

**5th Africa's Development Multi-Disciplinary
Conference on Economic Transformation**



Theme:

**TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA:
Current Opportunities and Challenges**

Date

October 21-22, 2015

Venue

Assembly Hall, Adj. Senate Building, ABU Zaria

***Book of Abstracts/
Proceedings***



5th Africa's Development Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Economic Transformation

CONFERENCE THEME

Towards Sustainable Development in Africa: Current Opportunities and Challenges

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5th Africa's Development Multi-Disciplinary Conference on Economic Transformation

Conference Theme:

Towards Sustainable Development in Africa: Current Opportunities and Challenges

Objectives

Research for Africa's Development (RfAD) combines applied research and capacity building to help understand the challenges and opportunities for accelerated economic development in Africa. In collaboration with selected African universities and research networks, RfAD provides training for African policy makers on structural and emerging issues in African development.

The conference adopts a Multi-Sectoral/Multi-disciplinary Approach; there are no specific binding sub-themes. Broad issues within the various sectors of the conference will include keynote address, a round table discussion as well as parallel and poster sessions related to the conference theme. Papers presented in the conference will be featured in special issues of the International Journal of Entrepreneurship, Education, Science and Technology, Economic and Strategic Management.

CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

Dr. Diyi Chukwuemeka

African Research Council

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

John Aliyu

Head of Department

Banking and Finance

Kaduna Polytechnic

INVITED GUESTS

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Director, University Advancement
ABU, Zaria
- 2. Professor Sule Bello**
Director, Institute of Development Research (IDR)
Representative of the Vice Chancellor, ABU Zaria
- 3. Dr. Emmanuel Jegede**
ABU ZARIA

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- ◆ **Dr. Kaga B.I**
Department of Animal Science
Kaduna State University, Kafanchan Campus

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Tuesday, October 20, 2015

(Pre-Conference) Arrival of Conferees/ Delegates

Wednesday, October 21, 2015

Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

- 9:00 - 10:00am: Conference Registration
- 10:00 - 10:15am: Welcome Remark by the LOC
- 10:15 - 10:30am: Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Opening Remark
- 10:30 - 12:00noon: Keynote Speaker
- 12:00 - 1:00pm African Honour Awards
- 1:00 - 2:00pm Launch Break & Group Photograph
- 3:00 - 5:00pm Plenary Session
- 5:00 - 5:30pm Policy Review

Thursday, October 22, 2015

Plenary Sessions/Policy Briefing/Communiqué

- 9:00 - 10:00am: Conference Briefing
- 10:00 - 1:00pm Plenary Session
- 1:00 - 2:00pm Launch Break
- 1:00 - 4:00pm Plenary Session
- 4:00 - 5:00pm Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony

Friday, October 23, 2015

Departure of Conferees / Delegates

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an independent international research and development Institute. The Institute provides a platform for independent, collaborative and institutional evidence-based research work. Research endeavors in the Institute addresses specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and nongovernmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars and publishing findings in International Journals. Other publications (released and expected) include,

- ◆ African Development Charter Series: UN Development Policy Document
- ◆ Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
- ◆ Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
- ◆ Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
- ◆ Executive Economic Reviews
- ◆ Standards for Writing Research, etc

To enhance institutional research and quality publications, the Institute partners with research institutions and universities like the University of Ghana- Accra, University of Education- Winneba, Coventry University- United Kingdom, Weber State University- United States, University of California- Los Angeles, University of New South Wales- Sydney, Concordia University- Canada, University of Southern Australia, Universiti Teknology- Malaysia, among others.

The Institute has various projects arms, two of which are research institution and training academy. The research institution is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development and currently operates/ functions with three frameworks,

- i. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
- ii. Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research
- iii. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

Editorial Peer Review Policy/Publications

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board. Members are drawn from about 7 Universities, within and outside Nigeria. See website for details. The board operates a blind peer reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by 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 topic has social and empirical relevance.

Institutional Journals are published in hard print and e-version. Journals published are index online in international research repositories, some of which include, Google Scholar, OCLC WorldCat, United States, Bibliography of Asian Studies, ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide, PIAS International Fact Sheets/ Achieves, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, EBSCO Information Services, Canada, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS), National Library of Nigeria cataloguing in publication data and Brilliant International Research Library, among others.

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. For details, please see the website, www.internationalpolicybrief.org

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. Correction on manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to: **policyresearch.sd@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 1 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. Letters of Paper 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, authors 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.

WELCOME REMARK AT THE 5TH AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Distinguish chief host, The Vice Chancellor Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Professor Ibrahim Garba, ably represented by the Director, Institute for Development Research, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Guest speakers, special guests of honour, Deans and Directors of Faculties and Schools, Heads of Departments and Units, conferees, ladies and gentlemen.

It is my honour and great privilege to welcome you all to this all important 5th African Development Multi-Disciplinary conference on Economy Transformation.

Permit me to say Economy Growth and Development can only be achieved maximally on the bedrock of quality research and development. Transforming an economy transcends paying lip service to its actualization; it calls for great determination and concerted efforts to enforce the desired change by agents of change.

This can be enhanced not only through best practices, in the words of Nicolaj Siggelkow, 2006 "Copying best practices may make you more efficient, but it will also make you look more like your competitors" rather, through a paradigm shift from doing business as usual to more empathy approach through discipline, hard work, social justice and rule of law, shunning corrupt practices and accountability.

Accountable leadership system of government by all stake holders will not only make an economy to survive any melt down as it were in recent times but help to maintain surplus budget and good budgetary control, increased per capital income of her citizens and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the economy.

Purist to say, efforts must be complimented by stake holders, head of governments, ministries, parastatals, Institutions, and captains of industries to reposition the African economy to a global competitiveness.

It is our belief that various scholars are fully prepared through their research and various findings to enlighten us on the way forward in achieving desired goals, especially as a developing nation.

Once again, you are warmly welcome.

Thank you.

Olatunji Tunde Ezekiel
For: LOC

AFRICAN HONOURS AWARDS



The distinguished African Honour Awards; Academic Excellence Honours Award & African Business Innovative Award, honours individuals and organizations who have made outstanding contributions in the development of the African Economy. The Award is bestowed by the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies, in collaboration with other national and international research, business and development organizations. Special recognition is given to the following,

Category 1: Academic Excellence Honours Awards

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V.C, Kogi State University
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Call for Book Chapter (s) ... Title:

Entrepreneurship, Innovation & Management Techniques

Deadline for submission of Chapters 10th November, 2015

Book Chapter email: library@internationalpolicybrief.org

Entrepreneurship, innovation and enterprise dynamics are at the core of technology development and growth. Comparative evidence on key drivers, patterns and trends, as well as framework conditions, and the way these shape entrepreneurship, innovation and enterprise dynamics is critical for the design of effective policies in support of employment and inclusive economic growth.

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) in research league with The Centre for Entrepreneurship Research, Business School, University of Edinburgh, UCLA Anderson School of Management, the Said Business School at Oxford University and Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research with the European Commission Joint Research Centre "Institute for Prospective Technological Studies" (JRC- IPTS) invite well research contributions to the reading on Entrepreneurship, Innovation & Management Techniques.

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

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The paper should include: Title, authors 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 the APA format.

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The Editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about submitted manuscripts to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher as appropriate. Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

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Abstract Proceedings



1.
**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DISTANCE VECTOR AND LINK-
STATE ROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR ORGANISATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

Suleiman Sa'ad

*Department of Information Technology
School of Management and Information Technology,
Modibbo Adama University of Technology,
Yola Adamawa State Nigeria*

Abstract

Dynamic routing protocols are classified in to two major categories which are Distance Vector and Link-state routing protocols. The early routing protocols were based on distance vectors, where network information is shared with the directly connected neighbouring devices. Link-state routing protocol create a complete network topology by gathering information from all of the other connected network devices. Link-state routing protocol determine the best route based on different criteria such as speed, bandwidth and the distance between devices connected to the network. As a result of the challenge of choosing the best routing protocol brought about this work. In this paper, three different dynamic routing protocols domain are designed, configured and simulated using packet tracer version 6.2 network simulator. Comparative analyses are carried out on three basic types of dynamic routing protocols in order to ascertain which one is the best amongst the three. In conclusion the research was able find out that EIGRP is the best dynamic routing protocol and recommended its usage by Nigerian organisation so as to optimise their network as such subsequent boost in productivity.

Keywords: *Routing protocol, Network Protocol, Comparison,
Router configuration.*



2.

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA.

¹Prof. A. T. Salami, ²Dr. K. A. Adepoju & ³Mr. O. O. Ogundipe

*Institute of Ecology and Environmental Science,
Obafemi Awolowo University
Ile-Ife, Osun State.*

Abstract

The importance of adequate health care facilities in providing sustainable development cannot be over-emphasised. Accessibility to health care facilities has been identified as a major indicator of development. Hospitals and health care institutions are essential elements in preparedness planning for public health emergencies. An accurate and effective assessment of their preparedness and response needs, as well as coordinated system to address the gaps identified through such assessment, is a fundamental ingredient to assuring an effective emergency response. The primary responsibility of any emergency response planning tool is its ability to ensure early detection and subsequently engaged appropriate response measures. A total of 300 health facilities were selected. A database was designed and implemented for the selected health facilities with a structured questionnaire instrument. The information enables to create a geospatial database using ArcMap 10.1 software. The database was queried and the result was analysed. The finding revealed that out of the 300 health facilities assessed, there were 54 (18%) public health facilities and 246 (82%) private health facilities and these health facilities were not evenly distributed. The work also revealed that the distribution favours urban areas more than rural area. This work concluded that government intervention is needed given the growing nature of the state as one of the most important state in the country, in establishing more health facilities and they should mandate it on health providers to upgrade their facilities to improve the level of emergency response.

Keywords: *Health facilities, Sustainable development, Accessibility, Emergency, Preparedness, Database, Arc Map, Geospatial, Intervention.*



3.
**AN EXPLORATION OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE
ADOPTION OF GREEN IT IN NIGERIA.**

Hammajam Ahmed Adamu

*Department of Information Technology,
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Adamawa State.*

Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of Social Media on the degree of promotion of Green IT in Nigeria. It starts by exploring the concept of Social Media, looks at the nature of several Social Media platforms and then analyses the impact of Social Media on promotion of sustainable use of IT. The paper considers sustainable best practices of IT and the crafting and development of Information Technology systems that promote sustainability. Finally, some recommendations on using Social Media for the promotion of Green IT and sustainability are provided.

Keyword: *Exploration, Social media, Adoption of green*



4.
**GENDER ISSUES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FEMALE
DESIGNERS IN NIGERIA.**

Awoh Stella

*Department of Industrial Design
School of Arts Design and Printing Technology
Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos.*

Abstract

Women have played a sustained and influential role in the practice of fashion designing/craft such as the body adornment. Traditional painting and Textile etc, yet their works are termed "feminine" were always relegated to the background and viewed as less important. This paper therefore looks at other areas of design where women have been prominent. It also analyses the mayraid problem of the female designers and proffered solutions.

Keywords: *Gender Issues, Designers, Indigenous Knowledge, Rural Area.*



5.

MODELING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A STAND-ALONE PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM AS ALTERNATIVE POWER SOURCE FOR DEVELOPING LANDS

¹Adetona, Z. A. & ²Ajibodu, F. A.

^{1,2}Department of Electrical Engineering
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro. Nigeria.

Abstract

In the world of today, green energy and a reduction in fossil fuel usage are being advocated. Also energy consumers look for ways of reducing cost of operating diesel generators. One way to achieve these is by employing solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. In this study, a demonstration of integration of a stand-alone, purely DC solar (PV) home power system for low power consuming devices into power distribution system was demonstrated. A prototype PV system was set up by calculating and determining total load requirement in an installation, calculating a sufficient ampere-hour to carry the load and determining a solar system capable of effectively sustaining the set-up on a continuous basis. Optimal PV sizing was carried out and adequate battery capacity determined. After the installation was carried out, tests were carried to examine the effectiveness of the installation. It was found out that the installation can adequately replace conventional lighting systems in homes and offices and supply power to many commercial and office electrical appliances. The system consumes less electric energy as it operates on 12 V DC at all times. A form of clean energy is produced and in the long run the consumer saves a lot of resources. The system is recommended to be adopted in developing countries especially in grid-deprived areas.

Keywords: *Renewable Energy, Stand Alone, Solar PV System, Dc load,
Green Energy, State of Charge.*



6.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Olabisi Irene Esho-Thakma

*Department of Business Administration and Management
Federal Polytechnic, Mubi, Adamawa State*

Abstract

There is increased interest in Human Resource Management (HRM) in organizations worldwide because it is critical to organizational success. It is a critical core asset to sustain competitive advantage as a means of continued improvement and innovation. Considering the impact of HRM, organizations have the potential for significant improvements in performance and transformation of a more responsive workforce. Documentary research method was used for this study. Data for this study was collected from several documentary sources and used for the study. The objective of this paper is to provide an overview of HRM and highlight its importance in organizations. The paper examines human resource management as a panacea for sustainable development in Africa and discusses the challenges and opportunities. It highlights the importance of recruitment, staffing, training, compensation and performance appraisal as basic tools in human resource management practices that shape the organization's role in satisfying the needs of its stake holders. It also discusses the increased competition, changing work force demographics in today's environment which require organizations to focus on building a more responsive, flexible and resilient workforce. The paper suggest that organizations must do more effective job of sourcing for talents, allocating resources across competing initiatives, measuring performance and building key capabilities and skills.

Keywords: *HRM, Sustainable Development, Challenges, Opportunities*



7.

IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPARISON OF REACTIVE AND PROACTIVE ROUTING PROTOCOLS FOR MANET

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Abstract

Mobile Ad-Hoc network also known as MANET, is a collection of mobile nodes forming a network without an actually fixed topology. In MANET network topology, each node acts as both the router and the client simultaneously, and can freely move out or join in the network. Each node or mobile device changes its location freely and automatically configures itself back to the network or joins another network. The highly dynamic nature of MANET network topology results in difficult and complex routing mechanism. MANET routing protocols can either be proactive where each node constantly maintains each route to all available node sharing the same network, reactive which reduces routing network overhead by computing, maintaining and discovering route between two or more nodes only when it is required or hybrid that combines the feature and functionality of both reactive and proactive routing protocols. Some of the well-known protocols include Destination-Sequence Distance-Vector (DSDV) and Ad-Hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV). In this paper implementation, comparative analysis and behavioral study are carried out on various MANET routing protocols using Network Simulation (NS) version 2 and their performances are analyzed based on the effect of changing network parameters on different network performance metric such as network throughput, average end-to-end delay and the packet delivery ratio.

Keyword: *MANET, Routing, Protocols, DSDV, AODV, NS-2*



8.
**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR EFFECTIVE
COMMUNICATION**

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Abstract

Communication is an act of transmitting message or exchange of information from sender to receiver. Without communication no aspect of business can survive effectively. This paper determines the use of Information Technology as a tool for Effective communication in Collage of Nursing and Midwifery Yola. The paper looks into the communication system of the organization in question. However, there is a great negligence in the way people communicate with one another. More often than not, organizations fail to understand the importance of communication and as a result, the importance attached to information technology is neglected which leads to ineffective communication. The rapid growth in the development of the economy as a result of the application of information technology post some manageable problems to individuals and organizations, such as system failure, security breaches, invasion of privacy etc. Some organizations are not ready technologically for the application of ICT and poor technical know-how on the part of the staff to handle the communication system. The paper is set out to assess the use of information technology as a tool for effective communication and is achieved with the following objectives; to determine the importance of information technology to organizations, to ascertain the effect of information technology on the economy as a whole, to assess the challenges of information technology in communication and finally to determine the effectiveness of information technology in organizations. Questionnaire were used to collect the necessary data, and the mean were used to analyse the data obtained. The paper was able to find out that passing of information boost the morale of workers. The advent of information technology has created a significant business opportunities on the economy as a whole, information technology recognized the gateway to plan technological and socio-economic transformation of a nation. The paper recommends that both public and private organizations should endeavour to imbibe the new technology for good result in terms of communication, and improve service delivery irrespective of the cost implication; government should take advantage of current development in the field of information technology and build national capability in terms of infrastructure, institutional framework and manpower; technological changes in the communication sector should be encouraged and sustained; management and staff should be educated

on the importance of information technology in the aspect of communication; and finally trainings such as seminars, workshops, conferences etc. should be organized to acquaint management and staff with the use of the new information technology equipment that is necessary for the achievement of organizational goal.

Keywords: *ICT, Information, Technology, Communication, Development*



9.

BASTARDIZING TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND VALUES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A STUDY OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

No one who guards jealously what he or she cherishes allows it to be destroyed so easily. But this is not the case with Nigerians since the colonial masters found their way into the continent practically with religion; they have destroyed if not beyond repair the traditional cultures, norms and values guarded with all manner of jealousy before now. Shamefully our religious lives, dressing code, mode of eating, marriage style, building of houses, speaking, name them. All the aspects of life that can be imagined have been dealt one form of blow or the other. In certain cases, when that aspect of life is not completely eroded/displaced, it gets modified or discarded in its fullness. It is imperative to mention in the course of this analysis that any well-meaning African who sits back and analyze the different ways that the whites have raped our cultural heritages will surely be reduced to tears. This paper tries to bring to light the fact that African cultures have been hampered and therefore adopted different ways to go about gathering the data for this research. It therefore had one on one contact type of interview which provided the respondents the opportunities to state their views of what they think about our traditional cultural heritages, documented sources were not left out, the questionnaire method was also used together in data collection for the research. The work concluded with the researchers suggesting ways that African traditional heritages can be safeguarded for the sake of posterity.

Keywords: *Bastardizing, Traditional cultures, Developing*



10.

THE ADVOCACY FOR FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN NIGERIA: A PANACEA FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Dreaming of a place where there is freedom of speech and freedom of expression, the person need not include Nigeria but think of elsewhere. Most of the time, whatever bill or law that have survived in abroad countries always become a centre of attraction for Africans in general and even Nigeria in particular. Sometime ago we were talking and debating of free information bill to be passed in Nigeria. But that have been a mirage. In advanced countries when I say this I mean countries like great Britain, the United States among a lot of other developed worlds, people have the freedom to express their grievances, bitterness and feelings over what they consider, unacceptable, inhumane acceptable or otherwise but to Nigeria we are an exception. But one other thing I discovered in Africa is that our leaders like sweet pots of soup but refuse to spend on it. We view on the television sets how the citizens of the western countries voice out their grievances over what does not go down well with them, and the leaders feel very proud to amend but at home, back here in our continent if the led do the same thing, it comes a sacrilege. But why do we expect a child not to cry if beaten. African leaders expect their subjects to swallow every policy or programme hook-line and sinker even if it is not in their best interest. But then how do we expect ourselves to get any better? It is inhumane, pure injustice .The researcher conducted the research through using different techniques of data collection as sampling, questionnaires, and secondary sources. The work concluded with the writers requesting that African leaders learn to dance to the tune of their subjects even for once among other things.

Keywords: *Advocacy, Freedom of speech, Panacea, National Development*



11.

**THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL AMENITIES AS A MEANS OF
ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES-
THE NIGERIA EXPERIENCE**

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Abstract

Each time people voice out their ordeal at not having adequate social amenities to carryout ventures that can add value to their lives, the government begin to play to the gallery. A little survey shows that vastly all the basic amenities existing in every part of this great country Nigeria is dilapidated. Beginning with power supply, we evidence an unsteady and Kwashiokor supply. On the other hand, the Nigeria roads are poorly maintained and managed, our markets are as dirty as borough pits and dust bins. On the other hand, hospitals have been deserted by doctors and nurses for their private hospitals which way Nigeria? One fact is this the question every right thinking Nigerian should answer is of developed worlds or countries began as shambolic as we are doing? The point that must be made clear is that there is no way any form of meaningful development will take place without the above mentioned facilities not being on ground. They are the pre-conditions, the pre-requisite for development. The researchers adopted several techniques in gathering data for this work. This included the use of questionnaires, oral interviews, sampling, newspapers, journals, internet among a host of others. This research concluded with the researcher surging the governments at all levels to make the provision of basic amenities paramount.

Keywords: *Social amenities, Means, Encouraging development, Experience*



12.

PERSPECTIVES ON NIGERIA'S 2015 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

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Abstract

Perspectives on Nigeria's 2015 Presidential Election examine the presidential election in different perspectives including the conduct of the election and the matters arising from it. The essay has x-rayed the success and challenges of the presidential election as well as the prospects created by the election for future elections in Nigeria. It argues that the presidential election was successful in spite of the challenges the electoral process had. Such challenges were failure of the Smart Card Reader, logistic problems, materials and personnel inadequacy, insecurity, various forms of electoral fraud, and challenges caused by ethno-religious pluralism among others. It again, argues that the election created the platform for the success of future elections in the country. The paper made suggestions aimed at promoting the electoral process in the future which will in turn deepen Nigeria's democracy to include the following: improving on the operational technology of the Smart Card Reader (SCR), and enforcement of electoral laws. It also suggest that the politicians, electorates and other stakeholders should always take on the path of peace irrespective of party, religion, ethnicity and regional affiliations among other primordial factors. The paper is both empirical and theoretical. Consequently, information and data for the reconstruction of the paper was drawn from experience and participation. Oral source was also extensively used where some of the persons who experienced the events during the election were located and interviewed. Information and data were also drawn from print and electronic sources. The essay adopted the corroborative approach in determining the veracity of information gotten from the various sources.

Keywords: *Perspectives, Nigeria, 2015, Presidential Election,
Democracy, Development.*



13.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP LIBRARIANSHIP

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Abstract

The focus of governments in 21st century is on entrepreneurship education as a result of the problem of unemployment. The objective of this study is to determine the opportunities and challenges of entrepreneurship librarianship as a panacea for sustainable development. The paper focuses on entrepreneurship librarianship as an avenue for Library and Information Science professionals to be self employed. It identifies the various entrepreneurial opportunities for Library and Information Science professionals. The methodology adopted for this study is the documentary research. It relies on information and data collected from several documentary sources for problem solving. The paper highlights the opportunities and challenges in entrepreneurship librarianship as a vital instrument that could be used in job creation and as an alternative to wage employment. The paper recommends among others, the inclusion of entrepreneurship education in Library and Information Science curriculum so as to create an entrepreneurship mindset in Library and Information Science professionals to enable them become enterprising individuals capable of deep entrepreneurial thinking thereby contributing to the socio economic development of the country.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Librarianship Opportunities,
Challenges Sustainable Development*



14.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTEGRITY A WHEEL FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract:

When the word accountability is mentioned to the hearing of African leaders in general and Nigeria in particular, it sounds so strange. But the question every right thinking mind will ask is why? Nigerian leaders only mount leadership positions to enrich themselves. They only go about looting the public treasuries with reckless abandon. The ideal democratic rulership or leadership so to speak is an arrangement where anything goes. The right of the electorates to seek accountability and stewardship from their leaders have melted like the candle wax. Why on this earth will westerners not keep laughing at Africans when any African(s) who mount leadership post only go to enrich themselves whereas in the developed words these leaders see it as an opportunity to serve. The observation that I have come to make in recent times is that our African citizens lack integrity, they have no shame. The truth is always bitter and must be told also, if Africans, Nigeria inclusive is dreaming of becoming like the westerners someday, the ugly trend of looting of public purse and converting of public properties to personal properties must be discarded in its entirety. Therefore if we want to be like the developed countries let us position our conscience well. This research is an attempt at finding out factors responsible for the gap which exist between the developed worlds and the undeveloped and know how these factors either contribute to national development or underdevelopment. The research adopted the primary and secondary sources of data in its attempt to garner enough data for this research. The research concluded with the researcher making tangible recommendations on how our economy can be made better.

Keywords: *Accountability, Integrity, National development*



15.
**NATIONAL CENSUSES IN NIGERIA: POLITICAL – ECONOMY,
INTRICACIES AND CONTROVERSIES**

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Abstract

Conduct of population and housing census is an integral and an indispensable part of socio-economic and political developmental process of every state especially the developing ones that hardly have any comprehensive, permanent and or sustainable policies on census. Nigeria, which began to have headcounts since 1911 (separate for the North and South prior to the 1914 amalgamation) has conducted series of census exercises up to the year 2006. Like other things in Nigeria, the conducts of those censuses were surrounded by many problems, controversies, politics and economy (political-economy of number and resources allocation). The controversies and political-economy of censuses conducts in Nigeria have raged on for several years with attempts at inflation, manipulation and politicization of figures to derive long term economic and political benefits of revenue sharing, allocation of Federal House of Representatives seats and politics of number between North, South, Islam and Christianity. This study used secondary sources to gather data for the study. It found that censuses conducts in Nigeria were marred by economic motives of resources allocation, inefficient and ineffective mobilisation, publicity and enlightenment; it has over time been affected by corruption; excessive politics derailing the main purposes of such exercises; there is fear among Muslims and Christians over dominance; the North-South rivalry and dichotomies intensified the mutual fear and suspicion over the exercises and acceptance of results. The paper recommends usage of comprehensive forecasts made by the Population Commission to national planning and other related exercises such as voter registration, education planning and policies, housing and environmental plans and provision of other infrastructures and essential services, advanced preparations for such future conducts, avoidance of secondary but sensitive questions, adequate and timely funding to the commission and recruitment and or employment of competent permanent and ad-hoc staff for future conducts of such important national exercises.

Keywords: *Census, Controversy, Population, Nigeria, Politics and Economy.*



16.

NIGERIA'S LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' PREDICAMENTS: AUTONOMY, CONSTITUTIONS, CORRUPTION AND DEMOCRACY

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Abstract

Local governments in Nigeria like many other states are created and meant to bring government closer to the people at local and grass root levels. With time and experiences however, both governments and the people at local levels have become disenchanted by the acts of politicians, controversial/ambiguous constitutional provisions, illusions of democracy and issues revolving around proper discharge of functions and autonomy. This paper examines the establishment, legal frame work, democratic basis and constitutional as well as political autonomy of local governments in Nigeria. It is found that local governments in Nigeria are generally constrained by issues relating to constitutional vagueness (whether a tier or not), excessive interference into their affairs by politicians especially states governors', politics of pre-bendalism and god-fatherism, twist, strangulation and manipulation of finances in the name of States Local Governments Joint Account. Some recommendations are finally made to both constitutions makers, politicians, the grass root populace and traditional rulers to remove constitutional ambiguities and impediments to local governments functions and operations, granting full financial autonomy and evolving central control measures and local checks against abuse of offices, greater involvement of traditional rulers in the local governments affairs and constitutional specification of definite tenure for local governments executives.

Keywords: *Autonomy, Constitution, Corruption, Democracy,
Local Government.*



17.

NATIONAL CENSUSES IN NIGERIA: POLITICAL - ECONOMY, INTRICACIES AND CONTROVERSIES

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Abstract

Conduct of population and housing census is an integral and an indispensable part of socio-economic and political developmental process of every state especially the developing ones that hardly have any comprehensive, permanent and or sustainable policies on census. Nigeria, which began to have headcounts since 1911 (separate for the North and South prior to the 1914 amalgamation) has conducted series of census exercises up to the year 2006. Like other things in Nigeria, the conducts of those censuses were surrounded by many problems, controversies, politics and economy (political-economy of number and resources allocation). The controversies and political-economy of censuses conducts in Nigeria have raged on for several years with attempts at inflation, manipulation and politicization of figures to derive long term economic and political benefits of revenue sharing, allocation of Federal House of Representatives seats and politics of number between North, South, Islam and Christianity. This study used secondary sources to gather data for the study. It found that censuses conducts in Nigeria were marred by economic motives of resources allocation, inefficient and ineffective mobilisation, publicity and enlightenment; it has over time been affected by corruption; excessive politics derailing the main purposes of such exercises; there is fear among Muslims and Christians over dominance; the North-South rivalry and dichotomies intensified the mutual fear and suspicion over the exercises and acceptance of results. The paper recommends usage of comprehensive forecasts made by the Population Commission to national planning and other related exercises such as voter registration, education planning and policies, housing and environmental plans and provision of other infrastructures and essential services, advanced preparations for such future conducts, avoidance of secondary but sensitive questions, adequate and timely funding to the commission and recruitment and or employment of competent permanent and ad-hoc staff for future conducts of such important national exercises.

Keywords: *Census, Controversy, Population, Nigeria, Politics and Economy.*



18.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS IN PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: INSIGHTS FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL BASIC EDUCATION (UBE) SCHEME IN NORTH- EAST STATES OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

Effective Intergovernmental relations are a sine qua non for successful implementation of schemes, policies and projects in federal systems of government. In the Nigerian federation, the Universal Basic Education (UBE) Scheme requires productive Intergovernmental relations to be successfully implemented. The long neglect of the basic education system has led to delivery of poor quality of basic education in Nigeria. As a corollary, the rate of illiteracy was unacceptably high, the condition of the school infrastructure was appalling, teachers were poorly trained and motivated as school drop-out was increasing at an unacceptable rate while funding for basic education continues to dwindle. This ugly trend necessitated the introduction of UBE Scheme. However, in Nigeria, the conduct of Intergovernmental Relations (IGRs) and its ultimate benefit in policy implementation for the government and the citizenry has not been given priority. As such, Intergovernmental Relations is not given recognition and managed to be goal-oriented, programmed and integrated. The essential purpose of IGRs seems to be to dominate, subordinate and appropriate. This paper assesses the operation of Intergovernmental Relations elements by both State and Federal government through the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) and Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) in the implementation of Universal Basic Education (UBE) Scheme in the North-East States of Nigeria. The study adopted survey method and used both primary and secondary data. In the case of primary data, eighty (80) questionnaires were administered to respondents made up of senior workers of the State Universal Basic Education Board (SUBEB) of four (4) States among the north east states obtained through simple random sampling. In the aspect of secondary data, available official records on number of teachers trained, access to the UBE Intervention Fund viz-a-viz the implementation of the UBE Scheme by the selected states were obtained and analyzed. The data obtained were analyzed with the use of frequency distribution tables, simple percentages and histogram while one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to correlate the responses of the respondents on the contributions to joint staff training programme by UBEC and SUBEBs. The findings reveal that joint staff training by UBEC and SUBEB significantly affects the implementation of UBE scheme. It further revealed that poor institutional co-ordination, delay in the payment of counterpart fund and non harmonization of monitoring bodies are intergovernmental relations factors that affect the implementation of UBE scheme.

The study concludes that joint staff training by UBEC and SUBEB has significantly enhanced the success in the implementation of UBE scheme in the north east states. It was suggested among others that joint staff training programme of UBEC and SUBEBs should be intensified and improved upon through the effort of state governments in paying counterpart fund promptly as well as legislating for civil society to play more active roles in the implementation of UBE scheme.

Keywords: *Intergovernmental, Public policy, Implementation, Universal Basic Education (UBE)*



19.

AN ANALYSIS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCEIES OF OWNERS/MANAGERS OF SOME SELECTED SMALL BUSINESS FIRMS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This research investigated the entrepreneurial competencies of the owners/managers of some selected small business firms in the northern Nigeria. The study was motivated by the perception that there is a high failure rate of small business in Nigeria. It sought to assess and analyse the entrepreneurial competencies of owners/managers relative to concepts and extant literature. A self-rating questionnaire was administered to the participants. Data collected were subjected to one Sample t-test and one-way repeated measures ANOVA. The study has demonstrated that owners/managers of small firms have both strengths and weaknesses. While the owners/mangers possess relationship and commitment competencies, they lack significantly in the areas of opportunity, conceptual, organizing and strategic planning competencies. The implication of this is high incidence of backwardness, failures and closures which are associated with absence of or low opportunity scanning, initiative, persuasiveness, assertiveness, self-confidence, systematic planning and problem-solving competencies. It is recommended that entrepreneurs should constantly engage in skill update through information – seeking, training and development.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial competencies, Entrepreneurs, Small firms*



20.

SURMOUNTING THE CHALLENGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD INSECURITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - A PARADIGM SHIFT

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Abstract

Among the characteristic features with which the developing economies are known is the issue of food insecurity. At the break of every new dawn, the already large population of the developing countries keeps swelling up. The cause of worry is not that these problems stare us at the face but our indigenous experts seem to be doing little or nothing to bring the situation under control. Little wonder then the economies of the less developed keep importing finished products/goods other than produce our own goods. Most at times because of the nature of our population, we are faced with the challenges of providing social infrastructural facilities and job creation which still does not come but hang in the balance. These problems of climate change and food insecurity smell everywhere in the underdeveloped countries and keep dominating the centre stage begging for solution. The researchers are spurred into this research as a result of the heinous damage that climate change do which indirectly or directly lead to food shortages. The scholars adopted several techniques in gathering data for the research such as oral interviews, the use of questionnaires, sampling of opinions, periodicals, newspapers, journals and the internet. The work was brought to a conclusion with the researchers recommending ways or measures which if adopted will arrest the problem of climate change and food insecurity among others especially in developing countries.

Keywords: *Surmounting, Climate change, Insecurity, Paradigm shift*



21.
**PENSION REFORM IN AFRICA: A REVISIT OF THE NIGERIAN
PENSION ACT, 2014**

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Abstract

Pension remittances, compensation and benefits have been a bane in the pension regime in Africa. This has a negative effect on the rights and privileges of employees in the continent thereby being a hurdle and challenge to the development of employees after retirement. In Nigeria until recently when the Pension Reform Act 2014 was signed into law, the bane of the old pension sector regime has been its non contributory nature as well as share corruption and diversion of funds. On the other hand the new contributory pension scheme under the 2014 Act is strong on corporate governance arrangement that are radically different from the past mis managed public sector scheme. This paper therefore, sets to appraise the Act highlighting the challenges and opportunities therein. It concludes by making recommendation towards improving the 2014 pension Act.

Keywords: *Pension reform, Revisit, Pension act*



INTERNET AND CHANGE IN NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

It is no longer argued that the Internet is related to changing pattern of newspaper production, marketing and distribution because there are considerable changes in the industry over the years. What then are consequences of these changes? What will happen to publishing industry as a result of the Internet? This study looks at the internet as an agent of change in the media industry in general, and in particular newspaper. It showcases the centrality of the internet in terms of its application by human beings in relation to the oversimplification of work. Specifically however, the work attempts to look at the internet as an agent associated with great changes that affect newspaper production, marketing and distribution. It uses two national dailies from Nigeria to identify major changes the internet has brought in production, marketing and distribution of information, its implications and possible further trends that may arise and equally what the future holds for the newspaper industry. The justification for selecting the developing country is that, while the new media revolution assists many developed countries to keep pace with the popularity of the internet, it still makes other nations fall further behind. The study employs New Media theory and the idea of Functional Displacement as theoretical framework. It suggests that the old media need to struggle hard and survive the stiff competition by harnessing the benefits of the new technologies.

Keywords: *Change, Internet, Technology, Revolution, Production, Marketing, Functional Displacement, New media*



23.

IMPACT OF HEALTH SECTOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP ON EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN ERROR CORRECTION MODEL

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Abstract:

This paper is an attempt to empirically examine the impact of health sector public-private partnership on effective health care delivery for economic growth in Nigeria. The study employed time series data, econometric tools and error correction model. Econometric tools were used to test for unit root and co-integration. While the error correction model was used in the data analysis. From the test, the data were found to be stationary at various levels. The study used real gross domestic product in Nigeria as endogenous variable. Public expenditure on health, private expenditure on health, life expectancy rate in Nigeria, per capita income and interest rate are the exogenous variables. The paper used Ordinary Least Squares in the estimation of the economic variables by means of multiple regression model. The research findings show that health sector public-private partnership and effective health care delivery have positive impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The results clearly show that the public and private expenditures have strong impact on economic growth in Nigeria and statistically significant in explaining variation in real gross domestic product in Nigeria. In addition, the results show that the life expectancy rate, per capita income and interest rate in Nigeria are strong determinants of health sector public-private partnership in Nigeria. Government put more resources into health sector in other to increase the life expectancy in the country. The per capita income of citizens determines their well being and the interest rate determine the private investment in the health sector. If the interest rate is high the private investors can access funds for health sector investment. The study found out that the major problems of health sector public-private partnership in Nigeria are inconsistent health policies and the poor implementation of health sector public-private partnership policies in Nigeria. Therefore, the paper recommends that government and its agencies should strengthen the health sector public-private partnership policies in Nigeria and design evaluation mechanism to evaluate the health sector public-private partnership policies implementation for effective health care delivery and economic growth in Nigeria.

Keyword: *Public-Private Partnership, Health Care, Delivery, Economic Growth, Health Policies*

24.

**GENETIC VARIABILITY, HERITABILITY AND GENETIC
ADVANCE OF SOME YIELD AND ASSOCIATED TRAITS OF
TWELVE COWPEA (*Vigna unguiculata*(L.) Walp) VARIETIES IN
NORTHERN GUINEA SAVANNAH**

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Abstract

Twelve varieties of cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*(L.) Walp) (Sampea 1, Sampea 2, Sampea 4, Sampea 5, Sampea 6, Sampea 7, Sampea 8, Sampea 9, Sampea 10, Sampea 11, Sampea 12 and Ife brown) were evaluated for genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance studies, aiming at the selection of lines for grain yield. The experiment was laid out in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) at the Teaching and Research Farm of the Department of Crop Production and Horticulture, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola and Farming Skills Acquisition Centre Shelleng Local Government Area, Adamawa State. The varieties showed that the magnitudes of the genotypic variance of these traits were higher than the environmental variance, indicating that the genotypic component was the major contributor to total variance. Phenotypic coefficient of variation and genotypic coefficient of variation were high for seed yield, pods yield, number of pods per plant and vine length while the environmental coefficient of variation was generally low for all traits assessed. High broad-sense heritability percentage was observed in all characters across location. The expected genetic advance as percentage of population mean was relatively high for vine length, pod yield and seeds yield across locations. Indicating that these traits were controlled by additive genetic effects and could be dependable for grain improvement in cowpea.

Keywords: *Additive Effects, Cowpea, Variability,
Heritability and Genetic Advance*



25.

ASSESSMENT OF BUILT FORMS FOR OPTIMISING PASSIVE COOLING IN HOT-HUMID CLIMATIC REGION OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

Due to the long and excessive heat periods in the tropics, the main objective of buildings will be to keep the occupants as cool as possible during intense heat periods. Studies have shown that cooling down buildings in Nigeria's tropical warm hot humid climate results in high energy consumption. Since Nigeria derives its consumable energy from fossil fuel combustion, a higher demand of such energy will mean a higher emission of gases which deplete the ozone layer leading to global warming. This paper investigated how built form can enhance passive cooling in buildings for hot-humid climate. Five geometric forms with same volume and same window size were investigated with a building assessment software. From the results, it was observed that geometric forms with straight walls achieve a higher percentage of self-shading which assists in cooling while forms with slanting walls tend to acquire more heat gain.

Keywords: *Hot-humid climate, Geometric forms, Building Assessment.*



26.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS): AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a development which meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs. The debate of sustainable development is based on the assumption that societies needs to manage economic, social and natural capital, which their consumption may be irreversible and non-sustainable. The problem of social, economic and environmental challenges in sub-Sahara Africa is in-balanced, unintegrated and without sufficient response mechanisms. The paper therefore examines the problems of sustainable development and argued that sustainable development goals (SDGs) will serve as an opportunity for development in Africa with specific focus on Nigeria, using analytical and descriptive approaches/methods. The paper finds out that the main challenges that hamper the achievement of sustainable development in Africa are extreme poverty, hunger, rapid population growth, environmental challenges among others. The paper considers the implication of these challenges and suggests that sustainable development goals (SDGs) as a policy option to address social, economic and environmental sustainability. Since the 15 year global plan of action was to end poverty, fight inequalities and injustice and tackle climate change, the paper recommends the need for action from all states, global partnership, including parliament, local government, civil society and academia.

Keywords: *Sustainable development goals (SDGS), Opportunity*



DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY: A MASTER- PLAN FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT - THE CASE OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

The rate at which policies, programmes and technologies are entering through the shores of this great continent and particularly Nigeria is a thing that call for serious worry. The implication of the above is a pointer that though we have technocrats and policy experts at home (Africa) they seem to be undervalued if valued at all. The result of the above is the sheer neglect of policy programmes and suggestions or advice emanating from these experts for ones from abroad. The question every right thinking mind will ask is, if the technocrats or experts are better than ours. The answer may be no, but due to sheer lack of trust or confidence in our things, we seem to go for ones from abroad even when the country is not one good enough to be taken for a developed world. This singular reason among others is the reason we cannot succeed. The policies we adopt are ones that are akin to our environment, culture, technology among others. This ugly trend hinders our developmental pace and we seem not to have learnt our lessons. The researchers adopted series of methods in putting together is work. They adopted the oral interview method, sampling, the use of questionnaires and secondary sources like the textbooks, journals, and the internet among others. The work concluded with the scholars calling for a total revisiting of the idea of using/adopting foreign policies when we know they cannot thrive in our countries.

Keywords: *Development, Indegineous technology, Master plan*



PLANNING THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Studies conducted on urban informal sector (UIS) have generally shown that it is a very important component and catalyst in the development process of most Third World Countries, Nigeria in particular. The sector co-exists in complementarily with the formal sector through different forward and backward linkages; thereby providing sufficient gateways for employment, income, poverty alleviation and social welfare for the teaming urban labor force in the financial, production, manufacturing, processing, distribution and other tertiary urban informal economic activities in which about fifty (50%) percent of youths in Nigeria are engaged. The Main aim of this paper is to examine the state of the UIS and how through appropriate planning, the sector can adequately articulate sustainable national and urban development in Nigeria. The paper therefore argues that, although the UIS, even at its current state significantly contribute to social and economic development in Nigeria, yet, it stands to articulate sustainable development if it is appropriately planned through proper appropriation and harnessing of both material and human resources of the country.

Key words: *Urban Informal Sector, Planning and Sustainable Development.*



ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND ABUSE AS A THREAT AND HEALTH HAZARD TO AFRICA: A STUDY OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

Environment is one of the free gifts of nature that we are proud of and cherish. Many of the food and water that we drink are all gifts and housed by the environment. What surprises many nowadays is how man have turned against the environment that have done almost all things for us. Everywhere we see urinary and defecation where we ought not to excrete them. These in turn are carried back to the rivers, seas among others where aquatic life inhabit. The question, is since we are being wicked to nature and our environment who receives the blow? The unwholesome and dastard dumping of refuses everywhere is a true testimony of the indirect hatred we have towards our environment and ourselves. All these culminate in one sickness/disease or the other. There is hardly no disease that does not owe its root to the environment. To show the height of man's wickedness to environment we abuse our environment at ease and its really telling on us. These elite scholars are poised to probe into uncovering what causes environmental degradation and abuse. They adopted series of data collection techniques like the use of the questionnaires, sampling of opinions, textbooks among others. The work concluded with the researchers calling on the governments to make adequate waste disposal plan for it seem basically the main root of the environmental abuse including inadequate plans for our teeming urban population not leaving out proper orientation and education of people about the environment.

Keywords: *Degradation, Abuse, Health hazard*



THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PERFORMANCES OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA; THE CASE OF DANGOTE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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Abstract

This study investigated the impact of corporate social responsibility on the performance of manufacturing company in Nigeria; the case of Dangote Industries limited. The main objective is to examine the impact of CSR on the performance of manufacturing company in Nigeria. This study analyses the meaning and concepts of CSR based on three theories namely; Utilitarian, managerial and relational theories of CSR drawn from the scholarly works of others. The study used survey research design and collected data from the annual reports of Dangote industries limited. The data used include corporate social responsibility expenditure, selling and distribution expenditure, Turnover and Return on Assets for the period of 2007-2014. Data relating to cost/investment/expenditure as the case may be was used to construct ordinary least square (OLS) Model of regression to which was analyzed using E-views 8.0. The result shows that corporate social responsibility significantly influenced the performance of company. The paper recommended that the management of Dangote industries limited should prioritise corporate social responsibility activities in their company and ensure enough resources and personnel are set aside to execute CSR programme while government should put policy framework in place that will design a regulating Institution that will ensure best practices of corporate social responsibility in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Social responsibility, Performances, Dangote industries limited*



SURVIVING STRATEGIES IN A DISTRESSED ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES AT NIGERIA INSTITUTE OF LEATHER AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA

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Abstract

This study aim to identify the various factors that militate against economic growth and development also to determine the causes and effects of economic depression and possible bail out. The high rate of unemployment in Nigeria has contributed to the high rate of poverty, insecurity and insurgency in the country. Unemployment is worldwide economic problem, causing poverty and lack. This paper examines the role of Government and Non-Governmental Organization and Business Managers in employment generation, poverty alleviation, and reduction in crime rate for economic and national development. To achieve this, data were collected through the primary and secondary sources for the study by employing a descriptive approach. The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) Regression method was adopted to estimate the relationship between the variables. Results from the study revealed a positive relationship between the independent variable economic growth and development and dependent good governance variables. This paper concludes and recommended that good governance; Business and Entrepreneurial Education are in no doubt a veritable empowerment strategy for promoting creativity, problem-solving and employment generation in a distressed economy.

Keywords: *Surviving Strategies, Distressed Economy, Business Enterprises, Unemployment and Good Governance*



FAMILY PLANNING PERCEPTIONS IN NIGERIA: A POINTER TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

With the increasing population growth of the world especially in developing nations, family planning has become the cornerstone of worldwide strategy to slow down population growth. However, there is paucity of demographic information in Nigeria. Various estimates of demographic parameters have indicated, consistently high levels of fertility and potential parents of the future are already as numerous as suggested by the present age structure. Consequently, an irresistible desirable momentum for rapid growth is not desirable for the country as this is bound to further impede her development efforts leading to high unmet family planning needs, inaccessibility to a wide range of contraceptive methods, increasing numbers of unwanted pregnancies resulting in the deaths of nearly 700,000 women. The study would be examining the relationship between family planning perceptions and high fertility rate as it relates to various ongoing development especially among married women in Nigeria. The target population for this study focuses on married women in of Ogun State, between the ages of 18-60 years. This was achieved using purposive sampling technique. Questionnaires, In-Depth Interview and Focus Group Discussions would be used to elicit information from respondents. Data obtained was analysed using a combination of univariate and multivariate analyses. Recommendations are that in a country like Nigeria, empowering a woman is the key to a healthy nation. Women empowerment will help a woman to exercise her sexual and reproductive rights over a man. This will help to reduce the fertility rate in the country. Secondly, every couple should be encouraged to visit family planning service providers so as to enlighten them on various family planning choices that will suite their economic status. Thirdly, religious leaders should encourage their followers on the needs for family planning choice as related to their holy book. Finally, Pre marriage counselling should be encouraged among youths so that they can have knowledge on family planning.

Keywords: *Family Planning, Perceptions, Pointer, Sustainable Development.*



SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION AS INSTRUMENT FOR OVERCOMING DRUG ABUSE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Social Studies is a School Subject discipline aimed at assisting learning in Africa Countries to achieve sound economic transformation through the teaching and learning of Social Studies in all the levels of educational Institution, from Primary, Post-Primary and Tertiary Institutions, learners may develop sound moral attitudes that may assist them to achieve sound economic transformation. The teaching of moral values in Social Studies lessons, applying various pedagogical practices, may assist Learners to overcome the incidences of indulging into drug abuse which will eventually help them to achievement Sustainable Development. There are various opportunities opened to learners in Nigeria in the current democratic system of governance, where the government is out of fight corruption for Sustainable Economic Transformation in order to give opportunities for youth in Africa and Nigeria to develop. The paper cursorily explained the concepts of Social Studies Education and its ability to curb drug abuse incidences among youths in Schools and Colleges for the purpose of Sustainable National Development. The purpose of the study and research questions were formulated and five hypotheses were developed to test the Students perception of Social Studies as Instrument for over coming drug abuse. Six Hundred Students were used in Six Federal Colleges of Educations in the Six Geo-Political Zones in Nigeria. It was discovered that, many Students highly indulged in taking various substances Such as Cocaine, Heroine, Alcohol, Cigarettes etc, and the teaching and learning of Social Studies values will assist them to overcome drug abuse for Sustainable Development in Africa.

Keywords: *Education, Instrument, Drug abuse, Sustainable development, Opportunities*



INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND PERFORMANCE SUSTAINABILITY OF SMEs IN LAGOS NIGERIA

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Abstract

Modern day environment of business is not only complex but full of potential challenges that hinder the full growth and performance of SMEs. This study investigates the relationship between intellectual capital and performance sustainability of SMEs in Lagos State. It examined the level of intellectual capital adoption, the influence of human and spiritual capital on the performance of SMEs in Lagos State. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The population of the study consisted of 4,535 SMEs in Lagos registered with SMEDAN. The RAOSOFT web based sample calculator was used to arrive at a sample size of 531. A 30% non-response rate was applied to arrive at a final sample of 690. A mixed method sampling was adopted. A structured questionnaire titled INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND PERFORMANCE OF SMEs was validated and administered with 92% response rate. Cronbach alpha reliability for major constructs ranged between 0.7 and 0.965. The data collected was analysed using linear regression analysis. Findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between intellectual capital and performance sustainability of small and medium scale enterprise. Each of the sub-variables included in the study (Human Capital $r=0.986$, $r^2=0.972$, adj. $r^2=0.972$, $p=0.00$ Spiritual Capital $r=0.994$, $r^2=0.988$, adj. $r^2=0.988$, $p=0.00$) significantly affected the performance sustainability of SMEs in Lagos State. In conclusion, intellectual capital practice positively influences the performance sustainability of SMEs in Lagos State. This study thus recommends that for a viable SME subsector, emphasis should be placed on human capital and spiritual capital in synergistic manner.

Keywords: *Intellectual Capital, Human Capital, Spiritual Capital, Sustainability, Performance.*



GENDER ROLE IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG THE YORUBA OF OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Health being at the apex of mankind's existence, their physical and social well-being cannot be overemphasized. It has continuously affected social and physical activities of human. This has provoked mental health to be of importance to researchers and scholars. Balanced mental health is an integral part of individuals' capacity to live a life of fulfilment, including the ability to maintain social relationships and to make day-to-day decisions. However, disturbances in individuals' mental health can adversely affect these capacities, leading not only to diminishing functioning at the individual level but also to broader welfare of the society. These disturbances have presented various challenges in developing countries. Challenges including considerable stigma, inadequate progress of mental health policies, gender discrimination, unacceptable and irrational view by culture amongst others. This study will adopt cross-sectional and exploratory designs, selecting four (4) Neuropsychiatric hospitals in Ogun state. Population of this study is divided into two segments. The first part of the study population will constitute relatives of people presently suffering mental illness and those who have recovered, who are yorubas in the selected psychiatric hospitals in Ogun state. On the other hand, the second part of the study population will focus on Orthodox practitioners (psychiatrists, social workers, chief medical officer and chief matron) and traditional healers that reside in Ogun State. Data generated through in-depth interview and key informant interview with the aid of tape recorder will be transcribed while the notes taken during the interview will be organized thematically. Statistical package for social sciences will be used to analyse the quantitative data at univariate and bivariate levels.

Keywords: *Gender role, Treatment, Mental illness,, Yoruba*



CAPITAL EFFICIENCY HYPOTHESIS FOR WEALTH CREATION AMONG LISTED FIRMS IN NIGERIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract

Stock markets across the world have, to a greater or lesser degree, an obligation to inform investors about developments impacting on the prospects of their investments. The market price of stocks and securities is reflected by market equilibrium with investors expressing their stock demands as a function of the information they hold. The study examined the effect of capital hypotheses efficiency for the creation of value among listed firms in the Nigeria Stock Exchange using the single index model as the chosen equilibrium market model for modeling abnormal returns with the aid of E-view that was used for the analysis. The study contributed to knowledge and concluded that for any form of reaction either positively or negatively affect the investor return upon the announcement made at the floor of trading. Then investors should determine the correlation of investment irrespective of information within their rich.

Keywords: *Capital efficiency hypothesis, Wealth creation, Nigerian Stock Exchange, Quality of Information, Business Valuation.*



ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS: THE ROLE OF THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR

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Abstract

University education is no longer a passport to secure employment for graduates. This requires young graduates to consider entrepreneurship and self-employment as a viable career option. While the number of entrepreneurship education programmes is growing, their impact is under-researched and studies paint an ambiguous picture of the impact of entrepreneurship education. Understanding the determinants of entrepreneurial intention, therefore, becomes important. Drawing on the theory of planned behaviour, this study investigates the impact of entrepreneurship education on the entrepreneurial intention of students in higher education in Nigeria. The descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. The sample for this study comprises of final year business Administration and Marketing students from selected private Universities. The data collected was analysed using linear regression analysis. The results show that participants (students) of entrepreneurship education programs are more likely to have higher intention to form their own businesses compared to non-participants. Furthermore, attitude toward entrepreneurship, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control mediate the relationship between Entrepreneurship Education and Entrepreneurial intentions. The findings of this report contribute both to the Theory of Planned Behaviour and to the field of entrepreneurship education. On the whole, the findings derived suggest that, in order to promote graduate entrepreneurship, multifaceted and concerted efforts will be required from policy makers (to help shape institutions), practitioners (to devise and implement collaborative support mechanisms), educators (to design and deliver appropriate Entrepreneurship Education content and pedagogy) and scholars (to evaluate and develop knowledge)

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship Education, Entrepreneurial intentions, University, Perceived Behavioural, Attitude, Subjective norm.*



