



# **INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE<sup>®</sup>** **FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**



## **Our Vision**

To be the world's leading research & publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies.



## **Our Mission**

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.



## **Our Commitment**

“Our goal is for the best  
We are not satisfied with less than the best  
Excellence is our ultimate pursuit  
With consistency, hardwork & determination  
we will attain our noblest goal; Excellence!  
We are more Assured that God is on Our side.”

*...exceeding great possibilities*

# Welcome!

## **International School of Advanced Research Study**

**W**e are glad to introduce you to our Online Professional Certificate and Degree courses on "Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques" in affiliation with International Asian Universities and European Research Organisations. We believe you are the right person for this course. It is 100% online and flexible.

*Earn a Professional  
Certificate & Degree in*

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

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

### **Register TODAY**

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International School of Advanced Research Study

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[www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars)

# **6th International Scientific Research Conference and Professional Training of Researchers**

## **CONFERENCE THEME**

Ending Africa's Dependency on Developed Countries: Multi-Disciplinary Assessment

## **CONFERENCE LOC**

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## **CONFERENCE DATE**

Wednesday 22nd - Friday 24th March 2017

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Lagos State University, Nigeria

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

**Website:**        [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

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## Research Linkages and Publications



### **Prof Charles Roland**

International Directorate of Policy & Research  
International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC)  
United Kingdom

### **Dr. Jonah Ulebor**

Executive Director, Lextra Education Ltd  
Office 27.10 Sugarmill Business Park  
Oakhurst Avenue. Leeds, LS11 7HL, UK

### **Dr. Ronald C. Clute**

Executive Director, The Clute Institute  
6901 South Pierce Street, Suite 301  
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### **International Scientific Research Publishing (ISRP)**

Germany

### **Science Publishing Corporation (SPC)**

Germany

### **KEJA Publications**

G.S.T. Road, Otteri, Vandalur  
Chennai – 600048 INDIA

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### **International Directorate of Policy & Research**

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Kenyatta University, Nairobi

**Hussein Botchway**  
University of Energy & Natural Resources  
Sunyani, Ghana

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Day 1 – Tuesday March 22, 2017

### Part 1:

Meeting of Stakeholders', Directors of International Directorates of Policy and Research, Professional Research Council and Academic Board

### Part 2:

Lectures and Examination for Students of International School of Advanced Research Study

Day 2 – Thursday March 23, 2017

International Scientific Research Conference and Professional Training

### Part 1: Professional Research Training Workshop

Time: 10am-1pm

Theme: New Global Standards for International Quality Research, Proposals and Grants

S/N	Research Themes	Facilitators	Time Allotted
1.	Identifying and defining a research problem  <b>Learning Outcome:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Identify a research problem, develop a topic and objectives of the study</li></ul>	Prof. E. Adebayo Dr. Bassey Anam Dr. Diji Chucks Chikezie Okoronkwo	30 minutes
2.	Literature writing and use of library skills: Conceptual, empirical and theoretical  <b>Learning Outcome:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Understand the meaning, purposes and types of literature review</li><li>Use the library to select and evaluate appropriate texts</li><li>Analyse texts in relation to your research objectives</li><li>Write bibliography and references</li></ul>	Prof. Nathaniel, Z. Dr. Kabouh Margret Dr. Damian Mbaegbu Dr. John Aliu	30 minutes
3.	Research methodology: Qualitative and quantitative techniques  <b>Learning Outcome:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Describe types, importance and applications of method and designs in research</li></ul>	Dr. Babajide Veronica Dr. Yeldu Yakubu Dr. Abdulazeez El-ladan Engr. Ramatu Abashi	30 minutes
4.	Research writing, reports, proposals and grants  <b>Learning Outcome:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Write a publishable research paper and proposal for grants</li><li>Develop a PowerPoint presentation of a research paper</li><li>Find sources of funding, awards and fellowships, conferences and publication outlets</li></ul>	Prof. Nathaniel Ozigbo Dr. Diji Chucks Mr. Hussein Botchway Dr. Abdulazeez El-ladan	30 minutes

S/N	Research Themes	Facilitators	Time Allotted
5.	<p>References/Biography: Research ethics and integrity, editing process and publication</p> <p><b>Learning Outcome:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write bibliography and references</li> <li>• Be aware of the ethical principles of research, ethical challenges and approval processes</li> </ul>	<p>Dr. Bassey Anam Dr. Fatile Jacob Dr. Diji Chucks Dr. Ekei John</p>	30 minutes

## Part 2: Conference Plenary Session

**Time: 2pm-5pm**

**Day 3 – Friday March 24, 2017**

**Graduation for ISARS Students and Induction of Professional Members, Member and Associates of IIPRDS**

**Time: 9am-2pm**

### Proceedings

1. Procession

Two Processions shall hold,

- a) The Graduands of International School of Advanced Research Study will lead, followed by Inductees and
  - b) Stakeholders, Professional Research Council and Academic Board (comprising of Members of IIPRDS Stakeholders Board, Directors of International Directorates of Policy and Research, Members of Editorial Board/ Academic Board and Representatives of affiliated Research Organizations and Universities).
2. Introduction of Dignitaries, Inductees and Students
  3. Prayers, National Anthem & IIPRDS Chant
  4. Institutional brief by the President/Director of the Institute.
  5. Report on African Research Council for Sustainable Development
  6. Report on International School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS)
  7. Keynote Presentations/Goodwill Messages
  8. Convocation of ISARS Students
  9. Induction of Professional Members, Members and Associates of IIPRDS
  10. Constituting the International Directorates of Research & Professional Research Council
  11. Future Projects, Institutional Collaborations & Opportunities
  12. Feedback from ISARS Students/Inductees
  13. Closing/Marching out procession/Group photographs

## Maiden Graduation/Convocation of Students, International School of Advanced Research Study



The Registrar Cap and say:

“Will all graduands of the International School of Advanced Research Study please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say, “By the authority of IIPRDS Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research, and Academic Board ISARS, I present to you the following persons who have successfully completed their studies and have fulfilled the requirements as prescribed by the Council and Academic Board of the School for the Award of Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The graduands will replace their caps and remain standing, while the President/Director rises and say,

“By the authority vested in me as President/Director IIPRDS, I award those of you present and those who are unavoidably absent, for whom the Registrar stands proxy, Certificate in Advanced Research Method and Statistical Techniques”.

The Registrar of ISARS will read out the names of the graduating. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Scroll and Certificate from the President/Director of IIPRDS. The President/Director will resume his seat. The Registrar and Students will also resume their seats.



## **Induction of Professional Members, Members and Associates, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies**



The Chairman African Research Council for Sustainable Development will say:  
“Will all Inductees of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say,

“By the authorities of the Council of Directors, First Assured Brilliant International Ltd (incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), of which IIPRDS is an Institutional Research and Policy Directorate; Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research of IIPRDS and Academic Board, I admit you as Professional Members and Associates of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with all the rights and privileges attached thereto”.

The Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development will read out the names of the inductees. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Certificate and Plaque from the President/ Director of IIPRDS.

# International Directorates of Policy and Research



Membership of IIPRDS offers researchers the opportunity to,

1. Join the committee of International Scientific Researchers
2. Take part in Institutional sponsored research projects
3. Get an annual Professional Research Training
4. Gain opportunities for scholarship and research exchange programmes
5. Access research grants, etc.

To access these opportunities, Inducted Members/Associates of IIPRDS will be admitted as members of IIPRDS International Directorates of Policy and Research. The Directorates function within the following focus areas,

1. Initiate research projects
2. Organize capacity building research workshops and seminars
3. Publish thematic issues in disciplinary books and reviews
4. Review development policies and publish findings in specific Policy Series
5. Seek opportunities for Institutional research collaborations

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

*...Quality research begins here*



## About Us

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

## Vision/ Mission

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

## Research Focus

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

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

## Research Conferences/ Journals

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

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

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

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

### **Directorates Of Policy & Research**

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

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

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

#### **2. International School of Business and Entrepreneurial Study**

ISBES 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.

## Names of Graduating Students, International School of Advanced Research Study



S/N	Name	Address	Category
1	Arc. Nnaemeka-Okeke, R.C	Caritas University Amorji Nike. Enugu. Nigeria	Associate
2	Lawrings Courage	PMB. Manya Kpongonor, Manya Krobo, Eastern Region -Ghana	Associate
3	Udofot, Unwana Ubon	Ibom Airport Development Company, Uyo. Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria	Associate

## Names of Inductees, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies



S/N	Names	Address	Category
1	Dr. Abiona, Olufemi Adebayo	University of Ibadan, Ibadan	Professional Member
2	Prof. Usman Ali Awheela	Chartered Institute of Cost Management Accountant, Kaduna State – Nigeria	Professional Member
3	Prof. Nuhu O. Yaqub OFR, FSSAN, FNIIA, FSPSP, MNIM	Vice Chancellor, Sokoto State University, Nigeria	Professional Member
4	Dr. Saheed A. Rufai	Sokoto State University, Sokoto, Nigeria	Professional Member
5	Dr. (Mrs.) Dorcas Adeboyin Aremu	Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State	Member
6	Prof. Ozigbo, Nathaniel Chizoba	University of Abuja, Nigeria	Member
7	Dr. Famous S. Eseduwo		Member
8	Olatunji, Tunde Ezekiel	Nigeria Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria.	Member
9	Dr. Fatile Jacob Olufemi	Lagos State University, Nigeria	Member
10	Dr. Nsobiari Festus Awara	University of Calabar, Calabar	Member
11	Osunkunle Abdulmageed Abiodun	Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi State, Nigeria	Member
12	Dr. Oluitan Roseline Oluwatoyin	Lagos State University, Nigeria	Member
13	Isa Rehanet	Federal College of Education, Zaria	Member
14	Magaji Bello Mohammed	Kampala International University, Kampala, Uganda	Member
15	Dr. Orgi Michael Chikwendu		Associate
16	Ezeh, Mary-Noelle Ethel Ngozi (Sr. Dr.)	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University,. Anambra State, Nigeria	Associate
17	Beida, Onivehu Julius		Associate
18	Dr. Alozie, Elsie Nkemdilim	Abia State University, Uturu	Associate
19	David Utsu Osakpa		Associate
20	Dr. (Mrs) Odebode Oluwatoyin Oluwaseyi		Associate
21	Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu	Federal University, Ndufu Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State	Associate

S/N	Names	Address	Category
22	Okonkwo Dyke A. Remigius	Federal Polytechnic Nekede , Imo State, Nigeria	Associate
23	Afolabi Bayonle Akinloye		Associate
24	Oludele Mayowa Solaja		Associate
25	Dr. Mrs. Rose Nkechi Nwankwo	Federal Polytechnic, Oko. Anambra State	Associate
26	Madubueze, Madumelu Harrison Christian	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria	Associate
27	Dr. Akai, Kevin Polycarp		Associate
28	Mr. Chukwuemeka Gahia	Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rivers State.	Associate
29	Dr Adejoh Apeh Matthew	Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi State, Nigeria	Associate
30	Okpalibekwe Nora Uche	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria	Associate
31	Dr. Rose Ugonwa, Onyekwelu	Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Anambra State, Nigeria	Associate
32	Dr. Charles Wele Enyindah		Associate
33	Aina-David Oba Abimbola O.		Associate
34	Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin		Associate
35	Olatunji Hafisah	Sokoto State University, Sokoto.	Associate
36	Durowoju, Stella Toyosi	Lagos State University, Nigeria	Associate
37	Lawal Mohammed Sani	Kaduna State polytechnic, Nigeria	Associate
38	Dr. Bankole Akanli		Associate
39	Adepoju Oluwayemisi Ajoke		Associate
40	Ayobami Folarin Elegunde	Lagos State University, Nigeria	Associate
41	Isedu Mustafa	Ambrose Alli University, Nigeria	Associate
42	Ogbaji, Udochukwu Onyekachukwu		Associate
43	Samson Olaoluwa Faboye		Associate



# Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

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

# Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

## **Important Notice**

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

## **Submission of Manuscripts**

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

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

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

## **Format of Paper**

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

## **References**

The reference style should be APA format.

## **Review Process**

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

**Copyright**

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

**Charges**

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

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

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

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

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

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- 3 **Growing an Indigenous Economy in Africa as A Panacea to Economic Dependency**  
*Y.A Zoaka*
- 4 **Optimal Planning of Distributed Generators in an Unbalanced Distribution Networks using Particle Swam Optimization Method**  
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# Book of Proceedings





# Conference Abstracts



## Ending Africa's Dependency: a Far Cry in the Wilderness

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### Abstract

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**D**ependency speaks of a process of organic linkages by which African pre-industrial economies were incorporated into the international economy as primary producers of industrial raw materials for Anglo-American industrial class. The time frame processes and pattern of incorporation leaves doubt about ending Africa's dependency. Adopting the historical analytical method combined with the Marxist political economy approach, this paper posits that Africa has not fully maximized the benefits of dependency neither has it appreciated the meaning of its political independence in more than five decades. The implication of these dual failures requires that Africa needs more time, to recapture its socio-economic formation from foreign capital, altering the relations of production thereby erecting a solid foundation which it is hoped would secure its independence and promote development and progress.

**Keywords:** *Foreign Capital, Organic Incorporation, Relations of Production, Dependency, Independence*



## Corporate Governance and the Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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The study examines the relationship that exists between some selected corporate governance mechanisms and the financial performance (ROE) in the consolidated banks by using ten selected Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) in Nigeria. For the purpose of this study, data were collected from annual financial reports of concerned financial institutes from 2010 - 2014 by using simple random sampling technique without replacement. The data were analyzed by using correlational analysis with the help of the output from SPSS Version 16.0. The study found that a significant negative relationship exists between Board size (BS), Non-executive Directors (NED) and the financial performance (i.e. Returns on Equity ROE). The study therefore, recommends that steps should be taken for mandatory compliance with the code of corporate governance while an effective legal framework should be developed and be provided for effective enforcement of the law.

**Keywords:** *Corporate governance, Financial performance and Financial institutes*



## Growing an Indigenous Economy in Africa as A Panacea to Economic Dependency

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### Abstract

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This study examines the various ways through which Nigeria's dependency syndrome can be ameliorated through deliberate state policies geared towards engendering indigenous production, exchange, consumption and distribution efforts by Nigerian locales. The imperative of the work stems from the age-long unequal relationship between the third world countries and the western capitalist countries. The interest is further spurred by the realization of the fact that dependency as a phenomenon or problem of relationship that gave rise to the economic growth and development of the western world at the expense of the third world societies which are economically underdeveloped, and lack the capacity and ability to control the economic system or productive processes of the societies is long overdue. This relationship has been orchestrated by the role played by the petit comprador Bourgeoisie class. In our attempt to analyze and address this problem, we relied on the Marxist theory of class for the analytical framework while information used for the work were gathered through the secondary method and the content analysis method was employed for data analysis. The paper found out that the unequal relationship between Nigeria and countries of the western world coupled with negative role of the Nigeria economic elite was discovered as the major problem worsening Nigeria's dependency syndrome. Amongst others, the paper recommended that the Nigerian state should deliberately create indigenous industries that can advance the economic needs of the state as against the dependence on foreign products, goods and services or what is popularly referred to as a 'Cargo Economy'.

**Keywords:** *Economic system, Consumption and Distribution*



## Optimal Planning of Distributed Generators in an Unbalanced Distribution Networks using Particle Swarm Optimization Method

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### Abstract

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This paper presents an algorithm for optimal planning of Distributed Generator (DG) connected to the unbalanced distribution networks. The proposed algorithm is able to deal with the practically constrained optimization problems by proposing formulas for tuning the algorithm parameters and updating equations. The proposed algorithm rigidly determines the optimal location and size of the distributed generation units in order to minimize the system power loss without violating the system practical constraints and nominal voltage. Moreover, the optimal DG location and minimum size for achieving a certain specified power loss are determined using the proposed method and compared to the results of a proposed heuristic technique such as GA. The distributed generation units in the proposed algorithms is modelled as voltage controlled node with the flexibility to be converted to constant power node in case of reactive power limit violation. The proposed algorithms are implemented in MATLAB and tested on the IEEE 34-bus and validated with the IEEE 33-nodes feeder. The validated results were compared with published results obtained from other competing methods and show the effectiveness, accuracy and speed of the proposed method.

**Keywords:** *Distributed Generation, Algorithm, Particle Swarm Optimization, Power Loss*

## The Problem Areas and its Impact in Production System

<sup>1</sup>Shonubi A. O, <sup>2</sup>Akintaro, A. A. <sup>3</sup>Ambakederemo, E. H & <sup>4</sup>Dr. Kabuoh, M. N.

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### Abstract

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The main objective of this paper was to look at the problem areas in production system. The discussion was based on content analysis of existing literature. In doing this, the meaning of the production system, its elements, types of production system (the continuous, intermittent and repetitive) its scope, criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of production system, and the problem areas were looked. The study came into conclusion by explaining the close interdependence among the three principal problems of capacity management, scheduling and inventory management by explaining how decisions made in one will have a direct impact on performance in the others. Such interdependence is less evident in the other problem areas, a fact which tends to 'underline' the central importance of these three problem areas in the management of operations. In many respects, the problems of inventory management and scheduling are subsidiary to the problem of capacity management while capacity management decisions will determine how the operating system accommodates customer demand level fluctuations.

**Keywords:** *Production System, Capacity Management, Scheduling, Inventory Management.*



## Entrepreneurial Culture and Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Lagos State

<sup>1</sup>Dr.Kabuoh, Margret N., <sup>2</sup>Egwuonwu, Thomas K. <sup>3</sup>Adeoye, Itunuoluwa A. & <sup>4</sup>Chieze, Anthony

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### Abstract

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Organisational culture represents her core values which act as guiding principles towards achieving set goals. However, SMEs in Nigeria attach little or no importance towards Entrepreneurial culture leading to below expectation performance despite government effort through various programs to encourage their activities. This study examined the effect of entrepreneurial culture on the performance of SMEs in Lagos State. The study took a theoretical approach as information was generated through text books, journals, magazines and some informed opinions. The study variables were reviewed conceptually, theoretically and empirically and some observed gaps were filled. The result indicated great effect between entrepreneurial culture and performance of SMEs in Lagos State. Better options were made in form of recommendations: SMEs to imbibe entrepreneurial culture and creative innovations that will yield enhanced performance and sustained economic development of the nation.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurial culture, Performance, SMEs, Creative innovations and Economic development*



## Ethical Relation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Customer Loyalty of Selected Food and Beverage Companies in Lagos State, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Adeoye, Itunuoluwa A. <sup>2</sup>Dr. Kabouh Margret N., <sup>3</sup>Chieze, Anthony & <sup>4</sup>Ogbuanu, Basil. K

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### Abstract

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It has been observed that most organization paid little or no attention to their ethical values and practices thereby exposing themselves to the risk of not being patronized by potential customers. However, ethics governs and shapes the society as it has become a major practice for business and organisation in their relationship to their society. This study is set to examine the effect of ethical relation of corporate social responsibility on customer loyalty. Survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consists of management staff (at the strategic and operational management level) from two food and beverage companies in Lagos state giving a population of 1,987. Yamane formula was used to arrive at a sample size of 433. A structured questionnaire was administered which gave a response rate of 91.7%. The data gathered was analyzed through descriptive and inferential analysis. The result indicated that ethical relation has a significant effect on customer loyalty ( $r^2 = 0.495$ ,  $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ ). This study concluded that ethical relation plays a significant role in determining the performance of food and beverage companies. This study then recommends that food and beverage companies and the manufacturing industry in general should regularly engage in ethical practices which will lead to their overall performance in terms of customer loyalty and also, ensure that ethical relation of corporate social responsibility should be fully integrated and implemented into the organization corporate strategy.

**Keywords:** *Corporate social responsibility, Ethical Relation, Customer Loyalty, Organizational performance.*





## Working Environment and Employees' Job Satisfaction in Nigerian Banks

<sup>1</sup>Chieze, Anthony, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Kabouh Margret N., <sup>3</sup>Adeoye, Itunuoluwa A. & <sup>4</sup>Egwuonwu, Clara O.

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### Abstract

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The search for greener pasture by bank workers from one bank to the other may be attributed to poor working environment leading to non-job satisfaction which has posed a serious challenge to bank management as it is easy to retain existing employee than to hire a new one. This survey investigates the effect of working environment on employees' job satisfaction measured by career growth in ten selected Nigerian banks. Survey research design was adopted with structured modified Likert type questionnaire administered to 2,015 management staff of the ten selected banks but 1,713 copies of the questionnaire came correctly and was used for the study. The data collected were analyzed using regression analysis. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) was the statistical software technique used for the analysis. Result shows positive effect of working environment on career growth indicating employee job satisfaction. We therefore recommend improvement on working environment that will enhance job satisfaction and career growth which invariably contribute to employment retention, enhanced productivity and economic development.

**Keywords:** *Working Environment, Employees, Job satisfaction, Career development, Retention.*

## Statutory Auditor, Audit Practice and Credibility of Corporate Financial Reporting in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Akomolafe, Johnson Adewale, <sup>2</sup>Eluyela, Damilola Felix, <sup>3</sup>Ilogho, Simon Osiregbemhe, <sup>4</sup>Adetula, Dorcas Titilayo & <sup>5</sup>Owolabi, Folasade

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### Abstract

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This research was carried out to examine the impact of contemporary audit practice on statutory audit excellence and effective financial management in Nigeria publicly quoted companies. In conducting this research, primary and secondary data were used. The research captured the opinion of respondents 46 audit firms in Lagos State and analysis was based on 41 copies of questionnaire returned. Test of hypotheses was performed using t-test, correlation and regression while the secondary data were sourced from journals and other literature documentation. The study was able to find a significant and positive relationship between audit practice, statutory audit and the quality of corporate financial reporting in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Financial, External Auditors,  
Financial Statements and Statutory Audit.*



## Enhanced LZW Fault Tolerant Data Compression and Encryption Scheme

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<sup>2</sup>Kwara State University, Malete, Kwara State

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### Abstract

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Data compression algorithms are designed to optimise storage space on disk and bandwidth in transmission over data communication channels of limited bandwidth. Given that most of our communications or transactions are done nowadays using some form of network or the internet, it is essentially relevant to ensure data security and integrity across noisy communication channels or less reliable storage devices. This can be achieved by an efficient data compression, encryption, and error detection and correction scheme. Error detection involves the sending of additional data or information to detect and reject incorrect data while error correction involves the addition of data or information to allow for correction and acceptance of data. Several error detection and correction schemes exist, and in computer arithmetic, most error detection and correction schemes involve the use of additional moduli termed redundant moduli, to detect and correct errors. In this paper, computer arithmetic has been applied to the Lempel-Ziv-Welch (LZW) data compression algorithm using the moduli set  $\{2^n - 1, 2^n, 2^n + 1, 2^{n+1} - 1\}$ , resulting in a new LZW-RNS compression and encryption scheme. Two redundant moduli,  $\{2^{2n} - 3\}$  and  $\{2^{2n} + 1\}$  are added to detect and correct errors in encrypted and compressed data as applied in Redundant Residue Number System (RRNS). The proposed scheme also allows for four bit stream residual archiving or transmission of data. The encoder and decoder pairs have also been constrained to work for only even  $n$  numbers, as an additional security measure. Implementation in MatLab reveals that the secured fault-tolerant scheme performs better in detecting and correcting errors than the traditional LZW algorithm and other known similar state of the art schemes.

**Keywords:** *Compression, Correction, Detection, Encryption, Error.*



## Impact of Oil Price Volatility on Macro-Economic Variables in Nigeria (1970-2015)

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### Abstract

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Not until recently, researches on the nexus between oil price volatility and macro-economic variables (MEV) (notably; exchange rate (EXR), GDP, inflation (INF), foreign reserve (FRS)) in Nigeria are not considered a prioritized matter of discourse. However, today, the topic has gained increasing momentum over the years. This study is an empirical investigation on the impact of oil price volatility on macro-economic variables in Nigeria from 1970 to 2015. The study employed secondary (time-series) data on OPR, GDP, FRS, EXR and INF sourced from WDI, NBS and CBN respectively. To examine the time series properties of the variables, the study employed ADF and PP Unit Root tests. Granger causality test is used to explore the nature and direction of relationship between the variables. VAR tools and ARDL model are employed to capture the dynamic impact and extent to which OPR shocks affects macro-economic variables in Nigeria. The study establishes that, all the variables used are stationary with different order of integration. Result from the ARDL model reveals the existence of long run relationship between OPR and MEV ( $p < 0.05$ ). This has further confirmed by the unidirectional causality running from OPR → MEV ( $p < 0.05$  V coefficients). However, result from VDC and IRF shows that OPR happens to be most exogenous with least forecast error in the VAR system, accounted for significant variation with mixture of negative and positive shocks upon macro-economic variables considered in this study. Therefore, the study strongly recommends the urgent need for economic diversification, as observed that vast opportunities exist in other sectors of the economy; this will certainly dilute the detriment of over dependence on oil, the shocks it poses on macro-economic variables and mark a new dawn in the global age.

**Keywords:** *Oil price volatility, Macroeconomic variables, ARDL, Granger causality*

## Addressing the Socio-Economic Challenges of Internal Displacement in Nigeria: the Role of NGOs and Social Works

<sup>1</sup>Jooji, Innocent Tyomla, <sup>2</sup>Okwara, Emmanuel Chukwuma &  
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<sup>3</sup>Department of Economics, Veritas University, Abuja


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### Abstract

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The quest for sustainable development will remain elusive in the absence of a stable polity. It is more so for societies/countries that are largely developing and agrarian. Thus, internal displacement resulting from whatever factor, poses serious challenge to governance in any nation. This study examines the efforts/measures of various agencies in addressing such challenges. Specifically, it isolates and assesses the roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and social works in this regard. Data is sourced from such secondary materials as books, journals, magazines, newspapers, the internet, etc. its method of analysis is essentially qualitative while running in part like – introduction/definition of internal displacement, theBoko Haram experience, socio-economic challenges, government measures at streaming the challenges of IDPs, and the roles of NGOs and Social Works, their impact/success/failures. The findings of the study reveal a significant positive impact of the measures adopted by all agencies which has not translated to a hundred percent success. Hence, it recommends increased, sustainable effort back up by a good measure of foreign intervention.

**Keywords:** *Internal displacement (IDPs), Socio-economic challenges, Boko Haram experience, NGOs and Social Works.*



## Women Empowerment at the Grassroots: a Panacea for Ending Dependency Culture in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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**W**omen empowerment in Nigeria is an economic process that involves empowering Nigerian women as a poverty reduction measure. This study discusses women empowerment at the grass root level and how it can help to end women dependency culture in Nigeria. Using the combination of documentary, analytical and descriptive method, the study considers the role of women empowerment projects at the grass root level with the single aim of ending the dependency culture of women on men in Nigerian societies. The study reveals that like many African women, Nigerian women play subordinate roles in different sectors of the Nigerian economy when compared to their male counterparts. It further reveals that empowering women is a way of reducing women vulnerability and dependency in all sphere of life. It identifies the major factors militating against achieving government's objective towards women empowerment and concludes that the aggregate of educational, political, socio-economic, health and legal empowerment are keys to end the dependency culture of women at the grass root level in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends, among others, that to end the dependency culture of women, discrimination against women in all its ramifications should be strongly opposed by giving women equal representation in education, politics, socio-economic, health and legal matters in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Women Empowerment, Dependency culture, Grass Roots and Poverty*



## An Assessment of the Unending Reliance on Foreign Aids by Developing Countries: The Way Forward

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### Abstract

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This paper examined the assessment of the unending reliance on foreign aids to developing countries and the way forward. Evidence of foreign assistance or aid is widespread in Africa, tracing into consideration the fragility of most developing economies, this assistance or aid though of minimal benefit is a vital element towards the economic stability that developing countries desire. Most developing countries have always relied on foreign assistance or aid to enhance their economic development, While it is easy to assume that developing countries are responsible for their unending reliance on foreign aid, by understanding the mechanisms through which this assistance is extended, one can conclude that developing countries are trapped in an economic rat race against developed countries which are unwilling to let them cut loose. This however does not imply that developing countries are helpless to escape this repetitious cycle rather it means that they are victims of a 'strategic political oligopoly' organized by a few nations whose intention is to keep developing countries in a docile position. To conclude, however, that developing countries have not contributed to their state of dependency on foreign aid is ridiculous and therefore this essay attempts to answer three questions; what are the merits and demerits of foreign assistance to developing countries and what are the potential measures that could help promote a shift from or end the reliance on aid by developing countries. By examining the impact of foreign assistance on developing countries within Africa, this article is certain that foreign assistance is neither a blessing nor a curse. The paper submits that foreign assistance is a cycle that developing countries cannot get rid of without difficulty. There is ample evidence from scholars which indicates that foreign assistance has had adverse effects on developing countries but there is also information which proves that it has been of great benefit. Although there are evidences to suggest that the fate of developing countries is sealed in reliance on long term assistance, but with a gradual shift in policy and strategic planning, developing countries can achieve remarkable levels of self sufficiency.

**Keywords:** *Foreign aid, Assistance, Development, Dependency and Reliance*

## Impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria: a Study of Zinox Technologies Ltd, Abuja

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<sup>2</sup>PhD Student, Department of Business Administration, University of Abuja


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### Abstract

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The unemployment rate in Nigeria is not only worrisome but also alarming and shows that government cannot tackle it alone. The main objective of the study is to investigate the impact of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria, with Zinox Technologies Ltd, Abuja as case study. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources and analyzed using statistical model of multiple regression analysis using a software option of E-View statistical package. Thirty seven (37) copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents and thirty (30) copies of questionnaire were returned successfully which was used for the research analysis. The research findings revealed that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has a positive significant impact on job creation, entrepreneurial advancement and wealth creation opportunities. It was concluded that ICT is an indispensable project in any organization. It was recommended that the management of the company should make sure they explore every area of ICT in other to create more jobs for the teeming populace.

**Keywords:** *Communication, Entrepreneurship, Information, Job creation, Wealth creation*





## Emotional Labour and Employee Engagement in the Nigerian Hospitality Industry: a Panacea for Ending Africa's Dependency on Developed Countries

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### Abstract

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This study examines the relationship between 'emotional labour' as a constituent in the budding construct of workplace coupling climate, and 'employee engagement' in the Nigerian Hospitality Industry. In this cross-sectional survey, the data generated from 925 respondents, from the South-South geopolitical Region, was analyzed and hypotheses were tested using Spearman Rank Correlation coefficient. The results of the study showed that there is a positive and significant association between surface acting (SA), active deep acting (ADA), passive deep acting (PDA) and employee engagement (EE). The study found that when there is effort, planning and control needed to express organizationally desired emotion during interpersonal transaction within the workplace, there exists a high degree to which an employee is connected to all aspects of the organization and works to help the organization grow and reach its goals.

**Keywords:** *Emotional labour, employee engagement, hospitality*



## Ending Africa Dependency on Developed Countries

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### Abstract

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Throughout mankind, commerce has been the predominant factor influencing the rise and fall of nations, more than ever before a nation's economic health is dependent upon its ability to trade worldwide. Likewise, every commercial and industrial enterprise's financial health is determined by its goods supply chain. Its financial performance is dependent upon an uninterrupted, continuous flow of funds and goods. Its modes and its associated capacity building knowledge, skills and information available for its activities. Africa nations including Nigeria and South Africa are facing mounting risks as they seek to extend two decades of rapid economic growth. The performance of any economy is influenced by the quality of its transportation system. This research project investigated four issues as tools for ending Africa dependency on developed country. The research question that the research tries to address are:- to what extent are the policies, determinations, products/services development and export / transportation trade for economic growth could aid ending Africa dependency on developed nations. The paper gives an insight into national and continental rules and regulations, policies, willingness and determinations of government and the people to adapt a developing, sustainable products, services, skills, professional export / transportation management allied services, in a total quality management (TQM) application in all issues that will aid ending African dependency on developed nations.

The findings do confirm that Africa's political instability, corruption, poor security, lack of infrastructure and a scarcity of skilled labor as the biggest deterrents to Africa economic independent growth. Although tremendous progress has been made over the past 15 years. Africa and its Leader are poised at an inflection point, detracting from that are:- an Ebola virus outbreak in west Africa, Islamist militant insurgencies in Nigeria and Kenya. Political upheavals in countries such as the central Africa republic and South-Sudan. It concludes that the continent should realize its full potentials and cultural dynamics of managerial Leadership in Africa's ability to adopt the traditional and modern practices that can improve the effectiveness of Leadership policy and management, export, transportation in economic growth in Nigeria and Africa.

**Keywords:** *Policies, Determinations, Products development and Export trade for economic growth.*

## Ending Africa's Dependency on Developed Countries: Building Intellectual Capital Strategy

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### Abstract

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This paper shall examine and analyze, in the context of building intellectual capital strategy, the challenge (or problem) of ending Africa's dependency on developed countries. Though this is not an empirical paper, its primary purpose shall be to create awareness on why and how Africa should end its dependency on developed countries. It shall pose research questions to provide a sharp focus for arguments envisaged. There shall be a review of literature on the contexts of those research questions to articulate the nature, process, consequences and dependency exit strategies for Africa. Specifically, emphasis shall be placed on the nature and origin of dependency, strategies used by developed countries, the role Africans have played in the continent's continued dependency status and what should be done for it to exit from the vicious cycle of dependency. Formation of intellectual capital, as an economic system, shall be the underpinning strategy because developed countries have moved from other economic systems to this. Conclusions shall be drawn based on materials reviewed and appropriate recommendations made on how Africa can end her dependency on developed countries.

**Keywords:** *Africa's dependency,, Developed countries,  
Intellectual capital strategy*



## Ending African Dependency on Developed Countries: Multi-disciplinary Assessment

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### Abstract

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This paper aimed to address the issues of ending third world dependency on developed countries through endowed tourism resources available in the developing world. It uses tourism resources development perspective as a catalyst for socio-economic development and prosperity of the developing world. Tourism as a service industry has been identified in many developed and developing nations to address the issues of poverty and underdevelopment; however, it can substantially challenge the dependency perspectives of third world. Some sources of data are used like archival resources, observations and evidences. In conclusion, lists of recommendations were made for the developing countries in terms of adding to developmental knowledge of their countries.

**Keywords:** *Tourism, Resources, Development, Poverty and Dependency.*



## Effect of Government Policy on the Growth of SMEs in Imo State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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One of the many problems facing SMEs owners in Nigeria is the never-ending job of keeping up with the changes and understanding the policies of the government which are fixed constraints and determinants of business success and failure. As presently experienced, some of the government policies are laudable on paper presentation but in practice fraught with administrative bottlenecks, costs, and unnecessary paper work that imposes time and resources burdens. To crown it all most of the policies are not SMEs operation friendly. This study attempts to empirically analyze how government policies can be used by small and medium enterprises owners in Nigeria to reduce dependency on developed countries. SMEs across the south east states where used for the study, the study used descriptive statistic and chi-square to address the two research objectives stated for the study. Results from the analysis revealed that government policies has adverse effect on SMEs performance and significantly increased Nigeria's dependency on foreign products which can be produced efficiently within. This implies that government policies have not been a veritable tool for improving performance levels and structural development of industries in Nigeria generally. Hence, existing government policies in Nigeria can be reviewed and practiced in order to accelerate SMEs development and growth which is very critical to economic independence and sustainability.

**Keywords:** *Business Policy, Performance, Business Strategy, Economic Development, Innovation/Creativity.*

## Lottopreneurship: the Prospect of an Emerging Sector in Self Reliance Development

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### Abstract

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**M**any countries experiencing economic downturn has used lottery to boost their internal generated revenue without increasing tax. The lottery sector is one of the fastest growing industries in Nigeria today. This study x-ray loottopreneur and the prospect of an emerging sector in self reliance development in Nigeria using Ibadan as a case study. The study was guided by five objectives. The research adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population for the study consisted of all lottopreneurs in Ibadan. Thus due to the small number of the population, the study employed a purposive technique to obtain data from the respondents. Both questionnaire and interview were used to gather information from the population. Base on the findings from the study, lottopreneur in Ibadan have contributed to employment creation to some extent as each of them created a minimum of five jobs both in the lottery industry and other sectors that aids the lottery business. They also contribute to the government purse in no small measure. Even though some of them are not aware of the 20% for the good causes while some that are aware have not been contributing. It is also realized that there have not been any practicable measure put in place to prevent problem gaming and adolescent from accessing the online games. The study therefore suggests that the National Lottery Regulatory Commission should embark on a massive awareness campaign and make its function known to all lottopreneurs as this will bring sanity to the lottery industry and in compliance with the World Lottery Association (WLA) standard.

**Keywords:** *Lottopreneurs, Emerging sector, Self reliance development*



## Community Participation in Upgrading Urban Infrastructure and Services in Ishong Agwom & Rwangjeh Communities, Jos North & South, Plateau State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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**T**he objective of this study is to investigate the factors that motivate community participation in upgrading urban infrastructure and services in Ishong Agwom and Rwangjeh communities.

The research is an explanatory multiple case studies which seeks to explain what motivates community participation in upgrading urban infrastructure and services in the study areas. Questionnaire administration, field observation and interviews were used to collect primary data and relevant literatures and publications were used to collect secondary data. Probability sampling (stratified and systematic sampling techniques) was used to collect data from the residents and non-probability (purposive sampling technique) was used to collect data from the community leaders, representatives of local government councils and Community and Social Development Agency (CSDA). The findings revealed the following as factors that motivate community participation in the study areas: - projects meeting community interests, lack of infrastructure and services in the communities, trust between community members and leaders of the communities amongst others. The t-test conducted on the influence of the different indicators that make up the socioeconomic factors on participation, the result showed that there was no statistical significant difference between the mean values in the two communities. The t-test conducted on the level of satisfaction with the with the process factors, the result showed that there was statistical significant difference between the two communities. The survey data for the indicators that make up the level of involvement is significantly different between certain indicators and not significantly different between some indicators between the two communities.

The analysis showed that there was a positive strong correlation between involvement level and socioeconomic factors and also there was a positive strong correlation between involvement level and satisfaction level with process factors between the two communities. The multiple regressions result shows that socioeconomic factors in Ishong Agwom community have higher effects on involvement level by 24.9% and socioeconomic factors in Rwangjeh have significant impact slightly lower than Ishong Agwom by 17.7%. Process factors in Rwangjeh community have higher effects on involvement level by 27.7% and process factors in Ishong Agwom have significant impact slightly lower than Rwangjeh by 14.4%. Mediums such as the use of loud speakers, announcement in places of worships, cultural meetings, house to house visitations by sub-zones leaders, community face book page in addition to the text messages sent to the household heads should be used to create awareness among community members on community upgrading processes.

**Keywords:** *Community participation, upgrading process, Infrastructure and services.*

## Evaluating the Properties of Concrete Produced with Burnt Clay as Coarse Aggregate

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### Abstract

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Aggregate is the principal ingredient used in the production of the most utilized material on earth – concrete. In view of the excessive consumption of aggregate for concrete production, experts have predicted that in future there would be no aggregate in sufficient quantity for large constructions. This is a study on the use of burnt clay aggregate for concrete production. First clay was sourced, prepared and exposed to elevated temperature of: 1200°C, 800°C, and 600°C. Thereafter 3 sets of burnt clay aggregate were prepared then they were subjected to tests to determine the specific gravity, moisture content, water absorption, bulk density, impact value and crushing value test. Concrete samples made with burnt clay aggregates were subjected to compressive strength, impact value and crushing value tests. Result of the study showed that the specific gravity of burnt clay aggregates exposed to 600°C, 800°C and 1200°C, are: 2.11, 2.23 and 2.43 respectively. Whereas the bulk densities are 973.7kg/m<sup>3</sup>, 985 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and 1012 kg/m<sup>3</sup> for burnt clay aggregates exposed to 600°C, 800°C and 1200°C respectively. The moisture content of the burnt clay aggregates are: 1.749, 1.775 and 1.833; Water absorption for the three sets of burnt clay aggregates are: 8.303, 8.360 and 8.378 for clay aggregates heated to 600°C, 800°C and 1200°C respectively. The compressive strength for the three types of 100mmx100mmx100mm concrete cubes produced using the burnt clay aggregates after 28 days of curing, are: 10N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 11.05N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 11.20N/mm<sup>2</sup>. While the compressive strength after 56 days of curing, are: 13.20N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 15.40N/mm<sup>2</sup> and 17.40N/mm<sup>2</sup> for concrete produced with burnt clay aggregates subjected to elevated temperatures of 600°C, 800°C and 1200°C, respectively. The impact and crushing values of the crushed burnt clay aggregates ranges from 14% - 29% and 22.60% - 33% respectively. It was concluded that there is no significant difference between the quality of concrete produced with burnt clay aggregate and the conventional concrete (control sample). Hence, it was recommended that burnt clay aggregate should be used and that durability properties of such type of concrete should be investigated.

**Keywords:** Coarse aggregates, Properties, Concrete, Burnt clay and suitability



## Quantitative and Qualitative Methodological Debates in Public Policy Analysis: their Relevance to Research in Africa

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### Abstract

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The need for information for policy making has been intensified as a result of increasing complexity of modern society. This has led to the development of public policy analysis with the aim to provide decision makers with reliable policy-relevant knowledge directing towards solving socio-political and economic problem. This paper elucidate on the recurrent methodological debates among policy epistemic communities about an appropriate methods to conduct research in public policy analysis. It relies on secondary data and the content analysis of books, journals and internet sources. It is discovered that the methods wars between quantitative and qualitative research have continued unabated and is reflected in positivism and post-positivism arguments. The quantitative research otherwise referred to as the rational positivist approach to policy analysis is involved in empirical analysis through objective hypothesis testing of rigorously formulated models to arrive at findings. The fundamental positivist principle in policy analysis is to separate facts and values, by this, normative issues are translated into technical considerations. The critics whose researches are based on qualitative research argued that social phenomenon cannot be isolated from the researcher and that, it is impossible to separate facts from values. This paper contributes to the debate by trying look at the relevance of these methods to research in Africa and Nigeria's policy making experience. It further discovered that researches cannot be value free and the relevance of these methods to policy making in Africa is limited. It therefore recommends that Africa should look inward for appropriate method capable of solving her plethora of policy problems and that Nigeria in particular should move away from incremental and "muddle through" approach to policy making to comprehensive rational approach. This will improve the lots of policy making in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Debate, Method, Positivist, Post-Positivism, Policy, Research*

## The Impact of Risk Management on Employees Accident Minimization at the Work Place

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### Abstract

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The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of risk management on employees' accident minimization at the work place. Data were collected through the use of self-structured closed questionnaire. The research adopted a descriptive survey design. A total of 100 respondents were selected for the purpose of the study using the stratified sampling method. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Regression Analysis were used to test the hypotheses generated for the study at 0.05 alpha levels. Findings revealed that there is a relationship between frequency and each of the identified risk factors accessed. The findings further revealed that risk management has influence on employees' accident minimization at the workplace. It was also found that employees' training reduces employees' accident at the workplace. It is recommended that employer should assume their part to teach employees' about risk management, work related safety and wellbeing techniques at working environment. This will help them in enhancing work environment security and maintain a strategic distance from the expanding numbers in mischance at working environment.

**Keywords:** *Accident Minimization, Employees' Accident, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, Workplace*



## The Role of Capital Market in Financing SMEs

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<sup>3</sup>Accounting Department Lasu Foundation Badagry, Lagos

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### Abstract

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In a dynamic business environment, small and medium enterprises are faced with various dilemmas that have potential to cause changes in the competitive environment. It has been observed that the capital adequacy ratio by central bank of Nigeria has affected the availability of fund for invariable fund for the SMES in deposit money banks and hence the last resort sources of fund for SMES is capital market. The main objective of the paper is to assess the impact of the role of capital market in financing SME in a competitive environment, as contribution to the quest for enhancing the sustainability of SMES and development of the economy. The paper assesses the capital market financing of SMES between 2011-2015. Both primary and secondary source of data were gotten through administration of 300 questionnaires to entrepreneurs who have been in the business for at least 10 years and structured interview conducted for them. The secondary data were obtained from the annual report of Nigeria stock exchange and central bank of Nigeria between 2011-2015. The result from the empirical analysis carried out using the ordinary least squares estimation techniques confirms that the Nigeria capital market has not contributed positively to the development of SME through adequate and appropriate financing. However, it is assume that capital market could improve better with a vibrant business environment through the key players in the sector. The findings show that a better understanding of the operation of capital market in financing SMES enhances the survival and sustainability of SMES in a competitive environment and also improves the economic activities there by providing employment opportunities and creation of source of revenue for the government, businesses and individuals. It was recommended that the government should put up measures to step up investors' confidence and activities in the market in order to improve the declining market capitalization in order to contribute significantly to the economy.

**Keywords:** *Capital Market, Financing, Capital Formation,  
Small and Medium Enterprises,*

## Simulation of a Pandemic Insurance Database in Nigeria Health Sector

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### Abstract

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The goal of this paper is to produce a high resolution model suitable for the assessment of life and health insurance portfolio risk under various possible pandemic scenarios. The model consist of an agent based pandemics simulation in which agent mortality and infection susceptible characteristics are determined by a set of configurable risk factors which can then be initialized from census data and insurance portfolio summary data, among other data sources. As the model runs, it generates time series data describing the number of infections in various regions or states (such as zip codes) throughout the model at individual agent level. This data can then be overlaid with insurance portfolio distribution data to determine how an insurance portfolio compares with the general population. This comparison may be performed both at the level of static risk assessment and likely dynamic progression of the disease through the population over time. My structured system analysis and design methodology uses real data provided by an “insurance company client” to explore the impact of linking Nigeria census data with real insurance company data. The insurance company insured more than 22 million people. After the data conditioning is completed and transformed into a form usable by any logic model. Observed features of the model must be noted so that the model can be tested for validity and realism.

**Keywords:** *Simulation ,Pandemic insurance database, Nigeria health sector*



## Approach to Network for Bandwidth Conservation in LANs and WANs

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### Abstract

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Implementation of a network bandwidth for LANs (Local Area Networks) and WANs (Wide Area Networks) is borne out of the need to provide effective and efficient solutions to the problems facing the existing poor system of networks bandwidth. The paper was motivated to design this software in other to handle the problems associated with the poor system which includes slow data transmission, difficulty in retrieving quick information, error in communication due to human deficiencies. The software is expected to provide a quick data transmission, enhance communication, and automatic retrieval of information.

**Keywords:** *LANs, QoS, WANs, Bandwidth*



## Perceived Effect of Decent Work Agenda on Job Commitment of Factory Workers in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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Workplace situation in some countries of the world especially in Africa is quite precarious such that workers particularly factory workers are subjected to series of decent work deficits such as involuntary unemployment, blatant abuse of rights at work, forced child labour, income insecurity, work-life imbalance, job insecurity, poor payment, non-unionised work setting, anxiety, depression, exhaustion and host of others. The precarious situation at workplace especially in the manufacturing sector has dampened the morale and eroded the commitment of some workers on the job. It is against this backdrop that this study examined the perceived effect of decent work agenda practice on the job commitment of factory workers in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive survey research, using multi-stage sampling procedure to select a sample size of 500 respondents from ten (10) factories situated in the same locality (Agbara Industrial Estate). Major research instrument used was questionnaire. The two standardized scales used are: a 15-items organizational commitment scale developed by Mowday et'al (1979); and 24-items scale on Decent Work Agenda developed by Jawando (2017). Two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance, with the use of multiple regressions. The four components of decent work agenda (employment promotion, social protection, social dialogue, rights at work) which constitute the independent variables jointly predicted the job commitment of factory workers ( $R=0.723$ ). Precisely, the predictors contributed 51.7% (Adjusted  $R^2=0.517$ ) to the variance of the dependent variable (job commitment). The contribution is significant ( $F_{(4,344)}=94.266, p<0.05$ ). Also, each of the independent variables significantly ( $p<0.05$ ) predicted the dependent variable. Rights at work emerged as the most potent predictor ( $\beta=0.315; t=6.374; p<0.05$ ). Based on the findings, it was recommended among other things that organisations especially those in the manufacturing sector should embrace employee friendly policies that could promote decent work which in turn would enhance the job commitment of the factory workers and consequently make them more productive and efficient.

**Keywords:** *Decent Work Agenda, Job Commitment, Factory Workers and Ogun State.*

## Strategic Leadership and Good Governance: Panacea for Ending Nigeria's Dependence

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### Abstract

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**M**any countries strive for independence and freedom from other nations. Several developmental plans have been planned and implemented to change Nigeria's ugly situation. Nigeria's greatest dilemma has been bad governance and dearth of patriotic and national leaders who are really interested in the development of the country. Today, our country depends on the western and African countries for almost every need. This paper examines the role of strategic and visionary leaderships as well as good governance as strategic approaches to change the narrative of underdevelopment and dependence of the nation. The paper adopts desk research; and is anchored upon the dependence theory which advocates for an inward looking approach to development and an increased role of the state in terms of imposing barriers to trade, making inward investment difficult and promoting nationalism of key industries. Despite, Nigeria's abundant natural endowments of human and material resources, she remains dependent upon foreign nations and governments for almost her activities (economic, social, political, etc.). It concludes that Nigeria's liberation from the clutches of dependence is contingent upon the adoption of visionary leadership and good governance strategies. Also, without visionary leadership and good governance our country's quest for development, true independence, self-actualization and self-reliance for the good of her people will be an illusion. Finally, the paper advocates aggressive pursuit for strategic, charismatic and transformational leadership styles as well as good governance if Nigeria desires to transcend from dependent, underdeveloped and developing nation to an economic and industrial hub of Africa in the nearest future.

**Keywords:** *Leadership, Good governance, Dependence and Development*



## Management Information System and Organizational Decision Making

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### Abstract

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**M**odern organizations depend upon management information system (MIS) for their effective and efficient operations. The paper examines the impact of management information system (MIS) on organizational decision making. It employed desk research for literature and drawing of conclusion. Findings of the paper revealed that management information system (MIS) helps organizations in problem identification and compliments the process of decision making, thereby supporting their management, administration and operations. Also, it was revealed that management information system (though decision support systems, information inquiries, cross referencing of external information and potential data mining techniques) has given managers access to quick and accurate information required in modern decision making. It equally showed that managers' decision making on issues affecting the organization regarding human and material resources are made easier due to management information system (MIS). The paper recommended that organizational employees should be trained and developed on the latest computer-based software and information technology skills needed to function effectively in their organizations. Also, organizations should adopt more effective and efficient ways of using management information system techniques to reduce workload and delay handling customers' demands, needs and complaints.

**Keywords:** *Management, information system, Decision making and Organization*





## Temporary Work, Deviant Behaviour and Small Business Sustainability in Lagos State Organisations, Nigeria

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### Abstract

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Contemporary studies have disclosed that small businesses in Nigeria hardly survive 5 years after inception, which is an impediment to economic growth. Small businesses represent more than 90% of global businesses and account, on average, for about 50% of Gross Domestic Product of all countries and for 63% of their employment. However, despite the special attention given to them through several government policies and special funding, small businesses have performed below expectation. This study aims to assess the relationship between precarious work, deviant behaviour and small business sustainability. The study which is predicated on social exchange theory presents both conceptual and theoretical framework on precarious work, deviant behaviour and small business sustainability with a conclusion that the human factor which is the sine quo non of business sustainability is largely ignored in Lagos State organisations. In conclusion, precarious work and deviant behaviour influence small business sustainability. In other words, the human factor as it relates to work environment, work flexibility, job security and training which has largely been ignored enhances productivity, employment stability, work life balance and job satisfaction – a prerequisite for business sustainability. This study therefore recommends that small businesses should provide conducive workplace in which employees can self actualize their goals and align it with the sustainability of the business.

**Keywords:** *Precarious work, Deviant behaviour, Business sustainability, Small businesses, Employers and Government agencies*



## Community Development Association and Sustainable Development at the Grassroot in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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The inability of government at all levels; especially local government calls for rural community development association to complement the efforts of governments and also help their community become fundamentally better to manage change. The role of rural community development association in sustainable development at the grassroot cannot be over emphasis. The objective of this paper is to examine the effect of rural community association on sustainable development in Nigeria. The finding reveals that without the complementary efforts of people at the grassroot through the umbrella of community development association it will be a difficult thing for government to realized sustainable development at the grassroot. Based on the findings, the paper recommends among others, full participation of people in development of rural area, community leaders as well as community development agents should engage in clear communication so as to enlist the participation of community members in development issues and the support of federal, state and local governments in sustainable development at the grassroot in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Community Development Association, Participation, Local Government Area, Self-help Projects.*



## Family Structure and Prevalence of Mal-Adaptive Behaviors among Secondary School Adolescents Students in Umuahia Abia State

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### Abstract

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The study was designed to determine the influence of family structure and prevalence of mal-adaptive behavior among adolescent students in Umuahia Abia state. Specifically, this paper focused on the influence of family structure on the prevalence of mal-adaptive behaviors of adolescents and to establish a relationship between the rate of behavioral problems in adolescents and family structure. Two research questions were formulated. A total of 650 families were selected through stratified random sampling technique. The instrument used for data collection was interview schedule comprising of 20 items, which was correctly filled and collected by the researcher. Relevant data were coded and presented in frequency distribution tables. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data. The result of the data analysis was presented as follows, cut off point for agreement is  $\geq 2.5$ . The table of result showed that all respondents rated mal-adaptive behaviors among adolescents from intact family low with a pooled mean of 1.65. Recommendations were made based on the findings from the study.

**Keywords:** *Family Structure, Mal-adaptive, Prevalence, Adolescence.*



## An Empirical Assessment of the Influence of the Educational Qualifications of Vice Chancellors on the Management of Universities in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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All over the world, universities are recognized as centres of excellence, where knowledge is not only acquired, but also disseminated to those who require it. Hence, the effective and efficient management of Nigerian universities is of great concern to the Nigerian economy in order to achieve a strong and vibrant human capital development level, as academicians are the engine of economic growth and development. The main objective of this study is to establish the extent to which academic qualifications of Vice Chancellors influence effective management of universities in Nigeria. It adopted a descriptive survey design and it relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was obtained from selected Federal, State and Private Universities in South Western Nigeria. Interviews were conducted with key informants. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as simple percentage and frequency distribution. Secondary data was also obtained through the review of extant literatures from journals, scholarly articles from the internet, books, newspapers articles and data from library archives. The findings of the study revealed that observed that university governance in Nigeria today is nothing but crises management. It also observed that the university system in Nigeria is faced with series of challenges ranging from policy inconsistency, unregulated proliferation of colleges and universities. The study concludes that Vice Chancellor is hub of all the educational efforts and therefore he has to play the role of organizer, leader and business director. An effective University therefore is that in which the Vice Chancellor and his team can achieve this goal of upholding the system concerning the nature and purpose of the university and are bonded together by the belief that student achievement can best be attained through a common mission, common goals and shared governance. The study recommended measures for effective management of universities in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Vice Chancellor, Management, Educational Qualifications, Administrative Effectiveness, Conflict Management*

## Ending Open Defecation in Nigeria: an Assessment of Bauchi Toilet Construction using Adashe Contribution

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### Abstract

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One of the nagging problems confronting the health sector apart from poverty is lack of affordable sanitary facilities. A healthy nation is central to all physical, social and economic growth. In most African countries, especially some states in Nigeria have not actually migrated to the next higher level in terms of hygiene as open defecation free (ODF) area. As a result of this, the Federal, State and Local governments are presently trying to achieve safe hygiene practices for a collective responsibility, sustainable waste management and benefits to the society. However, the management and operation of such sanitary facilities are too much of a heavy burden to bear due to some circumstances. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is to assess the issues and challenges facing toilet construction using indigenous ADASHE method of contribution and to proffer evidence based solution to dependence on foreign aids through a sustainable clean water and sanitation. In conclusion, a detailed study with relevant qualitative analysis showed an acceptable positive result. It was then recommended among others that at all levels, stake holders should fund, develop and promote health sector of the economy in terms of toilet facilities, easy design, construction and renovations of temporary and permanent toilets.

**Keywords:** ADASHE, Waste management, Sanitation, Sustainable, and Toilet.



## Forensic Accounting and Fraud Detection in Nigeria: an Empirical Analysis

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### Abstract

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**F**orensic accounting fraud detection in the global economy, has become an emerging topic of great importance for academic, research and industries. The objective of the study is to examine forensic accounting and fraud detection in Nigeria. Specifically, the study examined if there is significant agreement amongst stakeholders on the effectiveness of forensic accounting in fraud detection control, financial reporting and internal control quality. The survey design was used in the study with a sample size of 150 consisting of accountants, management staffs, practicing auditors and shareholders. The simple random technique was utilized in selecting the sample size, while the regression technique was utilized in the data analysis. The findings of the study indicate that there is positive significant agreement amongst stakeholders on the effectiveness of forensic accounting in fraud control, financial reporting and internal control quality. In line with the above findings. The study contributed by validating control theory using Nigerian Data. We recommend that the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria, Association of National Accountants of Nigeria and the National Universities Commission should encourage formalization and specialization in the field forensic accounting. In addition, the government should stimulate interest in forensic accounting for monitoring and investigation of suspected corruption cases.

**Keywords:** *Forensic accounting, Fraud, Stakeholders, Accountants, Internal control*





