

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE THEME

Challenges of Economic Recession for Developing Countries

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

In addressing the challenges of economic recession for developing countries the conference adopts a multi-disciplinary approach.

CONFERENCE DATE

Wednesday 22nd - Thursday 23rd February, 2017

CONFERENCE VENUE

Sokoto State University, Sokoto State, Nigeria

TIME: 10:00 am

CONFERENCE LOC

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

CONFERENCE THEME

Challenges of Economic Recession for Developing Countries

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Professor Nuhu O. Yakubu

Vice Chancellor

Sokoto State University, Skoto - Nigeria

LEAD SPEAKER

Dr. Chuks J. Diji

Chairman, African Research Council on Sustainable Development

Department of Mechanical Engineering

University of Ibadan, Ibadan - Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Professor Adebayo Elizabeth

Mautech, Nigeria

CHAIRMAN, CONFERENCE STEERING COMMITTEE

Dr. Basse Anam

Institute of Public Policy & Administration

University of Calabar, Nigeria

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Day One: Tuesday 21st February, 2017		
Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
Day Two: Wednesday 22nd February, 2017 Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark by the LOC
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Keynote Address
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
Day Three: Thursday 23rd February, 2017 Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué		
7:00am	- 8:00am	Breakfast
8:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Briefing
10:00am	- 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm	- 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
Day Four: Friday 24th February, 2017 Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates		

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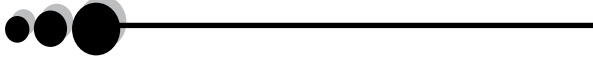
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Economic Recession: Coping With The Challenge

Isa Omoregbeji



At first it sounded like tales by moonlight; not until the release of the official Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures for the second quarter of 2016 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) of Nigeria officially confirmed that the Nigerian economy was indeed in a recession. According to the NBS statistics, Nigeria's Gross Domestic Product contracted by 2.06 percent in the second quarter of 2016, following a contraction of 0.36 percent in the first quarter. This officially places Nigeria in a recession, which is defined by two or more consecutive quarters of negative economic growth or a period of general economic slowdown.

Experts have argued that failure by past governments to have proper plans in place to tackle issues, such as the crude oil price drop, fall of the Naira and struggles in other sectors have gradually grinded the economy into a recession. Other factors responsible include global economic slowdown, inflation, NSE capitalization and FBN manufacturing index.

An Economist, Professor Akpan Hogan Ekpo, delivering a keynote address at a lecture in Lagos recently said, “The high rates of unemployment, combined with reduced output since the third quarter of 2015, suggested an economy in the sphere of “stagflation”, a prelude to the recession experienced today”. Prof Ekpo, who also is the Director General of West African Institute for Financial and Economic Management “considered the decline in the contribution to the nations GDP by the industrial sector as an unhealthy situation given the importance of manufacturing in driving growth and development as well as job creation.”

Acknowledging that although recessions are to be expected in any capitalist economy, he advised that the President Muhammadu Buhari-led government must put in place effective policies to combat the misery the recession brings upon the common man. Prof Ekpo consequently advised the government to design and implement policies that would prioritize massive investment in hard infrastructure, employment generation, investment in housing construction, rebuilding the public school system, building strong institutions, and an aggressive monetary and fiscal policy.

In the marketing ecosystem, the economic downturn is presenting new and difficult challenges for marketers, particularly those wishing to provide goods that retain consumer loyalty, while the current situation persists and even beyond this period. This is so because practitioners expect the slump to result in changing consumer behavioral pattern. There are speculations that with the simultaneous rise in prices of commodities and some consumers faced with job losses, their shopping habits will not only change, consumer purchasing power will shrink significantly. Economic experts have summarized the effects and ways to cope with the present economic recession on the part of the common Nigerian citizens as follows:

1. Decrease in sales of goods and services, due to decreased finances available to individuals and families, the purchase of goods and services decline.
2. Increase in unemployment, due to decreased sales of goods and services by business owners and Companies, a reduction in the workforce takes place, leading to loss of jobs.
3. High inflation rate, Nigeria have been experiencing high inflation rate due to scarcity of foreign exchange, a weak Naira, high interest rates, poor electricity supply, dependence on importation and the high cost of doing business in Nigeria. As Nigeria goes into a recession the inflation rate will go higher as the above mentioned factors still persist.
4. Budget deficit in government spending, the National and States budgets will experience spending deficit due to shortfalls in government revenues. The government may decide on borrowing to cover for the fall in revenues, and this will increase the debt burden of the Federal and State Governments.
5. Decline in the stock market, investors would avoid investing in companies that might suffer losses, while some investors would pull their funds from the stock market.
6. Increase in crime rate, as life gets hard for many and living conditions get worse, crime rate will escalate. There will be increase in robberies, kidnapping, petty stealing, fraudulent schemes and other financial crimes.
7. Strained family relationships, as a result of unemployment, loss of income and high cost of living, inter-family relationships would come under strain which may lead to marital and family conflicts.

Meanwhile, an economist, Prof. Ben Aigbokhan, President, Nigeria Economic Society, in a recent interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Abuja has assured Nigerians that the economy would recover from recession as soon as possible with the measures being put in place by President Muhammadu Buhari. He praised the Federal Government for not folding its hands, but doing everything possible to improve the living conditions of Nigerians. "The government wants to be seen to achieve something and will not allow the economy to be nose-diving all the time, that is why I'm optimistic that the country will come out of this present recession," Aigbokhan said.

Other economic experts have argued that families and individuals may not be able to avoid the effects of the present economic recession, but that they can make informed changes that can improve their situations and help them prepare for the future, while waiting for the economy to recover.

Tips and Strategies to Cope With a Recession:

1. Unemployed people should accept a low paying job as a short term solution pending when a better job offer is available.
2. Part time job, business or small scale farming: an option available for dependent members of the family is to take a part time job, operate a small scale business that requires little capital, and engaging in farming of crops that are of short harvest period, as well as rearing farm animals on a small scale.

3. Change of plans: individuals and families would need to make changes in their plans; such changes may include relocating to affordable accommodation and switching of children's school to affordable ones.
4. Making changes in financial spending: people should understand the difference between needs and wants during a recession. Areas of priority spending should be housing, food, affordable health care, transportation, clothing and education.
5. Life style changes: people involved in a lifestyle that leads to wastage of money need to make changes, examples are excessive smoking and alcohol consumption, excessive clubbing, womanizing, unnecessary and irrelevant travels, buying new household gadgets and appliances when old ones are still in good condition, as well as buying new phones several times in a year. Another lifestyle to be changed is the buying of new clothes for every social functions and events.
6. Business opportunities: in an economic recession, as people's spending power depreciates, spending of money is focused on areas of essential needs. For those planning to go into business, they should consider the following areas (a) sales of food items (b) operating a low cost canteen (c) low cost transportation business (d) health care business (e) small scale crops and animals farm.
7. Keeping a positive attitude: as the economic recession lingers people should have a positive attitude both at work and home, and while in company of friends and strangers. Having a positive attitude generally makes it easy to deal with tough times. On the other hand; anger, bitterness, hopelessness, frustration and persistent complaining makes it difficult for people to deal with tough times.

Adeyemi Dipeolu, the Special Adviser to the President on Economic Matters confirmed that though the economy is in a decline, but believes that there are indicators that the economy will improve very soon. Dipeolu added that despite the recession, the Nigerian economy is performing better than the International Monetary Fund had earlier predicted, therefore there is light at the end of the tunnel-things will certainly get better.

The Challenges of Economic Recession on the Dignity of Nigeria Citizens

Ojo Anthonia Bolanle



It is no longer news that Nigeria, the giant of Africa is presently experiencing a challenging time which has a great toll on the dignity of the citizens of the country. Nigeria is faced with one of the deepest and most troubling economic recession ever to plaque the country. Economic recession, according to The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) is a “significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in a real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real income, employment, industrial products and wholesale – retail sales.” It is a negative real GDP growth rate for two consecutive quarters (say first and second quarters). Critically looking at this definition above, Nigeria is experiencing economic recession currently, since her first and second quarters' growth in 2016 are -1.7% and -2.6%.

Many Economists have attributed the economic recession in Nigeria to poor economic planning and inadequate concrete implementation of her economic planning, high inflation rate; high interest rate, high taxation, and policy conflict. Most significantly, it has been attributed to the over dependent of Nigeria Government on oil for over 60% of its total revenues and the country for over 90% of her foreign exchange earnings, while the state governments are dependent to the extent of over 90% on the Federal government for their revenues and 10% from their internal generated revenues.

The collapse of oil prices since two years ago from \$145.00 per barrel a year ago to today's price hovering just above \$40.00 per barrel, surely has an immediate and disastrous impact on the budget of the governments of the federation, be it local, state, or federal. The Nigeria economy is now in a state of crises. As a result of the economic downturn, Nigeria Naira has been depreciated against the American Dollar. This fast depreciation of Naira against Dollar is affecting the economy and adding to the suffering of the Nigerians.

The economic recession threatens the full range of human rights, particularly economic and social rights such as the rights to an adequate standard of living and the rights to health, housing, food and education. The economic recession is devastating lives and livelihoods of many people across the country, and quickly translating into rising unemployment among the Nigerian Youth, hunger and powerlessness. Exacerbated by the failure of many state governments to pay workers' salaries timely, this situation has pushed millions of Nigerians into extreme poverty. According to UNICEF, “More than 1 million people in the North East region are in danger of extreme malnutrition and have become internally displaced persons (IDPs) in their own country... 130 children die every day as a result of lack of food. The UN estimates that about 7 million people need assistance especially foods of which over 250,000 are children under five years of age.”

The Catholic Bishops of Nigeria in their Second National Conference (2016) have cried out that many people have lost their jobs and those who are fortunate to retain theirs are not paid as and when due. There is hunger in the land. They thereby call on Nigeria government to create more job opportunities for people, while also urging the Nigerians to moderate their taste for foreign goods, reduce waste and be more prudent in expenditure. There is therefore an urgent need for the government to avoid and mitigate the negative effects of the economic recession on the dignity and rights of several Nigerians living in abject poverty by providing the socially and economically vulnerable with social protection programmes to protect them from severe poverty and deprivation.

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 1 **Causality between Foreign Aids, Inflation & Economic Growth in Nigeria: Toda & Yamamoto Approach**
Murtala Abdu
- 2 **Marketing Analysis of Legumes by Products used as Livestock Feed in Kano State, Nigeria**
¹Salmanu Safiyanu Abdulsalam, ²Dr. Ahmad Shu`aib & ³Dr. Amina Mustapha
- 3 **The Origin of Ikwerre and their Interrogating Role in Rivers State During the Nigerian Civil War 1967 – 1970**
Solomon A. Ikunga, PhD
- 4 **The Impact of Western Cultural Tradition on Sustainable Development: a Case Study of Ewekwu Community**
Solomon A. Ikunga, PhD
- 5 **Economic Recession and the Viability of Commercial Real Investments In Nigeria: a Case Study of Akwa Ibom State**
¹Udoka, Israel S., ²Akpanebu, Ime J. & ³Nkanta, Scholastica D.
- 6 **Determinants of Contractors' Pre-Qualification Criteria in a Recessed Economy Nigeria: case of Akwa Ibom State**
¹Nkanta, Scholastica Fidelis, ²Akpanebu, Ime Jerome & ³Udoka, Israel S.
- 7 **Sustainability of Agriculture to Boost Food Security: Necessity for Paradigm Shift in Nigeria**
Ishaku Usman Gadzama, PhD
- 8 **Economic Recession and Dimensions of Poverty in Lafia: some Reflections Since May, 2015**
¹Ukomi, Macaulay Peter, ²Akogwu, Enubi Christiana & ³Kigbu, Yakubu Paul
- 9 **Business Educators' Perception of the Impact of Economic Recession on Nigeria's Social-Economic**
¹Oyewole, S. O. PhD & ²Olaniyi, O.N. PhD

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 10 **Nigeria's Economic Challenges and Foreign Policy: a Re-Examination**
'Adeola Akindoju & 'Chinyere Rita Agu
- 11 **A Critical Analysis of Lending Behaviour on Loan Performance among Nigerian Commercial Banks**
'Salihu, Abdulwaheed A. PhD, 'Abdullahi, B. Yusuf & 'Ndagi Abdullahi
- 12 **Buhari Civilian Administration and the Challenges of Economic Recession: Rethinking the 'Change' Agenda?**
'Dr. Abdulhakeem Adejumo & 'Muritala Babatunde Hassan
- 13 **Colophobia and the 7P_s: a Comparative Analysis of the South-East-Asian and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Countries' Economic Growth Experiences**
Yekeen O. Abdul-Maliq
- 14 **Impact of Capital Market Performance on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1981 – 2015)**
Ifedoro, Ndubuisi Nicholas
- 15 **Assessment on Maintenance Consideration in the Design of Student Centres in Nigeria**
'Enock Kantiok, 'Musa Lawal Sagada & 'Joy Joshua Maina
- 16 **Pebble Morphometric Parameter an Indicator of Paleodepositional Environment: a Case Study of Outcrop Samples Exposed along Lemna Road, Calabar, South Eastern Nigeria**
'Itam, Asukwo Essien & 'Ezuokeaba, Purity Chidiocha
- 17 **Effect of Economic Recession on Democratic Dividends Under the Current Administration**
Abubakar Idris
- 18 **Multinational Corporations (MNCS) and the Nigerian Economy: a Case Study of Airtel Company in Nigeria**
'Ogoh, Augustine Ogbaji, 'Gambo, Sagir Ruma & 'Shamsu Ibrahim
- 19 **Insurgency and Economic Development in Nigeria: a Study of the Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Economy of Gombe State**
'Manga Adamu & 'Ali Jamila

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 20 **Potential of Soya Beans Seasoning with Garlic and Ginger Spices for Sustainable Health**
¹Ibrahim Aisha, ²Buba Eldah Ephraim & ³Waziri Mohammed Jamila
- 21 **Effect of Economic Recession on the Performance of SMEs in Nigeria**
¹Mounde, Waziri Lamorde, ²Jiya, Ndalo Santeli & ³Opusunju, Michael Isaac
- 22 **Deindustrialization, Insecurity and Demise of Night Economy: Retrospection on Nigerian Underdevelopment**
¹Elijah Babasola Afolabi Agbaje, PhD & ²O. O. Omodunbi, PhD
- 23 **Analysis of Strategic Marketing as Critical Tool for Entrepreneurial Survival: a Study of Top Tree Oil Mills, Nigeria Limited, Aba - Abia State**
¹Eke, Donatus Izuogu & ²Arugu Love O. PhD
- 24 **Impact of Economic Recession on Industries in Nigeria: a Case Study of Sokoto State, Nigeria**
Abubakar Aminu
- 25 **Influence of Economic Recession on Undergraduate Students' Academic Performance in Kwara-State**
¹Issa, Ahmed Idris, ²Onojah, Amos Ochayi, ³Aladesusi, GboyegaAyodeji, ⁴Omoyajowo, Bamidele Stephen & ⁵Bawa, Nura
- 26 **Economic Recession in Nigeria: Causes, Challenges and Way Forward**
Sa'ad Babatunde Akanbi PhD
- 27 **Agricultural Sector as an Engine of Food Security and Industrialisation in Nigeria (1999-2007)**
Bolarinwa, Joshua Olusegun, PhD
- 28 **Nigeria's Economic Recession: Lessons from the Great Depression of the 1930's in the West**
Uji, Wilfred Terlumun PhD
- 29 **Problems and Prospects of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Kakuri, Kaduna South LGA, Kaduna State**
Mukhtar Suleiman

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- 30 **Exchange Rate Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria: 1981-2015**
'Zainab Said Suwaid & ²Anas Ibrahim Kubalu & ³Aliyu Musa
- 31 **An Empirical Analysis of the Causal Relationship between Government Spending and Economic Growth in Nigeria (1985-2015)**
'Zainab Abubakar & ²Anas Ibrahim Kubalu
- 32 **New Partnership for Africa's Development and Constitutional Challenges to Social and Economic Development on Effectiveness of Local Government in Nigeria**
Hanafi A. Hammed, NCE, LL.B, B.L, LL.M, PhD
- 33 **Climate-Smart Agriculture as an Engine of Food Security and Mitigation in Africa Under the Conditions of Economic Recession**
Chinasa Agatha Ugwuanyi (PhD)
- 34 **Electrical Fault in Power Transmission Line in Nigeria: a Case Study of Enugu-New Heaven 132kv Transmission Line**
'Anierobi P.O & ²Ananti J.E
- 35 **Secondary School Teachers Awareness on the Use of ICT Tools for Assessing in Ilorin Metropolis**
'Prof. S. A. Onasanya, ²Aladesusi, Gboyega Ayodeji, ³Onojah, Ochayi Amos & ⁴Omoyajowo, Bamidele Stephen
- 36 **Relationship between Corruption and Transmission Mechanisms**
Aliyu Musa, ²Zainab Said Suwaid & ³Lawal Wasiiu Omotayo
- 37 **The Politics of Beijing Consensus in Africa**
Eze Christian Akani
- 38 **Time Management as a Tool for Organizational Survival in the Public Sector: a Study of Citizenship Leadership Training Centre**
'Fatile, Jacob, O. & ²Boniface, Ozioma Hope
- 39 **Women Participation in Local Governance and Nigerian Democratic System: a Study of Selected Local Governments in Lagos State (1999-2016)**
'Fatile, J. Olufemi, PhD, ²Adepoju Oluwayemisi Ajoke, ³Adepoju Esther Chinenye & ⁴Ayeni, Lawrence

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT TITLE / AUTHOR(S)

- | | |
|----|--|
| 40 | Agricultural Development in Nigeria: Issues of Sustainability
<i>¹Aminu Muhammad Mustapha, ²Aminu Muhammad Fagge, & ³Abubakar Hassan</i> |
| 41 | The Challenges with Water Resources and as Antitoxin Ingredients amidst Economic Recession
<i>Arowolo, J. G. PhD et al</i> |
| 42 | Social Studies and Science Education as Panacea for Eradicating Economic Recession in Developing Countries through the School System
<i>¹Dr Gele, Samuel Antak Matthew PhD, ²Dr Gwimi, S. Peters PhD & ³Linda Kiritmwa Yaro</i> |
| 43 | Challenges of Economic Recession among Developing Countries: Africa in Perspective
<i>Dr. Clever Omovigho Igberaharha</i> |

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Causality between Foreign Aids, Inflation & Economic Growth in Nigeria: Toda & Yamamoto Approach

Murtala Abdu

*Department of Economics and Developmental Studies,
Federal University Dutse*

Abstract

The study employed the Toda and Yamamoto (1996) causality test to discover the direction of causal relationship between foreign aids, inflation and economic growth in Nigeria over the period of 1980-2015. The empirical results suggested that, all the variables in the model are positively co-integrated indicating a stable long run equilibrium relationship. In addition, the findings revealed a bi-directional causality between foreign aids and economic growth and unidirectional causality running from foreign aid to inflation. Based on findings the study recommended that the use of aids by the government should focus on such expenditures that support productive investment.

Keywords: *Co-integration, foreign Aids, Inflation and Economic Growth*



Marketing Analysis of Legumes by Products used as Livestock Feed in Kano State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focused on the profitability analysis of marketing of legumes by-products used as livestock feed in Kano State. Multistage sampling technique was used for the study and data was collected using structured questionnaire supplemented with key informant interview. A total of one hundred and seventy eight (178) legumes by-product marketers were sampled. The analytical tools employed included descriptive statistics, net marketing margin analysis and marketing efficiency. The result of the socio economic characteristics showed that 12% of the legumes by-products marketers were adult belonging to the age group of 43-52 years, 51% of them had household size of 1-6 members, 43.8% of the legumes by-products marketers had 14-22 years of marketing experience, 94.9% married with 88.6% males, the result of educational background of legumes by-products marketers in the study area shows that 44.9% had Qur'anic education. The result of the profitability analysis revealed that legumes by-products marketing was profitable as the marketing margin for Cowpea haulms and Groundnut haulms were 323.34 and 470 respectively. The total revenue realized for the marketing were 1796.67 and 2083.33 for Cowpea haulms and Groundnut haulms respectively. The result further revealed Gross Margin (GR) of 0.01 and 0.01 for Cowpea haulms and Groundnut haulms traded in the study area while return per naira invested was found to be 1.09 and 1.16 accrued from every 1.00 invested for legumes by-products marketing. The result also revealed that marketing of legumes by-products was efficient with 254.17% and 306.16% for Cowpea haulms and Groundnut haulms respectively indicating that marketing of these by-products was profitable and efficient in the study area. The study recommended that since legumes by-product marketing is a profitable enterprise more youth should be encouraged to venture into the enterprises this will go a long way in reducing unemployment in the study area.

Keywords: *Legumes by-products, Cowpea haulms and Groundnut haulms.*

The Origin of Ikwerre and their Interrogating Role in Rivers State During the Nigerian Civil War 1967 – 1970

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Abstract

Ikwerre is an ethnic nationality within the State of Rivers located in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Rivers State emerged during the Nigerian Civil war when the then Head of State, General Yakubu Gowon created twelve states in 1967 out of the existing regions in Nigeria. This work is intended to examine the plight of Ikwerre people and their interrogating role during the civil war in the making of Rivers State. Ikwerre people's experiences during the civil war are indeed the most unacknowledged in Rivers State as they bore the brunt of the dehumanizing effects of the traumas of the war within the region. During the period under review, food crisis, rape, insecurity, disease and hopelessness were among the significant challenges they were made to cope with. In this however, prostitution, trading, fishing and hunting, were among the various strategies the people adopted for survival whereas others joined the Biafran militias and Nigerian civil defence out of frustration. These adopted mechanisms were in essence the means through which Ikwerre people got the opportunity to prove that they could sustain themselves in the absence of any concerted collective efforts to repulse the occupiers of their land at the time. In spite of the contributions of Ikwerre people to war efforts in the survival and stability of Rivers State, there seems to be no meaningful appreciation by Rivers people. However, some of the Ikwerre challenges have become their strengths in that in a determined resolve other sections of Rivers State have now began to acknowledge their obvious contributions and their history is being placed in proper perspectives.

Keywords: *Ethnic, Nationality, Education, Economy and Migration*



The Impact of Western Cultural Tradition on Sustainable Development: a Case Study of Ewekwu Community

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Abstract

Ewekwu people practice distinct and unique economic systems prior to European conquest. This is so when viewed from the fact that most of those economic activities were not found in any other communities in Rivers State. Even though European conquest destroyed several of them, there still remains other aspects that have continued to co-exist with modernity. These economic activities can be harnessed to showcase the rich cultural heritage of the people that can contribute to nation building. Ewekwu people have been victims of colonial oppression, first in the hands of Europeans colonizers and then later by the Nigerian state through the process of internal colonialism made possible by the inability of the Nigerian operators of government to integrate the people in any development plans. During the time, Ewekwu people suffered all forms of discrimination and loss of human dignity in the hands of their oppressors which were responsible for their late pursuit of education and educational attainments rather than by their ardent belief in tradition which local historians believe were the barrier. Today, however there has been an urgent need to break from the past in order to establish the future so that they could catch up with the present ideals. The economic activities were unique and distinct which set them apart as a people with special cultural heritage that ushered in significant ancient civilization.

Keywords: *Colonialism, development, exploitation, culture, dominant*



Economic Recession and the Viability of Commercial Real Investments In Nigeria: a Case Study of Akwa Ibom State

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Abstract

Commercial real investments refer to those properties mainly used for commercial undertakings, which include shops, offices, shopping malls, specialized office properties, etc. These types of investments have very close tie with the macro economy's turns through expansion and contraction. Recession being a business cycle contraction as experienced in Nigeria today, which results in a general slowdown in economic activities driven by the cyclical components of the gross domestic product (GDP), affects the viability of these types of investments. Hence, this research sought to analyse the impact of economic recession on the viability of commercial real investments in Nigeria, using Akwa Ibom State as the case study. Three research objectives were formulated to aid in achieving the aim of the research. These were: to assess the relationship between recession and void level in real commercial investments; to investigate if recession could cause returns from commercial real estate to dwindle; and, to examine the effect of recession on the viability of commercial real estate developments. The research adopted a survey design, with fifty Estate Surveyors and Values randomly sampled to administer questionnaire for the study. Data obtained from the field were analysed using simple percentage, and the result revealed that economic factor of recession plays a major role in the viability of commercial real investment options. However, bench marking, adequate insurance, even to cover vacant properties and proper diversification of real investment portfolios were recommended as potential remedy for the present situation.

Keywords: *Recession, Viability, Commercial real investments and Development*



Determinants of Contractors' Pre-Qualification Criteria in a Recessed Economy Nigeria: case of Akwa Ibom State

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Abstract

The study identified and assessed the existing contractors' pre-qualification criteria; examined the determinant factors for the choice of the pre-qualification criteria in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria with a view to providing information that could enhance contractor's selection in a recessed economy. The study population consisted of 75 construction consulting firms and 26 public client organisations. Questionnaire were administered on the entire population, out of which 77 (76.24%) were retrieved and used for analysis. The questionnaire provided information on the existing pre-qualification criteria used by contractors in the study area and factors influencing their choices. The collected data were analysed using, Mean Item Score (MIS) and Factor Analysis (FA). The results showed that past performance of contractors (MIS, 4.62) ranked the most important of the existing pre-qualification criterion followed by experience of the contractor (MIS, 4.56) and evidence of incorporation (MIS, 4.52). From the Factor Analysis, 75 factors influencing choice of pre-qualification criteria were reduced to 7 components. The most significant among these was contractor's resources (variance explained 23.68%), followed by project related risk (variance explained 6.10%) and technical management (variance explained 3.22%). The study concluded that past performance of contractors was the most important existing criterion for contractor pre-qualification in the study area among others while the most determinant factor in the choice of these criteria was contractor's resources, which must be considered in the selection of contractors.

Keywords: *Pre-qualification, Criteria, Contractor, Construction Industry*

Sustainability of Agriculture to Boost Food Security: Necessity for Paradigm Shift in Nigeria

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Abstract

The United Nations projected Nigerian population as over 187 million in 2016. Consequently, the need to sustain food security is a necessity for paradigm shift in the country. However, the highest incidence of undernourishment is found in sub-Saharan Africa (Nigeria inclusive), where one in every three persons suffers from chronic hunger. It is also noted that in the twenty-first century, due to decrease in fertility rates, the number of people who have attained 60 years and above will triple in three out of four developing countries. The total number of older people in developing countries is expected to increase from 8% in 2000 to 20% in 2050. This will put serious strains on human security as people's ability to move out of poverty and cope with crisis is undermined. This further juxtaposes that there is low level of productivity in Nigeria which perpetuates food importation to feed the population. The paper looks at agriculture and sustainable food security, examines food security in the Nigerian context, x-rays the United Nations human security model and determines the sustainability of agriculture to boost food security in Nigeria. The paper advocates that the policy makers should increase the level of agricultural productivity by improving expenditure to boost the growth of Nigerian economy. The paper argues that policies aimed at adequate financing of agricultural sector for sustainable food security is a way forward.

Keywords: *Food Security, Human Security, Nigerian Government,
Paradigm Shift, Sustainable Agriculture*



Economic Recession and Dimensions of Poverty in Lafia: Some Reflections Since May, 2015

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Abstract

Poverty has been rising in Nigeria since the second quarter of 2015 and all palliative measures to cushion the effect seems unabated. This paper examines a range of interrelated variables such as change in governance and government policies, exchange rates volatility, inflation, as it affects low income and small medium entrepreneurs in Lafia-Nasarawa State. By way of advancing possible paradigm that may ameliorate this scourging surge among small and medium entrepreneurs as well as low income earners'; these includes, diversification to areas such as agriculture, encouragement for future savings, insurance policy, observation of prudence, as well as engaging their spouses on small scale businesses such as small shop keeping, learning of trade and reduction in child bearing. This paper adopts qualitative model, utilized primary and secondary sources of data analysis.

Keywords: *Economic Recession, Poverty, Inflation and Exchange Rate*



Business Educators' Perception of the Impact of Economic Recession on Nigeria's Social-Economic

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to empirically examine Business Educators' Perception of the impact of Economic Recession on Nigeria's socio-economic. Two research questions and one hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. The population consisted of 324 Business Educators in Colleges of Education and Universities in South-West Nigeria. The whole 324 lecturers were used for data collection because of the small number of the population. The study adopted descriptive survey design. A five point rating scale items structured questionnaire was used for data collection. All the 324 copies distributed were collected and used for the study. The instrument was face-validated by five experts in the department of Vocational Education Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka and department of Vocational and Technical Education, University of Benin, Benin City. An internal consistency of 0.81 was obtained using Cronbach Alpha correlation co-efficient. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions while z-test was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The study showed that the economic recession highly affected Nigeria's socio-economic. It was recommended that to revamp Nigeria's economy, Federal Government must see that the price of crude oil is geared up in the world market, both local and external investors must be encouraged to invest in Nigeria, agriculture farm settlements must be revived by government in the rural areas and consumption of locally produced goods and services must be encouraged and government at all levels must find solutions to factors that hindered domestic investment in the country.

Keywords: *Business Education Lecturers' Economic Recession, Socio-Economic*

Nigeria's Economic Challenges and Foreign Policy: a Re-Examination

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Abstract

The Nigerian economy is in recession. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently revealed that the country's GDP contracted by 2.06 per cent in the second quarter of 2016, compared to the negative growth of 0.36 per cent recorded in the first quarter of 2016. Nigeria is a very important economy in the African region and its success has positive spillover for the region, particularly in West Africa and its challenges then creates difficulties for its neighbors." The slump in oil production and slow growth had created challenges for the economy, and one statistics that was quite striking was the interest payment of more than 45 per cent of federal government revenue to debt servicing. Corruption is also at the root of many of Nigeria's problems in totality. Corruption which is also one of the major problem the economy faces takes many forms and infiltrates all political institutions and economic sectors. The politicians are not performing their functions as promised, and officials are too busy enriching their pockets. In 2013, Transparency International deemed Nigeria one of the most corrupt nations in the world, ranking as 144th in Corruption Perception Index out of the 177 countries measured. The most currently released result on the level of corruption in Nigeria has improved when compared to that of 2013 and other years. Also Terrorist attacks are on the rise in Nigeria, which has decreased her foreign direct investment (FDI) by deterring investors from investing in the country. Bombings, kidnappings, and other violent activities of militants/Boko Haram prevent many Nigerians from feeling safe and also has dwindled the economy. Based on the foregoing, this article will analyse the economic challenges caused by the myriad of problems mentioned above and will suggest solutions that will be meaningful to the reviving of the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: *Economic, Challenges and Foreign policy*



A Critical Analysis of Lending Behaviour on Loan Performance among Nigerian Commercial Banks

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Abstract

Bank lending behaviour serves as the key to successful banking in the banking industry because granting loans and advances is one of the major activities in the banking industry. Lending behavior varies among Nigerian banks. Ability to exhibit good lending behavior depends on how responsive individual commercial bank is to her customers. The study, therefore aims to critically analysis banking lending behavior among Nigerian commercial banks. The research aims to examine the relationships between asset quality, management efficiency and income diversification as determinant of lending behavior and performance of loans/advances among commercial banks in Nigeria. The study is premised on quantitative approach where structured questionnaire are administered on customers of First Bank Plc in Minna Metropolis, Niger State. Three hypotheses are formulated to determine the relationships between the determinant of lending behavior and performance of loans/advances in commercial banks in Nigeria. The statistical tool used in this study is multiple regression analysis, and 0.518 is obtained showing that there exists great significant relationship between the determinant of lending behavior and loan performance in Nigerian commercial banks. The study therefore concludes that Nigerian banks should strengthen their asset quality, management team and diversify their income generation in order to inject more funds in form of loans/advances into the national economy.

Keywords: *Loan Performance, Asset Quality, Income Diversification, Management Efficiency*



Buhari Civilian Administration and the Challenges of Economic Recession: Rethinking the 'Change' Agenda?

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Abstract

There seems to be a consensus among scholars that instituting a sound and virile economy is the only way that any government can improve the living standard of its citizens and engendering enhanced quality of life. This probably explains why issues bordering on the economy always enjoy prominent attention of policy and decision makers. As such, one of the most hammered issues by the All Progressive Party (APC) during the 2015 electioneering campaign was the imperativeness of revamping and reinvigorating the Nigerian 'comatose' economy. The experience of Nigerians since the inauguration on the 29th of May 2015 of the APC-led President Buhari administration, however, seems to suggest that the APC and the President underrated the enormity of the inherited economic challenges. Therefore, it is not a gainsaying that the change the President promised Nigerians is not being reflected in the post-election socio-economic realities. Given this background, this paper intends to critically review President Buhari's election promise of 'change' and the visibility of its actualization in the midst of the lingering economic recession. The paper will qualitatively interrogate the socio-economic policies of the government since inauguration vis-à-vis the challenges of economic recession and it will make policy suggestions on how the government can eventually bring about positive 'change' it repeatedly promised Nigerians.

Keywords: *Economic Recession, 'Change' Agenda, Economic Team, Economic Policy, Forex.*



Colophobia and the 7P_s: a Comparative Analysis of the South-East-Asian and Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Countries' Economic Growth Experiences

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Abstract

The debate as to how the East-Asian countries, especially the Asian-Tigers grew so fast continues to rage just as the debate as to why Sub-Saharan African countries have not been able to achieve a satisfactory level of Economic Growth irrespective of the similarities between these two sub-regions. Many factors - higher Domestic Capital Formation, Foreign Capital Flow, Good Governance, Cultural/Religions factors -among others have been canvassed. This paper posits that philosophy-the way an individual/ society sees/treats life is the primary determinant of success or failure. The paper argues that the poor performances of SSA countries stem from wrong philosophy: excessive fear of foreign competition/domination-colophobia-or snail mentality against the preparedness of the Asians to join the race and compete in the global economic jungle-the snake mentality/non-colophobia. Based on three quantitative measures of Colophobia- Degree of Globalization, Economic Openness and level of Foreign Penetration; using 20 years data (1971-1990), analysis reveals that the Asian countries have higher scores, on the average, in all the three areas hence their spectacular economic performances. The paper therefore advise that for SSA countries to achieve accelerated growth, greater integration into the global economic order, increased openness and bolder attitude to global competitiveness -the snake mentality - should be imbibed.

Keywords: *Comparative analysis, Quantitative measures and Economic Growth*



Impact of Capital Market Performance on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1981 – 2015)

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Abstract

This study examines critically impact of capital market performance on economic growth in Nigeria between 1981 and 2015 given the growing concern that Capital Market performance does not impact on economic growth. Selected Capital market performance indicators like All Share Index, Market Capitalization, New Issues, Volume of Securities Trade and Real Gross Domestic Product proxy as economic growth. Secondary data were used for study analysis. E-view Regression was employed and the properties of time series variables were examined using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) unit root test and all the incorporated variables in the study was found to have a root at level. Jaque-Bera and Heteroscedasticity tests confirm the research model normal and reliable. Johansen co integration test explains a long relationship between variable, market performance indicators and gross domestic product. While Error correction (ECM) further confirm short and long relations among the variables. Therefore, empirical analysis showed that variations in market capitalization, new issues, volume of trade securities, All-share index explain reasonable degree of variations in gross domestic product, therefore market performance indicators have significant impact on Gross Domestic Product (GPD) in short and long-run. The major recommendation of the study advocates for more reform to enhance real time market transactions information accessibility through various mass communication channels like internet, phone alerts in order to create more awareness of market activities among foreign and local investors, to aid fast investment decisions and promote more investments in the market.

Keywords: *Capital Market, Performance, Economic Growth, Nigeria*



Assessment on Maintenance Consideration in the Design of Student Centres in Nigeria

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Abstract

Deterioration is one of the major challenges in any building, these defects in buildings reduces the lifespan and performance of the building. However, these defects (such as cracks, leakages and dampness) cannot be prevented completely but can be minimised and managed. It is in this regard that some selected university student centre buildings in Nigeria are analysed with the aim of reducing deterioration in buildings through analysing the maintenance design features. Review of relevant literature on maintenance and visual survey with the aid of visual survey checklist was used to obtain and analyse data. Findings from visual survey indicates that OAU student centre building has high level of reflection of maintenance design considerations, while UNIJOS student centre building has low level of reflection of maintenance design considerations. The study concludes that the integration of maintenance design features right from the design stage will go a long way to reduce the rate of deterioration and easy to manage when defects occur.

Keywords: *Maintenance, Student centre.*



Pebble Morphometric Parameter an Indicator of Paleodepositional Environment: a Case Study of Outcrop Samples Exposed along Lemna Road, Calabar, South Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

Pebble morphometric study was carried out on a belt of conglomeratic sand unit, a sector of Benin Formation of Calabar Flank, exposed along Lemna Road, Calabar, Southeastern Nigeria. The main objective of this research was to infer the paleodepositional environment of this outcrop samples. A total of 500 unweathered pebbles samples were collected, 50 each from 10 locations. The 3 orthogonal axes of long (L), Intermediate (I), and Short (S), were measured and their values ranged between 2.05cm-2.85cm, 1.36cm-1.82cm and 0.97cm -1.30cm respectively. The results of pebbles indices computed showed range values of Fatness Ratio (FR = 0.45-0.54), Flatness Index (FI = 45%-54%), Elongation Ratio (ER = 0.63-0.75), Maximum Projection Sphericity Index (MPSI = 0.46-0.73), and Oblate Prolate Index (OPI = 0.87-4.32). Roundness (%R) values estimated, using Sames Chart ranges from 40% to 46%. The mean values of the analyzed pebble parameters have; 0.48, 48%, 0.67, 0.73, and 2.89 respectively, for FR, FI, ER, MPSI and OPI. These values occur above the lower empirical limits that differentiate high energy beach from low energy fluvial pebbles. The various scatter plots of FI against MPSI and MPSI versus OPI infer predominantly fluvial influence. The average value of R, (43% =sub angular) indicate that these pebbles might not have been transported far distance from their sources. The computed pebble forms were predominated with Elongation (E 27%), and Compact Elongation (CE 19%), Compact Bladed (CB 14 %) and Compact (C 6%) of fluvial setting over Bladed (B 18%), Very Blade (B 4%), Platy (P 4%) and Very Platy (VP 1%) of beach influence.

Keywords: *Pebble morphometric, Calabar Flank, Paleodepositional environment, Fluvial setting, Scattered plot*

Effect of Economic Recession on Democratic Dividends Under the Current Administration


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Abstract

General Muhammadu Buhari on assumption of office in March 29, 2015, what he met on ground is not promising in terms of state treasury due to the years of unbridled corruption and mismanagement of resources by previous governments. This was attributed to the fall in oil market prices which Nigeria depends on for her re-current and capital expenditure. The problem generated by the economic recession bestowed a lot of serious hardship on Nigerians. This situation created a number of obstacles for current government not to fulfill some of its campaigns promises such as employment generation, poverty eradication and infrastructural development. This paper examines how economic recession has affected democratic dividends under the current administration. The study relies basically on secondary sources of data to analyze some fundamental issues in Nigeria qualitatively. It was discovered that present economic recession has caused citizens' frustrations, declining support for the current government, weak capacity to deliver welfare services and some campaigns promises because of the people's high expectations and confidence placed on current government. The paper then suggests that government should diversify its sources through massive investments in agriculture to really meet these challenges.

Keywords: *Recession, Democracy, Democratic dividends and Effects*



Multinational Corporations (MNCS) and the Nigerian Economy: a Case Study of Airtel Company in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines how Multinational Corporations (MNCs) positively or negatively contributes to the economy of her host country. Using Airtel Company as a case study as one of the MNCs operating in Nigeria the paper discussed among others that the positive contributions of Airtel to the economic development of Nigeria include the cordial relationship between Airtel as a MNC and Nigerian Government, and also her provision of employment opportunities for Nigerians. Data were generated through questionnaire and were analyzed using percentages. The paper used Marxist theory as it theoretical framework. The paper concludes that despite these contributions there are still some areas such direct community service and development which Airtel Company need to be involved because the positive impact of such service and development on the economic are direct.

Keywords: *Multinational Corporations, Airtel, Economic, Development, Nigeria*



Insurgency and Economic Development in Nigeria: a Study of the Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on the Economy of Gombe State

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Abstract

Insurgency has become a devastating phenomenon affecting economic viability across the globe. Nigeria is one of the countries of the world which suffers from the activities of insurgency, particularly Boko Haram in the North East Region. There is no doubt that the economy of any nation cannot develop in an atmosphere characterized by chaos and conflict. The activities of Boko Haram insurgency had penetrated almost all nooks and crannies of the region, leading to lost of thousands of lives and properties worth billions of naira along side with the social problem of displacement of millions of people from their respective homes. The study attempt to investigate the extent to which the activities of Boko Haram have affected economic activities in the region. The study therefore, used qualitative method of data collection by reviewing existing literature relevant to the study. The study reveals that activities of Boko Haram insurgency had tremendously deteriorated economic activities. This has affected the production of goods and services in the region and in turn led to migration of millions of people from their local and state of residence, to a more peaceful areas, such as Gombe State. Therefore, this has resulted in high demand, consumption, under production of goods and services and economic quagmire. Based on the above findings the study recommends that government should employ other security measures to ensure peace and security in the region, more so, government should establish and empower factories which will help to harness the economic potentialities in the region.

Keywords: *Insurgency and Economic development*



Potential of Soya Beans Seasoning with Garlic and Ginger Spices for Sustainable Health

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Abstract

This study assessed the use of soya bean in enhancing ginger and garlic seasoning in food production for healthy eating. The objectives of the research was to; produce soya bean seasoning enhanced with ginger and garlic, to produce dishes using enhanced soya bean seasonings for sensory evaluation to taste for acceptability and to review the health benefits of soya bean seasoning with ginger and garlic. The study adopted both survey and experimental research using a purposive random sampling in getting the data. The population of the study was made of the sensory evaluators drawn from among the staff and students of Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, and chefs from selected hotels in Bauchi, Bauchi State. A stratified random sampling was used where fifty (50) sensory evaluators were selected, comprising 25 persons from the polytechnic community and 25 men and women from the hotels as respondents. The study used dried soya beans, ginger, and garlic as sample A, B, and C respectively. Both descriptive statistics and One - Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used to analyze the data. The result of the study indicated that soya bean - ginger seasoning differs from soya bean - garlic and soya bean - ginger - garlic seasonings at $P = 0.717$ and $0.148 > 0.05$ but soya bean - garlic seasoning shows no significant difference from soya bean - ginger - garlic seasoning at $P = 0.024 < 0.05$. The study has opened up more avenues for exploiting the numerous health benefits of soy bean, ginger and garlic therefore recommend that; families and commercial hospitality enterprises should adopt and incorporate soya bean enhanced seasonings into their exquisite cuisine and processing of these seasonings should be done under good hygienic condition to avoid contamination because they easily attract germs.

Keywords: *Seasoning, Soybeans, Garlic, Ginger Spices and Sustainable Health*


Effect of Economic Recession on the Performance of SMEs in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assesses the effect of economic recession on the performance of SMEs in Nigeria proxied as SMEs output. The main objective is to examine the effect of economic recession on the performance of SMEs in Nigeria. The continuous rise in interest rate, exchange rate, inflation rate and unemployment rate in Nigeria affect the output of SMEs in Nigeria. Data was collected from secondary sources covering a period of 12 months from Jan-Dec, 2016 and this data were obtained through the CBN Statistical bulletin and National bureau of statistics. The population of the study includes all the SMEs in Nigeria. Test of Normality and ordinary least square of multiple regression analysis was used to analyze data using e-view software statistical package. The result shows that there is a significant relationship between economic recession and performance of SMEs in Nigeria. Other findings were that there is a significant relationship between interest rate, exchange rate and unemployment and output of SMEs in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that Government of Nigeria should embark on policies that will stop economic recession in Nigeria and should try to enforce agencies that will control exchange rate, interest rate as well as planned strategic actions to reduce unemployment in Nigeria since it leads to output of SMEs in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Economic recession, Performance, Interest rate, exchange rate, unemployment and output.*



Deindustrialization, Insecurity and Demise of Night Economy: Retrospection on Nigerian Underdevelopment

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Abstract

Nigerian faces complex and mounting challenges of underdevelopment. However, this challenge could not have been so intimidating if negative socioeconomic, political and technological forces have also not combined to ensure the demise of her once bolstering 'night economy'. Contrary to the experience in the 70s when Nigerians worked and were moving 24 hours daily, the crowding out of 'night economy' and the growing culture of idleness have combined to dealt a great blow to the chances of Nigerian becoming a comparatively developed nation as some of the Asian tigers. With a retrospective case study of what then used to be Ikeja Industrial Estate, the two most destructive forces that have combined to retard Nigeria's progress are the trajectories of deindustrialization and demise of night economy both of which are serendipities of economic policy summersault that happened in the mid-80, to which subsequent heightened prevalence of insecurity have added the nodal norm of near complete social disorder. This paper, being product intuitive logic and empirical data derived from area-specific field observation, argues that the only way to rapidly move Nigeria out of the doldrums of pervasive underdevelopment is to fast-track Nigerians back to work starting with rapid and massive facilitation of primary productive engagement. Towards achieving this, it recommends that government must simultaneously adopt pragmatic economic strategies of fiscal discipline, conspicuous interventionist posture to accelerate aggressive diversification, reindustrialization, state-enforced import substitution, selective outward orientation, and revival of her demised night economy.

Keywords: *Deindustrialization, Unemployment, Insecurity, Pervasive underdevelopment, Nigeria*

Analysis of Strategic Marketing as Critical Tool for Entrepreneurial Survival: a Study of Top Tree Oil Mills, Nigeria Limited, Aba - Abia State

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship engagements have continued to encounter difficulties in coping with turbulent economic environment. The global economic crisis worsened the state of affairs culminating in the collapse of many companies. In spite of these challenges, some entrepreneurship still thrives. This paper is focused on the entrepreneurship survival strategies of organizations with focus on Top tree Vegetable Oil Company, Aba, Abia State. A descriptive survey of the company reveals that adoption of corporate strategy, stretching of core competences and distinctive capabilities remain the hallmarks of entrepreneurships which thrive in spite of turbulence in the business environment. Recommendations are made for the adoption of integrated plans and innovative activities, formulation of long term goals as well as development of reputation for quality goods and services. This paper has implication in public policy formulations for business growth and development in Nigeria and the developing countries.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Strategic Marketing, Economic environment, Core competence and distinctive capability*



Impact of Economic Recession on Industries in Nigeria: a Case Study of Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Industrialization as the saying goes is the back bone of economic growth development of any nation either developed or developing nation. In Nigeria like in many other developing African countries industrialization is seriously affected by many factors ranging from inadequate power supply, poor technical knowhow, poor management, poor infrastructural facilities including poor road network, poor wages and salaries leading to corruption and theft, instabilities in governance which many a times obscure foreign investment as well as preference in foreign made goods which consequently affect the sales of home made goods. These and many other challenges not mention in collaboration with economic recession is seriously affecting industrialization in Nigeria and Africa at large, it's on this basis this paper is intended to critically examine the challenges face by industries in Nigeria with a particular reference to Sokoto. The data will be collected using questionnaire and the questionnaire will be subjects to SPSS for analysis and discussion. Lastly possible suggestion and recommendation will be provided.

Keywords: *Economic recession, Industries and Development*



Influence of Economic Recession on Undergraduate Students' Academic Performance in Kwara-State

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Abstract

This study was carried out to investigate the influence of economic recession on undergraduate students' Academic Performance in Kwara-state. The research was a descriptive type using the survey method. The study sample was drawn from three (3) Universities in kwara state, Nigeria. The respondents were 246 students, 132 were males and 114 females. A structured questionnaire was utilized in collecting data while mean was used to analyze the data collected. The results of the study indicated that economic recession has negative influence on global economy. Also, recession has negative effect on undergraduates' students' academic performance. There was no significant difference in the effect of economic recession on students' academic performance based on gender. No significant difference existed in the effect of economic recession on students' academic performance based on parent' status.

Keywords: *Economic Recession, Gender, Performance,*



Economic Recession in Nigeria: Causes, Challenges and Way Forward

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Abstract

Economic recession, a decline in major economic indicators for more than two consecutive quarters in a year, was first recognized in 1930s as a major world economic challenge that did not only hindered economic activities but also deteriorated human well-being. Although both developed and developing countries feel the negative impacts of economic recession, but developing countries are the most vulnerable due to their macroeconomic structural conditions and financial weakness. The current economic recession in developing countries, especially Nigeria has become issue of concerned to both researchers and policy makers. While some see it as a crisis, other see it as an opportunity for the concerned stakeholders to rethink and do the needful so as to rescue the economy from total collapse. It has been observed that Nigeria economy recorded negative growth rate of 0.36 per cent and 2.06 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2016 respectively, and interest payment of more than 45 per cent of federal government revenue goes to debt servicing. This call for urgent and intensity economic policy responses that will insulate the economy from devastating effects of this recession. Using descriptive method of analysis, this study assesses the nature, causes and challenges of recent economic recession in Nigeria. The study reveals that inevitability of lavish spending by the government, overdependence on oil revenue and failure to diversify the economy were among the major causes of recent economic recession in Nigeria. The study concludes that safeguarding fiscal sustainability by increasing non-oil revenue through diversification and cutting down unnecessary running costs will be of help for quick recovery from the recession. Also, selling of non-performing assets, due to their inefficient operations will relief government of its financial obligations.

Keywords: *Economic recession, Diversification, Non-performing assets, Nigeria*

Agricultural Sector as an Engine of Food Security and Industrialisation in Nigeria (1999-2007)

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Abstract

The dominant green in Nigeria's flag depicts fertility and strong agrarian potentials. When Nigeria became independent from the British in 1960, agriculture was the backbone of the economy. Agricultural products were prime source of export earnings. The groundnut pyramids of Kano (North), the great cocoa harvest of the defunct Western region, the rubber plantation of the Mid-western region and the Palm fruit of the old Eastern region easily come to mind here. Nigeria's subsistence farming also fed many. The revenues agriculture provided then were used to erect some of the most lasting infrastructure nationwide. At independence, agriculture was the major source of government revenue, having been responsible for almost 70 per cent of total exports. It accounted for about 65 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The nation enjoyed self-sufficiency in food, and in fact, was a food surplus country; only a small portion of its import bill was due to food imports which consisted mainly of sugar, milk and wheat flour-products for which there were no local substitutes – as well as fish to supplement local catch at a time when animal protein was grossly in short supply. The thrust of this paper is to explore the impact of government's agricultural policies in achieving food security and industrialization in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Agricultural, Industrialization and Food security*



Nigeria's Economic Recession: Lessons from the Great Depression of the 1930's in the West


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Abstract

Since the emergence of capitalism and capitalist economy in the West, occasion by the outburst of the industrial Revolution in England, France, and Germany, capitalism has been characterized by cycles of boom and reception. The History of Western Capitalism is that of perennial recurring decimal point in the fluctuations of capitalist economy often producing booms and depressions. It is against this backdrop that neo-liberal economic thinking emerged as a way forward in managing the cycles of Economics Fluctuations in the West. Nigeria, since Independence, in theoretical terms is a capitalist economy but lacking the fundamental rudiments of the capitalist economy. The Nation, like the West, has often employed neo-liberal economic thinking in resolving her National Economic challenges. These majors to some extent have failed in fixing the Nigerian Economy. This paper using primary and secondary sources looks at the challenges as well as the way forward in puling Nigeria out of frequent depression.

Keywords: *Nigeria's economic, Recession and Great depression*



Problems and Prospects of Small and Medium Scale Industries in Kakuri, Kaduna South LGA, Kaduna State


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Abstract

This research work focus on the problems and prospects of small and medium scale industries in Kakuri, Kaduna south LGA and Kaduna state. The aim and objectives of this research is to examine the problems of small and medium scale industries in Kaduna with Kakuri being the studied area, with view of finding a lasting solution to the problems. Data used for the research were obtained through primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through oral interview and structural questionnaire administered to randomly sampled respondents. Secondary data were obtained from journals and textbooks. The study identified the major problems of small and medium scale industries in Kakuri which hampers the growth of the SMEs. The problems include; inadequate finance, shortage/ change in price of raw materials, poor infrastructural facilities, inadequate labour, poor management, government policy, attitude of individuals to business and decline in product. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the government should provide loans to small and medium scale industries with little or no interest; government should provide adequate infrastructural facilities such as reliable power supply, good roads and so on. Government should empower youth, through training and financial assistance as a start of capital because many people lack the capital to start the business after being trained.

Keywords: *Small, Medium, scale, Industries, Problems and prospects*



Exchange Rate Policy and Economic Growth in Nigeria: 1981-2015

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Abstract

This study analyses the effects of exchange rate policy on economic growth in Nigeria, using time series data set from the period 1981 to 2015, the study applies Smooth Transition Regression (STR) model. Variables included in the model were Inflation rate (CPI), Interest Rate, Nominal Effective Exchange Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) given their inter-relations with the dependent variable GDP. The estimated coefficient on Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) indicates that one unit decrease in NEER index will result in 4.99 increases in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). As such there is negative relationship between NEER and economic growth in Nigeria. The findings of the study also reveals that given the value of gamma (which is a measure of speed and smoothness of the transition) as 1.44 shows that the transition between two (2) distinct regimes takes place smoothly and slowly not rapidly. The threshold value of 1.76% indicates that the negative effect of any exchange rate policy or the NEER is felt after the threshold of 1.76% value above. For Nigeria, the need for maintaining external competitiveness and promoting growth remains a delicate task for policymakers as it involves managing an exchange rate regime accompanied by other consistent macroeconomic policies. Notwithstanding, rather than pursuing an effectively fixed nominal exchange rate until external imbalances become unsustainable, a more pragmatic approach will be to tolerate creeping depreciations that would avoid any significant contractionary effect in the short run while allowing for improved competitiveness, increased government revenue and output growth in the long run.

Keywords: *Exchange rate, Economic growth, Smooth transition regression*

An Empirical Analysis of the Causal Relationship between Government Spending and Economic Growth in Nigeria (1985-2015)

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to investigate the analysis of the causal relationship between government spending and economic growth in Nigeria during the period “between” 1985-2015. To achieve the goal of this study, Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach to Cointegration and Error Correction Model, developed by Pesaran, Shin and Smith (2001). It also provides empirical illustration on the causal relationship between government spending and economic growth using pair-wise Granger causality test. The results indicate a long-run relationship between economic growth, government capital expenditure, government recurrent expenditure and net export. Also, the study further reveals an insignificant negative impact between government capital expenditure on economic growth. However, the results indicate that there is a positive impact for both government recurrent expenditure and net export on economic growth. However, the Granger causality test result reveals unidirectional causality relationship running from economic growth to government spending in Nigeria. Major findings of this study included that government spending has a mixture of both negative and positive impact on economic growth in the long run. As such, a major challenge before the executive and legislative arms of government to bridge the funding gap in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that government should intensify effort to ensure that resources are properly managed and invested in productive sectors as well as diversification of the economy so as to raise the level of productive activities and most importantly raise economic growth.

Keywords: *RGDP, GCEXP, GREXP, NEXP, GOVS.*



New Partnership for Africa's Development and Constitutional Challenges to Social and Economic Development on Effectiveness of Local Government in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study seek to examine the effects of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) declaration on democracy, social and economic development on local government, aberrations of Constitutional provisions to the effectiveness of local government as the third tier of government and the operation of the doctrine of Separation of Powers in the local government administration. The study relied on primary and secondary sources of data which include Constitutions of the federal Republic of Nigeria, NEPAD document, textbooks, journals, newspaper and internet. The study revealed that the constitutional provisions and the silence on the development plan of NEPAD about local government have wreck serious havoc to the effectiveness of local government as A of government in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that the Constitution should grant the Local Government the rights to conduct their own affairs ranging from conducting elections into the local governments, disbursement of allocations and other funds accruable to them from the Federation Account. Henceforth, local governments should receive their revenue allocation directly from the federal account and that the Joint State Local Government Accounts should be abolished. Human rights issues should be integral to development and there is need to strengthen the existing human rights initiatives and institutions that will have direct bearing on local people. Also local government must equally be subjected to the standard code of good governance as contained in the NEPAD declaration on democracy and good governance.

Keywords: *Separation of Powers, Africa's Development,
Social and Economic Development*



Climate-Smart Agriculture as an Engine of Food Security and Mitigation in Africa Under the Conditions of Economic Recession

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Abstract

Globally, the hazards of changing climate are not abating and as it is well acknowledged that agricultural activities in Africa are very vulnerable. As such, emphasis has been placed on designing strategies with regard to the needs of sustainable development especially under the condition of economic recession. One of the regions of the world where the effects of climate change are been felt hardly is Africa. African countries are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as a result of their limited economic development and institutional capacity. Africa depends heavily on rain-fed agriculture making the rural livelihood and food security highly vulnerable to climate variability. Present technologies and institutional structures seem inadequate to achieve the mitigation need to effectively slow climate change effects while also achieving food security, livelihood and sustainability goals. Currently, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is one major innovative agricultural development strategy aimed at sustainably increasing productivity and resilience while at the same time reducing/removing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). CSA combines the improvement of social resilience with the improvement of ecological resilience and promotes environment friendly intensification of farming systems, herding systems and the efficiency of sustainable gathering systems. Lack of a climate mitigation approach and poor institutional structures are both detrimental to the successful adoption of climate-smart agriculture in Africa. Thus, for a successful adoption of CSA in Africa, there is the need for increased political commitment, human and financial investment, incentives and information dissemination.

Keywords: *Climate-Smart Agriculture, Food Security, Mitigation, Africa and Economic Recession*

Electrical Fault in Power Transmission Line in Nigeria: a Case Study of Enugu-New Heaven 132kv Transmission Line


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Abstract

This paper highlights the faults analysis on Enugu-New heaven 132kv transmission line. Data used for analysis cover a period of six months (March 2015 to August 2015). The causes of this analysis revealed the different types of faults and power outages experienced in 132kv Enugu-New heaven transmission line. These are as a result of Single line to ground fault, line to line fault, double line to ground fault and Open circuit fault, faulty equipment with the transmission system and poor maintenance culture. A total of 39 faults occurred in six months; faults A: has the highest frequency of occurrence. The month of March has the highest faults. The total duration of power outage in a month was 67.94hr and also the month of September has the highest duration of power outage followed by July. The causes of faults on an electrical power transmission line and the possible solution to reduce these faults will be of relevance to PHCN and power system Engineers

Keywords: *Transmission line faults, substation load, and distribution network substation*



Secondary School Teachers Awareness on the Use of ICT Tools for Assessing in Ilorin Metropolis

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Abstract

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) refers to different kinds of media and electronic resources that are used for storage, distribute, accessing, processing and retrieving information. However, not many nations, especially in the developing world, have accepted this technological innovation. This study therefore investigated secondary school teacher's awareness on the use of ICT tools for assessment in Ilorin metropolis. The research was a descriptive type using the survey method. The study sample was drawn from fifteen secondary schools in Ilorin Metropolis, Nigeria. The respondents were 100 students, 60 were males and 40 females; 4 research questions and 2 hypotheses were formulated for the study. Mean and percentage score was used to answer research questions and independent t-test to test research hypotheses. The findings of the study showed that secondary school teachers in Ilorin metropolis were aware of the use of ICT for assessment. The results of the findings also indicated no significant difference existed between male and female secondary school teachers in their awareness of usefulness of ICT tools for assessment. There was significant difference between secondary school teachers' qualification and their awareness on the use of ICT for assessing. The study recommends that the government should give the necessary supports on the procurement of all needed ICT facilities. Secondary school teachers should help themselves by exhibiting high positive attitudes and competencies in the utilization of ICT tools. Also, secondary school student should also help themselves by making use of ICT tools for learning purpose and shift their foci from using it for fun and entertainment.

Keywords: *Teachers awareness, Technology and ICT tools*



Relationship between Corruption and Transmission Mechanisms

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Abstract

In this study, the effect of transmission mechanisms through which corruption affects economic growth is evaluated by considering econometric analysis of panel models. The data sets in this study are obtained from Transparency International Organization and World Bank Data for a sample of developing countries between 1994 and 2014. The emphasis of this work will be on various transmission channels through which corruption affects economic growth. The objective of the papers to examine the overarching importance of the transmission mechanisms through which corruption affects economic growth across six West African countries, viz; Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Cameroon, Chad and Cote d'Ivoire, between the period of 1995 to 2014. This paper the effect of transmission mechanisms through which corruption affects economic growth through indirect methods. The indirect effects of corruption on economic growth emphasizes on the role of transmission channels. The transmission channels in this study are foreign direct investment and openness through which economic growth is influenced by corruption. The findings of the regression analysis revealed that the indirect effects of corruption on economic growth through FDI and OPENK are negligible and significant respectively. The reason might be due to the lack of predictability of corruption (uncertainty) in these developing countries. This illustrates that transmission channels have a role to play on the effects of corruption on economic growth in this sample under investigation.

Keywords: *Relationship, Corruption on economic and Transmission*



The Politics of Beijing Consensus in Africa

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the Politics of Beijing Consensus in Africa. When the wind of change blew across Africa in the 1960s, it heralded the epoch of political independence. This was after many decades of colonial- imperialist exploitation and disarticulation of pre-capitalist social institutions. It was believed that with the unrivalled endowment of the continent in human and material resources, the new political reality will unmistakably usher in an era of sustainable development. Unfortunately, five decades after independence, the continent is yet to rise beyond its inhibiting crises. The aftermath is that by the twenty-first century, Africa has become a development failure. This reality necessitated the need and clamour for the Beijing Consensus as a paradigm for development, and the rejection of the Washington consensus. In carrying out this qualitative research, our sources of data collection included the primary and secondary sources. These include interviews, literature review, official government reports, and newspapers. It was discovered that most African leaders are addicted to the Beijing Consensus because of its non-stringent conditions for loans, and ready to carry out development projects without ideological discrimination. We, therefore, recommend that in accepting the Beijing Consensus, African leaders must ensure that the partnership would ensure a development-oriented policy that would reduce the social frustrations of the people, reduce social inequality, eliminate the incidence of graft and protect human rights.

Keywords: *Washington consensus, Beijing consensus, Colonialism, Political independence Sustainable development.*



Time Management as a Tool for Organizational Survival in the Public Sector: a Study of Citizenship Leadership Training Centre

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine the effect of time management on organizational survival in the Nigerian public sector with specific reference to Citizenship Leadership Training Centre. The study used primary and secondary sources of data and the main instrument for the collection of data is a structured questionnaire. The study focused on eighty seven (87) employees of Citizenship Leadership Training Centre, Apapa, Lagos State. Stratified sampling technique was used. The data collected were analyzed using percentages and descriptive statistics, while the stated hypotheses were tested using Pearson Correlation Coefficient, Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) respectively. The finding showed that time management practice is related to employee efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector. Also, the study confirmed that time management practice is related to efficiency and effectiveness in the public sector. The study also revealed that there is significant relationship between time management and organizational survival and performance in the public sector. The study therefore recommended among others that proper time management requires motivational incentives for the accomplishment of governmental objectives and the attainment of organizational goals in the public sector. The study concluded that time management is one of the necessary conditions for organizational efficiency and it is one of the strategies that can engender organization survival especially in the public sector. Thus, efficient and effective time management is a condition for organizational productivity. To this end, organizations should be able to establish an appropriate culture for effective execution of time management and make progress accordingly.

Keywords: *Time management, Tool, Organizational Survival, Public Sector, Citizenship Leadership*

Women Participation in Local Governance and Nigerian Democratic System: a Study of Selected Local Governments in Lagos State (1999-2016)

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Abstract

Political participation in local governance is a voluntary act which encompasses a wide range of political activities, including voting at election, contesting for political and party offices, attending political rallies, joining political parties and many more. This study examined the effects of women participation in local governance on Nigerian democratic system. It adopted a descriptive survey design and it relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was obtained from the Lagos State Ministry of Information and some selected local governments in Lagos State. 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 certain cultural values have impeded female gender from participating in grassroots politics and the society have been denied of the advantage of their full potential and they have been made to play second fiddle to their male counterparts. The study also observed that the travails of female gender in grassroots political participation includes humiliation, manipulation and marginalization through a number of culturally biased norms and practices which has culminated into systematic institutionalization of male superiority over the female in all spheres of life. The paper recommended among others that the main obstacles to women participation in local governance which stem from political structures, processes and parties as they determine political networks, potential benefits, reconciliation of parental and family responsibilities as well as the mobilization of women by the media can be ameliorated through the agents of socialization viz; the family, religious bodies, school, peer groups, work place, media and re-orientation of cultural norms. Also, at the level of political enlightenment, an aggressive re-orientation programs that are vital and healthy for the survival of Nigerian democracy which does not necessarily have to come during electioneering campaigns alone should be urgently put in place for the rural women.

Keywords: *Women, Local Governance, Participation, Democracy*



Agricultural Development in Nigeria: Issues of Sustainability

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Abstract

Agriculture plays a dominant role in the Nigerian economy before the advent of petroleum. The paper attempts to assess the issues of sustainability of the agricultural sector. In line with this, the paper highlighted some conceptual and analytical problems of measuring sustainability in the sector. The agricultural initiatives pursued between 1990 and 2001 were reviewed and their outcomes analyzed. The result of the analysis suggests that there have been significant gaps between projected and actual production in respect of the crops, livestock and fishery sub-sectors, leading to the conclusion that the agricultural production strategies of the 1990s did not achieve their desired objectives. Despite these challenges, the paper also maintains that the prospects in the sector are good and enormous. Nigeria's attainment of the ultimate goal of increased agricultural productivity to meet increasing demand of the industrial and exports sectors, as well as have enough for domestic consumption would, however, depend on a full commitment to the provision of an enabling environment, the provision and maintenance of adequate infrastructure and funding, the streamlining of agricultural research activities, and taking appropriate steps to environmental degradation.

Keywords: *Agricultural, Development, Sustainability and Nigeria*




The Challenges with Water Resources and as Antitoxin Ingredients amidst Economic Recession

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Abstract

The paradox of rich natural endowments but poor economy has been the label of most African countries. This paper examines the challenges encountered in managing water resources within Nigeria territory. First, an overview of the pinches of economic recession was presented, then the properties of water as perceived in chemistry, biology and physics and the underestimation of the values therein. Comparative analyses of some notable countries that maximized much of the water resources available at their disposal as antitoxin in diseased condition by engaging the human factor productively were made. Economic views on how to recognize recession as aftermath of over dependence on exploitation and exportation of natural resources were sought from literature and possible scientific means to get adjusted as a collective responsibility were proffered through the adoption of the tenets of constructivism in all works of lives, reassessment of the education system to adopt technology capacity building curricula and the investment on the human factor among others.

Keywords: *Challenges, Economic Recession, Human factor,
Natural resources, Policy*



Social Studies and Science Education as Panacea for Eradicating Economic Recession in Developing Countries through the School System

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Abstract

The paper cursorily explained Economic Recession, Social Studies and Science Education. The paper highlighted various strategies for teaching and learning Social Studies and Science Education in the School system in order to help in eradicating or alleviating Economic Recession in developing Countries. Such strategies include Demonstration, Storytelling, Debating, Excursion, Discussion, Experimentation, and Questionnaire seeking for opinion of the Citizens etc. It enumerated some of the types of Economic Recession in Developing Countries such as physical aspects, Balance sheet Recession, Liquidity trap, Paradoxes, and Deleveraging, Predictors Government Response, Stock Markets, Policies etc. The paper also listed and explained some of the causes of Economic Recession in developing Countries such as High interest rates, Reduced Consumer Confidence, Reduced Real Wages, Paycheck not Keeping with inflation, High taxes Rates imposed by the Government on Workers and Business Sectors, Lack of increase in Salaries etc. The paper went on to identify some of the Developed Countries of the Global World that experienced Economic Recession as Australia, China, France, United Kingdom, and United State of America. The paper identified some of the consequences of Economic Recession on Developing African Countries as High Unemployment rate, Business problems, Social Problems, and High Inflation rates on goods and services in the Market. The paper went further to profound suggestions to the government of Developing African countries concerning the problems associated with Economic Recession which include (1) counter cyclical and investment (2) lower taxes and incentives (3) Accommodative Monetary policies that is lower reserve requirement (4) Massive borrowing and infrastructures which means a Marshall plans for the Developing African countries.(5) Acceptance of a natural inflation rates by the entire Citizens.(6) Effective spending by the Government (7) Enhanced access to Credit loan facilities (8) High increase in Agricultural produce and export (9) High increase in Manufacturing Produce and Export (10) Contraction of Economic Activities.

Keywords: *Social Studies, Science education, Panacea, Eradicating,
Economic recession, School system*

Challenges of Economic Recession among Developing Countries: Africa in Perspective

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Abstract

As the recession bites, poverty reduction unravels and the middle classes worldwide are weakened, the risk is that social and political tensions will multiply. Economic growth in Africa continues to lose momentum, as it is buffeted by global, regional and internal headwinds. While many countries have embarked on a gradual process of economic diversification, with investment increasingly directed towards the manufacturing sector, the continent remains highly commodity-dependent. Given the low level of global commodity prices, export income in many countries dropped sharply in 2015 and may fall further this year. Many countries suffer from continued shortfalls in infrastructure such as energy supply and health-care facilities, leading to power shortages in countries such as Nigeria and South Africa and complicating progress towards economic and social development. The macro level factors and the micro level factors were used to examine the challenges of recession on Africa. The macro level factors considered were; growth, employment, livelihoods and while the micro level factors considered were; Decreased Demand and Consumption, Price Instability and Rising Costs, and Household Level Impacts. A cursory look of recession on some selected African countries was also done. Amongst others, it was recommended that African countries should strengthen its financial base through improved internally generated revenue and capital re-mobilization into more productive sectors that will yield more and quick returns, to her nation.

Keywords: *Challenges, Economic Recession & African Countries*

