

# **NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY & STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

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## **CONFERENCE THEME**

Nigeria Economic Recovery & Growth Plan, 2017 – 2020: Issues, Challenges & Prospects for Successful Implementation

## **CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE**

**N**igeria has the potential to become a major player in the global economy by virtue of its human and natural resource endowments. However, this potential has remained relatively untapped over the years. The federal government has drawn out a plan to ensure the situation is no longer the same. Government efforts in getting the economy out of the recession and in putting it on a sustainable growth path are contained in the economic recovery and growth plan, 2017-2030.

As a way of strengthening the policy framework, the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is organizing a Policy Dialogue and National Economic Recovery and Strategic Development Conference to discuss the policy framework, evaluate strategies for implementation, identify likely challenges and proffer evidence-based prospects. Papers are invited from the academia (all discipline), government institutions, public/private sector, development partners and NGOs. Papers presented at the conference will be published in a strategic economic blueprint for Nigeria and International Academic Journals, with index.

## **CONFERENCE DATE**

Thursday 2nd November, 2017

## **CONFERENCE VENUE**

Conference Hall, Afri Hotel Abuja, Plot 281, Herbert Macaulay Way Opp. National defense College, Abuja, Nigeria

**TIME:** 10:00 am

## **CONFERENCE CONTACT**

**Prof. Nathaniel Ozigbo**  
+234 8034739720

**Mr. Aigbedion, Marvelous**  
+234 7038931162

## **CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT**

+234 8174380445  
+234 7084635135

**E-mail:** [studyabstract@gmail.com](mailto:studyabstract@gmail.com)

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

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# **NATIONAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY & STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

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*Niger Delta Affairs, Nigeria*

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## Conference Programme

<b>Day One: Wednesday 1st November, 2017</b> Arrival of Guests/Conferees/Delegates		
<b>Day Two: Thursday 2nd November, 2017</b> Opening Session/ Plenary		
9:00	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00	- 10:15am	Opening Prayer/ Welcome Remark
10:15	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
10:30	- 12:00noon	Lead Speaker / Guest Speakers
12:00	- 1:00pm	Launch Break / Group Photograph
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review Session
<b>Day Three: Friday 3rd November, 2017</b> Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates		

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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## About Us

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## Vision/ Mission

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

## Research Focus

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

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

## Research Conferences/ Journals

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

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

IIPRDS international journals are published and indexed in 3 directories;

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3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania. IJASR are online international open access peer review scholarly journals. Click this links for published Journals:  
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### **Directorates of Policy & Research**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Key Competencies**

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

### **Solving Employer Challenges**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, 2017-2020

**Muhammadu Buhari**

*President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Federal Republic of Nigeria*



These are challenging times for the Nigerian economy. Our economy has lapsed into recession compounded by rising inflation. The underlying causes of these economic challenges are long-standing and deep-seated structural and economic factors exemplified by our continued high dependence on a single commodity - crude oil, then also a lack of fiscal buffers, fiscal leakages, corruption and inefficient spending in the recent past. Thus, the sharp drop in oil prices, which began in mid-2014, and significant fall in local production resulting from pipeline and oil export terminals vandalism in the Niger Delta, impacted negatively on our public finances and foreign exchange supply and triggered the current economic recession. Since assumption of office, we have initiated bold policy interventions aimed at tackling these economic challenges.

I commend the fortitude with which all Nigerians have been bearing the situation and for the confidence reposed on my administration to bring the economy out of recession. Indeed, my administration views the current challenging economic situation as an opportunity to re-launch our economy on the path of a more diversified, inclusive and sustainable growth.

From our first day in office, my administration focused on key policies that are capable of addressing the challenges we inherited. Our 'Change Agenda', to which we remain committed, rests on the tripod of improving security, tackling corruption, and revitalising the national economy. We have made progress in some of these areas.

In the 2016 Budget, we focused on an economic stimulus programme, and introduced a job creation and social safety net programme for the poor and vulnerable members of our society. The 2017 budget proposal recently presented to the National Assembly builds on the 2016 Budget, with N7.3 trillion aggregate expenditure.

In my foreword to the Strategic Implementation Plan for the 2016 Budget of Change, I promised that a more comprehensive medium-term plan would be developed. This Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (2017 - 2020) is the fulfillment of that promise.

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) articulate our vision for the country for the period 2017-2020, and lays the foundation for long-term growth. The underlying philosophy is to optimise local content and empower local businesses. The Plan clearly stipulates the role of government in facilitating, enabling and supporting the economic activities of businesses. It articulates the strategy for aligning fiscal, monetary and trade policies. The relevant policy instruments to promote import substitution and export promotion are also outlined. Through the Plan, we are poised to achieve all of these whilst ensuring the protection of the public interest.

The success of this Plan will depend largely on its effective implementation, including effective coordination of its implementation amongst all stakeholders at national and sub-national levels. The coordination of plan-implementation will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Budget and National Planning which will provide regular updates on the Plan. In addition, a Delivery Unit is being established in the Presidency to be responsible for driving implementation of the key priorities. This Government is committed to implement the Plan in full.

I look forward to the partnership and support of all the organised private sector, civil society organisations, our international development partners, all relevant stakeholders in the Nigerian economy and indeed all Nigerians as we launch and commence implementation of this Plan. With support from all, we will be able to revive our economy and re-launch it on the path of sustained long-term growth.



# Nigeria Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, 2017-2020

**Senator Udoma Udo Udoma**

*Minister of Budget and National Planning*



The central question in the minds of many Nigerians today is: what is Government doing to pull the economy out of recession? As a Government, we are mindful of the challenges and the expectations of Nigerians. Tough times require bold actions. The current economic hardship is a product of many years of inappropriate policies, fiscal leakages and inefficient spending. We are determined to tackle it by taking resolute actions that will fundamentally change the structure of the economy and the way government business is conducted. The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), which builds on the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) for the 2016 Budget of Change, has been formulated to address the various dimensions of our current challenges. It sets out the tough choices we have to make as a nation over the next four years (2017-2020) and provides a clear road map of strategic policy actions and enablers required to revive the economy and place it on a path of sustainable growth and development.

The ERGP focuses on three strategic objectives: restoring growth, investing in our people, and building a competitive economy. To restore growth, we need, firstly, to stabilize the economy and, secondly, to restructure the economy for growth. The Plan targets a growth rate of 7% by 2020 driven by strong non-oil sector growth anchored on agriculture and food security, energy, transportation and industrialization. It also recognises that our people are the best resource we have. Thus, we need to invest in them through improving access to healthcare and education, promoting social inclusion and creating jobs. To build a competitive economy, attention must be given to accelerating key infrastructure development and also improving the ease of doing business.

The ERGP was developed through an extensive consultative process and a participatory approach involving several stakeholders, including the National Assembly, State Governments, Federal Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, the private sector, academia, civil society organisations, and international development partners. I would like to thank all the stakeholders for their participation and useful contributions during these interactions.

It is important to note that the success or failure of any plan rests on the quality of its implementation. To this end, the Ministry of Budget and National Planning (MBNP) is committed to coordinating implementation to ensure that the objectives laid out in this Plan are effectively delivered. We have a delivery strategy which will enable us to track progress against set targets, identify and tackle challenges as they emerge through a consistent and credible Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. We must, and we will, get it right.


I hope that all stakeholders will find this document to be a useful roadmap and join us in this effort to revive the Nigerian economy.

# Strategic Objectives & Challenges of the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017 – 2020

**Dr Bassey Anam**

*Institute of Public Policy & Administration*

*University of Calabar*



It is an established fact that Nigeria is the giant of Africa. However, like most developing countries, Nigeria is faced with several development challenges. The most recent is economic recession, accession by 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” (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2017).

The current administration recognizes that the economy is likely to remain on a path of steady and steep decline if nothing is done to change the trajectory; therefore, the vision of the ERGP is for sustained inclusive growth. There is an urgent need as a nation to drive a structural economic transformation with an emphasis on improving both public and private sectors efficiency. It aims at increasing national productivity and achieving sustainable diversification of production, to significantly grow the economy and achieve maximum welfare for the citizens, beginning with food and energy security (Anyanwu, 2017).

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), a Medium Term Plan for 2017 – 2020, builds on the Social Investment Programme (SIP) and has been developed for the purpose of restoring economic growth while leveraging the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people – the nation's most priceless assets. Consistent with the aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the ERGP initiatives address three dimensions of economic, social and environmental sustainability issues. The three broad strategic objectives of the ERGP are to,

- a. Restore growth
- b. Invest in human capital
- c. Build a globally competitive economy

The 12 strategic priorities for executing the economic recovery and growth plan are grouped into five main categories

- a. Stabilizing the macroeconomic environment**
  - Align monetary, trade and fiscal policies
  - Accelerate non-oil revenue generation
  - Drastically cut costs
  - Privatize selected public enterprise/assets
- b. Achieving agriculture and food security**
  - Deliver on agricultural transformation

- c. Ensuring energy sufficiency (power and petroleum products)**
  - Urgently increase oil production
  - Expand power sector infrastructure
  - Boost local refining for self-sufficiency
- d. Improving transportation infrastructure**
  - Deliver targeted high priority transportation projects
  - Enable private sector financing of infrastructure
- e. Driving industrialization, with a focus on small and medium-size enterprises**
  - Improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria
  - Accelerate implementation of the National Industrial Revolution Plan.

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan is a reform strategy that seeks to be comprehensive in addressing the country's challenges. The Plan contains a generally frank assessment of Nigeria's economy, its vulnerabilities and the underlying structural weaknesses (dependency on oil for revenues and exports) and governance challenges, recognizing the role of 'previous economic policies, deplorable infrastructure, corruption and mismanagement of public finances'.

In addition, it leverages, and is generally consistent with other plans and strategies, including the National Industrial Revolution Plan, the Nigeria Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, the Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the “7 Big Wins” in the Oil and Gas Sector Initiative and the Power Sector Recovery Plan that has recently just been approved by the Federal Executive Council (FEC).

Central to the sustainable economic recovery and growth, the Power Sector Recovery Plan is promising, with strategies to restore financial viability to the Nigerian Power Sector, improve transparency and service delivery. Furthermore, the Plan sends some positive signals on further policy adjustments to ensure much-needed macroeconomic recovery (Adesoji, 2017).

There are key issues this conference will have to address. They include,

- i. Macroeconomic
- ii. Infrastructural
- iii. Poor institutions and corporate governance
- iv. Daunting corruption
- v. Low quality of education
- vi. The Dutch Disease
- vii. Poor Investment climate, etc.

The conference will also highlight prospects for successful implementation. The ERGP has several development opportunities for Nigeria. Diversifying and strengthening the Nigerian economy is the first and most considered option in achieving the objectives of the growth plan. There are potentials in the oil and gas sectors, agriculture and manufacturing, telecommunications and tourism, among others. The economy is diversified from the primary products and away from crude oil and natural gas; to other sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, solid mineral, services, tourism and trade.

The downstream petroleum sub-sector is deregulated and encouraged the setting up of private refineries. Efforts must be sustained to maintain peace in the Niger Delta to boost crude oil and gas output. Infrastructures must be improved. High productivity must be enhanced in the agricultural sector. The growth in the services sector must be sustained, by increasing the local contents of the industry and by expanding the tele-density of the country.

The balance of trade must be persistently positive, as it has been in the last five years. External reserves must be substantially built up to boost the credit worthiness of the economy and attract foreign investment.

The existing democratic governance must be sustained, rule of law, justice, fairness and equity and inclusive growth are given priorities they deserve in Nigeria. Government must strengthen law enforcement institutions and sustain fight of corruption. Full implementation of the 2017 Budget must be guaranteed to achieve sustainable development.

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2. With a variety of course delivery formats (in-class, hybrid, online, industrial experiences); it allows students the flexibility to pursue their study while accommodating their non-academic commitments.	4. We work closely with industry experts to determine their manpower needs, understand skills gaps, design and deliver the right courses and qualifications so that we can help employers drive sustainable economic growth.

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**Professor Nathaniel Ozigbo**  
Dept. of Business Administration  
University of Abuja, Nigeria

**ED. Jonah Ulebor**  
Lextra Education Ltd  
Leeds, LS11 7HL, UK

**PT. Hussein Botchway**  
University of Energy and Natural Resources  
Sunyani, Ghana

**Dr. Margret Kabuoh**  
Business Administration & Marketing Dept.  
Babcock University, Nigeria

# Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

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

# Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

## **Important Notice**

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

## **Submission of Manuscripts**

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

**E-mail: [studyabstract@gmail.com](mailto:studyabstract@gmail.com)**

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

## **Format of Paper**

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

## **References**

The reference style should be APA format.

## **Review Process**

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



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# Book of Proceedings

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Conference  
Abstracts

A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping circles and lines. The circles are arranged in a path from the 'e' in 'Conference' down to the 'a' in 'Abstracts'. The circles vary in size and are filled with different patterns: some are solid black, some are solid white, and some are split diagonally. A thin black line connects the top of the 'e' in 'Conference' to the top of the 'a' in 'Abstracts'.

# Repositioning the Nigerian Agricultural Sector for Sustainable Development: Lessons from the Brazilian Agro-Industrial Experience

**Chinasa Agatha Ugwuanyi PhD**

*Research and Studies Department,*

*Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos, Nigeria*

## Abstract

Agriculture provides food for man, feed for animals and raw materials for industries. It also has a multiplier effect on any nation's socio-economic and industrial base because of the multifunctional nature of agriculture. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the Nigerian economy contributing the highest share to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is due to the fact that Nigeria's land mass stretches over varied climatic regions as well as good water sources, good climatic and good sized sea front which make the country favourable for agricultural activities. Despite these natural endowments, today, the Nigerian economy degenerated into a dependent economy that relies increasingly on the rest of the world for her food supply, agricultural inputs and industrial materials due to corruption. The Nigerian economy was rebased in 2013 and the nominal GDP ballooned by 89% from \$283 billion (₦44 trillion) to \$510 billion (₦80 trillion) and showed the economy to be more of a service economy (50% of GDP) rather than agriculture (24% of GDP), manufacturing (7% of GDP) and oil and gas (14.3% of GDP). Hence, the Nigerian economy shifted from an agrarian economy to a service-driven economy which is an anomaly in a developing non-industrial economy. The paper will examine the experiences of Brazil in achieving rapid agro-industrial development which is in contra-distinction to that of Nigeria where successive governments have been paying lip service to agricultural transformation.

**Keywords:** *Nigeria, Economy, Agriculture, Sustainable development, Brazil*

## Impact of Monetization on Employee's Performance in Federal Airport Authority of Nigeria: a Study of Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja

**Nana Usman Bature**

*Department of Business Administration*

*University of Abuja, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This study examines the impact of monetization on employee's performance in Federal Airport Authority of Nigerian, using Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja as case studies. The population is 400 and the sample size 195. A methodology was adopted which involved the use of set of structured questionnaire designed with a 4-point likert-like scale measures. To test the hypotheses, the ordinary least squares method was used where a model was employed to estimate the monetization policies on the major factors that influence employees performance in terms of output. The data obtained were subjected to a statistical model of multiple regression analysis using a software option of e-view statistical package. From the results and subsequent analysis, the following findings were obtained, that monetizing employees housing reciprocates in employees output, monetizing employees housing in level 15 and Above (L15A) does not contribute significantly to employees output. Though, other levels such as in monetizing employees housing like L1-6 and L12-14 has contributed significantly to the employees output. Monetizing fuelling/maintenance and transportation allowance from level L7-10 and L15-17 are significant whereas the amount spent on fuelling/maintenance and transportation allowance from L1-6 and L12-14 are insignificant. The study therefore recommends that; since monetization policies are many, management of Nnamdi Azikwe international Airport, Abuja should not be biased in the formulation and implementation of monetization policy to their employees. Sustainable monetization policies are desired if Nnamdi Azikwe International airport, Abuja wishes to benefit from monetization policy to improve employees performance in terms of employees output.

**Keywords:** *Monetization, Employees performance, Housing monetization, Medical monetization*



## Corruption and Effective Public Service Performance in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Dr Collins Friday Obialor & <sup>2</sup>Ozuzu, Henry Ugochukwu

*Department of Political Science*

*Alvan Ikoku Federal College of education, Owerri*

### Abstract

Effective public service performance is a sine qua non for sustainable development. The problem of effective public service performance in Nigeria is caused by corrupt practices that have engulfed the system. It is the contention of this paper that there is a correlation between corruption and public service performance in Nigeria. Thus, the elite theory was found suitable to explain the prevalence of corruption in the public service system as a framework of analysis. The study equally adopted the documentary method in its data gathering and analysis, these includes textbooks, newspapers, journals etc. This discourse examined the problems of public service performance in Nigeria. It also, examined the relationship between corruption and public service performance with emphasis on budget implementation among other programmes. The study revealed that corruption unarguably is responsible for the abysmal performance of the programmes. The study observed that top government functionaries over the years are indeed the perpetrators of this official crime. Also that corruption in the public service has retarded productivity, economic growth and development of the country. This study recommended that an attitudinal change and promotional reward system to corrupt free officials should be encouraged among staff and government officials as a way of promoting service oriented public service.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, Public service, Performance, Efficiency and effectiveness.*

## Empowering of Women in Nigeria: a Critical Assessment of Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals

**Adeola Akindoju**

*Division of International Politics*

*Nigerian Institute of International Affairs*

### Abstract

Empowering women and promoting gender equality is crucial to accelerating sustainable development. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it also has a multiplier effect across all other development areas. There are still gross inequalities in access to paid employment in some regions, and significant gaps between men and women in the labour market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public decision making, all remain huge barriers. Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals aims to empower women and girls to reach their full potential, which requires eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including harmful practices. It seeks to ensure that they have every opportunity for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; receive due recognition for their unpaid work; have full access to productive resources; and enjoy equal participation with men in political, economic and public life. In September 2015, Nigeria was one of the 193 countries that signed off to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These give an indication of commitment of the government of Nigeria to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. The aim of this paper is to critically assess goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals with emphasis on empowering women in Nigeria. One of the recommendations that is being advocated by the paper is improving the economic development of Nigeria through empowerment of women. The paper will adopt the feminist theory.

**Keywords:** *Empowering, Promoting, Gender equality and Sustainable development*


## Prospects and Challenges of the Nigerian Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP: 2017-2020): a Descriptive Analysis

<sup>1</sup>Oguchi, Chinweuba Benjamin & <sup>2</sup>Anyanwu, Christianus Izuchukwu  
<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Economics, Veritas University, Abuja

### Abstract

The failure to plan is synonymous of a plan to fail. Most organizations and nations are conscious of this reality; hence, it is of common place to find nations involving in brainstorming, energy-sapping and cost effective plans to boost growth. In this vein, Nigeria's economic recovery and growth plan is a conscious effort to launch the nation on the path of sustainable growth and development. The nation's present economic downturn has made this plan an inescapable escape route. This study investigated the current economic and growth recovery plan with a view to analyzing the prospects and challenges. The Keynesian Theory of steady growth was adopted as its theoretical framework and its methodology will follow content analysis. Data was sourced mainly from secondary materials such as books, journals, magazines, periodicals, newspapers, internet, etc. it is segmented in parts - Introduction, the problem statement, Literature Review, the Gap, Methodology, Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Economic development, Economic growth & recovery plan, Keynesian theory of steady growth, Economic downturn.*



## Poverty: Contributing Factors and its Impact on Nigerians

<sup>1</sup>A. A. Ibrahim & <sup>2</sup>J. A. Godwin

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Disaster Risk Management  
Adamawa State Polytechnic Yola*

### Abstract

Nigeria is a multiethnic country with 36 states spread across various regions. A “Giant of Africa” owing to its large population and economy. With about 190.9 million inhabitants, the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populous country in the world (2017 World Population Data Sheet), Poverty is widespread and pronounced even though the country is blessed with abundant resources. Poor governance, corruption, inequality, poor education system, Lack of sufficient employment opportunities, inadequate infrastructure and lack of access to other basic social services, health and reproductive health, social exclusion etc. can be considered to be some of the key contributing factors of poverty in Nigeria. Although poverty has multiple manifestations and causes, its main driving forces can be thought of essentially as processes of exclusion from access to certain basic physical, human, and social assets, there are several measure taken by the central and the state government to eradicate poverty from the country but it is fact that absolute eradication/elimination of poverty from the country is impossible due to various government come out with the concept called poverty Reduction. Despite all the efforts and measures, Nigerian government seems to have failed in its contractual obligation with the people to protect and secure lives. Right to security of lives and properties is being rambled upon in Nigeria. In respect to that, this paper is designed to explore some of these contributing factors as well as their impacts on the livelihood of Nigerian citizens.

**Keywords:** *Poverty, Contributing factors, Impact*

## Regulatory Reforms, Foreign Direct Investments and Nigeria's Economic Development

**Chinyere Rita Agu PhD**

*International Law and Organizations,  
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos*


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### Abstract

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Foreign direct investment has become a vital tool for ensuring economic expansion and globalization geared towards ensuring human welfare, sustainable development, eradication of poverty, fair trade and the reduction of crippling foreign debt. The Nigerian government has over the years instituted laws and policies aimed at attracting foreign direct investments, regrettably, these efforts have not yielded the expected results. The major problem of foreign direct investment in Nigeria is lack of adequate and coherent legal framework regulating foreign direct investment, which has deterred foreign investors from investing their resources. The paper will analyze most of the legal framework for the regulation of foreign direct investment in Nigeria that is at the international, regional and domestic levels. However, in order to streamline the investigation in this paper and make its conclusions and recommendations more effective, analysis of two countries' legal framework for the regulation of foreign direct investment will be embarked on. These countries are Ghana and South Africa. These countries provide useful strategies that will enhance economic development through foreign direct investment in Nigeria. The paper will adopt doctrinal method of research and both primary and secondary sources will be employed in order to give legal recommendations to these texts for the enhancement of foreign direct investments in Nigeria. In terms of juridical inclination, the research approach is dominated by the influence of natural law theory, because foreign direct investment derives its root from international law. The aim of this paper is to identify institutional and regulatory bottlenecks that have hindered the inflow of foreign direct investments to Nigeria with a view to proposing legal, institutional and regulatory reforms that will among other things introduce a conducive business environment for foreign investors and enhance economic development.

**Keywords:** *Regulatory reforms, Foreign direct investments, Nigeria's economic development*



## Nigeria's Economic Recovery & Growth Plan: Tackling the Macroeconomic Risk and Constraints

<sup>1</sup>Kyarem, Richard N. & <sup>2</sup>Ogwuche David D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics, Federal University, Dutsinma, Katsina State

<sup>2</sup>Department of Economics, Benue State University, Makurdi, Benue State

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### Abstract

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The Nigerian Federal Government of President Muhammadu Buhari launched an economic plan tagged the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) in 2016. The ERGP is a medium term economic framework meant to stimulate the recessive Nigerian economy back to sustainable, accelerated development and restore economic growth in the medium term (2017 - 2020). Despite the robust provisions of the Plan, the experiences of previous plan implementations in Nigeria poses significant uncertainty in many circles over the prospects of a successful implementation of the Plan, particularly in the presence of inherent and emerging risk and constraints to economic recovery and growth. This paper is premised on two theoretical underpinnings - the Keynesian and the Monetarist schools of economic thought. The Keynesian stimulus are aimed at resuscitating comatose economies while the monetarist approach was adopted because of its strong nexus with economic stabilization, usually relevant after recovery. This paper identifies the social, political and economic risks and constraints associated with each objective of the ERGP. The paper is optimistic that objectives of ERGP like 2.5mbpd oil production and unemployment reduction can be achieved if the National Orientation Agency and the Federal Government of Nigeria would re-assessed actions directed at appropriate approaches at ideological re-alignment by some ethnic or regional pressure groups. Also the Federal Government of Nigeria would need a focused and determined political will in pursuit of the objectives of the ERGP.

**Keywords:** *ERGP, Macroeconomic risks and Constraints*



## Impact of Economic Recovery on Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Nwaiwu, Blessing Nkechi & <sup>2</sup>Opusunju, Michael Isaac

<sup>1</sup>Department of Business Administration, University of Abuja

<sup>2</sup>Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administration, Nasarawa State University, Keffi

### Abstract

The study examines the impact of economic recovery on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study used survey research design and a period of study is 3 months from August, 2017 to November, 2017 to carry out this study. The study used point in time data from respondents who are managers of SMEs in Nigeria across the six geopolitical zone and employed the use of structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed in a five point likert scale. The population of this study included all the SMEs in Nigeria which according to National Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with SEMDAN report of 2013 indicates that there is 37.6 million SMEs in Nigeria and Taro Yamane formula was used to reduce the population to a sample size of 400. The study used charts, simple percentage, test of normality, correlation and regression to analyse the data. The study also used SPSS version 23.00, e-view statistical software package and excel package to analyse the data obtained from the administration of the questionnaire to the six geopolitical zone. The copies of questionnaire were shared on a pro rata basis and also shared to the respondents by using simple random sampling. The findings indicate that there is a relationship between economic recovery and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Other findings were that economic recovery significantly contributes to innovation among entrepreneurs in Nigeria, economic recovery significantly leads to creativity among entrepreneurs in Nigeria and economic recovery significantly contributes to risk taking among entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study suggested that Nigeria Government should try as much as possible to ensure that economic recovery should be seen in all sectors in the country and that entrepreneurs used this recovery parameters to ensure that they fully developed by innovating, creating new product as well as assuming greater risks in the business since they realized that consumers will patronize them.

**Keywords:** *Economic Recovery, Entrepreneurship Development, Innovation, Creativity and Risk Taking.*

## The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, National Universities Commission, Falling Academic Standards and Nigerian Development

**Rose Mbatomon Ako**

*Department of Economics, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This paper examines attention to education by successive governments and the contribution of national universities commission (NUC) to falling academic standards in Universities and Nigeria's continued underdevelopment. Nigerian Education in the ECOWAS contexts also reviewed. Education is crucial in development but it appears Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) does not consider Education a priority sector despite its pre-eminence as a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). While the ERGP contains few "Education Strategies", executing anything about education or improving human capital is not a priority. Also, designers of Nigeria's ERGP learnt no lessons from the fact that growth without development was a significant trigger for Nigeria's deep recession. Nigeria's economy which in 10 years (2005-2015) grew at about 6.3% annually only to plunge into a lingering recession in the 11<sup>th</sup> year in 2016 was not a case of "structural challenges" but structural neglect. Moreover, the ERGP's touted plan to "Introduce post-university skills development institutions (PUSDIs)" itself is a tacit admission to the failure of Nigeria's universities to deliver quality graduates and the government/NUC bears significant blame. Also, Nigeria with preponderance of universities does not measure up in competition in the 1000 world ranking. Furthermore, Nigeria's performance in higher education is one of the lowest in ECOWAS, being third from the bottom position with Government expenditure on Education as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at under 2%. A well-rounded multidimensional education is what sustains development and should be the practice championed by NUC. It is instructive that Nigerian government commands the least vote of confidence (41%) from the citizens amongst the ECOWAS Member States. The paper recommends that as with the new global thinking and in line with SDGs, education should be a priority in Nigeria and universities should be treated as mind-set transformation agents for a future of solving the challenges of national development. The current one-dimensional tertiary education being championed by NUC be replaced with multidimensional education and university curricula be redesigned for knowledge application. Multinational companies in Nigeria should be made to set aside a fraction of their profits for research support in universities as they do in other developed countries.

**Keywords:** *University education, Quality, Economic plan, Sustainable development*



## Financial Deepening and Rural Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: an Empirical Approach

<sup>1</sup>Obasi Asoh & <sup>2</sup>Aniema Atorudibo

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Business Administration and Management,  
Abia State Polytechnic, Aba


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### Abstract

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The depth of the financial sector has been touted as strongly influencing the growth of national economies. The provision of various financial services which, in turn, promotes rapid exchange of goods and services and efficient resource allocation is, thus, the dividing line between growing economies and stagnating ones. Using household surveys from the World Bank's Living standards measurement survey (LSMS-ISA) database for three Sub-Saharan African countries, the relationship between financial deepening and the growth of household income from agricultural and nonfarm production activities was examined in this paper. Employing endogeneity-corrected estimates via instrumental variables and the two-stage-least-squares estimation technique, it was found that a positive relationship exists between the depth of the financial sector and the growth of household income in rural areas. However, the lack of adequate formal financial services was discovered to be an inhibiting factor to rural income growth as household members depended on friends, relatives, and other informal arrangements for the provision of vital financial resources for investments in farm and nonfarm ventures. The paper recommends that, to improve the performance of the rural economy and ensure sustained income growth, more pragmatic efforts required to provide financial access for rural households.

**Keywords:** *Financial deepening, Rural growth, Non-farm income, Agricultural productivity, Financial access*



## Government Diversification Policy, Industrial Sector and Output Growth in Nigeria (1980-2016)

<sup>1</sup>Andrew Ike Mobosi, <sup>2</sup>Obasi Asoh & <sup>3</sup>Okafor Joan Chinonyelum


<sup>1</sup>Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

<sup>2&3</sup>Department of Business Administration & Management, Abia State Polytechnic

### Abstract

Governments' economic policies over the years have been confronted with the implementation of a growth oriented policy. The policies being debated on have often been to promote and improve other economic sectors other than oil sector. The latest Nigeria economic crisis occasioned by the continuing fall in crude oil prices has made it imperative for governments and economic analysts to brainstorm on viable alternatives to oil revenue. However, economic policies have generated conflicting views amongst economic analysts and policy makers on whether or not it has supported and propelled diversification via the industrial sector and by extension output growth of Nigerian economy. It is in the light of the foregoing that this paper estimates the extent to which diversification policies in Nigeria over the years has enhanced industrial as well as output growth in Nigeria. In estimating this, an Error Correction Classical Linear Regression approach was adopted. The estimated result shows that changes in the key diversification policy variables have significant positive influence on output growth but not statistically significant to industrial sector growth in Nigeria. Based on these finding, the paper recommends that governments should focus on industrialization oriented diversification policies if the dreams of the country to shift from oil dependent to a more diversified economy will be realized. This could be best achieved by building strong and competitive institutions and encourage a sustainable industrial sector growth via policy instruments.

**Keywords:** *Government diversification policy, Output growth, Industrial sector growth, Industrialization process.*



## Investing in Nigerian People: an Agenda for Sustainable Livelihoods and National Development

<sup>1</sup>Kalu, Chris U. PhD, <sup>2</sup>Metu, G. Amaka PhD & <sup>3</sup>Ezenekwe, R. Uju PhD

<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Economics, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka

### Abstract

Improved human capital is becoming more important for two reasons: First, Nigeria's future economic growth will depend less on its natural resources, which are being depleted and are subject to long-run price declines, and more on its labour skills and its ability to accelerate a demographic transition. Growth in today's information-based world economy depends on a flexible, educated and healthy workforce to take advantage of economic openness. Second, investing in people promotes their individual development and gives them the ability to escape poverty. This again requires education and healthcare as well as some measure of income security. Human capital has been identified not only as a key determinant of growth and poverty alleviation, but as critical element for human development. The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have further highlighted the importance of health, education and skill acquisition as critical welfare improving mechanisms. Theoretical framework the augmented Solow model using Cobb-Douglas production function which incorporates human capital into its function is the theoretical framework upon which the study is anchored. Research method The approach to the study is analytically descriptive involving trends, tables and charts as well as the summary statistics of mean, median and standard deviation etc to ensure elucidation of facts and true representation of the situation. The study however, did not adopt the econometric approach for a number of reasons. It is time consuming and requires running an existing model or evaluating similar published models. Moreover, the approach is not feasible, due to time constraint. Findings rapid enrollment growth in higher education, coupled with declining allocation resources has significantly lowered quality. Moreover, extremely poor households have fewer mechanisms for coping with increased vulnerability. Ill-health in Nigeria results much more from infectious diseases and nutrition deficiencies than it does elsewhere. Family structure and income security are severely threatened by the increased vulnerability brought by diseases, civil unrest and other destructive conditions. Investment in human development differs considerably across the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria. Conclusion human capital constitutes the ultimate basis for the wealth of nations. While capital and national resources are passive factors of production, human beings are the active agents who accumulate capital, exploit natural resources, build social, economic and political organizations and carry forward national development. Clearly, a country which is unable to develop the skills and knowledge of its people and utilize them effectively in the national economy will be unable to develop anything else including its people. Therefore, policy-wise, sustained and specific political commitment is needed for effective investment and improvement in human capital and development.

**Keywords:** *Investment in human capital, Sustainable livelihoods, National development, Health, education, Skill acquisition, Nigeria.*

## Communication Competence of Administrators: Essential Ingredient for Change Management in Higher Educational Institutions

**Jimoh, Tajudeen Adisa**

*Office Technology and Management Department,*

*The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, P. M. B. 50, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This study looked at communication competence of administrators as in implementing change initiatives in Nigerian institutions of higher education. The study was carried out at three higher educational institutions in Ogun State. Two research hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data were collected using a questionnaire tagged Communication Competence and Change Management Questionnaire. A total of 180 employees were selected from three higher educational institutions from three political zones in Ogun State. Purposive Sampling was employed as 30 subjects were selected from academic departments/sections and 30 from non-academic department/sections in each institution to form the sample. Simple random sampling was however adopted in the selection of the subjects from the strata. Data collected were analyzed using frequency counts, simple percentage and t-test. Results revealed that communication competence of school administrators have significant effect on communicating change initiatives and managing change outcomes in most spheres of higher educational institutions, hence departmental/unit heads with high communication competence exhibit high effectiveness in communicating change initiatives and managing change processes in higher educational institutions. The result recommends, among others, that administrators in higher education institutions should have keen appreciation of the efficacy of communication competence in managing change in their respective departments/units and where necessary, communication competence training should be instituted with a view to initiating change and managing same within an educational institution.

**Keywords:** *Communication competence, Change management, Change outcome, Administrators*

## Poverty Alleviation Programmes in Nigeria and Sustainable Development Goals: the Challenge of Implementation

<sup>1</sup>Joshua Olusegun Bolarinwa, PhD

*Division of Security and Strategic Studies, Research and Studies Department  
Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA), Lagos*

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### Abstract

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Poverty remains a universal and embarrassing phenomenon assuming different shapes in all parts of the world. While in some areas of the world particularly the Third World, it is absolute but in the developed countries of the world it is relative. It is in realization of the fact the poverty is antithetical to a universally tolerable and acceptable standard of living that the United Nations has led the campaign for a Millennium Goal of poverty eradication by 2015 which was replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Sustainable development will remain an elusive dream for humankind until poverty is not only eliminated permanently, but effective systems are put in place to purge any chance for its recurrence. Poverty alleviation programmes explore a number of opportunities and challenges for projects that work in the area of the actions initiated by the federal government of Nigeria to reduce poverty. It is against this background that this paper examines poverty alleviation programmes of the Federal Republic of Nigeria over the years.

**Keywords:** *Poverty alleviation, Opportunities and Sustainable development*



## Reflections on the Revenue Allocation Framework: Issues and Prospects for Getting the Economy Out of Recession

**Nuruddeen Muhammad Koko**

*Department of Public Administration*

*Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto*


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### Abstract

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The socio-economic and political challenges bedeviling Nigeria are so enormous such that they require robust participation and actions of both the public and private sector towards addressing such challenges. Consequently, public sector participation is dependent on the judicious utilization of revenue and the ability of the levels of government to generate such revenue. Thus, in Nigeria, the bulk of governments' revenue comes from the Federation Account which is shared to the different levels of government that made up the federation. However, from inception to date, the country had grappled with distress and persistent agitations over an acceptable, efficient and equitable revenue allocation framework. In view of this, the paper seeks examine pertinent issues pertaining the existing revenue allocation formula in Nigeria; with a view to offer policy prescriptions towards resolving salient challenges that will certainly make a mark towards economic recovery and growth.

**Keywords:** *Revenue allocation, Federation account, Public sector, Economic recovery and growth.*



## Roadmap for Sustaining the Antecedents of Supply Chain Management Practices in Nigerian Manufacturing Sector

**Nathaniel C. Ozigbo PhD**

*Department of Business Administration*

*University of Abuja, Abuja – Nigeria*

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### Abstract

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This study explores the conceptual dimensions of supply chain management practices in Nigerian manufacturing sector. The study noted that there is no generally accepted definition of supply chain management in the literature, and that the concept of supply chain management has been involved from two perspectives, namely purchasing/supply management and transportation/logistics management. According to purchasing/supply management perspective, supply chain management is synonymous with the integration of supply base that involved from the traditional purchasing and materials functions. From the perspective of transportation/logistics management, supply chain management is synonymous with integrated logistics systems and hence focuses on inventory reduction both within and across firms in the supply chain. Data for the study were collected from Nigeria chemical and paints industry located in Lagos, Nigeria. A descriptive analysis with the aid of SPSS was used to quantify the relationship between the application of supply chain management practices and the firm performance. The result of the study indicated that the firm applied supply chain management practices to its business activities. The study also revealed that supply chain management practices significantly influence the firm business performance and was evidence in the sales performance over the periods. The study concluded that the firm should ensure that its supply chain is able to provide the needed service required for satisfying its teeming customers who are the backbone of the firm. In addition, the study concluded that the firm should view supply chain management as a strategic activity rather than just mere operational activity and that acceptance of suppliers as part of the business is to improve firm performance.

**Keywords:** *Supply, Chain Management, Practices, Firm Performance.*



## Social Embeddedness and Inclusion for Rapid Economic Growth in Nigeria in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

**Dr. Joseph Ibu Upla**

*College of Education,*

*Akamkpa, Cross River State*

### Abstract

**M**an is the most formidable transformer of the universe. No other being can create change like him in all ramifications. Social embeddedness is fundamental in synergic response by groups and individuals. Embeddedness infers a wholesale recognition of people's identities in the context of place. Communities and general societies have ingrained appreciation of their environmental niches and so must be given the right choice concerning their path of progress. This informs the basis of "ecological isotopes" which informs the milieu conception of people in their domain. People need to be given pride of place in their developmental programme in order to curvy their inclusion or belonging. Social inclusion demands broad view identity of people in order to adequately mobilize them in their place context. This paper intends to evaluate how social disembeddedness and corresponding disregard of inclusion has discouraged peoples participation in developmental programmes. This paper views disembeddedness and its counterpart as approach by "top bottom" strategy to development which had previously characterize developmental programmes. Essentially, the current approach of "bottom up" developmental strategies will be weigh side by side with the former in order for conclusion to be drawn.

**Keywords:** *Emdeddedness, Inclusion, Economic growth*



## The Human Development Index: a Paradox for the Nigerian Economy

**Maryam Abdu, PhD**


*Department of Business Administration*

*Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Kaduna State University, Kaduna*

### Abstract

The human development index is an index evaluates and measures three important aspects of the national economy. The composite statistics of life expectancy, education and per capita incomes of countries recently ranked Nigeria at 152 out of 188 countries. Despite the reported growth of the economy and improvements in some sectors, there doesn't seem to be positive improvements. Studies have not been thoroughly investigated on the human development index in Nigeria and this study intends to improve upon the literature. The main objective of the paper is to evaluate the human development index and its relevance on economic growth in Nigeria. Secondary data was used for the study gathered over a 20 year period. E views were used to analyze the results. It was concluded that there was the need to address the issue of health care, education and incomes of the average Nigerian for a sustainable economic growth.

**Keywords:** *Human development index, Paradox, Nigerian economy*



## The Role of Law and Politics in the Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria: an Analysis of President Muhammadu Buhari's Emergency Economic Stabilization Bill 2016

<sup>1</sup>Comrade John Kalama MNIM & <sup>2</sup>Dr Love O. Arugu

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The role of law and politics to the socio-economic development of states have been appreciated in some societies while others are yet to appreciate the importance of law and politics in the development process hence; this paper examined the rationale for President Muhammadu Buhari's proposed emergency economic stabilization bill 2016. The dependency theory was applied while analyzing and explaining the subject matter. In terms of methodology and scope, content analysis and secondary sources of data (textbooks, published articles, newspapers and journals etc) were relied upon. Findings in the study revealed that Nigeria's executive arm of government actually forwarded a bill titled "Emergency Economic Stabilization Bill 2016 to the National Assembly in September 2016, seeking special powers for the president to carry out radical economic reforms that have both executive and legislative components. The study observed that the actions and scheming that took place between the executive arm of government and Nigeria's national assembly prior to the presentation of the bill clearly showed that law and politics are vital instruments that can be used to frustrate or facilitate socio-economic development in Nigeria and Africa depending on the political will, disposition and capacity of the leader in power. In principle, the study further observed that the proposed bill is capable of accelerate socio-economic development in Nigeria but at the same time, it could also transform President Muhammadu Buhari into a democratic dictator. However, political leaders and elites in Nigeria should de-emphasize politics when addressing critical national and regional issues. On the other hand, law especially; new laws should not be passed indiscriminately without the implementation and enforcement of existing laws, policies, development programmes and projects.

**Keywords:** *Law, Policies, Socio-economic, Development, Emergency economic*

## Audit Firm Characteristics and Audit Quality as Determinants of Corporate Failures in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Egbunike, Chinedu Francis, <sup>2</sup>Onyali, Chidiebele Innocent & <sup>3</sup>Okegbe, Theophilus (PhD)

*Department of Accountancy, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State*

### Abstract

**D**ue diligence with respect to audit which brings more comfortability to stakeholders about the underlying economic performance of the company. This is a core factor which positively affects the quality of audit and this created significant effect, like increase in share prices, company's financial performance and erosion of investors' confidence on the Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria. The study therefore sets out to find the effect of Audit firm characteristics on Audit Quality of Selected Quoted Manufacturing Companies. Data used for this investigation were collected from secondary sources. Secondary data include textbook, Annual Reports and financial statements and internet facilities. The Ex-post facto research design was employed in the study and the formulated hypothesis were tested by use of Simple Logistic Regression. Based on the analysis and the hypothesis tested, it was showed that there is a statistically significant effect of Audit firm characteristics on Audit Quality of Selected Quoted Manufacturing Companies and based on this findings, it was recommended amongst others that, the professional bodies should always watch governmental actions and raise alarm on policies which could hinder smooth discharge of Auditors' responsibility, especially in the audit of deposit money banks in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Audit firm characteristics, Audit quality, Corporate failures, Nigeria*

## Sustainability Accounting Practices and Disclosure among Multinational Corporations (MNCS)

<sup>1</sup>Egbunike, Chinedu Francis, <sup>2</sup>Onyali, Chidiebele Innocent, <sup>3</sup>Okegbe, Theophilus (PhD) & <sup>4</sup>Odum, Austin (PhD)

*Department of Accountancy, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State*

### Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the level of sustainability accounting practice, with a view to determine its effect on disclosure by Nigerian Multinational Corporations (MNCs). Multinational firms represent a large and significant portion of the Nigerian economy and have contributed to her economic development. Therefore studies addressing this sector are of prime importance and have been few over the years. The study employed the descriptive and survey research design, in other to describe the level of sustainability accounting disclosure and ascertain the opinion of respondents as regards practice. The formulated hypotheses were tested using One-Sample Chi -Square Test and Pearson Correlation coefficient. The study findings shows that there is a high level of social, environmental and economic accounting practice among Multinational Corporations in Nigeria; and also, a positive association between social accounting practice and social disclosure of Multinational Corporations in Nigeria; between environmental accounting practice and environmental disclosure of Multinational Corporations in Nigeria; and, between economic accounting practice and economic disclosure of Multinational Corporations in Nigeria. Based on this study, the researcher recommends that companies should make use of advanced systems for tracking social and environmental costs of their operations. Companies are also encouraged to adopt the use of sustainability reports. This study has contributed to the accounting literature on sustainability, with a focus on the accounting and disclosure practice of MNCs in developing countries. It has shown how sustainability accounting can influence the level of triple bottom line disclosure in companies generally.

**Keywords:** *Accounting practices, Disclosure, Multinational corporations*

## Assessing Performance of Privatisation of Telecommunication Industry in Nigeria through Customer-Orientation: a Study of Network Providers South-East Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Opara, Ejikeme Nnadozie & <sup>2</sup>Iwunze Fidel

<sup>1&2</sup>Marketing Department

Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo-Ohaji, Imo State Nigeria

### Abstract

Contrary to ideology of privatization that gives credence to customer orientation, poor quality of service by Telecom organizations has always been a sore point with subscribers, *with* sundry explanations given as the cause. However, research evidences around the globe have revealed that inability of firms to embrace customer-centered, “sense- and-respond” modern business philosophy has great consequences on performance of the organizations, epitomize in epileptic services render to Nigerian public at exorbitant rate. It is in view of this revelation that this study sought to find amongst others the extent of influence of customer-orientation on performance of telecommunication firms in Nigeria and effect of such performance status on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the nation. This research attained these objectives through a broad study of related literature, coupled with collection and analysis of empirical data. The Researchers adopted the survey method, using questionnaire to gather data from the GSM consumers and providers in South-East Nigeria Findings revealed among others that telecom service providers place more emphases on marketing promotion than being customer orientated. Thus, the inability of Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC) to minimize fraudulent lottery activities of the service providers in disguise of marketing promotions has made customers wonder whether the telecom operators and NCC have their interest at heart. Based on these findings, it recommends among others, that NCC should consolidate the sector in view of its multiplier effect on the economic growth and development of the nation.

**Keywords:** *Customer-Orientation, Privatisation, Telecom Organisations*

## Role of Technology Incubation on Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria: a Case Study of MINNA Technology Incubation Centre

**Abdulmalik Ndagi, PhD, M.Sc. MBA, B.Sc. FNIM, FIMC, FIICA, MIC-UK**  
*Department of Business Administration,  
Faculty of Management and Social Sciences,  
Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University, Lapai; Niger State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

**T**echnology incubation has played an important role as an instrument for entrepreneurship development around the world and so the objective of this paper is to examine the role of technology incubation and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria with particular emphasis on the activities of TIC Minna. The methodology of exploratory case study approach was employed using secondary data. The findings include establishment of Forty-three new ventures, one thousand four hundred and ninety-one jobs were created, value addition on nine entrepreneurs' products and a number of community improvement initiatives. The paper recommendations include recognition of technology incubation as an entrepreneurship development programme, promotion and development of technology incubation to fast track entrepreneurship development in Nigeria, harmonization of technology incubation and entrepreneurship development agencies in the country etc.

**Keywords:** *Technology incubation, Entrepreneurship development, Nigeria*



## Education Sector and Economic Growth in Nigeria: an Impact Analysis

<sup>1</sup>Aigbedion Isibor Marvelous, <sup>2</sup>Iyakwari Anna Dyaji Baba &

<sup>3</sup>Gyang Joshua Emily

<sup>1,2&3</sup>*Department of Economics, Bingham University, Karu*

### Abstract

This paper focuses on the empirical examination of the impact of education sector on economic growth in Nigeria. Time series data were used and the study employed ordinary least squares (OLS) tools of analysis in the investigation of the impact and relationships among the economic variables, multiple regression model was also used and the data was estimated using e-views 9.0 software. The results revealed that the education sector has a positive impact on economic growth in Nigeria. This implies that economic growth can be improved by increasing education investment in Nigeria. But Government Expenditure on Education is negatively related to Real Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria and statistically significant at 5 percent level of significance in explaining variation in the Real Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria, this may be due to the fact that education funds are not fully or properly utilized in Nigeria. Therefore, the study recommends that the government through budget planning, implementation and monitoring should ensure that education funds are properly and fully utilized in Nigeria to improve the impact of education sector on economic growth in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Education sector, Economic growth, Government*

## Corruption and Effective Public Service Performance in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Dr Collins Friday Obialor & <sup>2</sup>Ozuzu, Henry Ugochukwu


*Department of Political Science*

*Alvan Ikoku Federal College of education, Owerri*

### Abstract

Effective public service performance is a sine qua non for sustainable development. The problem of effective public service performance in Nigeria is caused by corrupt practices that have engulfed the system. It is the contention of this paper that there is a correlation between corruption and public service performance in Nigeria. Thus, the elite theory was found suitable to explain the prevalence of corruption in the public service system as a framework of analysis. The study equally adopted the documentary method in its data gathering and analysis, these includes textbooks, newspapers, journals etc. This discourse examined the problems of public service performance in Nigeria. It also, examined the relationship between corruption and public service performance with emphasis on budget implementation among other programmes. The study revealed that corruption unarguably is responsible for the abysmal performance of the programmes. The study observed that top government functionaries over the years are indeed the perpetrators of this official crime. Also that corruption in the public service has retarded productivity, economic growth and development of the country. This study recommended that an attitudinal change and promotional reward system to corrupt free officials should be encouraged among staff and government officials as a way of promoting service oriented public service.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, Public service, Performance, Efficiency and Effectiveness.*





## Corporate Social Responsibility Practice and Corporate Performance of Selected Banks in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Amadi, Jephther Alozie & <sup>2</sup>Ndu, Eugene Chigozie


<sup>1</sup>Manchest Metropolitan University

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Port Harcourt

### Abstract

In this study, the corporate performance (CP) of selected deposit money banks (DMBs) was examined in relation to corporate social responsibility (CSR) practice. Philanthropic responsibilities was used as the sole dimension of CRS, while market share (MS) and liquidity were used as the measure of CP. Using data from the annual reports of five topmost banks in Nigeria (FBN, Zenith Bank, GT bank, UBA and Access bank), and the regression technique for data analysis, it was found that there is positive and significant association between CSR and MS; and that there is no significant association between CSR and Liquidity. Based on this, it was concluded that banks in Nigeria can improve their market through CSR practice; while liquidity cannot be improved by CSR. The study recommended that CSR practice be fully incorporated into the Nigerian banking sector, with regulatory bodies empowered to ensure conformity to extant rules and standards. Banks should view CSR as a means of achieving some corporate objective; They should liaise with relevant stakeholder group to develop and execute desired/needed CSR programme that directly impact on the people. Concerted effort should be made by banks to guard against illiquidity due to too much expenses on CSR programmes.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Philanthropic, Current ratio, Customer deposit, Liquidity, Market share, Stakeholders theory.*



## Revitalization of Nigeria's Ailing Industry: Impetus for Economic Recovery and growth plans (2017-2030)

<sup>1</sup>Eke, D. I. (Phd) & <sup>2</sup>Utojuba Linda J. O.

*School of Business Education,*

*Federal College of Education (Technical), UMUNZE Anambra State*

### Abstract

This paper examines revitalization of Nigeria's ailing industries as impetus for the economic recovery and growth plan (2017-2030). The objective of this paper is to unravel Nigeria's efforts in the past and present economic recovery journey and attempt to bring to focus plausible ways forward as a contribution to knowledge and means towards attaining the sustainable development goals initiative. This paper adopted a theoretical and descriptive approach by exposing the conceptual underpinnings of the key words. With an exposes of Nigeria's past and present efforts in economic recovery and growth plans the paper presented an analysis of the revitalization processes in the key sectors of Nigeria's ailing industries and concludes that Nigeria's economic recovery and growth potentials are rife but counsels that all citizens charged with authorities must be alive to their responsibilities. The paper, therefore, made suggestions/ recommendations for the achievement of a strong, virile, economic-based country, Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Revitalization, Ailing Industries, Economic Recovery, Growth plan.*



## Revitalization of Nigeria's Ailing Industry: Impetus for Economic Recovery and growth plans (2017-2030)

<sup>1</sup>Bashiru Aliyu Gada & <sup>2</sup>Nasiru Muhammad Sani

<sup>1</sup>Department of Curriculum and Instruction, School of General Education

Shehu Shagari College of Education, P.M.B. 2129 Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Educational Foundation, School of General Education

Shehu Shagari College of Education, P.M.B. 2129 Sokoto, Sokoto State, Nigeria.

### Abstract

This research work focuses on using the Internet for academic purposes by undergraduate students in the Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto, Sokoto State. Total sample sizes of 335 undergraduate students were drawn from the total population of the study. The instrument of data collection was a IUSQ. The data generated through a five rating structured questionnaire were analyzed, using chi-square and test analyses to test null hypotheses 1 to 2 respectively, with the aid of the SPSS 20.0 version. The findings of the study revealed that: Academic and social media constitutes the major purpose of using the internet with the undergraduate students, daily, weekly and monthly usages of internet constitute the frequency of using internets by the undergraduate students. The study, in its conclusion highlighted significant positive effect of using the internet for academic purposes by the undergraduate students of the Shehu Shagari College of Education Sokoto. Some of the recommendations made were (i) Sokoto state quality assurance department should be organized with a view of helping teachers to develop experience with the best use of internet materials. (ii) Head of departments should be mandated to ensure good school climate that will help to increase internet use through training, workshops and seminars for Lecturers and students.

**Keywords:** *Internet, Internet use; Academic purposes, Undergraduate Students*

