



University of Abuja, Nigeria

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATION BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT



Theme:
STRATEGIES FOR GOOD GOVERNANCE
& SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN NIGERIA

ABSTRACTS PROCEEDINGS

9TH - 10TH AUGUST, 2023





NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATION BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT

THEME

Strategies for Good Governance & Sustainable Development in Nigeria

DATE: Wednesday 9th - Thursday 10th August, 2023

TIME: 9:00 am

VENUE: Conference Room – Department of Political Science and International Relations,
Faculty of Social Science, University of Abuja, Nigeria

CONFERENCE LOC:

Prof. Yusufu Zoaka

Department of Political Science & Int'l Relations
University of Abuja, Nigeria (+2348033010927)

Ogbu, Collins

Department of Political Science & Int'l Relations
University of Abuja - Nigeria (+2348031851931)

CONFERENCE PANEL

Dr. Bassey Anam

Institute of Public Policy and Administration
University of Calabar, Nigeria

Prof. Elizabeth Adebayo

MAUTECH, Nigeria

Prof. Thomas Traynor

Wright State University, USA

Prof. Fatile Jacob Olufemi

Lagos State University, Nigeria

Prof. Lars Kolvereid

Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

Dr. Olugbemi, Peter Wusu

Michael Otedola College of Primary
Education, Lagos State, Nigeria

Sr. Prof. Ezeh Mary-Noelle Ethel Ngozi

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University
Anambra State, Nigeria

Dr. Babajide Veronica

University of Lagos, Nigeria

Dr. Kabuoh Margret

Babcock University, Nigeria

SECRETARIAT

+2348174380445,
+2348060601893

Email: researchconf01@gmail.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

© International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | August, 2023

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstract, its cover design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | IIPRDS.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATION BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 9th August, 2023

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY TWO – Thursday 10th August, 2023

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm



MEMBER

UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN

International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations- African International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals (UN-African IP-SDGs) is a strategic research and policy framework of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) with support from UNDP, International Research Institutions and Universities. The strategic framework is designed to help Countries achieve the objectives of sustainable development goals through research interaction, policy determination and implementation framework.

Membership offers opportunities for research training, provision of technical support for International Research Projects in Africa, field study reporting, and publication of economic reviews in the African Development Charter Series.

Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Bassey Anam
 Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs
 University of Calabar-Nigeria

Paul Henderson
 United Nations Research Consultant
 New York, United States

Project Coordinators
P. R. Gillah
 Sokoine University of Agriculture
 Morogoro, Tanzania

Jonah Ulebor
 ED, Lextra Education Ltd.
 Leeds, LS 11 7HL, United Kingdom

Chukwuemeka Diji
 University of Ibadan-Nigeria

Esther Adebitan
 Kenyatta University, Nairobi

Hussein Botchway
 University of Energy & Natural Resources, Ghana

Congratulations!

MEMBER

EXPERT TECHNICAL PANEL FOR ASIAN-AFRICA'S POLICY REVIEW, INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Led by International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), International Universities and Industrial Partnership, the Panel examines policy framework and investment initiatives design to achieve goals of sustainable Development in Developing Economies of Asia and Africa. Policy outcome aims at strengthening institutions of development administration.

Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



Professor Havindra Kumar
 former Vice Chancellor
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
 Director, IIPRDS
 University of Calabar,
 Nigeria

Dr. Ismailia Ceesay
 School of Arts & Sciences
 Department of Political Science
 Kanifing, The University of Gambia

PT. Hussein Botchway
 Director,
 Office of Clinical Innovation Strategy & Policy
 Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, Ghana

www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Welcome!

International School of Advanced Research Study

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

*Earn a Professional
Certificate & Degree in*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

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

Register TODAY

Direct Enquiries to our Enrolment Advisors/Ag Registrar,
International School of Advanced Research Study

E-mail: isarstudy@gmail.com
isarstudy@yahoo.com
+234 8174380445 +233 246663206
+254 734421269 +234 8140482260
www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
researchconf01@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: researchconf01@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.

Copyright

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

Charges

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

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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

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

Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Contents

- | | Abstracts Title/Author(s) |
|----|--|
| 1. | Frequency Reconfigurable Circular Patch Antenna for Wireless Communication
¹ Sabiu Suleiman Usman & ² Abubakar Ya'u |
| 2. | Review on Variation of Mechanical Properties of Reinforcent Steel Rods Made from Scraps
¹ Yusuf Alhaji, ² Abubakar Muhammed Shitu, ³ Musa Hassan Muhammed & ⁴ Abubakar Ibrahim Maaji |
| 3. | Influence of Family Structure, Family Functioning and Gender on the Academic Achievement of Senior Secondary School Students in Nassarawa Education Zone, Kano State, Nigeria
Laila Ahmad Naif |
| 4. | Insecurity, Climate Change and Food Security in Nigeria
¹ Ojiya, Emmanuel Ameh, ² Abu Maji, ³ Eche Emmanuel & ⁴ Samuel, Paabu Adda |
| 5. | Agricultural Output-Food Price Nexus and Households' Welfare in Nigeria
¹ Ojiya, Emmanuel Ameh, ² Gwadzang, Charity Isa, ³ Asom, Simeon Terwuah, & ⁴ Abe Maggai |
| 6. | Social Studies Curriculum as a Tool for Promoting Good Interpersonal Relationship Toward Nation Building Among Student of Collages of Education Jigawa State
¹ Shamsudeen Safiyanu Bayero & ² Shuaibu Godabe |
| 7. | Qualitative Teachers at Universal Basic Education Level: A Tool for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria
Abubakar Garba |
| 8. | Internet Access Among Secondary School Students in Dala Education Kano State
¹ Salihu M. N., ² Lawan, S. A., ³ Bichi, B. S. & ⁴ Ahmed, S. I. |
| 9. | An Exploration of Machine Learning Models to Forecast the Nigeria's Unemployment Rate: A Comparison Approach
Fa'iz Ibrahim Jibia |

Contents

- | | Abstracts Title/Author(s) |
|-----|--|
| 10. | Entrepreneurship Strategy for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria
Rufa'i Muhammad Gezawa |
| 11. | Assessment of Solar Radiation with Progressive Machine Learning Ensemble Techniques
¹ Ammar Muhammad Ibrahim, ² Rabiu Abdulqadir, ³ Masúd Ibrahim, ⁴ Muhammad Uzair, & ⁵ Muhammad Sule |
| 12. | Unfettered Voting in the 2019 General Election in Nigeria: Being an Intended Outcome of Failure to Amend the Electoral Law.
¹ Kingsley E. Okoye & ² Ezinwanne Ekekwe |
| 13. | Strategies for Production of Quality Teachers and Facilitators for Sustainable Education
Sammani Sufyan Kassim (MNAEAP, MCCEAM) |
| 14. | Poverty and Participation in Conflict Affected Societies: A Comparative Exploration of Voters' Turnout Among IDP Communities During the 2019 Presidential Election in Benue and Borno States of Nigeria
Akov, Emmanuel Terkimbi |
| 15. | Application of Liquid–Liquid Microextraction for the Determination of Cobalt in Dairy Products with Smartphone Digital Image Colorimetry
¹ A. B. Abdullahi, & ² S. Ismail |
| 16. | Economic Development and Corruption in Nigerian: A Conceptual Framework for Solution
¹ Abdussalam, Isiaka Onagun (PhD), ² Ajisafe, Akeem Omotayo, ³ Lawal Wahab, & ⁴ Shehu Mustapha |
| 17. | Availability and Level of Utilization of Chemistry Teaching Resources in Selected Government Secondary Schools in Gwale Local Government Kano State
¹ Manniru Abdullahi Ali, ² Auwalu Umar Muhammad, ³ Anas Mustapha Abdullahi, & ⁴ Kabiru Haruna Ibrahim & ⁵ Hafsat Ibrahim Hassan |

Contents

- | | Abstracts Title/Author(s) |
|-----|--|
| 18. | Religious Extremism a Treat to Good Governance and Sustainable Development of Nigeria
Solomon Jalo Ayuba |
| 19. | Basic Education and Technology Learning Resources as Strategies for the Attainment of Knowledge and Skills of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria
¹ Iroriteraye-Adjekpovu & ² Janice Imizuokena (PhD) |
| 20. | Political Parties, Democratic Governance, and the Challenge of Sustainable Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic
¹ Aliyu Mukhtar Katsina & ² Lawal Musa Batsari |
| 21. | Artificial Intelligence for Rural Development: Benefits and Challenges
Muhammed Kuliya |
| 22. | Assessing the Factors which Affect the Academic Performance of Married Women Students in Kano State Colleges of Education
¹ Bashir. A., ² Alkasim, I. D. & ³ Muhammad, M. |
| 23. | Assessment of Transit Crime in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area, Ogun State-Nigeria
¹ Esuabanga, William E., ² Osuorji, Gideon C., ³ Abimbola, Jonathan A & ⁴ Alade, Olumide T. |
| 24. | A Study of Library Automated System and Usage by Students' in Achieving Sustainable Academic Excellence in Colleges of Education in Delta State
Okwudibe, Ernest Onyebuchi |
| 25. | Sensitivity Profile of Eucalyptus Globulus and Ginger Rhizomes on Bacteria and Fungi Associated with Deterioration of Onions from Markets in Borno State, Nigeria.
Falmata Mustapha |
| 26. | Constraint Current Control for Grid-Connected Power Inverter
¹ Masud Ibrahim, ² Safiyanu Muhammad Babale & ³ Ammar Muhammad Ibrahim |

Contents

- | | Abstracts | Title/Author(s) |
|-----|--|--|
| 27. | Entrepreneurial Culture a Way Out of Unemployment in Nigeria (A Study of Ondo State) | Kazeem Toyin Cynthia |
| 28. | The Significance of Accounting Records in Small Scale Businesses: The Lagos State Experience | Omula Godwin Gabriel |
| 29. | Information and Communication Technology Adoption and Growth of Small Medium Enterprises in Nigeria | Oyewole Kehinde Samuel |
| 30. | The Implication of Distribution Management Strategy on Customer Satisfaction (A Case Study of Transport Service Limited, Lagos) | Adewale Adeola Oluyemisi |
| 31. | Language Education and the Task of Revitalising Good Governance in Nigeria | Salami Onozasi Mary |
| 32. | Tsangaya System of Education and the Transition Towards Modern Qur'anic Education for Sustainable Development: A Review of Kura Local Government Area of Kano State 1970-2010 | Sadisu Muhammad Musa |
| 33. | Armed Banditry, National Security and the Underdevelopment of Northwest Nigeria | Attach, Henry Attah PhD |
| 34. | Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Balance of Payments in Nigeria (1970-2020) | ¹ Adesina, O. D. & ² Dr. Adewumi, A. A. |
| 35. | Enhancing Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria Via Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Development in Education | Idris S. Sabdat |
| 36. | Extraction, Isolation, Characterization and Phytochemical Analysis of Leaves Extract from <i>Acalypha Wilkesiana</i>. | ¹ Umar B.Y., ² Aisha Y.A. & ³ Bashir A. |

Contents

- | | Abstracts Title/Author(s) |
|-----|--|
| 47. | Art Education the Role in the 21st Century and the Challenges
Oritogun Remilekun |
| 48. | Pedogeochemical Evaluations and Industrial Significances of Some Mineral Deposits of Some Parts of the Kangyer Village of the Mushere District of the Bokkos L.G.A. of the Plateau State for the Sustainable Developments of Nigeria
¹ Revelation Raymond Dakar & ² Nathan Daniel Gumwos |
| 49. | Petrostructural and Engineering Investigations of Parts of The Toro Annular Complex Geared Towards the Promotions of Wealths and Industrializations of the Bauchi State, Nigeria and the World
¹ Cedric Benard Longpia, PhD & ² Nathan Daniel Gumwos |
| 50. | Principles and Practice of Cooperation in the Context of Universal Application Among Cooperatives in Nigeria
Mudasiru Olawale Ibrahim |
| 51. | Socio-Political and Economic Crises in Nigeria: An Appraisal
Nura Muhammad Hassan |
| 52. | Entrepreneurship in Art for Self-Reliance Using Art as a Case Study
Oluhayero Kehinde |
| 53. | Structural and Optical Properties of Ni-Substituted Barium Titanate Embedded in Polyaniline Obtained from Baobab (<i>Adansonia Digitata</i>) Leaves as a Nanocomposites for Optical Sensing
¹ Tijjani U. I., ² Bashir A., ³ J. Mohammed, ⁴ N. M. Salihu, ⁵ Ishaq M. Aliyu, ⁶ Abdulhaleem Ahmad, ⁷ Saidu Y., & ⁸ Nupur Prasad |
| 54. | The Effective Communication as a Means and Good Strategy for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria
Umar Ibrahim |
| 55. | Effect of Management Effectiveness on Lecturers' Job Involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria
Dr. Grema Ali Dapshima |

Contents

- Abstracts Title/Author(s)
56. **Youth Empowerment in the 21st Century Nigeria: The Need for Paradigm Shift**
Nura Muhammad Hassan
57. **Inclusion of Entrepreneurship Programs in the Curricula of Arabic Language Departments and their Role in Finding Business Opportunities and Achieving Security in the Country**
Dr. Malam Saleh Kumurya
58. **Arabic Language Specializations and its' Roles to Finding Investment Opportunities and Nation Building Prosody and Rhymes of Kano Scholars an Example**
Hauwa Ado & Dr. Ibrahim A. Ibrahim
59. **Influence of Arab Culture and its Role in Achieving Security and Country Development**
Musa Muazu Muhammad
60. **Final Examinations Under (NBAIS) their Challenges, and its' Roles to the Nation Building**
¹Hadiza Abdulkarim Hassan & ²Abdulmumini I. Abdulmumin
61. **Fiscal Equalization, Conflicts and Economic Development in Nigeria**
¹Ishaku, Rimamtanung Nyiputen, ²Abu Maji, ³Magaiji Ibrahim Yakubu, ⁴Eche, Emmanuel & ⁵Uwaeke, George Uchechukwu
62. **Vote-Buying and Economic Status in Nigeria: Implications on Political Participation**
¹Ereke Ernest, PhD, ²Collins Ogbu & ³Farouk, Aleshinloye Abbas
63. **Effect of Tax Aggressive Measures on Financial Performance of Selected Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria**
¹Elaigwu, Bernard Emmanuel & ²Ali, Bako Khikando
64. **Interrogating the Absurdities of Secret Balloting and Optional Balloting in a Multiparty System Democracy; (The Way Forward)**
Ukpeli Peter (PhD in view)

Contents

- Abstracts Title/Author(s)
65. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Framework for Youth Empowerments in Nigeria**
¹Afeez Alani Jimoh, ²Adegboye Kazeem Yusuf, ³Monsuru Ibikunle Folorunso, & ⁴Munir Ayinde Ibrahim
66. **Insecurity and its Implication on Political Representation of the North Western Region of Nigeria**
¹Yusuf Barau Abdulrahman & ²Mubarak Ahmed Mashi
67. **A Historical Study of the Prevalence of Epidemic Diseases and Vaccination in Wukari Area, 1922 - 1950**
Tanko Angyetsokwa Adihikon PhD
68. **The 2022 Electoral Act (As Amended) and Credibility of Party Primaries for the 2023 APC Imo East Senatorial Primary Election.**
¹Dr. Collins Friday Obialor & ²Ozuzu Henry Ugochukwu
69. **Diaspora Remittance, Financial System and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria**
¹Osayi, Valentine Igbinedion, PhD & ²Akemieyefa, Matthew, PhD
70. **Modeling Energy Consumption, Urbanization, Economic Growth, and Ecological Footprint in Nigeria: Empirical Evidence from the Nardl Approach**
¹Ikechukwu Eze Okereke, ²Ikwor Ogbonnaya PhD, ³Okereke Chukwu Ugwu PhD, & ⁴Elechi Ogbonnaya Okpara PhD
71. **Overcoming Ethnic and Religious Crises for Sustainable Good Governance in Nigeria**
¹Akanle Tayo Dare, ²Rev. Fr Shaibu Oguche Albert & ³Edigbo Michael Nonso
72. **Investigating the Potentially Lethal Risks of Environmental Injustice of E-Waste in Nigeria**
¹Adanu Jeremiah, ²Okpe Yakubu Yunusa, ³Atanu Omachoko & ⁴Ibrahim Habib Onuh
73. **Analysis on the Impact of Fiscal Policy and Human Capital on Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Aminu Abubakar Mikailu



Conference Abstracts

Frequency Reconfigurable Circular Patch Antenna for Wireless Communication

¹Sabiu Suleiman Usman & ²Abubakar Ya'u

*Computer Engineering Technology,
Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia*

Abstract

A frequency reconfigurable circular patch antenna is presented in this paper. The proposed antenna consists of a circular patch as a radiating element and a slot at the ground plane of the antenna. The reconfiguration is achieved with the aid of three PIN diodes located at the ground plane. As the state of these PIN diodes changes, the proposed antenna is capable of varying its resonance frequency dynamically up to six frequency bands. Only simulated results of reflection coefficient and radiation pattern are presented. The proposed antenna has an application in Wireless Local Antenna Network (WLAN) and 5G network. The antenna has a good return loss and efficient impedance matching.

Keywords: *Antenna, Wireless, Frequency, Reconfiguration, Radiating*

Review on Variation of Mechanical Properties of Reinforcement Steel Rods Made from Scraps

¹Yusuf Alhaji, ²Abubakar Muhammed Shitu,
³Musa Hassan Muhammed & ⁴Abubakar Ibrahim Maaji
^{1,2,3&4}*Department of Mechanical Engineering*
Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic, Hadejia, Jigawa State.

Abstract

The use of scrap metal to manufacture reinforcement rods has become a popular alternative to traditional manufacturing methods due to its cost-effectiveness and environmental sustainability. However, using scrap metal can result in variation in mechanical properties of the resulting reinforcement rods. Factors such as the composition of raw materials, manufacturing process, size, shape and heat treatment all contribute to such variation. The purpose of this research is to explore the causes of variation in the mechanical properties of reinforcement rods made from scrap and to propose methods of quality controls to ensure that such variation do not compromise the strength and safety of the finished product. By analyzing the sources of variation and considering methods of quality control, the use of scrap metal for reinforcement rods production can be optimized, providing a cost-effective, sustainable option for the construction industry.

Keywords: *Reinforcement rod, metal scraps, mechanical properties, rods production, raw materials*

Influence of Family Structure, Family Functioning and Gender on the Academic Achievement of Senior Secondary School Students in Nassarawa Education Zone, Kano State, Nigeria

Laila Ahmad Naif

School of Adult, Non-formal and Special Education

Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education Kumbotso, Kano

Abstract

The study examined the influence of family structure, family functioning and gender on the academic achievement of senior secondary school students in Nassarawa education zone Kano state. Three research objectives with corresponding research questions and research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study employed Ex post facto Design. The population of the study consist of four thousand one hundred and twenty (4120) and out of the figure three hundred and fifty-seven (357) were randomly selected to form the sample of the study. Proportionate stratified random sampling technique was used. The instrument was validated through face and the reliability index of the instrument was .886. Average score of Qualifying Examination was used as a measure of academic achievement and t-test was used to test the three null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study showed no statistically significant difference exist in the mean score of senior secondary school students from nuclear family structure and extended family structure, Senior secondary school students from high family functioning were having higher level of mean academic achievement than students from low family functioning, female students were having higher mean score in their Academic Achievement than their male counterparts in Nassarawa Education Zone of Kano State. It is concluded that high and low family functioning have bearing on the mean academic achievement of senior secondary school students in Nassarawa education zone of Kano state. Based on the findings some recommendations were offered among which include Parents should ensure the provision of adequate parental support to their children, this is because family has been instrumental to the development of cultures and nations and beyond doubt have an impact on students' achievement in school.

Keywords: *Family structure, family functioning, gender, academic achievement*

Insecurity, Climate Change and Food Security in Nigeria

¹Ojiya, Emmanuel Ameh, ²Abu Maji, ³Eche Emmanuel & ⁴Samuel, Paabu Adda,

¹Food Economics, Centre for Food Technology and Research (CEFTER),
Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria;

^{2,3&4}Department of Economics, Federal University, Wukari-Nigeria

Abstract

Due to the imperativeness of food to man, this study was projected to determine the effect of conflicts (insecurity) and changing climatic conditions on Nigeria's food security aspiration from 1999 to 2021. It based its theoretical stand on Sen's Poverty and Famine theory and utilized econometric techniques for its analysis. The study revealed among others, that conflicts and climate change significantly impacted aggregate food production in Nigeria between the period examined. Thus, it was concluded that conflicts and climate change exerted significant negative influence on households' food security in Nigeria. Deriving from the above, the study recommends that; for enhanced food security, government should aim for more sustainable food production by improving on security. Thus, security agencies should endeavor to provide a peaceful environment for farmers; secondly, to stem the tide of rising sea levels across the major rivers in the country, the government should prioritize the dredging of Rivers Niger and Benue to reduce the effect of overflow which results to flooding that destroys food crops, particularly rice, during the rainy season. Finally, creating formal employment opportunities and income-generating activities for all qualified Nigerians holds the potential for deescalating tensions (insecurity) across the country as well as giving citizens access to nutritious food, thus making them food secured.

Keywords: *Insecurity; Climate Change; Food Security; Nigeria; ARDL*

Agricultural Output-Food Price Nexus and Households' Welfare in Nigeria

¹Ojiya, Emmanuel Ameh, ²Gwadzang, Charity Isa,
³Asom, Simeon Terwuah, & ⁴Abe Maggai

¹*Food Economics, Centre for Food Technology and Research (CEFTER),
Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria*

^{2&4}*Department of Economics, Federal University, Wukari-Nigeria*

³*Benue State University, Makurdi-Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper evaluates agricultural output-food price nexus and the welfare of households in Nigeria. The study is essentially secondary data based and utilized the Autogressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) approach for its analysis. Findings revealed that agricultural output had no significant impact on households' welfare in Nigeria. It was also shown that government spending on agriculture was unable to significantly boost food production and hence food security in Nigeria during the time under reference. This portends grave concerns for the future, and in light of this, the government should reassess its current insignificant allocation to the sector. The study also recommends that government should provide funding to enhance technology in food production through the acquisition of sophisticated farm tools (harvesters, tractors, herbicides, and fertilizer) and the construction of irrigation / storage facilities, as well as the establishment of food processing industries throughout the country, in order to enable farmers to increase productivity, leading to reduced food prices and enhanced welfare for the citizenry.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Food prices, Welfare, ARDL and Nigeria*

Social Studies Curriculum as a Tool for Promoting Good Interpersonal Relationship Toward Nation Building Among Student of Collages of Education Jigawa State

¹Shamsudeen Safiyanu Bayero & ²Shuaibu Godabe

¹Department of Arts and Social Science Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

²Department of Social Studies, School of Secondary Education

Arts and Social Science Program, Federal Collage of Education Kontagora

Abstract

This study investigated on social studies curriculum as a tool for promoting good interpersonal relationship toward nation building among students of collages of education jigawa state. Two objectives, two research questions and two Null hypotheses were raised for the study. The research design for this study was a descriptive survey research method. The population of the study was six hundred and fifty students (650) undergoing the NCE Social Studies Programme in Colleges of Education. Proportionate sampling technique was used to select the two hundred and forty-two students of the study as determined by Research Advisors Table (2006) Social Studies Curriculum as a Tool for Promoting Interpersonal Relationship toward Nation Building Questionnaire (SSCTPGIRTNBQ) was the instrument used to collect data. Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions respectively, while independent sample t-test was used to test all null hypotheses at a significant level of 0.05. The result indicated that social studies curriculum has impact in promoting interpersonal relationship toward nation building among male and female students of collages of education in jigawa state. Social studies curriculum has impact on the perception of COE gumel and COELS ringim students in promoting interpersonal relationship toward nation building from the analyzed data of the respondents. The study recommended that Government, school administrators, lecturers and parents have to employ a collaborative effort in helping student on how to use social studies curriculum in promoting interpersonal relationship toward nation building among male and female students of collages of education in jigawa state.

Keywords: *Social Studies Curriculum and Nation Building*

Qualitative Teachers at Universal Basic Education Level: A Tool for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Abubakar Garba

Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies

Abstract

Innovative strategies are essential for the production of qualitative teachers and sustainable Universal Basic Education in Nigerian education Sector which has been a source of concern to stakeholders in recent time given that every nation strives towards the provision of quality education for its citizens. The importance of qualified and qualitative teachers to the sustainable educational development any nation cannot be overemphasized given that teachers are the most important factor in quality education and responsible for the renovation and execution of educational policies and curriculum in line with the expectations of the society. Problems still confront the public primary school system with far reaching consequences on education system which have regularly affected the quality of products churned out of the production of teacher education at primary level system Kano State in specific. This paper examines the influence and relevance of quality teacher education on teacher's efficiency, some challenges affecting production of qualitative teachers for sustainable educational development at primary level of Education in Kawon Arewa Nassarawa local Government Kano State Nigeria. Like inadequate funding, poor policy implementation, lack of motivation, workshops Seminar's, promotion, politics and others were identified. In view of the fact that achieving quality education will be an illusion if teacher education is not in good shape, some solutions to the identified constraints like allocation of adequate funds for the education sector, review of teacher education curriculum, appointment of seasoned educationist as heads of education institutions in the country and regular training and re-training of teachers are also adduced for remediation.

Keywords: *Teacher Education, Qualitative, production, UBE, Sustainable*

Internet Access Among Secondary School Students in Dala Education Kano State

¹Salihu M. N., ²Lawan, S. A., ³Bichi, B. S. & ⁴Ahmed, S. I.

¹*School of Science College of Education and Preliminary Studies, Kano*

^{2&3}*School of General Education College of Education and Preliminary Studies, Kano*

⁴*School of Science Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education, Kano*

Abstract

The study investigated the on the internet access, age at first access and time spend on the internet among secondary school students in Dala Education Zone, Kano State. The study employed a cross sectional survey design of homogeneous group of learners. The population of the study involved secondary e students (who have access to the internet) in Dala Education zone. Specifically, the study involved 21 public secondary school in the zone with a population of 4,301 students. Using research advisor, 381 respondents were selected with stratified random sampling technique. The technique was used in order to ensure that each school has a representative sample. The study hosts a sample size of 381 students who were selected using stratified random sampling out of the population. Descriptive statistic and Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) were employed for the data analysis. Findings revealed that the major intentions of accessing the internet among students are communication and entertainment activities, resulting to a statistically significant difference between male and female's students. Time spent on the internet was found to be 2-3 hours per day, with male students spending considerable amount of time compared to female. Male students were also found to access the internet at a younger age compared to females. Based on this study recommended awareness through internet education, discussion and coaching as ways to help the students. The students also have a role to play in directing their focus toward accessing educational content in order to excel in their academic for future economic growth.

Keywords: *ICT; Internet Access; Secondary School Students, Economic Growth*

An Exploration of Machine Learning Models to Forecast the Nigeria's Unemployment Rate: A Comparison Approach

Fa'iz Ibrahim Jibia

ICT/MIS Directorate

The Federal Polytechnic Bauchi

Abstract

Both industrialized and emerging nations consistently view unemployment as a major cause for concern and as a factor in the erosion of their economies' purchasing power. Effective unemployment rate forecasting is a crucial test that professionals and policymakers use to help them plan a nation's economic and financial development. In the recent past, some researchers in Nigeria used methods of conventional analysis to estimate the unemployment rate. In contrast, this study proposes to use machine-learning models to assess and forecast Nigeria's unemployment rate and compare the outcome with the benchmark ARIMA model in light of the development and widespread use of machine learning models in the field of forecasting. For this study, unemployment rate figures from the National Bureau of Statistics will be utilized to make the predictions. Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and R-squared will be employed to gauge the accuracy of the proposed models.

Keywords: *Machine Learning, Forecasting, Unemployment, ARIMA*

Entrepreneurship Strategy for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Rufa'i Muhammad Gezawa

*Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education Kumbotso,
Kano*

Abstract

Nigeria as an independence society and in which is among of the developing nation with full of human and mineral resources but yet it faces a lot of problems for the growth and sustainable development. The problems are many such as unemployment, insecurity, hunger, sectionalism, poverty and among others which all occur as a result of lack of good governance. The paper will gave out general idea of sustainable development; challenges visage toward sustainable development in Nigeria the findings showed the strategies of entrepreneurship for good governance and sustainable development in Nigeria. Survey research was conducted in this study and obtains views of people and attitude of good governance. Based on the findings of study some recommendations were offered among others; encouraging entrepreneurship among our youth, entrepreneurs should obtains qualities of leadership as innovators, risk takers with a view to generate more revenue, opportunity recognizers, managers, job providers, to ensure good decision making in order to obtain good leadership for sustainable governance.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, sustainable development, governance, leadership, entrepreneur*

Assessment of Solar Radiation with Progressive Machine Learning Ensemble Techniques

¹Ammar Muhammad Ibrahim, ²Rabiu Abdulqadir, ³Masúd Ibrahim, ⁴Muhammad Uzair, & ⁵Muhammad Sule
^{1,2,3,4&5}Department of Electrical Engineering
Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic, Hadejia

Abstract

In the modern days, the penetration of solar power at residential and utility levels has advanced exponentially. However, as a result of stochastic nature of solar this instability needs to be clarified. Predicting solar radiation analyzed to be helpful in excellent design, and performance of solar energy-based systems. Nevertheless, quantification of solar radiation mainly in the developing nations is quite challenging, due to the cost of purchasing the measuring instruments, together with their calibration and maintenance. This paper aim to examine the application of advanced ensemble machine learning models for the estimation of solar radiation in four major cities of Nigeria, namely; Kano, Maiduguri, Port Harcourt and Lagos. Two ensemble techniques are employed; the averaging ensemble (AE) and neuro-fuzzy ensemble. The ensemble models are established by bringing together three single machine learning models namely; Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Adaptive Neuro Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS). The models are developed using meteorological data consisting of relative humidity (RH), Wind Speed (WS), Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature, Mean Temperature and Rainfall as independent variables. The simulation results determined that the NFE provide the highest accuracy in all the study areas. The established models can reliably be used as other tool for prediction of solar radiation in the study areas.

Keywords: *Machine Learning, Ensemble, Kano, Maiduguri, Port Hacourt, Lagos*

Unfettered Voting in the 2019 General Election in Nigeria: Being an Intended Outcome of Failure to Amend the Electoral Law

¹Kingsley E. Okoye & ²Ezinwanne Ekekwe

¹Department of Political Science, Social Science Unit,
School of General Studies & University of Nigeria, Nsukka

²Department of Public Administration, Social Science Unit,
School of General Studies & University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Abstract

Why does Nigerian electoral law needed to be amended before the 2019 general election? Extant literature suggests that a good electoral law shapes the electoral processes of a country positively. This, no doubt, will envisage credible polls/elections and legitimate results. Although, elections generally are subject to human imperfection especially, when electoral act of a country is not properly placed, it will lead to an intended outcome such as massive rigging, unnecessary cancellation of results, inconclusive elections, electoral violence, and enthronement of unpopular leaders. The self-contrived lacuna of some sections in the 2010 electoral act of Nigeria (as amended) is seemingly ambiguous that it requires clarity for ease operation. However, instead of seeing this by the actors/stakeholders as a way of addressing some ill challenges bedeviling the country's electoral system, they rather saw it as a tool that would thwart their vantage position of being re-elected. This consequently, made voting exercise in that general election to be "opaque, unwieldy, unwonted, unrestricted and indeterminate". This paper, therefore, unravel the circumstances surrounding the failure to amend the Nigerian electoral law before the election, the polemics of this failure and unintended consequences it would have on country's electoral processes.

Keywords: *Election, Voting, Electoral law, Electoral system, Massive rigging*

Strategies for Production of Quality Teachers and Facilitators for Sustainable Education

Sammani Sufyan Kassim (MNAEAP, MCCEAM)

Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies (KASCEPS)

Abstract

This paper focuses on strategies for production of quality teachers and facilitators for sustainable education. It is however targeted to achieve among the following objectives; determine the principles of quality teacher provision, the challenges of quality teacher provision and the relationship between quality teacher provision and sustainable education. It therefore highlights on the concept of quality teacher, approaches / principles for the production of quality teachers, the essential of quality teacher production, qualities of a good teacher and the need for a quality for sustainable education. The paper used library methodology and found that; the provision of quality teacher needs the adoption of consolidated effort of the government, institutions and the immediate public or community. It also found that; bribery, corruption, nepotism, poverty, administrative bottleneck and political mischief are some of factors militating against quality teacher provision in Nigeria. It however draws conclusion and recommends on; the need for government to strategize quality provision of teachers through devising recruitment process and organizing conferences, seminars and workshop to enhance quality teacher provision, adequate remuneration should be provided to motivate teachers to provide quality education, the general public need to also support the move by complimenting efforts towards quality teacher provision by sticking to rules for sustainable educational growth and development.

Keywords: *Quality facilitators, quality teacher, sustainable education*

Poverty and Participation in Conflict Affected Societies: A Comparative Exploration of Voters' Turnout Among IDP Communities During the 2019 Presidential Election in Benue and Borno States of Nigeria

Akov, Emmanuel Terkimbi

*Department of Political Science and Public Administration,
University of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria*

Abstract

Nigeria has played host to different kinds of conflicts, leading to the deaths of thousands and the internal displacement of millions of people over the past decade. Most empirical studies identify the herder-farmer conflict in the north central zone and the Boko Haram insurgency in the northeast as the main causal factors of displacement in Nigeria. In Benue, the epicenter of the herder-farmer conflict, 1.5 million persons have been uprooted from their places of habitual residences while at least 2 million have been similarly sacked by Boko Haram in Borno and the wider northeastern region. Although the dislocations generated by these conflicts are well documented in many studies, few beamed their searchlights on the poverty-participation nexus. Consequently, little is known of how poverty-related factors undermine the electoral participation of the victims. Yet, being able to access food, shelter, potable water, quality healthcare and other needs is crucial to displaced peoples' ability to enjoy a meaningful livelihood, including their ability to exercise the right to electoral participation. Against this background, this study examined how poverty-related challenges among IDP communities in Benue and Borno states undermined displaced peoples' ability to exercise their constitutionally guaranteed right to vote during the 2019 presidential election. The study was qualitative and it was based on a mixed methods research design. Drawing on the expository strength of the fragile state theory, the study concluded that IDPs' exposure to a host of economic and social hardships contributed in impeding their ability to participate in the 2019 presidential election in Benue and Borno states.

Keywords: *Conflict, displacement, poverty, Election, IDP voting, Nigeria*

Application of Liquid–Liquid Microextraction for the Determination of Cobalt in Dairy Products with Smartphone Digital Image Colorimetry

¹A. B. Abdullahi, & ²S. Ismail

¹Department of Chemistry, Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies, PMB 3145 Kano, Nigeria

²Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Yusuf Maitama Sule University, PMB 3220 Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

Liquid-liquid microextraction (LLME) based extraction method coupled with smartphone digital image colorimetry (SDIC) for the determination of cobalt complex with 1-(2-pyridylazo)-2-naphthol. Extract obtained from deep-eutectic solvent (DES) was placed in a quartz micro-cuvette inside a laboratory-designed colorimetric box from which images of the extract were captured and split into their red-green-blue channels. The highest intensity was obtained from red channel and was further used to calculate the concentration of cobalt. Optimum SDIC conditions were obtained at 8.0 cm distance between the cuvette and the detection camera with a 50.0% brightness of the light source at a wavelength of 560 nm with region of interest of 1600 px². DES-LLME optimum conditions were found as follows: complexation pH of 5.00, 300 µL of DES (choline chloride/phenol, 1:4 molar ratio), 500 µL of tetrahydrofuran within 2.0 min complexation and extraction time. The limits of detection ($3Sb/m$) and quantitation ($10Sb/m$) were found as 0.03 and 0.16 µg g⁻¹, respectively. The coefficient of determination (R^2) was found to be higher than 0.9966 and the relative standard deviation was lower than 5.8%. The developed method was applied for the determination of cobalt in milk dairy products with percentage relative recoveries ranging between 97.0% and 103.5%.

Keywords: Cobalt, Deep eutectic solvent, Digital image colorimetry, Liquid–liquid microextraction

Economic Development and Corruption in Nigerian: A Conceptual Framework for Solution

¹Abdussalam, Isiaka Onagun (PhD), ²Ajisafe, Akeem Omotayo,
³Lawal Wahab, & ⁴Shehu Mustapha

¹Department of Economics,

^{2,3&4}Department of Business Education, Kwara State College of Education,

Ilorin (KWSCOED), Umaru Saro Road, P. M. B. 1527, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria

Abstract

Today, Nigeria is still in the economic process to attain economic development. Nigeria is among the developing economies in the globe that corruption is fighting and depriving to have pace development. Corruption has become cankerworm in the Nigerian economy since the country became Republic in 1963. This study aims to examine the relationship between economic development and corruption in Nigeria. The study proposes a conceptual framework to proffer solution to alleviate the effects of corruption in Nigeria. Secondary data and information are employed in this study, and they are sourced from textbooks, articles journals, reports and internet, using conceptual and analytical methods. Perception of Nigerians on the effects of corruption on economic development are considered as source of information. The paper discusses among others the concepts of economic development, concept of corruption, the level of corruption in Nigeria. The findings of the research reveal that there is negative relationship between the corruption and economic developments. Some of the recommendations suggested include the evolution of simple model to proffer solution to corruption in Nigeria as well as major challenges encountered by anti-graft agencies of Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC) and Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in the country.

Keywords: *Conceptual Framework; Corruption; Economic Development; EFCC; ICPC; Nigeria*

Availability and Level of Utilization of Chemistry Teaching Resources in Selected Government Secondary Schools in Gwale Local Government Kano State

¹Manniru Abdullahi Ali, ²Auwalu Umar Muhammad,
³Anas Mustapha Abdullahi, & ⁴Kabiru Haruna Ibrahim &
⁵Hafsat Ibrahim Hassan

^{1,2,&3} *Chemistry Department, School of Sciences,*

⁴ *Biological Science Department, School of Sciences,*

⁵ *Integrated Science Department, Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies, Kano.*

Abstract

Over the years, science educators and researchers in science education have intensified their efforts to seek a clearer understanding of the issues that involved in the declining performance of students in science. It is attributed to many factors, including non-availability and non-utilization of instructional materials in teaching and learning science subjects in secondary schools in Nigeria. Instructional materials are aids employed by the teacher to enhance the effectiveness of teaching instructions and it includes wide variety of equipment and materials used for teaching and learning processes. This study focused on the assessment of the extent of availability and level of utilization of teaching resources for chemistry instructions in some selected Government secondary schools in Gwale local government area of Kano state Nigeria. The survey research design was used for the study. The population of the study was all the government senior secondary schools in the local government. The sample comprised of ten (10) chemistry head teachers in the selected senior secondary schools. Structured questionnaire was the instrument used for data collection and faced validated by three experts. Two research questions guided the study. The data were analysed by using mean and standard deviation. The results obtained revealed that most of the senior secondary schools do not have adequate resources for chemistry instruction. Also the few available resources are properly utilized for chemistry instructions in the sampled schools. It is therefore recommended that, there should be strict implementation of the policy of education regarding procurement of material resources for chemistry teaching in particular and science in general. Chemistry teachers have to be oriented to carryout improvisation for the effectiveness of teaching. Government should provide adequate teaching facilities and school principals should ensure strict supervision on the use of instructional materials.

Keywords: *Chemistry teaching, Resources and Government Secondary Schools*

Religious Extremism a Treat to Good Governance and Sustainable Development of Nigeria

Solomon Jalo Ayuba

*School of Arts, Department of Christian Religious Studies,
Federal College of Education Okene, Kogi State.*

Abstract

Religion is such institution that shares common ground with citizens in maintaining peace and stability of society. However, religion as an advocate of peace and tranquility is heavily compromised today due to religious extremism. It has been revealed that these extremist use religion as tool to perpetrate evil in Nigeria, their activities are seen through their sharpest forms of violence and lack of value to human lives. We witness how these religions in Nigeria flow towards each other in recent times in spite constitutional legitimacy of citizens right to practice any religion of their choice without fear, trembling, or intimidation from individual, or group. History held it that Islam, Christianity, and Traditional religion practitioners lives together for decades in harmony, unfortunately the 21st religious expansion syndrome, and the desire for dominance have lured others became extremist, which generated forces of hatred, fear, intimidation, killings, destruction of lives and properties in the nation we desire to build. Their activities have made Nigeria to be operating on a fragile ground due to lack of good governance. The work adopted qualitative analytical approach to analyze the effect of religious extremism which has brought distrust among citizens. Secondary data, and other documented materials to analyze and relate the current trend of religious saga were used. It was discovered that these extremists such as Bandits, unknown gun men, herdsmen, kidnappers, human traffickers, Boko haram, al-Qaida's, has affected peaceful coexistence and the social services in Nigeria. Foreign investors on the other hand are losing ground for international trade and investment. Their activities brought gross setback in Education, economic, health, infrastructure, agriculture, social, political and religious sectors. This research work recommends positive solutions to set new face for tolerant, good governance, and sustainable development in Nigeria and draw its conclusion.

Keywords: *Religion, Extremism, Governance, Sustainable Development*

Basic Education and Technology Learning Resources as Strategies for the Attainment of Knowledge and Skills of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

¹Iroriteraye-Adjekpovu & ²Janice Imizuokena (PhD)

^{1&2}Department of Science Education

Delta State University, Abraka

Abstract

Education is a dynamic instrument for solving societal problems and good governance is one of the major challenges that saddles Nigeria society. Basic education is the foundation of education that is free and compulsory for all citizens. The paper aims to highlight the rationale for the use of basic education and Technology Learning resources as strategies for the acquisition of knowledge and skills, good governance, its characteristics as knowledge and skills that can be learned at an early age and transferred into the society at an adult age for the attainment of good governance and sustainable development. In conclusion, the paper recommends the following: 1. The use of technology learning resources and knowledge and skills of good governance should be an integral part of basic education curriculum. 2. Teacher's of basic education should be retraining on how to employ technology learning resources for teaching-learning. 3. Teacher training programme should integrate elements of good governance and sustainable development in the curriculum of basic Education teachers. 4. Government at various levels should fund technology learning resources enabled classroom environment at the basic education level to promote hands on experience of the effectiveness and efficiency of technology learning resources in good governance for transferability into the society for sustainability development.

Keywords: *Basic Education, Technology learning resources, good governance, sustainable development*

Political Parties, Democratic Governance, and the Challenge of Sustainable Development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

¹Aliyu Mukhtar Katsina & ²Lawal Musa Batsari

¹*Department of Political Science,*

²*Department of Public Administration,*

Umaru Musa Yar'adua University (UMYU), Katsina – Nigeria

Abstract

This paper demonstrates a significant correlation between political parties, governance in democratic states, and sustainable development. The article contends that political parties serve varied functions in democratic states. One of these functions is to serve as agents through which competent leadership is recruited. Furthermore, they help to articulate cohesive policy frameworks that translate socio-economic aspirations and visions into reality. Juxtaposing these two fundamental functions transform political parties from institutions of democratic governance to political agents that promote sustainable development in democratic states. To test this thesis, the paper adopts Nigeria as its subject of study. Specifically, the paper raises and answers questions related to the role and significance of political parties as development agents in the fourth republic. The importance of this enquiry is in how it explains the factors that promote or retard parties' ability to offer cohesive policy frameworks for the development of Nigeria since democratization in 1999. This would help to enrich the current discourse on development in Nigeria and the place and relevance of democratic governance therein. To satisfactorily answer its questions and attain its objectives, the paper relies on textual data from multiple sources, including policy briefs, party programs and manifestoes, and other relevant reports and literature on parties and governance in democratic states. These data are content analyzed and relevant and insightful themes and sub-themes carefully revealed. The conclusion shows that although parties are agents of promoting quality governance in democratic states and, by implication, sustainable development, factors associated with their sociological origins and institutional capacities undermine the ability of parties in the fourth republic to act as purveyors of national development. This failure of parties over the past two decades helps explain the governance and development crises that Nigeria suffers from. It may also be partly responsible for the steady decline in the quality of democracy in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Democracy, Development, Fourth Republic, Governance, Nigeria*

Artificial Intelligence for Rural Development: Benefits and Challenges

Muhammed Kuliya

*Department of Computer Science,
Federal Polytechnic Bauchi*

Abstract

Rural areas face unique challenges in terms of development, including inadequate access to services, agricultural productivity, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic prospects. Artificial intelligence (AI) has the ability to overcome these issues and promote rural development. This research paper explores the applications of AI in rural development, particularly in the areas of precision agriculture, healthcare, infrastructure, and community empowerment. It discusses the benefits and potential risks of AI deployment in rural areas, along with strategies for ensuring inclusivity, sustainability, and ethical considerations. The findings highlight the transformative potential of AI for rural development and emphasize the need for thorough approaches to maximize its benefits while addressing the specific needs of rural communities.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, Development, Rural, Technology*

Assessing the Factors which Affect the Academic Performance of Married Women Students in Kano State Colleges of Education

¹Bashir, A., ²Alkasim, I. D. & ³Muhammad, M.

^{1,2&3}Chemistry Department, College of Education and Preliminary Studies, Kano State

Abstract

This research work investigated the Factors which affect the Academic Performance of Married Women Students in Kano State Colleges of Education with particular focus on married women students who undergoes Nigeria's Certificate of Education programme in Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies (KASCEPS), Aminu Kano College of Legal and Islamic Studies (AKCILS) and Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education Kumbotso, Kano. This research adopted descriptive survey design to explore the issue. A 4 item questionnaire provided the data used for the study. The study involved 260 students as recommended by Research Adviser revised (2006). However, due to the large number of populations involved only sixty (60) students would be sample to fill the questionnaire, twenty (20) students from each college. The researcher adapts cluster sampling techniques and each College served as a cluster. Quantitative procedure was adopted for the analysis of the data using student's Cumulative Geometric Progressive Aggregate (CGPA). The data obtained was analyzed by using Pearson Product Moment Correlations Co-efficient (PPMC) in testing the hypothesizes. Finally, one research question was answered. The findings of the study showed that the major constraints or challenges of women participants in the programme include time constraints, increasing marital demand, poor economic or financial base, poor learning environment, lack of encouragement from spouse, increasing social pressure and poor psychological disposition. The implications of study for women's counselling and education were highlighted. Based on the findings, recommendations were also proffered among the recommendations are: women should be tutored on time management strategies. This can be incorporated in their programme as a means of helping them manage effectively the time available to them. Counsellors and lecturers should also understand the challenges of women and the prevailing situations which may influence the attitude of the women towards learning and level of achievement.

Keywords: *Factors, Academic Performance, Married Women Students, Colleges of Education*

Assessment of Transit Crime in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government Area, Ogun State-Nigeria

¹Esuabanga, William E., ²Osuorji, Gideon C.,
³Abimbola, Jonathan A. & ⁴Alade, Olumide T.
^{1,2,3&4}*Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute*
KM 10 Idiroko Road, Ota-Ogun State

Abstract

This study was aimed at assessing transit crime within Ado Odo/Ota Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria. The Objectives were: examine the types of transit crime within the area; assess the modes of public transportation mostly associated with transit crime and to determine the degree of relationship between types of transit crime and the modes of public transportation. The hypothesis used for the study was stated in null format(H₀): there is no significant relationship between types of transit crime and the modes of public transportation system within the area. The population needed for the study was obtained from 2006 Population figure of 527,242 and this was projected to date bringing the figure to 896,700(3.4% growth rate). Taro Yamene sampling formular was used to generate 400 sampled population needed to carry out the study. Structured questionnaire was used as primary source of data to elicit information from victims and witnesses of transit crime within the 16 wards. However, 392 were successfully retrieved representing 98 percent. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools (tables, percentage and relative important index-RII) while Spearsman ranked Correlation(rs)was used as an inferential statistical tool in analyzing the stated hypothesis. The result showed that robbery/theft, fraud/scams, and sexual harassment with RII mean value of 4.66,4.55 and4.54 respectively were the most prevalent types of transit crime within the study area. Also, the leading modes of public transportation mostly affected by transit crime were buses, tricycles and motorcycles with RII mean value of 4.77 ,4.57 and 4.52 respectively. Furthermore, the rs coefficient value of 0.167 revealed that there was no significant relationship between the stated variables leading to the acceptance of the H₀. The paper recommended adequate lighting system ,installation of closed-circuit television(CCTV),improve emergency communication system as well as better coordination among stakeholders in public transport system and relevant security agencies be put in place to reduce this menace.

Keywords: *Transit, Crime, Security, Co-ordination and Modes*

A Study of Library Automated System and Usage by Students' in Achieving Sustainable Academic Excellence in Colleges of Education in Delta State

Okwudibe, Ernest Onyebuchi

E-Library Unit, College Library

Federal College of Education (T) Asaba

Abstract

This study examines the extent to which the use of library automated system can influence students' academic excellence in colleges of education in delta state. The three colleges of education in Delta State were covered. They are Federal College of Education (Tech), Asaba, College of Education, Mosogar and College of Education Warri. 60 copies of questioner were administered to the respondents who are the library users in these colleges involved in the area covered. The result from the majority of the users revealed that there is a significant relationship between students' academic excellence and the use of library automated system. Achieving sustainable academic excellence depends largely on the level of students' access to ICT equipment and security at large. In an unsecured educational environment, the major constrains identified by the respondents includes: lack of internet access, unavailability of required ICT equipment, climate change, theft and lack of proper utilization of government intervention. The research recommend that college libraries should increase their internet access, acquire the needed ICT equipment for effective library automation system and proper utilization of government intervention.

Keywords: *Library Automated System, Usage, Sustainable Academic Excellence, Unsecured Educational Environment.*

Sensitivity Profile of Eucalyptus Globulus and Ginger Rhizomes on Bacteria and Fungi Associated with Deterioration of Onions from Markets in Borno State, Nigeria

Falmata Mustapha

*Department of Biology, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education,
Science and Technology, P.M.B.16, Bama, Borno State*

Abstract

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is an important vegetable crop grown for consumption and its economic value to farmers. However, onion post-harvest losses are threat to the economic survival of farmers. Periodic surveys are necessary to help understand the severity and pattern of losses. This study was carried out to evaluate the sensitivity profile of Eucalyptus leaves and Ginger rhizomes extracts on the bacteria and fungi associated with deterioration of onions sold from markets in Borno state. Simple random sampling was adopted in selecting the markets and collection of deteriorated onion. samples of two different varieties of infected onion bulbs were collected. Pathogens were isolated using pour plate method. The pathogens isolated were *E. coli*, *P.euroginosa*, *P.mirabis*, *A.niger*, *A.flavus* and *R.stolonifer*. There is no significant difference between the frequency of occurrence of bacterial pathogens, Whereas for fungi, *A.niger* recorded the highest frequency of occurrence with 35.523 ± 5.255 and the lowest frequency was obtained with *A.flavus* by 19.043 ± 8.303 . Pathogenicity test confirmed that *A.niger* recorded highest diameter of infection with 42.29% and the lowest infection diameter was recorded with *A.flavus* with 26.55. The highest diameter of bacterial infection was recorded with *P.mirabilis* by 37.52 and the lowest was recorded the *P.euroginosa*. The crude extracts were extracted using different solvents and evaluated for the presence of secondary metabolites using standard procedures. All the test pathogens were sensitive to both aqueous and ethanolic eucalyptus leaves extract at (3.502 and 4.089mg/ml) and *A.niger* was sensitive considerably to all the treatments. Data obtained was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA and means was separated using LSD.

Keywords: *Eucalyptus globulus, ginger rhizomes, bacteria, fungi, deterioration.*

Constraint Current Control for Grid-Connected Power Inverter

¹Masud Ibrahim, ²Safiyanu Muhammad Babale &

³Ammar Muhammad Ibrahim

^{1,2&3}Department of Electrical Engineering,

School of Technology, Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia, Jigawa state

Abstract

Recent study has paid much attention in the areas of renewable energy (solar and wind) as an alternative method to derive electrical power rather than going by fossil fuels (coal, natural gases etc.) which constantly emits carbon dioxide and other harmful substances into the atmosphere. The emission of these undesirable harmful substances into the atmosphere have caused climatic changes for example global warming, acid rain, low precipitations and unwanted desert encroachment. These badly affect the quality life of humans and animals. In response to these problems, methods of reducing carbon content emissions become necessary through the use of renewable energy sources (Photovoltaic system, Wind power, Fuel cell etc.). As a result, research on grid-connected inverter have recently become a very hot topic as a means of interfacing renewable energy sources to utility grid. With good interfacing, the renewable energy sources can be able to solve not only the problem of carbon emissions into the atmosphere but also to efficiently support the grid from increased demand of electrical power. Thus, this research has focused on designing a constraint current controller for grid-connected inverter using linear quadratic regulations (LQR) method. The idea of using LQR control design as opposed to classical PI controller is that, The LQR provides optimal current control by careful tuning of the input and state weighting matrices and therefore systematic control design can be achieved. Another advantage of LQR method is that, constraint handling can be address through an offline optimization technique. This is necessary in order to protect the inverter system components (semiconductor switches) and improve its reliability.

Keywords: *Grid-connected Inverter, LQR, Constraint handling, Optimization*

Entrepreneurial Culture a Way Out of Unemployment in Nigeria (A Study of Ondo State)

Kazeem Toyin Cynthia

*Department of Business Administration and Management
Federal Polytechnic Ile-Oluji, Ondo State*

Abstract

This study examined entrepreneurial culture as a way out of unemployment among the youth in Nigeria (A study of Ondo State) and the specific objectives of the study are to examine the extent to which exposure to technical knowledge influence the job creation among youth in Ondo State as well as evaluate the extent to which exposure to occupational experience affect job creation among youth in Ondo State. A survey research design was used for this study and according to Ondo State profile, the population of Ondo State is 3,460,877. The random sampling technique was adopted for the study to select 10 respondents from each of the 18 local government areas in Ondo state. Therefore, the sample size for this study was 180 respondents in Ondo State. The test of hypotheses was analyzed using Chi - square to test the Hypotheses at 5% level of significance. A total of 180 copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents and 168 the copies of questionnaire were retrieved completely. The finding of the study revealed that entrepreneurial culture contributed to setting up of small business among the youth in Ondo State. The study also discovered that entrepreneurial culture led to exposures to technical knowledge and occupational experience among youths in Ondo State. The study concluded that exposures to technical knowledge (χ_{cal}) 35.071 > (χ_{tab}) 9.49 has positive relationship on job creation as well as occupational experience (χ_{cal}) 51.416^a > (χ_{tab}) 9.49 has positive and significant relationship on reducing the level of unemployment among youth in Ondo State. The study recommended that there is need to formulate policy to enforce implementation of entrepreneurial culture so as to expand business operations in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Culture, Unemployment, Nigeria, Youths*

The Significance of Accounting Records in Small Scale Businesses: The Lagos State Experience

Omula Godwin Gabriel

*Department of Accountancy,
Federal Polytechnic Ile-Oluji, Ondo State*

Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the contributions of accounting records in efficient performance of small scale business. Two hypotheses were formulated in line with the objectives of the study. Survey method was adopted and data were collected through the use of questionnaire. Data generated were analyzed with means, standard deviation and weighted value and the hypotheses formulated were tested using Z-test statistical technique. The study found The training of accountants by these institutions and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance, this is because if there is adequate financial support, more unemployed Nigerians will engage in small scale enterprises thereby gaining their means of living easily than looking for unavailable white collar job. The researcher recommended that the training of accountants by concerned institutions and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance so that unemployed Nigerians will get engaged in small scale enterprises thereby enhancing their daily living.

Keywords: *Accounting records, small scale business and efficient performance*

Information and Communication Technology Adoption and Growth of Small Medium Enterprises in Nigeria

Oyewole Kehinde Samuel

Department of Accountancy,

Federal Polytechnic Ile-Oluji, Ondo State

Abstract

The study used cross sectional study design and data were collected from business owners operating within the divisions of Lagos State. The study found out that the level of ICT adoption in Lagos State was moderate. ICT adoption was mostly marked with establishment of separate IT department, use of bulk SMS, printers, scanners and photocopiers. Specialized ICT skills, regular updates and outsourcing of ICT functions appeared to be a key challenge businesses face in ICT adoption. The findings however, indicated that growth of SMEs is a conglomeration, of which adoption of ICT is a microcosm. The study recommends that Government of Nigeria through Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development should consider promoting ICT business growth by sponsoring business software development, and distributing the same at subsidized costs. Training institutions should strengthen the ICT training programs by aligning them to the required job demands as dictated in the field of business. Government should also promote the application and adoption of ICT e-business by slashing the exorbitant taxes charged on the use of these products. Government should stimulate entrepreneurship development training to address the shortfalls in staff competence, individual job creation and profitability skills.

Keywords: *ICT, SMES, Adoption, Business, Growth*

The Implication of Distribution Management Strategy on Customer Satisfaction (A Case Study of Transport Service Limited, Lagos)

Adewale Adeola Oluyemisi

Department of Business Administration and Management

Abstract

Distribution management is one of nowadays tools to face economic challenges; it's a mix of business and core activities of the organization. The general objective of this study was to carry out an assessment of customer satisfaction on the distribution strategy of a foremost logistics and supply chain solutions company, TSL Logistics LTD. Specifically, the study sought to examine the impact of retail distribution strategy on customer satisfaction. The total number of respondents was 174. The study used questionnaires, containing open ended to obtain primary data. The questionnaires were self-administered. For research data analysis and presentation, data was collected, edited and coded to ensure consistence. The analysis of data involved more of statistical tools in the presentation of information. Simple percentages were used in qualifying the relationship in one datum to another. The chi-square technique was featured in the results aspect of the hypothesis. The study concluded that retail distribution management strategy, online distribution management strategy, personal distribution management strategy and depot distribution management strategy have an active and direct role in customer satisfaction. Based on the research findings, the study recommends that Transport Service Limited Company should focus on customer satisfaction by adopting appropriate distribution management strategies. Also, the study recommends that Transport Service Limited Company should choose a distribution strategy that best satisfies their customers. Furthermore, the study recommends that a combination of more than one distribution management strategy should be adopted by Transport Service Limited. This will help to improve the service provision to the customers.

Keywords: *Distribution Management, Customer Satisfaction, Transport Services, Logistics*

Language Education and the Task of Revitalising Good Governance in Nigeria

Salami Onozasi Mary

French Department

Federal College of Education, Okene

Abstract

Nigeria in the time past has come under the horrendous and autocratic rule of the military. This led to the fight for the establishment of a democratic rule which should bring solace to the people. This dream came into reality in the second Republic in 1999 were the citizens thought they are to feel the impact of democracy by being represented at all levels of government and have equal benefit of the nation's enormous resources. But today, the reverse is the case. Nigeria is richly blessed with human and material resources for national development but yet to find its rightful place among other nations of the world is becoming a mirage! This paper therefore, posit bad leadership as the major reason of the socio-economic stagnation and all other vices Nigeria is going through. Furthermore, this work will reveal the reasons Nigerians have not been able to reap the dividends of democracy and at the end shall proffer solutions as to how effective language education can help as a tool for effective leadership and good governance in Nigeria, pattern after French resolution.

Keywords: *Language education, Task, Revitalising and Good Governance*

Tsangaya System of Education and the Transition Towards Modern Qur'anic Education for Sustainable Development: A Review of Kura Local Government Area of Kano State 1970-2010

Sadisu Muhammad Musa

*Department of History, School of Arts and Social Sciences,
Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies, KASCEPS.*

Abstract

Ever since the introduction of Islam to Kano in the 15th century, also the introduction of Islamic literacy was part of the Wangarawa missions. Since then, Islamic schools namely Tsangaya (wooden slate schools or Tsangaya as it popularly known) and Ilmi School (which involved students of higher Islamic learning continued to put in place generally in Kano. This paper seeks to analyze the changes that were introduced in the system of Qur'anic Education centuries after the coming of Wangarawa clerics to Kano which proved to be a challenge to the traditional Quranic clerics. These changes are the things that actually make the products of Islamic schools to give their contributions to Nation building. The paper therefore looked at the historical origin of Islamiyya schooling system (madrassa) and modern Qur'anic Education (Tahfiz madrassa) and their roles towards Sustainable development. These roles facilitate by the Kano state Government with the integration of Islamiyya and Tahfiz madrassa. Therefore, Government involvement in the system of Islamic Education is part of the discussion of this research work. The work is therefore geared towards discussion on how modern Qur'anic Education contributed to the sustainable development of the people of not only Kura town but Kano state at large.

Keywords: *Tsangaya system, Education, and Modern Transition*

Armed Banditry, National Security and the Underdevelopment of Northwest Nigeria

Attach, Henry Attah PhD

Political Science Department,

Federal College of Education Kontagora, Niger State

Abstract

This paper examines the socio-economic effects of insurgency, armed banditry and underdevelopment in Northwest Nigeria. The country as a nation state is under a severe internal socio economic and security threat. As a more general level, the threat has social, economic, political and environmental dimensions. Each of these dimensions has greatly affected the nation's stability, and can be traced to the ethnic militia armies, ethnic and religious conflicts, poverty, terrorism, armed robbery, corruption, economic sabotage and environmental degradation. The efforts of the government to eradicate insurgency, banditry and corruption have been slow and costly in terms of public funds spent, lives and properties lost. This has made the citizenry to question, the efficiency of the menace. Using frustration aggression theory, this growth and flourishing of insurgency, armed banditry, kidnapping and corruption. Historical method of research and analysis was employed in the study. The study data were collected through documentation of secondary sources including review of related literature journals and write-ups. The study is also descriptive in style as it built on the findings of already existing works, about emerging security threats in Nigeria. The study is concluded by recommending among others that the country should evolve a sustainable social security system which will discourage public office holders from engaging in corruption, good information sharing techniques providing gainful employment opportunities for the citizenry and so on.

Keywords: *Armed banditry, Insurgency, Kidnapping, National Security and Underdevelopment*

Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Balance of Payments in Nigeria (1970-2020)

¹Adesina, O. D. & ²Dr. Adewumi, A. A.

^{1&2}Department of Accountancy, School of Business and Management Studies,
Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji, Ondo State.

Abstract

This study examined the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the balance of payments in Nigeria for a period of 50 years, 1970-2020. Secondary data extracted from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins and National Bureau of Statistics were used for the study. Other variables introduced as control variables are data on imports and exports for the same period of time. Statistical analyses were employed to carry out normality test, unit root test using Dickey-Fuller (DF) for the stationarity of the data set, also cointegration test was conducted using Johansen cointegration test for long run relationship among the variables. Granger causality test was also conducted. The data were estimated using Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM). The results of Granger Causality test indicate that balance of payment granger caused import but there is no causality relationship between exchange rate and balance of payments in Nigeria. The results of Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM) indicate that exchange rate has significant effect on the balance of payment in Nigeria. Based on this result, the government should channel its monetary and fiscal instruments in boosting national productivity and encouraging exports, this will go a long way in stabilizing the exchange rate and sustaining a favourable balance of payments.

Keywords: *Exchange Rate, Balance of Payments, Imports, Exports, Vector-Error Correction Mechanism*

Enhancing Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria Via Emotional Intelligence and Leadership Development in Education

Idris S. Sabdat

*School of Education, Department of Educational Psychology,
Federal College of Education Okene, Kogi State*

Abstract

This study aims to investigate how the integration of emotional intelligence and leadership development in education can contribute to enhancing good governance and promoting sustainable development in Nigeria. Comprehensive overview of the key concepts was emphasized. Many socio-political problems faced by Nigeria, like many other developing countries, that hinders its progress towards sustainable development was highlighted. Rampant corruption, inadequate infrastructure, social inequalities, and environmental degradation are pervasive problems that demand effective solutions. Poor governance and lack of visionary leadership have been identified as major factors contributing to these challenges. Drawing from real-life scenarios, this study underscores the significance of emotional intelligence and leadership development as transformative forces. By equipping students with self-awareness, empathy, effective communication, and conflict resolution skills, emotional intelligence will empowers future leaders to navigate complex social landscapes. This, in turn, enables them to address societal issues with a greater understanding of the human dimensions involved. The researcher made recommendations which include inter alia, that: The Nigerian government should prioritize the integration of emotional intelligence and leadership development programs into the national educational curriculum, Educators should emphasize ethics, social responsibility, and sustainability across various subjects, cultivation of leadership skills among students. Furthermore, trained Guidance Counsellors should be employed in the Nigerian sectors to cushion the unwholesome development of emotional intelligence and enhancing good governance and sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Good Governance, Sustainable Development, Emotional Intelligence, Leadership Development, Education*

Extraction, Isolation, Characterization and Phytochemical Analysis of Leaves Extract from *Acalypha Wilkesiana*

¹Umar B.Y., ²Aisha Y.A. & ³Bashir A.

Chemistry Department,

Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies (KASCEPS).

Abstract

The leaves of *Acalypha wilkesiana* were air dried, grounded and percolated for two weeks in ethanol. The crude extract was fractionated sequentially using petroleum ether, chloroform, ethylacetate and methanol. Each fraction was screened for phytochemical analysis, which reveals the presence of alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, tannings and steroids. The active compounds was characterized using spectropic method; FTIR , H and C, NMR.. This led to the isolation of Naphto[2,3-b][1,4]dioxine.

Keywords: *Phytochemical analysis, alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, tannings.*

Health Conditions and Survival Strategies Among Rural Older Adults of Zero-Formal-Social Security in South-South Zone in Nigeria

Sunday Offong, PhD

Department of Sociology and Anthropology

University of Uyo, Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria

Abstract

The health care and conditions of older adults of 65+ have been a problem confronting many developing nations generally and Nigeria in particular. This trend has become more challenging in rural communities where many older adults with “zero-formal social security” and “unstable health conditions” are resided. In order to corroborate these challenges, an investigative activity was of necessity to establish their survival strategies. On the strength of these realities, three research questions were raised as the compass to review related literature. However, key informants including social analysts were utilized as primary source of information/data. While the “wear and Tear” theory, and “models of informal care” were utilized to address both health conditions and survival strategies without any form of formal social security template in the South-South zone in Nigeria. The paper revealed among others, various forms of health challenges leading to a decline in the primary activities of daily living (PADLs) - ability to dress, use toilet, eat, bath; and the secondary instrumental activities of daily living (SIADLS) – cleaning of house, preparing food, shopping etc. While the survival strategies include huge patronage of informal health care outlets, and over-dependent on informal social safety network which were inadequate. In the light of the aforementioned, the paper recommends among others, concerted efforts through collaboration between the stakeholders and the governments, to foster a better approach of providing care for these vulnerable group of persons.

Keywords: *Health Conditions, Survival Strategies, Rural Older Adults, Zero-Social Security, South-South Zone.*

Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

¹Adewumi, Ademola Adeniran & ²Adesina, Olufemi Dadebo

^{1&2}Department of Accountancy,
Federal Polytechnic Ile-Oluji, Ondo State

Abstract

The study examines the impact of Intellectual capital on financial performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the result examines the effect of Value Added Human Capital, Structural Capital and Value Added capital employed on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The study employed a longitudinal research design. However, a sample of 8 banks was used in this study and the selection was done using the convenience sampling procedure. The study made use of secondary data from the annual reports of the sampled quoted companies on the Nigerian Stock Exchange for the period 2012-2018. The data estimation technique made use of panel regression. Our findings reveal that (i). Value Added Human Capital has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. (ii). Value Added Human Capital has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria is rejected and (iii). Structural Capital Value Added has a significant effect on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. In view of the study findings, the key recommendation of the study is the need for companies to pay more attention to human and intellectual capital. A situation where human and intellectual capital is not been recognized in the financial statement is a huge anomaly given the critical role it plays in corporate performance.

Keywords: *Intellectual capital, Financial performance and Deposit Money*

Labour Wages, Wages Rigidities, and Wages Stickiness in Nigeria (2000 - 2022)

¹Ambali, Abiodun K. & ²Gbemisola, O. Samuel

^{1&2}Department of Economics

Faculty of Social Sciences, Lagos State University, Ojo

Abstract

This review paper investigates the challenges facing labour wages, wage rigidities, and wage stickiness in Nigeria's labour market between 2000 and 2022. The study uses econometric techniques to estimate the relationship between the variables, including labour market formalization, inflation rate, unionization rates, and economic growth employing time-series data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN). The findings suggest that the level of labour market formalization is a significant determinant of wages in Nigeria, with a positive effect on average wages. However, weak enforcement mechanisms and the high level of informality in the labour market limit the impact of formalization on wages. The study also finds that the inflation rate harms wages, leading to wage rigidities and stickiness, and reducing the purchasing power of workers. Additionally, the study reveals that unionization rates have a positive effect on wages, indicating that collective bargaining can enhance workers' bargaining power and improve their wage levels. Finally, the study highlights that economic growth can lead to higher wages, but the benefits are not equally distributed across the labour market. Based on these findings, the study suggests that addressing the challenges of labour wages, wage rigidities, and wage stickiness in Nigeria's labour market will require a multifaceted approach. This could include measures to promote labour market formalization, such as improving enforcement mechanisms and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises. Additionally, policies to address inflation and support unionization could enhance workers' bargaining power and improve wage levels. Finally, measures to promote inclusive economic growth, such as investing in education and infrastructure, could lead to higher wages and better living standards for workers in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Rigidities, Stickiness, minimum wage, formalization, bargaining power*

Effect of Storage Duration of Pea Pod on Water Softening

Muhammad Muhammad Makki

Department of Civil Engineering, School of Engineering

BUPOLY Hadejia, Jigawa State Nigeria

University of Bahri, Khartoum Sudan

Abstract

Polluted water is estimated to affect about 1200 million people and contribute to the death of 15 million children in the world per year. The excessive use of chemical coagulants can affect human health in the long term; aluminum has been indicated to be a causative agent of neurologic diseases such as senile dementia. Researches confirm the high impact of Pea pod as a coagulant in water treatment, but much researches have to be done to ascertain the effects of its storage on water softening. Therefore, the research aims at finding effect of storage duration of pea pod on coagulation in water treatment. A suitable method was employed for the Pea pod processing. Pea pod was prepared and ground to powder. Phytochemical analysis of the Pea pod was done. 10% stock solution of the extract was prepared. Jar test for water softening, was carried out for High, Medium, low untreated synthetic waters, Kura surface (river) water and Zoo road well water. The process was repeated for stored Pea pod powder for 2 and 4 months at room temperature. For Pea pod stored for 2 and 4 months used for treatment of the water samples; p-values range was 0.9-1, signifying that there is no any significant difference between the hardness reduction of Pea pod powder not stored and that stored for 2 and 4 months.

Keywords: *Pea pod, Softening, Water treatment, Storage duration*

Evaluating the Roles of Dramatists in Promoting Good Governance for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Musa, Yunusa

Department of Theatre Arts

Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa

Abstract

The Nigerian nation has been faced by many challenges over the years. Some of these challenges includes poverty, unemployment, armed robbery, kidnapping terrorism among others. Apparently, majority of these social realities confronting the nation are emanated from the mismanagement of the country's enormous wealth and diverse population by the Nigerian political actors. In other words, Nigeria is blessed with huge material and human resources, but bedevilled by corrupt leaders whose activities have over the ages generated several socio-economic issues for the country. However, world over, an artist is a watchdog and an architect of the society. One of his roles is to guide the society towards the right path for socio-economic and political transformation. Hence, this work sets to examine the roles of dramatists in addressing the burning issues facing Nigeria for sustainable development. Thus, the work employs the content analysis of the qualitative methodology and social control theory through which it evaluates the content of Ahmed Yerima's *Hard Ground* and Emmy Idegu's *Kwarapchan*, and discuss the issues therein. Among other things, the result reveals that Nigeria is faced with a number of burning social realities, and drama has the potentials to address such challenges for national progress. Therefore, the work concludes that dramatic approach should be used to curtail the avalanches of social issues facing Nigeria for national progress.

Keywords: *Drama, Dramatist, Governance, Sustainable, Development*

Morphophonemic Analysis of Vowel Alteration and Omission in Wapan

Daniel Dangana

*Department of English and Literary Studies,
Federal University of Wukari, Nigeria*

Abstract

This work treats morphophonemic analysis of vowel alteration and elision in Wapan. Wapan is a dialect of the Jukun language spoken in Wukari local government area of Taraba State. The study was aimed at identifying the morph-phonological processes and their interface as regards to forming new words in the Wapan dialect. The methodology adopted for this study is the descriptive method and the data for this research were elicited from some selected Wapan native speakers in Avyi, Assa, Chonku, and Wukari II districts who are knowledgeable and acquainted with the rudiments of the dialect. The research used the Leipzig glossing rules for the organization and coding of data for easy understanding of the meaning of individual words used. From the findings, the study holds that new words in Wapan dialect can be formed by a change in vowel sounds which is caused by the substitution of the vowel as in “anu” (mouth) and “ane” (home) where /u/ is substituted with /e/ (/u/ → /e/) thus creating a new word. The study also revealed that the process of forming new words in Wapan dialect and the phenomenon that make their realization can be attained through loss of sound in a word thereby forming a new word by initiating new meaning. The paper's contribution to knowledge is that, it revealed vowel change (substitution) and elision (deletion) as their interface in the formation of new words. It also develops models for morphology and phonological processes in Wapan dialect of Jukun language by formulating word formation rules of the dialect in relation to vowel change and elision as morphophonemic processes in Wapan dialect of Jukun language.

Keywords: *Morphophonemics, Morphology, Phonology, vowel alteration and elision*

Transformational Curriculum Theorizing: A Pathway to Sustainable National Development

Nwabuaku Louis

Department of Science Education

Delta State University, Abraka, Nigeria.

Abstract

This paper examines the concept of transformational curriculum theorizing as a pathway to attaining meaningful and sustainable national development. The paper contends that traditional curriculum frameworks does not satisfactorily address the complexities of the challenges faced by postmodern societies, and thus proposes an approach which thrives on innovation and critical thinking, bearing in mind the need for meaningful and sustainable development across the different indicators of national growth. The paper explored the perceptions of transformation in curriculum theorizing, the theoretical foundations of transformational curriculum theorizing, and curricula pathways to sustainable national development. The paper therefore bridge a knowledge gap upon which curriculum designers, educators, policymakers and researchers can draw insights that foster positive transformation in the development of societies through education.

Keywords: *Transformational curriculum, Sustainable development, Curriculum theorizing, Nation building, Education.*

The Role of Educational Reform in Sustaining Academic Excellence and Development Strategies in Library and Information Science Education in an Insecure Educational Environment in Nigeria

Ofodu Oghenero Joy

Library Department

Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba, Delta State.

Abstract

The role of Educational reform in Enhancing Nation Building National Security has been given less attention in academic Journals. It is a known fact that the human capital development and the level of insecurity in a nation are to a large extent determined by the quality of Educational attainment of the population. This paper looked at Educational reform as a tool for National Security, Nation Building and Development Strategies with special interest on librarianship in Nigeria. It was found that lack of proper skill acquisition programmes in our Educational institutions contributed to the high level of unemployment and increased insecurity in the nation. To reform the Educational system through skill acquisition and self-sustainability, policy makers should give greater attention to our primary, secondary and vocational schools and Libraries. These areas are the building blocks of society's Educational foundation. Youth should be given appropriate Technical Education training that will provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to secure a job or be self-employed if they desire. This will minimize insecurity, since an individual who is gainfully employed will not engage in anti-social activities which can also affect our National Development and Education Environment.

Keywords: *National Security, Educational Reform, Unemployment, Librarianship, Technical Education*

Psychosocial Factors Influencing Choice of Retail Outlets Among Consumers in Ibadan

Olusola Stella Akinsola

Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji, Ondo State

Abstract

The world of food distribution is experiencing globalization that is encouraging the development of various supermarkets in Ibadan. Consumers, therefore, have to decide on where to buy between the old traditional markets and new supermarkets. Previous studies focused on a clean environment, price, parking, product variety, proximity and bargaining as factors that influence the choice of retail outlet. This study was therefore designed to investigate the influence of personality (extraversion and openness to experience) and socio-demographic factors (gender and income) on the choice of retail outlet among consumers in Ibadan, Oyo State. The purposive sampling technique was used to select 336 Ibadan residents through a structured questionnaire that measured socio-demographic variables, personality ($\alpha=0.71$) and choice of the retail outlet ($\alpha=0.87$). Data were analysed using the Chi-square test. Consumers' personality (extraversion $\chi^2=28.23$; $df = 1$; $p<0.05$ and openness to experience $\chi^2=38.31$; $df=1$; $p<0.05$) significantly influenced the choice of retail outlet. The result revealed that the majority of consumers who are high on openness to experience (38%) and introverted (38%) preferred shopping in the supermarket. The result further revealed no significant influence of gender and income on the choice of retail outlet. Consumers' personalities influenced the decision to buy in a supermarket or traditional market, therefore, retail outlet owners and managers should put into consideration the consumers' personalities when designing their outlets to suit the needs of these consumers.

Keywords: *Retail outlets, traditional market, supermarket, personality, openness to experience*

Operational Analysis of the Maintenance Structure of Special Public Services in Nigeria

Opata J. O.C.

Federal University Otuoke

Bayelsa State

Abstract

Basically, Maintenance culture is one of the key indices in any institution. While the operational activities determines the range of institutional activities, the framework, personnel and productivity are crucial towards attaining the set vision of the institution concerned. This work is to discuss the maintenance services of the Nigerian public service, with special emphasis on the Nigerian Air force activities. It is imperative to understand that this will review and analyze the Air force maintenance operation between the year 2015 and 2023.

Keywords: *Risk, Maintenance, Integrity and Efficiency*

Art Education the Role in the 21st Century and the Challenges

Oritogun Remilekun

Department of Fine and Applied Art

Federal College of Education, PMB 1026, Okene Kogi State

Abstract

The 21st century is an exciting and challenging time for every educator especially, art educators. The nature of teaching is changing. In an effort to transform themselves into exemplary educator, more effort needs to be put in place and a lot are also militating against this feat. Some educators are still illiterate in the use of 21st century tools such as successfully aligning technologies with content of pedagogy and developing the ability to creatively use technologies to meet specific learning needs. The role of art in education is not what people can easily understand, but it only takes a mindset of an educationist to properly place the important of art and its value to the society in the 21st century. This paper highlights some challenges art educators faces such as government policies, teachers training, etc in the 21st century coupled with adoptable methods of offsetting these challenges.

Keywords: *Art Educators, 21st century Education, government policy, art*

Pedogeochemical Evaluations and Industrial Significances of Some Mineral Deposits of Some Parts of the Kangyer Village of the Mushere District of the Bokkos L.G.A. of the Plateau State for the Sustainable Developments of Nigeria

¹Revelation Raymond Dakar & ²Nathan Daniel Gumwos

^{1&2}Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources Engineering,
Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Ladi, Plateau State, Nigeria.

Abstract

Pedogeochemical evaluations can be defined as geochemical methods of minerals deposits explorations through the analysis of some sedimentary rocks such as soils to discover the mineral deposits compositions. Eight Lateritic Rocks samples were picked and analyzed using the Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence (ED-XRF) Machine which indicates that the soils are very rich in Aluminum (Al_2O_3), Rutile (TiO_2), Vanadium (V_2O_5), Chromium (Cr_2O_3), Iron Ore (Fe_2O_3), Nickel (Ni), Arsenic (As), Zircon (ZrO_2), Columbite (NbO_2), Tin or Cassiterite (Sn), Lanthanum (La) and Thorium (Th) whereby all of these mineral deposits were discovered to be above the normal geochemical background values having compared the geochemical results with card files of international standards used in mineral deposits explorations. Conclusively and summarily, the aforementioned discovered mineral deposits of the Kangyer Village of the Mushere District of the Bokkos L.G.A. of Plateau State of Nigeria are veritable raw materials which have industrial significances in the manufactures of electronics, Aeroplanes, Ships, Textiles, Agricultural Implements, Automobiles, Medical and Surgical Equipments, Electrical Appliances, Computers and many other instruments. Hence, the Kangyer village is a prime mover of economies, science, engineering, technology, education for the enhancements of the sustainable developments and other social ladders in Nigeria and the World-over God willing.

Keywords: *Pedogeochemical Surveys, Geology, Mineral Deposits and Industrial Developments.*

Petrostructural and Engineering Investigations of Parts of The Toro Annular Complex Geared Towards the Promotions of Wealths and Industrializations of the Bauchi State, Nigeria and the World

¹Cedric Benard Longpia, PhD & ²Nathan Daniel Gumwos

^{1&2}Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources Engineering,
Plateau State Polytechnic, Barkin Ladi, Plateau State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The Toro Annular Complex falls under the Basement Complex Rocks groups of Nigeria. It is at Toro that Charnockite (Diorite) Rocks are first discovered in the whole World, hence, the Charnockite (Diorite) Rocks are so also called Bauchites deriving its name from Bauchi. The term basement complex is usually synonymous with the Precambrian and widespread association of igneous and metamorphic rocks which are covered uncomfortably by unmetamorphosed sediments. Every Nigerian basement complex comprises of Migmatites, Granites-Gneisses and the Older Granite suites rocks which have all been affected by the Pan African orogeny. Many things such as the mineralogy, geochemistry, petrology of the Toro Annular Complex are not known, hence, constituting the major problem areas. Geological structure of Toro is Ring-shaped, hence or therefore giving reasons or ascribing it the name: Toro Annular Complex. Some other geological structures of the Toro Annular Complex are Folds, Bands, Foliations, Schlieren, Micro-Fissures, Phenocrysts, Enclaves, Porphyries, Xenoliths, Augen Structures, Dextral Shear, Sinistral Shear, Veins, Dykes, Faults, En-Echelon Faults, Drag Folds and so on. Geological traverses were embarked upon at the Toro Annular Complex by producing the Geological Map, Engineering properties records, photomicrographs, Rose Diagrams. Mineral deposits evaluations records and their industrial significances with some of the industrial significances being revealed are such as are obtained in the Wristwatches, Wall-Clocks, Stop-Clocks, G.S.M. Systems, Automobiles, Computer, Electronics and Aviation Industries. Conclusively, these industrial significances are extremely important for enhancing wealth creations and industrializations to the Bauchi State, to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and by extension to the World. Recommendations are hereby made to the Bauchi State Government, to the multinational private sector companies, to the Federal Government of Nigeria and other key actors in these industries the World over to pray to God for enablements to contribute their quota geared towards exploring in detail and harnessing or exploiting these geological, mineral deposits and mining potentials as solutions to many problems of the World.

Keywords: *Petro structural Investigations, Annular Complex, Engineering Geology and Wealth Promotions.*

Principles and Practice of Cooperation in the Context of Universal Application Among Cooperatives in Nigeria

Mudasiru Olawale Ibrahim

*Department of Cooperative Economics and Management
Federal Polytechnic, Ile – Oluji*

Abstract

This paper understudied the development of cooperative principles globally and the context of how they are localized among cooperatives in Nigeria. Federal Polytechnic, Ile Oluji Staff Cooperative Multipurpose Society and other three were surveyed in Ondo State while the observations were recorded. There were no significant variations in the activities of the Cooperatives understudied and the stated ICA 1995 Principles save for “cooperation among cooperatives” and “education, training and information” of the general public about the benefit of cooperatives. Observations from this study were that although, cooperative societies understudied had their laws tailored to many of the ICA Principles 1995, they have minimal association with secondary and tertiary cooperatives in and outside their local area. The need for formal education of Staff and Executives of these cooperative societies was recommended. Likewise, the need for cooperatives to intensify information to the public about the benefit of cooperatives.

Keywords: *Principles, Practice, Rochdale, Values, Cooperatives, Cooperation, Universality*

Socio-Political and Economic Crises in Nigeria: An Appraisal

Nura Muhammad Hassan

*Department of Political Science and International Studies
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria*

Abstract

Nigeria is a country that is facing many crises that include social, political, economic, socio-political and economic crises among others. This paper however, appraised the socio-political and economic crises bedeviling the country. These socio-political and economic crises include Farmers-Herders Crisis, Indigene/Settler Crisis, Niger-Delta Crisis, Boko Haram insurgency, Banditry, Corruption, Unemployment and Poverty, among others. As crisis is the highest form of conflict, frustration aggression theory of conflict was adopted as guide in the appraisal. Empirical information was extracted from the secondary sources of data. The appraisal reveals that these crises bedeviling Nigeria has all abilities, capabilities and might towards getting the country down and subsequent collapse as it happened in so many countries around the world. The study therefore concluded that these crises might metaphors into wars. The authorities need to take drastic measures toward tackling the crises before it escalates into wars.

Keywords: *Socio- Political, Economic, Crisis, Nigeria*

Entrepreneurship in Art for Self-Reliance Using Art as a Case Study

Oluhayero Kehinde

*Fine and Apply Art Department
Federal College of Education*

Abstract

The focus of this paper is to highlight entrepreneurship in Art for self-reliance with art as a case study. Concerted attempts were made to look at art in a general term and its importance to strategies for good governance and sustainable development in Nigeria. The author tries to look at the study of Art that would bring self-reliance through entrepreneurship to the profession. Possible problem areas were examined, and suggestions were given as a way forward.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Art, Self-reliance, Possible problem areas, Suggestion and Way forward.*

Structural and Optical Properties of Ni-Substituted Barium Titanate Embedded in Polyaniline Obtained from Baobab (*Adansonia Digitata*) Leaves as a Nanocomposites for Optical Sensing

¹Tijjani U. I., ²Bashir A., ³J. Mohammed, ⁴N. M. Salihu,
⁵Ishaq M. Aliyu, ⁶Abdulhaleem Ahmad, ⁷Saidu Y., & ⁸Nupur Prasad

Department of Chemistry, School of Physical Sciences and Chemical Engineering, Lovely Professional University, Phagwara-144411, Punjab, India

Department of Physical Sciences, Kano State College of Education and Preliminary Studies,

Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, Federal University, Dutse.

Department of Chemistry, Federal College of Education, Kano.

Department of Physical Sciences, Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso College of Advance and Remedial Studies.

Abstract

Ni²⁺ substituted BaTiO₃ tetragonal perovskite ceramics with composition formula Ba_{1-x}Ni_xTiO₃ were synthesized by sol-gel method route, the synthesized ceramics were ground, pre-calcinated at 800°C and calcinated at 950°C to get nano-sized particle. Polyaniline (PANI) was prepared by oxidative polymerization of aniline monomer using ammonium persulphate. Barium nickel titanate polyaniline composite were made by mixing the duo in 1:1 ratio after which they were ground thoroughly to make the homogeneous mixture for analyses. The composites were characterized using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transforms infrared (FTIR), UV-vis spectroscopy, field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM). The band gaps are 2.63, 2.49 and 2.02 eV for BaTiO₃ / polyaniline, Ba_{0.9}Ni_{0.1}TiO₃ / polyaniline, and Ba_{0.8}Ni_{0.2}TiO₃ / polyaniline respectively. The band gap values are much lower than that of normal barium titanate (3.2 eV) as observed from the literature and this is due to the presence of polyaniline which is conducting material minimizing the Fermi level between valance and conductive band. The nanocomposites may be useful as optical sensor.

Keywords: *Polyaniline, barium titanate, band gap, optical sensing, calcination*

The Effective Communication as a Means and Good Strategy for Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Umar Ibrahim

*Department of Foundation Courses and Remedial Studies, School of General Studies.
Binyaminu Usman Polytheistic, Hadejia Jigawa State.*

Abstract

The study was focused on the effectiveness and significance of communication for good governance in Nigeria. The paper pointed out and discussed the significant strategy for good leadership process and relationship style between leaders and followers in a democratic state like Nigeria. Language and communication are interwoven phenomena and were major tools that each good government needed to strengthen its prospects and achievements. The paper also identified that poor communication between top to bottom is part of the challenge of any administration. So, effective communication is one of the good strategy for good governance and leadership and sustainable development in Nigeria. Therefore, where there is a good and successful communication, there is good strategy and sustainable development not only in Nigeria but in the whole states in the world. Good governance can be survived and sustained when there is good communication strategies by the administrators. So that the effectiveness of communication cannot be overemphasized because of its significance in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Effective, communication, means, strategy, good governance, sustainable, development.*

Effect of Management Effectiveness on Lecturers' Job Involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

Dr. Grema Ali Dapshima

Department of Educational Foundation, School of Education, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science and Technology, Bama. Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study investigated the effect of management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria for good governance and sustainable development. Null hypotheses guide the study. A survey research design was employed for the study, the population of 3,001 that comprised of 376 administrators and 2,625 lecturers. The sample size of the study was 497 made up of 202 administrators and 295 lecturers using the multistage sampling procedure. The instruments used for the study were questionnaires developed by the researcher titled: Management Effectiveness Questionnaire (MEQ) and lecturers' job involvement Questionnaire (LJIQ). The reliability of the research instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the instruments was established as $r = 0.96$ and $r = 0.89$ respectively. The data collected were analyzed using Regression Statistics to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that the beta coefficients for each of the five administrators' management variables effectiveness constructs was significant predictors of overall lecturers' Job involvement in (i.e. administrators' planning effectiveness (APE) ($\beta = .060$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' organizing effectiveness (AOE) ($\beta = .977$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' coordinating effectiveness (ACoE) ($\beta = -.022$, $P = 0.018$), administrators' directing effectiveness (ADE) ($\beta = -.501$, $P = 0.000$) and administrators' controlling effectiveness (ACE) ($\beta = .484$, $P = 0.000$). It was inferred that the effect of administrators' management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement was positive/negative and significant. The study established that out of the five constructs of administrators' management effectiveness status given above: the three constructs APE, AOE and ACE exhibited significant positive effect on lecturers' job involvement, while the one construct ACoE exhibited no significant negative effect on lecturers' job involvement and the other construct ADE exhibited significant negative effect on lecturers' job involvement and collectively explained 96% in prediction. Therefore, administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their present planning effectiveness, organizing effectiveness, coordinating effectiveness, directing effectiveness, controlling effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement. Based on the findings, it was recommended that administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria for the smooth running of the Colleges of Education system for good governance and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Management Variables, Management, Effectiveness, Administrators, Planning, Organizing, Coordinating, Directing, Controlling and Lecturers' Job Involvement*

Youth Empowerment in the 21st Century Nigeria: The Need for Paradigm Shift

Nura Muhammad Hassan

*Department of Political Science and International Studies
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria*

Abstract

It is indisputable fact that youth in Nigeria are in a serious unemployment as the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics reports indicated. The level of unemployment in Nigeria is always moving in double digits. This poses a challenge to the government at different levels. At this vein, different policies, schemes and strategies were adopted and employed by different governments in an attempt to address the challenge. However, with all the policies, schemes and strategies, the challenge of unemployment remained one of the disasters bedeviling the country. The paper used secondary data as extracts from official documents were used. The paper adopted Critical Youth Empowerment Theory as a guide in the work. The findings reveal that there is a need for changes in the policies, schemes and strategies currently employed in the process of empowering the unemployed youth in Nigeria. The paper recommended that the paradigm in use should be changed in order to address the current challenge of the 21st century youth unemployment in the country.

Keywords: *Youth, Empowerment, 21st Century Nigeria, Paradigm Shift*

Inclusion of Entrepreneurship Programs in the Curricula of Arabic Language Departments and their Role in Finding Business Opportunities and Achieving Security in the Country

Dr. Malam Saleh Kumurya

*School of Languages,
Department of African Languages,
Arabic Unit of KASCEPS.*

Abstract

It is necessarily known that the curricula of education in the homeland at the different academic levels in the country may lose entrepreneurship programs, especially the curricula of Arabic language departments, despite the great importance of these programs in creating business opportunities that lead to achieving security in the country. The study aimed to reveal the difficulties faced by students of Arabic, such as the high rate of stagnation compared to the country of their demand in the labor market, due to the lack of interest in their curricula in entrepreneurship programs. And trying to find possible and acceptable solutions towards the matter, in highlighting the roles of these studies towards achieving security in the state. The study adopted a descriptive and strategic approach in dealing with it. It is expected that the study will conclude that the rate of stagnation that students face after graduation stems from indifference to entrepreneurship programs in the school curricula, and that developed countries have advanced as a result of their interest in such programs, and that the worsening security that the state is complaining about is due to this, and that the consideration and inclusion of these programs In the school curricula as it should be, especially the curricula of the Arabic language classes, it may help in finding more business opportunities and achieving security. The study suggests creating more such studies, and raising the voice to those in charge so that they include the programs under study in the school curricula, so that the Arabic language departments try to unite with other departments in which there are lights and features of entrepreneurship programs in their curricula.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship Programs, Curricula, Arabic Language, Role, Business Opportunities*

Arabic Language Specializations and its' Roles to Finding Investment Opportunities and Nation Building Prosody and Rhymes of Kano Scholars an Example

Hauwa Ado & Dr. Ibrahim A. Ibrahim

School of Languages

Department of African Languages

Arabic Unit of KASCEPS.

Abstract

A study that highlights to Arabic language specialization and its roles to Finding Investment Opportunities the nation building, apart from it prosody and rhymes science which is crucial for its scholars. Despite allot of its students specially the contemporary ones - flee from it, purporting its perplexity and it's numerous terminologies, nevertheless, our ancestors master and kept it on their watch and created poems to contain its various aspects less or more according to taste and the need. This paper is about gathering some of the City poets in order to expose their poems in the scale of both sciences to show successors the dimension of their ancestor's compliance with the art so that they could follow their path and style in creating poems. The study takes descriptive analytic method. In addition, the output of this study is to gather the poems of both sciences of prosody and rhymes from Kano scholars in one hand and to their poems prosodically to note their compliance with the knowledge and the art, and the follow-up of the successors on the path of the ancestors scholars in creating poems, in the other hand, and study the roles of Arabic specialization in the Finding Investment Opportunities and Nation building. the study suggests to prepare the teachers/facilitators of this subject thoroughly and make them competent to endear this knowledge to the students in different levels as it is crucial for them as Arabic students.

Keywords: *Arabic Language Specializations, Roles, Investment Opportunities, Nation Building Prosody, Rhymes*

Influence of Arab Culture and its Role in Achieving Security and Country Development

Musa Muazu Muhammad

School of Languages

Department of African Languages

Arabic Unit of KASCEPS.

Abstract

The Arabic language is the language of religion, culture and civilization with its wide meanings, and it has been given the great honor of being a language that bears the sources of Islamic legislation, so that everyone who converted to Islam tries to understand it correctly and soundly. And that the biggest revolutions against the government today in many countries of the world arise from intellectuals with this culture, Daesh, Aswaf, Al Qaeda and Boko Haram as examples, and the situation is that Arab culture is completely innocent of all extremist and extremist teachings. The study aimed to reveal the importance of teaching Arabic culture and its roles in achieving security, since teaching the language of a people is insurance against their deception. And highlighting the roles of their understanding in finding business opportunities for graduates and the ability of them to rely on themselves so that they do not respond to the advocates of extremism and extremism and follow their paths, and this leads to preparing citizens well and building and developing the country. The study followed the descriptive approach. It is expected that the study will produce a change in the behavior of expressing hatred towards those educated in the Arab culture to turn towards it because of its tangible roles in the country, and that teaching it properly may lead to a correct understanding of the Islamic religion, which leads to achieving moderation in it and non-extremism, so that the homeland will live a good life in tremendous development and progress mentioned. The study proposes to prepare the students of Arabic culture well and appropriately, making them able to disseminate it easily and moderately in the best way so that security prevails in the Country.

Keywords: *Influence, Arab Culture, Role, Achieving Security, Country Development*

Final Examinations Under (NBAIS) their Challenges, and its' Roles to the Nation Building

¹Hadiza Abdulkarim Hassan & ²Abdulmumini I. Abdulmumin

^{1&2}School of Languages

Department of African Languages

Arabic Unit of KASCEPS.

Abstract

Arabic language and Arabic education used to have an ancient history in our beloved country Nigeria, it even became the official language till the arrival of colonizers who changed it to English language. They raised up the flag of English education and they gave it all the power they could, up to the time of independence. When the nationals began to introduce some reforms in Arabic education and it became ripe, people kept enrolling into it. Some institutions were established to govern education in different levels among them “NBAIS” which is responsible for Arabic education and preparation of final examination for Arabic students in secondary schools and many years passed without any challenges to the graduate of this certificate, and that the graduate has the opportunity to continue education after secondary in different scientific fields. But recently the national union of universities waged a war against the holders of this certificate and blocked them from some scientific fields. The aim of this paper is to study the challenges of this certificate holders and the other challenges that they face from state governors and the delay in paying them their fees on time. And to call on the federal government to pay more consideration to (NBAIS) and its examination as it does to other examinations and administrations. Obstacles that they face in admitting into universities and other educational institutions. The paper also suggests calling the attention of the minister of education and the representatives in the house of representatives and the Senate to come up with pragmatic solutions to enable Arabic students to enroll in different academic institutions, so that they can surmount others in intelligence, studying with effort and gain success in exams.

Keywords: *Arabic education, Arabic language Nation building*

Fiscal Equalization, Conflicts and Economic Development in Nigeria

¹Ishaku, Rimamtanung Nyiputen, ²Abu Maji, ³Magaiji Ibrahim Yakubu, ⁴Eche, Emmanuel & ⁵Uwaeke, George Uchechukwu

^{1,2,3&4}Department of Economics, Federal University Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria

⁵Department of Economics, Ebonyi State University, Nigeria.

Abstract

Over the years different revenue sharing formulas have been adopted from reports of different commissions established by Nigerian governments to address the problems of revenue sharing and resources control. One means of containing these conflicts was the introduction of fiscal equalization payments into revenue sharing. In spite of these governments' efforts, the impact of fiscal equalization and conflicts on economic development in Nigeria has received little consideration from researchers. Hence, this study investigates the impact of fiscal equalization and conflicts on economic development in Nigeria. A panel pool dynamic Ordinary Least Square estimation technique was employed with granger causality to determine both long run and the direction of causality among the variables. Individual States impact was examined using least square dummy variable. Data were collected carefully from selected twenty-two States for the period 2010-2020. Results indicated that Fiscal equalization had a negative and significant impact of 11.18 per cent on conflicts in Nigeria in the long run and Fiscal equalization do not granger cause conflicts in Nigeria at $\alpha = 0.05$, as expected but 8 States results showed negative relationship between Fiscal Equalization and Conflicts while for 14 States positive relationship between Conflicts and Fiscal equalization. Results also showed that Fiscal equalization had positive and significant impact of 11.91 per cent on economic development in Nigeria in the long run and Fiscal equalization granger cause economic development in Nigeria. However, results for four (4) States showed positive relationship between Fiscal equalization and economic development while for eighteen (18) States results showed negative relationship between Fiscal equalization and economic development. Findings also indicated that Conflicts had a negative and significant impact of 19.17 per cent on economic development in Nigeria in the long run and granger causality result showed that conflict does not cause economic development in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that government should establish a sub-unit in the federal ministry of finance charged with the responsibility of working out an acceptable percentage for fiscal equalization payments that can address resource allocation Conflicts and bring the desired economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Fiscal Equalization, Conflicts, Economic Development*

Vote-Buying and Economic Status in Nigeria: Implications on Political Participation

¹Ereke Ernest, PhD, ²Collins Ogbu & ³Farouk, Aleshinloye Abbas

¹Department of Political Science, University of Abuja

²Research and Development Manager, Caritas Nigeria

³Research and Programs Officer, Centre for Development of Institutions

Abstract

Nigeria elections and electoral processes is synonymous with every other elections in sub-Sahara Africa. A seamless timely, orderly process is fast becoming a degeneration of its practices across the globe. Since the advent of the Fourth Republic, elections in Nigeria is a mere fallacy bedeviled by selfish prebendal practices ranging from violence, blatant rigging, voters intimidation, voters suppression, ballot snatching and stuffing. Notably, the the electoral umpire INEC, continues to adopt innovative technology to further deepening the integrity of elections in Nigeria which has led to significant reductions in the abovementioned malaises. However, due to limited options in gaining undue advantage political parties and her candidates had turned to outright vote buying. within the last decade a monumental increase in Vote buying has been reported in different electoral circles. Thus, Vote Buying and selling posed a new challenge to Nigeria electoral process and integrity. In a bid to underscore the research objectives, 1000 codified responses were gathered from potential voters within the country through traditional questionnaire mechanisms and modern online survey instruments. The study adopted the quantitative data collection strategy while relying heavily on content analysis as a methodology for data interpretation. The study key findings and recommendations; the complicity of security agencies; while the political parties structure are heavily involved in the act, the candidates supplies the funds for vote buying; voter sensitization and awareness campaigns could curb vote buying; INEC should provide the security agencies with necessary resources to curb vote buying; increased funding for voters education; provide adequate measures to protect the pooling booth/ area.

Keywords: *Vote-Buying, Economics and Political participation*

Effect of Tax Aggressive Measures on Financial Performance of Selected Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria

¹Elaigwu, Bernard Emmanuel & ²Ali, Bako Khikando

¹Department of Accounting, Federal University, Wukari

²Kwararafa University Wukari

Abstract

The study investigates effect of tax aggressive measures on financial performance of selected manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Tax aggressive measures includes THINCAP=Thin Capitalization and CAPINT=Capital Intensity, while profitability is the measure of financial performance. The researcher adopted the use of Expost-facto research design in conduct of the study. Data for study were collected from the Annual Reports and Accounts of purposively selected Quoted Health and Industrial Goods Manufacturing companies for the period 2011-2021. Data collected were analyzed in three-phase procedure: pre-estimation, estimation and post estimation. Findings from the study showed that, Thin capitalization and Capital intensity do not have any significant effect on profit before tax of the selected manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Based on the findings, it can be alluded that the selected manufacturing companies in Nigeria have been found to be engaging in various aggressive tax management practices in order to reduce the tax liability which has enhanced the financial performance of the organizations. Based on these observations, the researcher recommends amongst others that; relevant tax authorities should initiate tax reforms aimed at clarifying tax reliefs to manufacturing companies who are affected by various policies that financially affects profitability of the companies, manufacturing companies are also encouraged to exploit the accruing benefits in various tax reliefs to reducing tax expenses. It is also recommended that; government should properly define and monitor tax management practices to deter organizations from evading taxes.

Keywords: *Tax Aggressive Measures, Thin Capitalization, Capital Intensity and Profitability*

Interrogating the Absurdities of Secret Balloting and Optional Balloting in a Multiparty System Democracy; (The Way Forward)

Ukpeli Peter (PhD in view)

*Political Science and International Relations Department
University of Abuja, Federal Capital Territory – Abuja*

Abstract

This paper is on interrogating the absurdities of secret balloting and optional balloting in a multiparty democracy; the way forward. The problem this paper tends to resolve is whether there are absurdities arising from secret balloting and optional balloting in a multiparty democracy and whether these absurdities has affected multiparty democracy in Nigeria. the secondary method of data collection was used in order to provide explanation to the topic. The explanatory design was employed in order to achieve vivid ex-analysis with the view of easing assimilation. The elite theory was used as its theoretical framework and the essence of this is because balloting in a multiparty democracy in Nigeria is very elitist. There is no gain stating the obvious that there are challenges that this paper is suggesting that balloting in Nigeria should be done electronically to avoid the menace that comes with secret and optional balloting in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Election, Balloting, Secret balloting, Optional balloting and Multiparty System*

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Framework for Youth Empowerments in Nigeria

¹Afeez Alani Jimoh, ²Adegboye Kazeem Yusuf, ³Monsuru Ibikunle Folorunso, & ⁴Munir Ayinde Ibrahim

¹Department of Computer Science Education, Aminu Saleh College of Education, P.M.B. 044, Azare, Bauchi State, Nigeria

²Department of Computer Science, School of Information Technology, Federal Polytechnic, P.M.B. 001, Nasarawa, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

³Department of Computer Science, Nasarawa State Polytechnic, Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.

⁴Department of Computer Science, School of Applied Sciences, Federal Polytechnic, P.M.B. 420, Offa, Kwara State, Nigeria

Abstract

The rate of unemployment among Nigerian youths is alarming and this unfortunate situation has led many youths to involve in various forms of crimes such as armed robbery, banditry, kidnapping, human trafficking, insurgency, to mention but a few. Though, governments at all levels are trying to minimize unemployment scenario through different interventions, such as poverty alleviation, agriculture anchor programme, trainings of youths on different technical programmes and so on. This paper proposes an ICT based framework for youth empowerment in Nigeria so as to complements the existing efforts on the joblessness. The paper x-rayed concept of ICT, youth empowerments and unemployment. It was also explained in the paper the causes of unemployment in Nigeria and governments efforts to reduce unemployment to barest minimum. The paper provides some recommendations, such as, provision of interest-free loans by federal government to youths who are willing to stand on their own for self-reliant and employer of labour in the nearest future.

Keywords: *Empowerment, ICT, ICT Framework, Poverty alleviation, Youths*

Insecurity and its Implication on Political Representation of the North Western Region of Nigeria

¹Yusuf Barau Abdulrahman & ²Mubarak Ahmed Mashi

¹Department of Political Science and International Studies

Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna, Nigeria

²Department of Political Science and Defence Studies, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna

Abstract

The paper examined the implication of insecurity on political representation in the North-western region of Nigeria. Insecurity which has manifested in form of banditry is caused by many factors central among which is the lopsided economic organisation of the country, the peasant's communities in terms of providing them with basic necessities of life, such as; access to education, health facilities, meaningful and gainful employment, and good road networks. These has become alarming and a threat to political stability that serves as an implication for political representation. In the course of this study, data was sourced from two major sources; the Secondary and the Primary Sources. The Secondary sources were from existing literature on insecurity and political representation while Interview method and Questionnaire were adopted as the main primary source of data. The questionnaires distributed were 840 of which 650 copies were retrieved, and 21 respondents were used for the interviews conducted, three from each state with a total number of 861 respondents across the two methods adopted, to generate data from the selected key informants across the region. In addition, descriptive method of analysis was adopted to present and analyse data based on the objectives of the study. Within the theoretical framework of structural functionalism and elite theory. The study find out that insecurity have affected the political representation of the region as a result of some areas the voters were disenfranchise as a result of security threat on the voters, less presence of security personnel in the conflicting areas which has given the bandits the opportunity to attack various communities at will. Based on the findings, the study suggests that the security architecture of the country should be redesigned to incorporate traditional security forces, adequate security presence in the rural areas, adopting people-centred approach in tackling insecurity, synergy amongst the security agencies, and quick intervention from Governments.

Keywords: *Banditry, Insecurity, North-West, Politics, Representation, Voters*

A Historical Study of the Prevalence of Epidemic Diseases and Vaccination in Wukari Area, 1922 - 1950

Tanko Angyetsokwa Adihikon PhD

Federal University Wukari

Department of History and Diplomatic Studies

Abstract

The saying that health is wealth is an incontrovertible fact. This aphorism underscores the paramount significance that has been attached to human health since the pre-literate era. Wukari Area as well as in other parts of Northern Nigeria, particularly during the colonial period witnessed a lot of epidemics. The sudden outbreak of epidemic diseases which spread like wildfire across Nigeria in the early twentieth century threatened the lives of Europeans and natives, and adversely affected the economy and social strata of the people. Thus; vaccination was conceived as a viable control measure. It was made a compulsory exercise in Wukari Area. However, its success was limited. The aim of this paper is therefore, to examine the prevalence of epidemic diseases, and vaccinations in twentieth century Wukari Area. The paper is divided into five sections starting with the introduction. Section two centres on clarification of some key concepts and theoretical framework of analysis. Section three and four examine the causes, prevalence and symptoms of the epidemic diseases, and the preventive measures adopted and section five dwells on conclusion. The outcome of the study reveals that the acute shortage of medical and health personnel, the difficult geographical terrain of the area under survey coupled with high rate of illiteracy and the prevalence of traditional medicine posed some challenges against the effective and efficient control of epidemic diseases and vaccinations in Wukari area. The functionalist theory and multi-disciplinary approach of historical analysis were adopted. Thus, in an attempt to overcome the numerous health challenges in contemporary Wukari area, especially in case of epidemic diseases in the future, both the orthodox and traditional medical practitioners must be properly integrated into the national health system.

Keywords: *Epidemic diseases, Vaccination and Wukari area.*

The 2022 Electoral Act (As Amended) and Credibility of Party Primaries for the 2023 APC Imo East Senatorial Primary Election

¹Dr. Collins Friday Obialor & ²Ozuzu Henry Ugochukwu

¹Department of Political Science, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri

²Department of Political Science / Public Administration,
University of Uyo, Uyo Akwa Ibom State

Abstract

The electoral act 2022 was recently signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari for the conduct of the 2023 General elections. This study is an attempt to examine the 2022 electoral act and credibility of party primaries for 2023 APC Imo East Senatorial Elections, Imo State. The study assesses the implications of the Electoral Act, 2022 on the credibility of party primaries and Electoral process. Thus, the elite theory was found appropriate to explain the framework of analysis. The methodology, adopted for this study is both descriptive and analytical. The data gathering includes; textbooks, journals, articles, newspapers etc. The discourse revealed that the provisions of the electoral act, 2022 on party primaries were not adhered to by the APC in Imo East Senatorial Election. The paper argue that the violation has implication on the performance of the party in the 2023 senatorial election, in Imo East. The study recommended non-participation of parties in the provisions of the Act in conducting primaries. Also, people should develop interest to seek for credible process in selecting their party's candidates for general elections.

Keywords: *Political party, Electoral Act, Election, Party Primaries, Credibility*

Diaspora Remittance, Financial System and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

¹Osayi, Valentine Igbinedion, PhD & ²Akemieyefa, Matthew, PhD

^{1&2}Department of Banking and Finance,

Federal University, Wukari, PMB 1020, Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The Study x-rayed diaspora remittance, the Nigerian financial system and sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The study used remittance inflows as measure of Diaspora Remittance and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of sustainable economic development. The study examined the absorptive capacity of the Nigerian financial system to mobilize diaspora remittance and transform same into sustainable economic growth and development. Content Analysis (CA) technique was deployed to analyse and examine the data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins for various years, Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the World Bank Development Indicators data base from 1987 to 2020. The data are comprised of the values of diaspora remittance, Gross Domestic product (GDP) and Official development Assistance (ODA). The analysis of the data revealed that the Nigerian financial system mobilized millions and billions of US dollars in remittance into the economy for the period which span thirty four years with diaspora remittance reaching its peak of twenty six billion, eight hundred and ninety one million, nine hundred and eighty thousand two hundred dollars in 2011. Between 2011 and 2020, the Nigerian financial system raked in an average of twenty-five billion US dollars in remittance inflows into the economy. Following from the foregoing findings, the study recommended that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) being the monetary and regulatory authority of the banking system, should formulate policies that would further encourage the inflow of Diaspora remittance through the banking system such that diaspora remittances are well utilized to boost employment generation in order to engender sustainable economic growth and development.

Keywords: *Diaspora Remittance, Gross Domestic Product, Sustainable Economic Growth and Development*

Modeling Energy Consumption, Urbanization, Economic Growth, and Ecological Footprint in Nigeria: Empirical Evidence from the NARDL Approach

¹Ikechukwu Eze Okereke, ²Ikwor Ogonnaya PhD,

³Okereke Chukwu Ugwu PhD, & ⁴Elechi Ogonnaya Okpara PhD

^{1,2,&3}*Department of Economics and Dev. Studies,*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria

⁴*Department of Accountancy, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper employs the nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) model to investigate the intricate dynamic relationships among energy consumption, urbanization, economic growth, and ecological footprint in Nigeria, spanning from 1970 to 2022. The study draws upon quarterly data gathered from diverse secondary sources to analyze these key variables. The quarterly data for the variables under study were sourced from reputable secondary sources, such as the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics' energy sector reports and databases and the World Bank's Development Indicators database. The results of the analysis illuminate compelling patterns: energy consumption exerts a robust and positive direct impact on urbanization, economic growth, and ecological footprint. Economic growth exhibits a favorable influence on urbanization but yields an adverse effect on the ecological footprint. Similarly, urbanization yields a positive direct effect on energy consumption while simultaneously inducing a negative indirect effect on the ecological footprint through its impact on energy consumption. Further insights are derived from the impulse response analysis, which underscores the significant influence of energy consumption shocks on all variables throughout the study duration. This investigation not only advances the comprehension of energy consumption, urbanization, economic growth, and ecological footprint dynamics in Nigeria but also imparts vital policy implications. Accordingly, the paper concludes by offering pertinent recommendations, among others, that implementing energy efficiency initiatives can help reduce the ecological footprint associated with energy consumption and foster sustainable economic development within the nation.

Keywords: *Ecological footprint, Energy consumption, Urbanization, Energy, Economic growth, NARDL, VECM, Co-integration.*

Overcoming Ethnic and Religious Crises for Sustainable Good Governance in Nigeria

¹Akanle Tayo Dare, ²Rev. Fr Shaibu Oguche Albert &

³Edigbo Michael Nonso

¹Department of Christian Religious Studies, Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa

²Department of Christian Religious Studies, Ebonyi State College of Education, Ikwo

Abstract

Nigeria is a country with various ethnic groups and with different ideologies. With the rampant crises here and there in the country which often involved Christian and Muslims, one cannot believe this is the religious that preaches peace. The three main religion groups in Nigeria include Christianity, Muslims and Traditional Religion. The relationship among these religious bodies has generated the problem of mistrust and suspicious leading to incessant religious crises in Nigeria. These crises foster wide spread social, economic and religious insecurities, including injustice and absence of good governance. These problems threaten Nigerians social stability and its democratic values thereby making the Nigerian society unsafe for industrialization and economic development. The methodology adopted for this paper is critical analysis. This paper sets out to examine the causes and its effects in a heterogeneous society like Nigeria. With the analysis in the study, one is convinced that the problem needs urgent intellectual and practical solution to save the fourth republic from another disaster as witnessed in the past. The paper therefore recommends that, the Nigeria's government should at the Federal, State and Local levels, adopt an open and uncompromising neutral attitude towards religious organizations in this country. Leaders of various religious groups should conscientise their numerous followers on the great value of religious toleration in a pluralistic religious country. In dealing with people of other faiths, adherents of religion should refrain from using insulting language and from saying anything that could give offence.

Keywords: *Ethnic, Religious, Crises, Sustainable and Good Governance.*

Investigating the Potentially Lethal Risks of Environmental Injustice of E-Waste in Nigeria

¹Adanu Jeremiah, ²Okpe Yakubu Yunusa, ³Atanu Omachoko & ⁴Ibrahim Habib Onuh

^{1,2,3&4}Department of Geography,
Kogi State College of Education, Ankpa, PMB 1033

Abstract

The proliferation of electronic waste (e-waste) has become a global problem due to its negative impact on the environment and human health. Addressing the understudied area of environmental injustice from e-waste in Nigeria, the study highlights the potentially devastating risks disproportionately borne by marginalized communities. Building on interdisciplinary research including environmental science, sociogeography and public health, we analyzed the complex relationship between e-waste disposal practices, social inequalities and health impacts in Nigeria. Using a text review methodology approach, we assess the distribution of e-waste sites and their associated hazards in Nigeria. Our findings show that marginalized communities, often located near e-waste dumps, face increased exposure to toxic substances such as heavy metals, persistent organic pollutants, and carcinogenic compounds. It reveals disturbing patterns of ecological injustice. In addition, it explores the impact of e-waste contamination on human health, revealing alarming trends such as increased rates of respiratory disease, developmental disabilities, and cancer in affected communities. Based on our findings, we provide recommendations for policy interventions and stakeholder collaboration that can address the environmental inequity of e-waste in Nigeria. Our research highlights the urgency of addressing this multifaceted issue to reduce the catastrophic risks faced by marginalized populations and to promote a more equitable and sustainable framework for e-waste disposal. I am emphasizing something. By unraveling the intricate web of environmental injustice, this research contributes to a broader debate on environmental health inequalities and advocates for a just transition to a more resilient and just world.

Keywords: *Lethal risk, environmental injustice, e-waste*

Analysis on the Impact of Fiscal Policy and Human Capital on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Aminu Abubakar Mikailu

*Department of Economics,
Federal College of Education, Zaria*

Abstract

This paper examined the impact of some selected fiscal policy variables covering the period from 1985 to 2019 and human capital covering the period from 1995 to 2019 on Nigeria's economic growth. The study utilized Ordinary Least Square Model to capture fiscal policy and Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model of cointegration to capture human capital. The findings of OLS revealed that federal government expenditure on economic services has positive and significant effect on GDP; expenditure on general administration has positive but insignificant effect on GDP; rates of inflation have negative but significant effect on GDP in Nigeria. However, on the aspect of human capital, the result of the ARDL model revealed that education tax and investment in human capital have positive and significant effect on the growth of the Nigerian economy over the sampled period. In order to boost GDP and overall performance of the economy the study recommends the need for the federal government to tilt the level of annual budgetary allocation in favour of economic services; effective control of the rate of inflation should be part and parcel of federal government's medium and long term expenditure frameworks; provide a suitable environment for ensuring macro-economic stability through effective utilization of income from education tax that will encourage increased investment in human capital in the public sector; the government, beneficiaries, employers of labour and other stakeholders in the society should share the responsibility for financing primary, secondary and tertiary education, so as to provide a solid foundation for human capital development.

Keywords: *Fiscal Policy, Human Capital, Economic Growth, OLS, ARDL*

