustainable development*



Constitutional Role and Relevance of Traditional Rulers in Curbing Security Challenges in 21st Century Nigeria: a Tertiary Trust Fund Sponsored Empirical Research

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Abstract

All the post military constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria i .e. the 1979 Constitution and it's successor, the present 1999 constitution did not recognize the role of traditional rulers in curbing security challenges in Nigeria. Before the advent of colonialism to present Nigeria, various pre-colonial societies were having an effective conflict management under the traditional institutions. Though different in their political form of leadership, the then Yoruba kindoms, Hausa emirates and the Igbo republicanism had in common a system of conflict prevention, management and resolution. This was also obtainable in other minorities existing in all the area of the Niger Delta and other parts of Nigeria . There were security challenges but not as overwhelming as it is today. The exclusion of the traditional rulers in security issues may be partly blamed. Traditional rulers have always been called upon to participate in the security of the nation, but their is no constitutional provision(s) which clearly spell out their legal jurisdiction. This has made the traditional rulers handicapped in their effort to curb security challenges in their area (wards, districts, chiefdoms, emirates etc).This research concludes that the inclusion of traditional rulers in the security management of the society and communities in Nigeria will go a long way in curbing some security challenges in the country. It further shows that giving them roles in security management with a constitutional backing would further solidify their importance and make them committed in security issues. The research recommend among others that constitutional role be given to traditional institution in Nigeria toward stemming security challenges.

Keywords: *Constitutional Role, Traditional Rulers, Security Challenges, Tertiary Trust Fund, Empirical Research*

Expanding the Frontiers of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) In Criminal Justice Administration: Scope and Limitation in Military Justice

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Abstract

The need for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in criminal justice administration has been canvassed and some in road have been made in some areas of criminal justice. This has challenged the traditional understanding of crime as a fight between the state and the offender in which the main purpose is to punish the offender. The theory upon which this emerging trend (i.e the use of ADR mechanism in criminal Justice system) has been the main controversy ranging amongst academicians, policy makers and justice administrators. These theories range from restorative Justice, Aquinas practical reasons, to Finnis practical reasonableness etc. However, a variant of criminal justice i.e. military Justice system in Nigeria and world over appears to defy any of these theories. This is because the Armed Forces Act 1993 (as amended in Nigeria) and other instruments for the administration of military Justice as discussed in this paper emphasis enforcement of discipline at the expense of justice as the basis of military Justice. This paper adopts the doctrinal research methodology which is a legal research approach which analysis texts, cases and instruments vis a vis administration of military Justice. It concludes that the frontiers of military Justice can be extended by the use of ADR in specific cases and offenses in the Armed Forces Act 1993 and recommend ways towards making military justice administration in line with modern democratic tenants and constitutional provisions for fair trial.

Keywords: *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Criminal Justice Administration, Military Justice*

Pareto System of Optimal Placement and Sizing of Distributed Generation in Radial Distribution Networks Using Particle Swarm Optimization


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Abstract

The Pareto approach of optimal solutions in a search space that evolved in multi-objective optimization problems is adopted in this paper, which stands for a set of solutions in the search space. This paper aims at presenting an optimal placement of Distributed Generation (DG) in radial distribution networks with an optimal size for minimization of power loss and voltage deviation as well as maximizing voltage profile of the networks. And these problems are formulated using particle swarm optimization (PSO) as a constraint nonlinear optimization problem with both locations and sizes of DG being continuous. The objective functions adopted are the total active power loss function and voltage deviation function. The multiple nature of the problem, made it necessary to form a multi-objective function in search of the solution that consist of both the DG location and size. The proposed PSO algorithm is used to determine optimal placement and size of DG in a distribution network. The output indicates that PSO algorithm technique shows an edge over other types of search methods due to its effectiveness and computational efficiency. The proposed method is tested on the standard IEEE 34-bus and validated with 33-bus test systems distribution networks. Results indicate that the sizing and location of DG are system dependent and should be optimally selected before installing the distributed generators in the system and also an improvement in the voltage profile and power loss reduction have been achieved.

Keywords: *Pareto, Distributed Generation, particle swarm optimization (PSO), power loss, voltage deviation.*



Policy Framework and Funding Mechanisms of School Health Policy in Nigeria: Matters Arising for School Managers

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Abstract

This study assessed the policy framework and funding mechanisms of School Health Policy in Nigeria and what School Managers can do at the micro level. To guide this study, two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated. A descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. A sample size of 600 respondents was drawn using stratified and cluster sampling techniques. A researcher developed and validated instrument titled: Policy Framework and Funding Mechanism of School Health Policy Questionnaire (PFFMSHPQ) were used for data collection. Statistical instruments used for analysis were Mean Scores and Rank Order Scores to answer the research questions, while Z-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha levels. Major findings of the study revealed that the policy framework for School Health spells out the characteristics expected of a health promoting school drawn from the WHO 12 point criteria, as well as the objectives and scope of School Health Programme. However, finding suggest that most schools in Nigeria fall far below the criteria of characteristics expected of a health promoting school, which hinders attainment of School Health Objectives. The findings also indicated that although the funding mechanism for School Health Policy in Nigeria is based on the principles of sustainability and multiple sources of funding, but the idea of internally generated revenue by schools has not been instituted. The paper therefore recommended that adequate facilities be provided in schools to create a healthy school environment, emphasize school feeding and general improvement on School Health Services. School Managers are expected to mobilize School Based Management Committees and explore internally generated revenue sources to effectively execute School Health Policy in their schools.

Keywords: *School Health Policy, Sustainability, Policy Framework, Funding Mechanisms, Internally Generated Revenue*

Institutional Framework and Implementation Strategies of School Health Policy in Nigeria: Implications for School Managers

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Abstract

This study examined the Institutional Framework and Implementation strategies of School Health Policy in Nigeria. Implications to School Managers were pinpointed. To this end, two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey designed was adopted for the study with a sample size of 600 participants drawn using cluster and stratified random sampling techniques. The instrument used for the data collection was questionnaire titled: 'Institutional Framework and Implement Strategies of School Health Policy Questionnaire' (IFISHPQ) developed by the researcher. Means Scores and Rank Order Scores were used to answer research questions, while Z-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that theoretically, the institutional framework of school health policy in Nigeria rests on the pedestal of multi-sectoral approach, inter-ministerial collaboration, community participation and mobilization of civil societies and organized private sector. But in practice, the institutional framework seem to be weakened by lack of prioritization of School Health by government at various levels, poor co-ordination of collaborative efforts as well as insufficient mobilization of critical stakeholders. The findings also revealed that although the implementation strategies of School Health Policy in Nigeria are hinged on proper planning, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation, yet at the grass root level, schools are generally confronted with poor planning and inadequate capacity building which is characterized by poor institutional and infrastructural development as well as irregular monitoring and evaluation. This study therefore recommended the strengthening of institutional framework through greater collaboration and mobilization of stakeholders and a critical re-focusing of implementation strategies to ensure the realization of the goals and objectives of School Health Policy in Nigeria. School Managers are expected to play a leading role in executing School Health Programmes at the school level in their respective domains.

Keywords: *School Health Policy, Institutional Framework, Implementation Strategies, Multi-Sectoral Approach, Collaboration.*

Effective Labour - Management Relations: a Tool for Economic Development

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Abstract

Labour management relations refer to the relationships arising from and on employment. It entails mutual agreement on reciprocal grounds on terms and conditions of employment that is services to be tendered and rewards. No industry can function and survive without labour. labour - management relations, has therefore become indispensable in any economic development. Effective labour - management relations principals aims at effective, efficient, qualitative and quantitative production. Economic development goals must consider effective labour - Management relations as a basic factor for the world economic development and sustainability. Labour Union should therefore be included as a major state holder in management decisions and policy making at all levels to avoid counter productively arising from conflicts due to misinterpretations, personal interest's misconceptions and other intrigues that would affect success in the economic development and sustainability.

Keywords: *Effective Labour, Management Relations, Tool, Economic Development*



An Examination of the Burden of Single Parenting and Challenges of Child Socialization among the TIV Women in Benue State

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Abstract

There has been a noticeable increase in single parent household in Tiv land. Some of the reasons attributed to these changes include the rise in divorce rates, poor access to health care delivery as well as low life expectancy of men. However, the literature on single-parent families in Nigeria is limited hence little is known about the numerous challenges of single mothers and how they strive to socialized their children. This study set in Benue state, North Central Nigeria examines the challenges of single parenting and how it affects socialization of children among the Tiv women. The functionalist perspective was used as a theoretical guide for the study. Both primary and secondary data were utilized for the analyses. Also qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyze data. A sample of 399 single mothers was selected from Tiv speaking communities across Benue state using simple random sampling. The findings reveal that, the major factor responsible for increase in single parent household in Tiv land is low life expectancy of men. It was also discovered that although economic challenges pose a serious challenge to single mothers in Tiv land, the extended family structure have been supportive with regards to child socialization. The study therefore concludes that, contrary to generalized assumptions that children from single parent are at greater risk of delinquent behaviour, a lot of them still come out of single parent families refined and responsible children due the influence of extended family support. The study thus recommends that family ties between single mothers and extended family kin needs to be strengthened and reinforced. Similarly, the study recommends that abortion be discouraged, and parents of teenagers who are confronted with a situation of unintended pregnancy needs to be supportive emotionally and otherwise.

Keywords: *Examination, Single Parenting, Child Socialization, TIV Women*

Functionality of Basic Education for a Life-Long Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

Basic Education in Nigeria is that type of education designed to prepare Nigeria citizens to acquire the fundamental skills and knowledge that will enable them to become useful to themselves and the society. It is the foundation of education which all other levels of education are built up. It is designed to provide fundamental skills and knowledge to all Nigeria school-going age irrespective of the culture and background. It is the type of education that prepares citizens to contribute to self-development and the development of their immediate society. This position paper examined the concept of basic education, the requirements of basic education, challenges and some strategies for ensuring a functional Basic Education geared towards beyond literacy and numeracy in Nigeria. The main thrust of this paper examined the possibilities of functionality of basic education for a life-long education. Conclusion and recommendation was drawn that all education stakeholders' hands must be on deck and government's commitments to the provision of necessary funds and facilities for the operationalization of functional basic education in Nigeria geared towards inculcating a functional education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Basic Education, Life-Long Education, Literacy, Numeracy, Functional Education, Self-Reliant, Stakeholders.*

Gender Inequality and Access to Political Power among Women in Nigeria

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Abstract

Poor participation of women in politics and governance has been a major concern at global level. In Nigeria, woman participation in politics is not proportionate to the 50% of the nation's population which they represent and has not translated into equal representation in political leadership positions. The global issue on (SDGs) is (to promote gender equality and empower women) and other international clarion calls for bridging the gaps created by long-term discriminations against women and making women visible in politics. However, concerted efforts have been made by government and non-governmental organizations to increase the level of participation of women in politics in line with the declaration made at the fourth World Conference on women in Beijing, which advocated 30% affirmative action. In Nigeria, the extant National Gender Policy (NGP) recommended 35% affirmative action instead and sought for a more inclusive representation of women with at least 35% of both elective political and appointive public service positions respectively. Yet, there persists poor participation of women in politics and the number of women in political positions in Nigeria is growing at a slow rate despite efforts to change such trend. Based on empirical evidences this paper, examined gender inequality and access to political power among women and the challenges Nigerian women still facing in active participation in politics, discriminatory in socio-cultural and religious practices, lack of finance, under-representation of women in governance, unhealthy political environment, political party discrimination, wrong perception of women in politics, lack of family, fellow women and media support, indigenization of women political aspirants, among others. One of the objectives of the data collection is to provide a baseline for the implementation of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The research methodology was termed qualitative and quantitative research, however, the researcher had employed both primary and secondary data gathered from the field, which includes survey research and questionnaire secondary data includes university libraries, news print and journals. This paper will therefore examine the theoretical perspective of the discrimination and inequality suffered by women. This paper recommended measures to guarantee women active participation in politics in Nigeria such as review of discriminatory practices, economic empowerment, and support from family, fellow women and media, equal representation in governance, healthy political environment, and proper perception of women in politics, among others.

Keywords: *Gender, Inequality, Politics, Women, Active Power, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Challenges*

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

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Socio-cultural, Girl-child, Quality education and social educator*

Industrialization and Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of industrialization on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria using survey research design and employed the used structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in a five point likert scale and was administered across six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The study used expansion of industry, productive input such as labour, raw material, capital and domestic consumption as indicators of industrialization. Entrepreneurship Development indicators were risk taking, innovation, entrepreneurship training, finance and creativity. The current population of Nigeria is 192,073,713 as of Wednesday, September 27, 2017, based on the latest United Nations estimate and was used as the population. The sample size of 400 was realized after adjusting the population using Taro Yamane formula. The study used test of normality, mean, correlation and regression with the aid of statistical software packages of e-view, SPSS and excel to analysed the data. The findings indicate that there was insignificant relationship between industrialization and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study recommended that Nigeria should start to embrace industrialization and the practices of industrialization should be properly encouraged in Nigeria to ensured entrepreneurship development. Nigerian government should re-strategies on how to expand its industry, ensure that every member of the society are productive by providing them with productive inputs and encourage domestic consumptions by encouraging domestic made goods and services and these in the future will ensure entrepreneurship development even if there is negative relationship as at now.

Keywords: *Industrialization, Entrepreneurship development, Expansion of industry, Productive input and domestic consumption*

Influence of Product Packaging on Consumer's Choice of Consumable Products in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper, explores influence of product packaging on consumer's choice of consumable products in Nigeria. The problem statement is that some products are poorly packaged to the extent that, do not create awareness. Objectives of the study are to examine influence of packaging on consumer's repeat purchase among others. Survey and descriptive research design was applied, sampling plan, analysis of Likert questions and percentage of each analysis was stated. One hundred and fifty two respondents dully filled their copies of questionnaire, and majority strongly agreed to the Likert questions asked. Findings identified packaging elements as the main factors in their assessment and decisions on household purchases. The paper, concluded by stating in general, that well packaged products influence choice of the product to a great extent.

Keywords: *Influence, Product, Consumer's choice and Packaging*



Proteolytic *Bacillus Subtilis* and *Streptomyces Thermoviolaceus* Isolated from Chicken Feather in Osogbo South-Western Nigeria

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Abstract

Keratin containing materials (feather, hair, wool, e.t.c.) are abundant in nature but have limited uses in practice since they are insoluble and resistant to degradation by the common proteolytic enzymes. The research was carried out in order to isolate microorganisms exhibiting novel proteolytic activity. *Bacillus subtilis* and *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus* were isolated from soil of chicken feather disposal site in Osogbo, Nigeria. Production of keratinase was induced using feather as the sole carbon and nitrogen sources in a submerged fermentation. The proteolytic characteristics of crude enzymes were accessed using azocasein. Maximum proteolytic activity of 115.22 U/ml was obtained after 96 hours of cultivation for *Bacillus subtilis* and 53.27U/ ml was obtained after 48 hours of cultivation for *Streptomyces thermoviolaceus*. Keratinous wastes are of valuable importance and thus should be harnessed in biotechnological processes.

Keywords: *Proteolytic, Streptomyces, Thermoviolaceus, Biotechnological*

Library Management System Using Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

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Abstract

A library is a building in which collections of books, CD's, news papers e.t.c. are kept for people to read, study and borrow (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary). In the past, library management challenges can be associated with arranging documents in order, retrieving documents from its location, monitoring the movements of documents and counter operations. Most of these problems have been solved through the introduction of classification schemes, cataloguing and counter services e.g. Barcode Reader. In spite of all these, counter services still takes more time than necessary with the use of Barcode reader which operates based on line of sight through manual interaction with the books. Meanwhile, a robust technology with an automatic identification method capable of simplifying library operations by transmitting the unique ID of an object wirelessly is RFID. The objective of any RFID system is to carry data in suitable transponders, generally known as tags and to retrieve data, by machine readable means, at a suitable time and place and to satisfy particular application needs. This paper thus identified the limitations of the existing system for counter operations activities in the library, introduced Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID) as a tool for implementing a Smart Library System and further discussed RFID's advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: *Library management system, Radio Frequency Identification, Barcode*



Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) To Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The Place of Art Education as a Catalyst to Future World Economy

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Abstract

The United Nations member Countries have adopted a new agenda tagged the sustainable development goals (SDGs), They are universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. Jan 19, 2015. Adopted by world leaders in September 2015 and implemented at the start of 2016, more than 150 countries have pledged to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities, and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. In 2015, the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that made up the global development framework came to an end. The MDGs made measurable progress in reducing levels of poverty and hunger while increasing access to primary education and maternal care, among others. This paper surveyed what has been used as success indicators from existing documents and also documented the failures of the project. Secondary instruments were used to gather information from both libraries and the internet. It was found among others that some of the MDGs set parameters were achieved while some were still struggling due to several factors. However, sustainability can be achieved in Nigeria so long as set parameters are maintained by relevant Government agencies and all stake holders.

Keywords: *MDGs, SDGs, Art Education, Catalyst, Future World Economy*

New Public Management: an Imperative for Public Service Performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The New Public Management is a relatively new discipline that has gradually gained ground in the emerging 21st century administrative practice more especially in developed countries where administration is considered as a collaborative process. It involves conscious plan of action for implementation that discourage heavy bureaucratization by ensuring that individuals freedom, initiative and innovation of the subordinates are consciously encouraged and subsequently integrated into the management system to attain the organizational goals for cultivation of optimal maximization of organizational objectives. New Public Management is therefore a departure from the past techniques of traditional management in which important decisions were made solely by top management officials and adopted by the subordinates. This paper therefore integrates the concepts; New Public Management, its tenets and roles as a reform initiative that can facilitate the effectiveness of public sector organisations in Nigeria. With reliance on secondary sources of data and backed by analytical approach, the paper observed that a reformed and well focused public service anchored on the tenets of New Public Management, offers a ready made tool for effective public service performance in Nigeria. The paper recommends that structural barriers and other encumbrances to the implementation of high quality civil service reforms should be so tackled on a sustainable basis. Also, it diagnosed appropriate institutional framework that will enrich the tenets of strategic thinking across Nigeria's public service.

Keywords: *Management, Public Service, Reform, New Public Service.*

Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Sustainable Economic Growth and Development of Nigerian Listed Oil Companies

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between corporate social responsibility and sustainable economic growth and development in oil companies in Nigeria. Corporate social responsibility and its interactions with entrepreneurial sustainable development is a critical issue in accounting, finance and national policy. Four determinants of corporate social responsibility visa philanthropic, ethical, legal and economic responsibilities are reviewed in the literature. Sustainable economic growth and development was also reviewed in relation to gross domestic products. CRS is required to provide the community with enabling environment for entrepreneur growths through innovativeness, pro activeness, risk taking and aggressive competition which is a critical challenge in development. Data for the study were obtained from Nigerian stock exchange fact books and companies financial reports for the period of 2012-2016. The population of the study is the twelve oil companies quoted on Nigerian Stock Exchange. All the companies are adopted as the sample. Companies under studies under study were dichotomized in to two: those involved in CRS and those with less evidence. Conditional Probability Model analysis is utilized to estimates the influence of CRS and sustainable economic growth and development. CRS determinants were extracted from financial statement and entrepreneur sustainable development was estimated by contribution of small and medium enterprises to the gross domestic product (GDP). The result shows that philanthropic, ethical, legal and economic responsibilities are significantly and positively associated with the entrepreneur sustainable development at 5%. Therefore, it is recommended amongst others that the companies' shareholders of Nigerian quoted oil companies should ensure that all CRS determinants used in this study keep on improving in other to develop communities which is line with the premises of the resource based view of the firm theory that looks at the organizational capabilities as a source of the competitive advantage. At organizational level, board members and managers can improve the corporate policy and practice in context of engaging with stakeholders. At the national level, the policy makers within developing countries can build on the conclusion drawn in this paper and enhance capacities of their regulatory and judicial systems to protect stakeholder's interest. This will ensure sustainable growth and development.

Keywords: *Philanthropic, Ethical, Legal and economic responsibilities, Entrepreneur development, Gross domestic product and community*

Rebranding and Developing Nigeria: the Role of Executives

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Abstract

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

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

Prioritizing Quality Education in Nigeria: a Commitment to Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

Every country seeks to achieve development. The extent to which a government can develop its country depends on factors such as good governance, competence, accountability, availability of funds and educated citizens. Thus, the people in developed countries are able to enjoy quality education, good health services, economic opportunities and modern infrastructure. Unlike their counterparts in the industrialized world, most of the people in Sub-Sahara Africa, South-East Asia and South America are plagued with the effects of underdevelopment which manifest as poverty, inequality, poor healthcare, poor education and dilapidated infrastructure. Nigeria, with a population of 170 million people, is among the countries that are still struggling to develop. Majority of Nigerians face the indecent consequences of underdevelopment. Therefore, this paper seeks to provide a reliable guidance for the country as it sets to implement the sustainable development goals. The paper focuses on goal number four which is tagged 'Quality Education' on the list of Sustainable Development Goals. Secondary data obtained from reliable sources were utilized in analyzing and presenting what Nigeria has achieved in the area of education. The paper comes up with the unassailable fact that quality education can help reduce poverty and inequality in Nigeria. In addition, quality education is a major driver in the achievement of all the SDGs in Nigeria by 2030. Thus, the paper provides the government with policy measures that will make quality education achievable within the stipulated timeframe.

Keywords: *Development, Growth, Poverty, Inequality, Education, Opportunity*



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Gender Equality and Women Participation in Nigerian Politics: Challenges and Options

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Abstract

The end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 gave birth to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which is expected to terminate in 2030. This 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aim to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030. Sustainable Development Goal 5 is on gender equality which aims at a "world where every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to other empowerment have been removed". The objective of this paper is to evaluate the impact of the implementation of this goal in Nigeria, especially as it affects women's participation in politics. Unfortunately, there are still many barriers to women participation in politics. The identified barriers include culture, family responsibilities, highly monetized nature of politics, illiteracy, political violence, discrimination against women, non-implementation of affirmative action among others. Based on these findings, the study recommends a change in culture that negatively affects women, a change in the monetized and violent nature of politics and full implementation of affirmative action in favour of women.

Keywords: *SDGs, Gender equality, Affirmative action*



Managing Economic Recession with a Multinomial Logit Model: the Marketing Application

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Abstract

This paper employs a multinomial logit model to manage the recession problems in Nigeria. The regression model is estimated using both pooled and cross-sectional data for 2014 – 2016. Correct management of the recession period in the cross – section regressions ranged from 62 – 88 per cent. Also, the predictive power of the model increased as more recent cross –section data was used in the estimation. This indicates that the closer the out of recession date approached, the greater the predictive power of the model. The primary determinants of managing recession in Nigeria, as obtained in this study, were liquidity, profitability, marketing concepts and asset quality (measured by the level of credit risk in a bank's portfolio). Contrary to expectations, capital adequacy, credit policy, and management quality were less significant predictors of the tools of managing economic recession.

Keywords: *Economic recession, Multinomial logit model, Liquidity, Profitability, Marketing concept*



Xenophobia in the 21st Century and the Future of International Relations: a Case of South Africa

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Abstract

The 21st century global system is bedeviled with various forms of upheavals ranging from the problems of terrorism in sub-Saharan Africa, the Islamic state militias in the Middle East and the recent xenophobic attack in South Africa, calls for a global concern in the quest for world peace. In this regard therefore, the concern of the study is geared towards probing the cause and effect of xenophobia particularly in South Africa after a chronicle of past xenophobic attacks in the country on foreign African nationals before the April 14th, 2015 attack. However, the study adopted the Marxian post-colonial state theory as a framework of analysis hence a descriptive research method was employed to gather responses on the impact of xenophobia on other African countries. The study revealed that xenophobia in South Africa has negatively affected inter-states relations between the country and other African countries. Also the study showed that the issue had multiplier effects in terms of trade relations, economic relations, and tourism development among nations of Africa, which is not good for the already turgid security environment of the continent. In view of these problems, the paper recommends among others, that a Roll Back xenophobia legislation should be enacted as a charter in the African Union to serve as a proactive measure towards curtailing the malaise.

Keywords: *Xenophobia, Africans, Africa, International Relations, Foreign Nationals.*

Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture: Challenges and Prospects for the Nigerian Rural Sector

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Abstract

Nigeria made history with the launch of a strategic plan and roadmap to achieve zero hunger by 2030. This effort in relation to achieving one of the recently adopted global goals that seeks to “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” by 2030. However, assessing from past experiences with failed development policies in Nigeria the prospects of achieving Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is uncertain. This paper focuses on fundamental issues, challenges and prospects of achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the Nigerian rural sector. The participatory rural development model is adopted for the study. The study is empirical and as such employs the descriptive research design. The Southern and Central Senatorial Districts of Cross River State constitute the area of data were primary data were obtained with the aid of a questionnaire. 3 research hypotheses were tested using chi square statistical techniques. Results obtain from the analyses of data shows that there is need to enhance commercial agricultural production and industrialization in rural sectors as a strategy to sustainable food security and improved nutrition.

Keywords: *SDGs, Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture*



Old Age and Disability among the Elderly in Enugu State Nigeria: Contexts and Issues for the Post-2015 Development Framework

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Abstract

Most developed countries are already experiencing population aging relative to the developing countries. However, the number of the elderly in developing countries like Nigeria will increase in both absolute number and proportion consequent upon relative increase in life expectancy and decrease in fertility. Although Nigeria currently has a youthful population structure with about 60 percent of the total population aged 0-24 years, it is expected that these will grow to become elderly, thereby producing an “elderly bulge” in years to come. Despite growing concern on population aging, for research on elderly disability and social inclusion in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Post-2015 Development Framework, issues on aging and disability have largely been neglected in developmental discourses in Nigeria. Within this context, achieving a holistic Sustainable Development Goals becomes vague and problematic in Nigeria. This paper, therefore, focuses on old age and disability among the elderly in Enugu State Nigeria, presents contexts of disability and raises issues for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. This will aid understanding of the dynamics of the aging processes as a way to prepare for population aging that will inevitably occur. It will also aid policy designs, proactiveness and preparedness. Built on the social theory of aging and disability, the study utilized the mixed method research approach. Data was gathered using structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and observations. Major findings revealed that disability is a public health concern, occurs within a context of poverty, delay in seeking for health care and inequitable health care structure. Absence of a formal welfare structure was revealed in the study as a major determinant of dependence on begging for alms as a means of sustenance. Communities where these elderly reside were also found not to be elderly or disability friendly. Findings as revealed in the study have implications for poverty and continued underdevelopment of the society, health and well-being and building a sustainable aging communities. The study recommends the need for a gender sensitive policy on aging and disability, public-private partnership, and increased recognition and participation of the elderly in development processes.

Keywords: *Disability, Elderly, Nigeria, Context, Sustainable Development Goals*

Capital Market and Recession Dynamics in Nigeria: Lessons for Sustainable Development


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Abstract

This paper explores the causal relationship between the capital market and economic recession using the instrumentality of foreign direct investment (FDI) with foreign portfolio investments (FPI) as proxy. Examining monthly data for 2015–2017, the analysis involves both the short and the long-run estimations using Johansen cointegration test, unrestricted Vector Autoregression (VAR) and Vector Error Correction (VEC). Evidence indicates the series have unit roots and are cointegrated. Taken together, all explanatory variables with their lags granger cause economic recession at 1% for equation one (Eq1), all explanatory variables with their lags granger cause FDI Inflow at 1% for Eq3 but all explanatory variables with their lags do not granger cause FDI Outflow for Eq2. Variance decomposition (VD) outputs indicate own shock has the strongest and most lasting effect on both economic recession and FDI Outflow although after period 2, the contribution of FDI Outflow to FDI Inflow appears increasingly more significant and lasting. The VEC result indicates only Eq2 (FDI Outflow) is significant at 5 percent with the required negative coefficient of Error Correction to indicate existence of dynamic stability. The paper recommends policymakers to focus on not just attracting but retaining more foreign direct investment in the many economic sectors of Nigeria and that more attention is needed to explore the huge potentials of the capital market as a significant driver for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Foreign Portfolio Investments, Foreign Direct Investment, Capital Market, Economic Recession, Sustainable Development*



Discriminating Foreign Direct Investment in a Recession: the Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

This paper employs discriminant analysis to assess the impact of foreign direct investment (FDI) on recession in Nigeria using monthly data for 2015–2017 and a binary variable for economic recession. Results show there is a statistically significant difference in dependent variable groups (non-recession and economic recession) for all the three variables (FDI inflow, %FDI in total capital market investments and FDI outflow) included in the discriminant analysis. This indicates all the predictors are relevant to discriminating between the groups of months where development rates in the Nigerian economy (GDP) indicate either non-recession or economic recession with outflow of FDI producing highest value F. Furthermore, the model is very good at identifying group1 (economic recession) both in the original and cross-validated cases which report 83.3% correct classification. The classification matrix for this model reports 77.4% correct classification of original grouped cases. In addition, the accuracy rate for the cross-validated cases –also 77.4%, is the overall model fit. The paper therefore recommends government employ recession-proof policies to stabilize the market for long-term capital and to boost sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Foreign Direct Investment, Sustainable Development, Economic Recession, Discriminant Analysis*

