

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THEME:

RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THIRD WORLD
COUNTRIES FOR SUSTAINABILITY: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

INTRODUCTION

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There are Three (3) groupings for plenary sessions. These are,

1. LAW, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
2. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
3. MEDICAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

PLENARY SESSIONS

LAW, ARTS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

1. ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT EFFORT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF NORTHERN NIGERIA

Dr. Bashir Jumare
Faculty of Social and Management Studies
Bauchi State University, Gadau- Nigeria

Mal. Hamidu Abdullahi Abdul
Department Local Government And Development Studies,
Faculty of Administration - Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

Abstract

Community development existed in Nigeria for long period, even before the Colonial Masters. It served not only as instrument for rural development but as popular participatory and community mobilization process. This very important sector of rural economy was totally neglected by government. As a result, the prevailing situation in most of the rural areas Nigeria has been poverty, deprivation, lack of basic amenities, services and lack of opportunities for advancement. In order to direct our study we posed two fundamental questions. The first question was what actually the cause of rural poverty or what was missing in the lives of rural people which authorities concerned should strive to provide? The second question was to test people's perception and desire for change. Do rural dwellers desire and are prepared to make sacrifices to bring the necessary change about? Such issues could only be thoroughly investigated and discussed by the people themselves who were the major participant. The paper therefore aimed at investigating the efforts made by the Local Government areas in community development. Other objective was to examine the contribution of individuals and community development associations in community development activities in some selected areas of the Northern Nigerian Local Government areas. Rapid Rural Appraisal technique was used to generate data in the rural areas of our sample population. The study has selected three states, three local governments and fourteen villages for the conduct of the field work exercises. The study found that there was a gap between the people and the government officials who provided services to local people. The results of our findings indicate that many Local Governments always used direct approach method of selecting projects by themselves which do not always meet the most pressing needs of the local people. Loss of enthusiasm by the latter was due to a great extent on selection and implementation of undesirable projects. The paper therefore recommended for a revisit of rural development via community development. Community development enhanced people's oriented development and also is a catalyst for sustainable development.

Key words: Rural Development, Community Development, Community Participation, Community Development Associations, Local People

2. RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Frank Enor
Department of History Int'l Studies
University of Calabar

Abstract

Fifty or more years after political independence from colonial rule, Africa and the Third World Countries even those which have been blessed with strategic mineral resources continue to blame their poor standard of living and underdevelopment to the advanced industrial nations or their lopsided trading policies which undermines the development of traditional or peripheral economies. Little or nothing is done to checkmate corruption, ensure accountability and transparency, resolve conflict and tackle disease. The development strategies so-called that were ever experimented with either reflected the bias of advanced industrial nations or there were implemented within the framework of capitalist relations of production. These postures, this paper maintains, cannot conquer poverty and disease or translate to sustainable development. The paper opines that colonialism may have played a part in laying the roots of underdevelopment of Third World nations, these countries can still forge ahead by viewing colonialism only as a passing phase in the long march to national development. The paper interalia, calls for a holistic approach to development in line with socio-economic and cultural realities rather than the narrow economic view of development and outlines measures which if radically pursued can make a difference in our quest for sustainable development.

Key words: Colonialism, Development, Strategy, Rethink, Homegrown, Willpower.

3. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TOWARDS THE PROMOTION OF SMEs IN NIGERIA.

*Olaoye, Festus Oladipupo. Bsc, Msc
Department of Accounting, Ekiti State University, Ado-ekiti*

Abstract

There are diverse policies, programmes and incentives rolled out by the Federal Government over the years aimed at promoting the development of SMEs in Nigeria. Examples include, Industrial Development Centres, Small Scale Credit Scheme, National Economic Reconstruction Fund, Micro-Finance Banks, Small and Medium industries Equity Investment Scheme and the like. This work attempts to examine the public perception, acceptability, accessibility and utility of these policies and programmes. It takes a sample of 100 respondent's cutting across business operators, bankers and policy custodians. It discusses the findings and concludes by making recommendations aimed at improving the current performance level.

Key words: Small & Medium Scale Enterprises, Development, Policies, Performance level

4. GOVERNANCE AND INSECURITY IN NIGERIA: THE NORTH-EAST EXPERIENCE

Jibril Babayo Sulaiman
Department of Sociology
Faculty of Social And Management Sciences
Bauchi State University, Gadaubauchi-Nigeria

Abstract

This academic work attempts to peruse into the issues of governance and the level of insecurity in Nigeria, with the North-East zone as its scope. The entire Northern Nigeria has been metamorphosed into a tense podium of security challenges which constitute topical and reoccurring issues affecting Nigeria as a single entity. Many lives and property were lost as a result of security quandary, which makes the zone suffer a great deal of socio-economic, ethno-religious and educational stagnation due to lack of good governance. All concerted efforts by both the government and its agencies did not achieve any appreciable result. The concept of security “deals with the actual or potential safety from military, socio-politico-economic, cultural, or psychological attacks”. Successive military and autocratic civilian rule found guilty of high level of corruption and refusal to implement a series of well articulated national policies were largely perceived as the major causality that plunged the entire country into the present skirmishes- the on-going Boko-Haram saga preceded by Maitatsine sect conflict in Kano; the Zangon Kataf ethno-religious crises in Kaduna State; the Taliban sect uprising and; the Tafawa Balewa persistent minority majority clashes, among others that have perpetuated for about three decades, albeit the tenacity magnified in the last decade from 1999. With this trend on ground, it is an indication that despite the nascent civil rule currently in vogue, it has not ushered in any formidable platform on which a stable society where peace, rule of law and good governance reign supreme to enhance national development. Going by the definition of security in the Russian language which consists of only two words “without danger”, it becomes very difficult to define Nigeria as a sovereign nation where peace, social cohesion and social justice will flourish in the near future. In order to study this situation, the research intends to utilise available sources for contextual information and; to finally draw the attention of the incumbent administration to be wary of the calamity that awaits the nation if tangible precautionary measures are not urgently taken.

Key words: Governance, Insecurity, governance, social justice and cohesion

5. THE CONCEPT OF KHILAFAH ITS USAGE AND APPLICATIONS IN ISLAMIC POLITICAL DOCTRINES

Abdullahi Yusuf Usman
Department of Religious Studies
Taraba State University, Jalingo

Abstract

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. May the peace and Blessing of Allah be Unto His Prophet Muhammad, the Prophet of Repentance and Mercy. This paper discusses the concept of Khilafah and its application in Islamic political doctrines. It examines the origin, development, and nature of Khilafah in the light of the Qur'an text, the traditions, the juridical literature of Islam and early historical works in order to reconstruct a rational political theory of Islam and give an insight in the contemporary political theory.

Key words: Khilafah, Qur'an, Islam, Politics

6. WHAT ARE THE ECONOMIC DRIVERS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY? ARE THEY REALLY IMPERATIVE OR NEITHER?

*Shehu Abdulrahman
Department of Accounting
Faculty of Social And Management Sciences
Bauchi State University, Gadau
Bauchi State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

There is no more powerful institution in society than business...the business of business should not be about money, it should be about responsibility, and it should be about public good...Roddick, (2000). Businesses are in the business of business. But they are beginning to be in the business of doing social good as well (Cramer, 2009). This paper examined the economic drivers of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on the financial performance of organisations (i.e public and private organisations), by using historical, descriptive and content analysis method to affirm whether the economic drivers of corporate social responsibility have any influencing impact on the financial performance of organisations. Based on our findings from previous researches we found that the economic drivers of corporate social responsibility have an influence and significant impact on the financial performance of organisation. Therefore we are calling the attention of the entire stakeholders to join hand in seeing and influencing both the private and public organisations to be socially responsible if at all they need to boost the level of development and growth of their organisations in terms of goodwill, reputation, innovation and creative reasoning of both their employees and employers.

Key words: Economic Drivers, Corporate Social Responsibilities, Business Development

7. RE-POSITIONING THE TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AS A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

*R. Walpole C. Nwanguma,
Department Of Architecture, University of Uyo.*

Abstract

Climate change is projected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as extreme precipitation, severe flooding, higher temperature, higher storm surges, and sea level rise. These phenomena, if not checkmated are likely to damage transport infrastructure in Nigeria. Exposure to flooding reduces the life span of highways and roads. Extreme temperature can place stress on bridge joints, cause rail-tracks to expand and buckle, overheat many vehicles, and cause tires to deteriorate more rapidly. More intense rainfall, more frequent thunder storm and changes in wind pattern can severely affect air-transport. Flooding could close shipping channels, as increased run-off from extreme precipitation could cause silt and debris to build-up leading to shallower channels. If the present generation is to have a physical environment that would fulfill the need of future generation in line with the concept of sustainability, then necessary action needs to be taken now, as every indicator, such as the climate change scenario shows that the state of the global environment is rapidly deteriorating. This paper tries to respond to this framework by identify how the extreme weather events caused by the climate change affect the transport infrastructure and proffer adaptation strategies for a sustainable development of the transport system. The method adapted in gathering information and data is through field survey, physical observation and investigation. Since the issue of climate change is still a novel phenomenon, a lot of primary data

collection was involved. Much attention was also paid to secondary data sources, from papers, seminars, and numerous literature on climate change. Findings made from our observations, and inquires indicate that roads are being weakened and washed away by extreme flood situations. In Air Transport, there have been unusual flight delays, cancellations, and re-routings as a result of heavy rainfall and thunderstorms. Visits to the wharfs at Port-Harcourt and Calabar revealed some maritime challenges, as harbor facilities including docks are facing difficulties from higher tides and storm surges as sea level rises. In the light of these realities, there's the need to raise the level of the transport infrastructure, by developing a new design and construction standard as an adaptation strategy for sustainable development of the transport infrastructure.

Key words: Adaptation. Climate Change, Development, Strategy, Sustainability, Transport Infrastructure

7. MANAGING THE IMPACT OF OPERATIONAL RISK ON THE SOLVENCY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

*F. M. Epetimehin Ph.D
Joseph Ayo Babalola University
Ikeji-arakeji, Osun State - Nigeria*

ABSTRACT

Insurance companies face many risks, which should be managed. Though their core competences and main contribution to society is to accept the risks of businesses and individual and to protect their assets and revenues, they have to ensure a minimum financial solvency and the continuity of its operations. Operational risk is increasingly important in the management and corporate governance of insurance companies, which increasingly have greater implications and interactions with other risks, such as market or credit risk. The management and analysis of operational risk is a necessary activity for insurers, presenting many opportunities for development and a major field of study on conceptual and practical issues due to the particularity and complexity implied in this type of risk. The new European regulation Solvency II if adopted will inexorably increase the need of an effective management of operational risks, the development and implementation of structured methodologies for the analysis and quantification of operational risk. This paper therefore reviewed the operational risks of insurance companies and the management of such risks for solvency.

Key words: Operation risk, Insurance, Risk Management, Solvency11

8. GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

*Mahmoud Ibrahim
Department Of Accounting, Faculty Of Social And Management Sciences,
Bauchi Campus, Bauchi State University, Gadau. Nigeria.*

Abstract

The crises of trust and confidence have made citizens to lose hope in the leadership of Nigeria due to bad governance. This paper examines the contextual concepts of governance and accountability in public sector management in order to achieve sustainable development and economic growth in line with the millennium development goals (MDGs) 2015 target. The objective of the paper is to determine the

extent to which the fundamentals of governance and accountability are entrenched in public sector management in Nigeria. It also identifies those factors which might have constrained the enthronement of good governance. Governance theory and conceptual framework relevant to the study were reviewed. A synthesis of the efforts made in the recent past, to institutionalize the norms of good governance in Nigeria was made. The extent which good governance in the public sector level has benefited from these norms, what are the problems and challenges and what are the prospects. It was concluded that failure of development administration evidenced by bad governance, policy inconsistency and implementation, corruption, bad example by leaders and politicking of security and development infrastructure are amongst others. The study recommended that a review of policies, guidelines and statutes were made, but the major contention was that the higher levels of government (Federal and State) to provide a needed example in good governance. The budgetary process should be strengthened and made more transparent with the involvement of civil society groups and other organized stakeholders in its preparation and execution as well as its monitoring and evaluation.

Key words: Governance, Management, Policy, Rule of law, Security, Budget, Politics. Poverty

9. EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC COMPLAINTS COMMISSION ON LABOUR FORCE: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA PUBLIC COMPLAINTS COMMISSION.

*Kabuoh, Margret Nma & Oyediran, Paul Oyedokun
Department Of Business Administration
And Marketing, Babcock University, Nigeria*

Abstract

The public complaints commission (PCC) is a parastatal of the Federal Government of Nigeria set up to defend the Nigerian worker from oppression and maltreatment by employers of Labour and individuals. In the European Countries where the idea started, it is known as the Ombudsman. The Nigerian version of the Ombudsman actually started operation about thirty-four (34) years ago. This research work seeks to examine whether the activities of the commission over years has really been effective as the general perspective is that most workers are being denied of their rights and privileges occasioned by lack of awareness of PCC. The Historical background of PCC and Theoretical framework were all revealed to aid the investigation. A survey using self-administered questionnaires was conducted in two sets. Twenty-one (21) were randomly distributed on a sample of Lagos office of Public Complaints Commission as internal sample, while five other establishments in Lagos got One Hundred (100) questionnaires as external sample. Seventeen (17) valid and useable questionnaires representing 80.95% and Eighty Seven (87) valid and useable questionnaires representing 87% were gotten from both first and second questionnaires respectively. Chi-Square statistical method was used for data analysis. The findings of the survey gave a positive impact of the activities of the commission on Labour force so far. It also showed that the commission still needs some serious proactive measures for greater percentage of the Labour force in Nigeria to be aware of its existence, because awareness is really at a lower ebb. We recommended digitalization of operations to enable branch connectivity and enhances monitoring and easy dissemination of information within and outside the commission. Periodic enlightenment and education on PCC activities and available opportunities was recommended for the staff of various establishments.

Key words: Public Complaints Commission, Parastatal, Labour force, Employees, Employers, Protection/ Oppression and Enforcement.

10. NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL FRAMES OF SECURITY ISSUES IN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

*Odoemelam Chinedu Christian,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka*

*Okeibunor Bibian Ngozi
Department of Mass Communication,
Benson Idahosa University Benin City*

*Adibe Kenneth
Department of Mass Communication,
Ebonyi State University*

Abstract

In this study, we examined the diversity of newspaper editorial frames of security issues in Nigeria and the implications they have on the nation's development objectives. We note that sustainable development is vulnerable to crises and insecurity such as the Boko Haram insurgency which has had devastating impacts on the economy of the nation. Four Nigerian newspapers (the Guardian, the Sun, the Vanguard and the Punch) were content analysed to find out frames on security issues in the years 2010 and 2011. The aim was to ascertain the predominant frames and to extrapolate on their implications for Nigeria's development objectives. The methodologies adopted include, Content analysis and the Desk Study research methods. To measure news frames regarding insecurity in Nigeria, we built a grid containing eight types of frames, five general and three issue-specific frames. The generic frames include, Conflict, Economic consequence, Moral, Human interest and the Responsibility frames, the issue-specific frames include Powerlessness, Paradigm change and Conspiracy frames. Researchers had developed these parameters for measuring frames in media contents (Iyengar and Kinder, 1987; Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000). A total of 108 editorials were analyzed. The coding was performed by two research assistants. Inter-coder reliability was tested using Cohen's kappa test which showed an overall mean coefficient of 0.71. Implications and suggestions based on the results were discussed.

Key words: Newspaper Editorial, Frames, Security issues, Implications, Development objectives, Extrapolate.

11. RHETORICAL ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE IN NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS IN NIGERIA

Odoemelam Chinedu Christian

Department of Mass Communication

University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Ebeze Uche Victor

Department of Mass Communication

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

Anyadike Dominic O.

School Of General Studies, University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Okorom Emmanuel Morgan

Department of Mass Communication University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

Editorials are considered highly valued texts that are carefully crafted discourses reflective of the political and ideological disposition of the newspapers. Among the various writing genre in a newspaper, the editorial is considered to be among the most prestigious form that play a vital role for the newspaper as an institution, and as an agent for influencing policy actions. It is written carefully to inform and to influence the reading public and policy makers on the opinion of the newspaper on current events. Since Development is desirable and imperative for the furtherance of human society, editorial discourse on Development, is considered mass media's contribution to policy action on development. Therefore, this study examined the rhetorical composition/structure of development discourse in the editorials of Six Nigerian newspapers in the month of January 2012, to ascertain which element of the structure was predominant. The entries coded were subjected to inter-coder reliability test, using Scott's Pi index. The inter-coder reliability coefficients ranged from .75 to .89. The Rhetorical content categories used in the examination of the editorials, align with the Generic Structural Potentials (GSP) proposed by Halliday & Hasan (1989) for text development for editorials. Findings showed that the dominant GSP were Initiation of Argumentation (IA) and Articulating a Position (AP). To make the editorials more persuasive and relevant to Nigeria's development aspirations, it is recommended that adopting Articulating a Solution (AS) rhetorical structural element, would be a more persuasive and solution-oriented strategy to Nigeria's development challenges.

Key words: Development Discourse, Mass Media, Editorials, Rhetorical Analysis, Newspapers.

12. CLIMATE CHANGE, URBAN DEGREENING AND FLOODING IN NIGERIA: REDUCING VULNERABILITY THROUGH POLYCENTRIC PLANNING AND URBAN GREENERY STRATEGY (PPUGS)

S. R. Akinola (Ph.D)

Department of Urban & Regional Planning

Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

Arc. B. A. Adewale

Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework to analyse the missing links in attempts to address the problems of flooding in Nigerian cities. Previous flooding and the recent ones have been attributed to heavy downpour, blockage of water channels and drainages,

indiscriminate dumping of refuse and building of houses along channels. Areas that are neglected but pertinent to flood mitigation include: (1) degreening activities that remove green cover; (2) paving of open spaces with asphalt and concrete that accentuate storm water volume as percolation is reduced; and (3) unpaved surfaces that generate debris and silts that cause siltation and sedimentation of Atlantic Ocean and Lagoon with the consequence of rising sea level and coastal flooding. The paper reports the findings of longitudinal studies on causative factors of urban flooding. The studies commenced in Ile-Ife and Ibadan in 1997, conducted in Lagos in 1998-2000 and 2011 and in Ibadan in 2011 and 2012. The paper identified gaps between and among the stakeholders in environmentalism and ecosystemic balance at state and local levels. Indications from Ile-Ife, Lagos and Ibadan show that the three cities are experiencing degreening activities. For example, in Ile-Ife and Lagos, the green areas account for the least proportions, 24.1% and 27% of open spaces around buildings respectively, while 75.9% and 73.0% of the available open spaces are either paved or unpaved with the problem of heat radiation that demands additional energy for operating artificial cooling system and consequently increased global warming. In addition, degreening activities cause flooding. As more and more land is urbanised, and trees and grasses are replaced by asphalt and concrete, rainwater has less chance to be absorbed. Thus, storm water rushes down the streets while areas that were never flooded are now routinely under water. Other studies in Lagos show that: (i) there is an increase in the rate of sedimentation and sea level rise (ii) rainstorms in the city have become more intense and urban flooding will be more severe. Floods have devastated many parts of Lagos and Ibadan leading to loss of several lives and property and the displacement of several people. Statistics confirms that between 2011 and 2012, more than 150 billion naira (about \$1 billion) was lost in Lagos, while 2,105 buildings were flooded in Ibadan with property damaged estimated in billions of Naira. As a result, the Lagos and Oyo States' Governments spent several millions of Naira on relief to the victims. This paper raises some fundamental questions on the roles of stakeholders (scholars, public officials, practitioners, professionals and citizens) within the built environment in designing strategies at mitigating urban flooding. This paper considered it imperative for the adoption of pragmatic and problem-solving strategies that can help in mitigating flooding in Lagos and Ibadan. Consequently, the paper designs an African Polycentric Urban Greenery Model (APUGM) that can be applied to addressing the challenges of flooding in the two cities. The paper emphasizes, among other considerations, the use of traducture in reaching the grassroots for solution to the recurrent challenges of flooding. The paper also designs strategies that Lagos and Oyo states' governments could adopt for the depopulation of the two cities Lagos and Ibadan respectively through de-urbanisation, de-migration and re-migration.

Key words: Governance, Development, Polycentricity, Planning, Restructuring, Solution, Africa

13. RESOLVING AFRICA'S GOVERNANCE CRISES AND DEVELOPMENT DILEMMA THROUGH POLYCENTRIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND RESTRUCTURING MECHANISM: A SOLUTION-SEEKING PERSPECTIVE

S. R. Akinola (Ph.D)

*Department Of Urban & Regional Planning
Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The increasing deprivation, neglect and orchestrated politics of exclusion by the African-state against the peoples of Africa are traced to the structurally-defective and centralized governance arrangements that are monocratic. The sordid and deplorable conditions of living to which most Africans are subjected are consequential upon the public sphere being dominated by the few elite with "particularistic" concerns at the exclusion of the people. This paper found that institutional crisis and

structurally-defective governance has engendered wide gap between African leaders and the citizenry, thus perpetuating socio-economic inequality, marginalization, deepened poverty and heightened insecurity. This paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework to discuss repetitive missing links between and among the stakeholders in governance of community affairs and development in Africa. This article confirmed that the inability of the elite leadership in governments to respond appropriately to the needs and aspirations of the citizenry provoked opportunity for local people to carry out social responsibility that the state has effectively dodged over the years. The people through self-organizing arrangements, shared strategies and problem-solving interdependencies, across the continent, have been able to respond to social challenges by exploring pre-colonial governance heritage and to certain extents have been able to address their daily needs, the same areas where governments have faltered. The point of departure of this paper is in problem solving and solution seeking. It uses the IAD in tandem with Africentred development models to proffer possible solution to the challenges in the continent. The paper is, therefore, concerned with how to restructure the public sphere through appropriate institutional mechanism that could bring African peoples into the main stream of socio-economic and techno-political decisions, thereby synergizing the efforts of the state and community institutions through bottom-up and integrative planning. The article also suggests adaptive planning strategy, using multi-layers and multi-centres institutional arrangements, to connect the stakeholders in a polycentric manner in order to resolve the hydra-headed challenges confronting the continent. The paper argues that the myriad of challenges electoral malady, corruption, unemployment, food crisis, insecurity, epileptic infrastructure, poverty, etc. cannot be resolved without restructuring the public landscape. The type of restructuring advocated in this paper, therefore, is that which re-orientates African governments to be inward looking so as to harness local resources to the fullest capacity and make the continent self-reliant. This paper, therefore, calls attention to polycentric development planning and decision making arrangements whereby self-governing community institutions (SGCIs) could play critical and indispensable role by bringing the stakeholders into the main stream of decision making, thereby synergizing the efforts of African governments, universities/polytechnics, private sector and community institutions. The paper adopts African Development Brain-Box (ADBB) that relies on Polycentric Development Planning (PDP) in synergising the efforts of the key stakeholders in harnessing development potentials and African Public Sphere Restructuring Model (APSRM) that can help in restructuring the public sphere for synergy for true democratisation and democratic administration that can produce African federalism. Further, the paper prospects into strategies that can help in resolving the Niger Delta crisis so as to serve as an example of how to resolve Africa's governance crises and development dilemma.

Key words: Research, Security, Nation-Building, Polycentricity, Planning, Nigeria

14. RESEARCH CHALLENGES FOR THE NIGERIAN STATE: A POLYCENTRIC PLANNING APPROACH TO SECURITY AND NATION BUILDING

S. R. Akinola (Ph.D)

*Department of Urban & Regional Planning
Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper traces the increasing status of Nigerian state on the insecurity index to several factors: (1) militancy/revolutionary, (2) religious fundamentalism, (3) armed robbery (4) electoral violence, (5) inter-tribal conflicts, (6) occupational conflicts, (7) youth restiveness, etc. These factors, in turn, can be traced to orchestrated politics of exclusion by the Nigerian-state against the people of Nigeria, infrastructural failure, socio-economic deprivation, unemployment, governance deficit, etc. This paper

argues that nation building is a direct function of security and peace. Where lives and property are not secured, nation building cannot take place and consequently, there cannot be any meaningful progress and development. In order to address these challenges, thorough inquiry that goes to the roots of identified causes of insecurity becomes pertinent. This paper conceptualises 'research challenges on security and nation building' as not only generating knowledge but also applying the knowledge in order to test the reliability of the knowledge on problem-solving. The paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework in tandem with the three key assumptions of political economy approach to public policy analysis to analyse the missing links (at four levels) that are neglected by scholars and policymakers in harnessing endogenous knowledge towards people-centred development in Nigeria. Unlike in Europe and Asia, where KM tools have been deployed to generate development, Nigerian governments have relegated to the background the imperatives of endogenous knowledge to development. These missing links in Nigeria have accounted for the failure of the series of theories, reforms, strategies, models and development programmes implemented in the country to resolve security and developmental challenges, especially in the areas of graduate unemployment and mass poverty. Recent crisis in several parts of Nigeria serve as indicator of governance deficit, underdevelopment and poverty. A polycentric planning approach to security and nation building emphasizes philosophical thinking research into critical issues at community level to unearth underpinning factors that engender insecurity, which need to be worked upon in order to achieve inclusive politics and popular participation. This is one of the reasons this paper is set to engineer research which outcome can ensure synergetic interactions among strategic stakeholders in development. Armed with some critical questions (listed below), Nigerian scholars and public officials should view Nigerian realities with intellectual lenses through exogenous variables biophysical/material conditions, cultural and other attributes of a community, and rules-in-use. Such questions include: (1) Are Nigerian universities in tandem with Nigerian governments capable of addressing these challenges using endogenous knowledge management tools? (2) If they are capable, are they ready to break new grounds by making their curriculum and intellectual entrepreneur problem-solving? (3) How should Nigerian scholars and public officials relate with community and endogenous impulses and activities? (4) How are people navigating the crisis in food security, housing, healthcare, clothing, education, transport, security, etc. that confronts Nigeria? (5) What kind of incentives favour trusted institutional arrangement among the people? (6) What lessons can be learnt from endogenous impulses, peoples' creativities and adaptive strategies they evolved over the years in addressing problems of daily existence? (7) How can Nigerians mainstream endogenous creativities into modern developmental agenda? These questions would constitute the basis of research and analysis in specific sectors of Nigerian economy. Findings would be used for discourses on Nigerian capability and the way forward. The outcome of such exercises will be transposed into institutional mechanisms, arrangements, models, strategies and programmes to resolving security challenges that are confronting nation building.

15. RELIGION AND GENOCIDE: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

Nwamah Grace Ozioma
Department of Religion and Cultural Studies
University of Nigeria Nsukka

Abstract

The Igbo ethnic group in Nigeria, who are mainly Christians, had been subjected to sporadic persecutions since the idea of Nigeria as one nation was conceived. The persecutions were stepped up with pogrom-like massacres during the twentieth century. With the outbreak of Nigeria/Biafra Civil War, the Federal Government of Nigeria proceeded far more radically against the Igbo ethnic group. Inspired by rabid nationalism, the Nigerian Military largely populated by Northern Muslims drove the Igbos from their homes and massacred them in such numbers that outside observers at the time remarked

that what was happening was 'a massacre like none other'. Although there is no reliable figure on the death toll, many historians believe that between two to four million people were killed, often in unspeakable cruel ways. The persecutions have continued up to the present under different religious guise. This study contextualizes the past and present cases of mass murder in Nigeria as a case of genocide. Using the phenomenological research approach, the study undertook a thorough examination of the issues of recurring violent crises in Nigeria as they are perceived and accurately established a case of genocide in Nigeria. While the aftermath of genocide reveals that we need one another to live a fulfilling life, the study found out that extremism in religion, nationalism or in any other human emotion is self destructive in addition to possibly destroying other people. Again, the study found out that the colonial creation of Nigeria as one nation begot the country many troubles. Besides the need for a National Conference in Nigeria, the study further recommends that it is advisable that more time and money be spent in achieving social stability in Nigeria. The conclusion is that Nigeria appears to be having an experience of religion and genocide at the present.

Key words: Nigeria, Religion, Genocide, Ethnic, Pogrom, Destruction, Human life.

16. OPTIMISING INFORMAL ENTERPRISE ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT; BEYOND INCLUSION IN URBAN PHYSICAL PLANS

Joseph S. Oladimeji

Department of Urban And Regional Planning, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Idris I. Isah

Nigerian Institute of Transport Technology (NITT), Zaria.

Abstract

The informal sector of the economy is a major employer of labor in developing nations. However, it has been observed that city planners in such nations do not consider the sector while preparing physical development plans. This paper acknowledges the fact that a number of authors have highlighted the importance of including the informal sector in urban physical plans but also stresses the importance of further investigations into what will make for optimal and healthy development of the sector in our cities. The city of Zaria in northern Nigeria was chosen as an example of a third world city, and the practices of five governance institutions that have bearing on informal enterprise operations were examined. Two hundred informal enterprises were also selected from a stratified sample frame using systematic random sampling. This sample was used to gain insight into the characteristics and challenges of informal enterprises. It was discovered from the Zaria example that apart from the challenge of adequately locating enterprises spatially, governance institutions were not properly positioned for optimal organization and development of informal enterprises in their jurisdiction. The paper therefore stresses the need for a localized and integrated multi-sectoral / agency approach to informal enterprise development in our urban centres if any meaningful success is to be achieved in the development of the sector.

Key words: Informal Enterprise, Development, Urban, Physical Plans, Zaria.

17. COLLAPSED BUILDING IN NIGERIA: INSURANCE POLICIES AS PART OF PREVENTIVE APPROACH

Ajiboye, Lawrence Oluwasanmi
The Polytechnic, Ibadan Faculty of Financial Management Studies
Department of Insurance, Oyo State
Adedokun, Racheal Mojirade
The Polytechnic, Ibadan Industrial Liaison And Placement Office
Falola, Clement Olumide
The Polytechnic, Ibadan Faculty of Financial Management Studies
Department of Insurance- Oyo State

Abstract

Building is any human made structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or continuous occupancy. The incident of collapsed building in Nigeria is not new to the extent that little is being done to stop this menace. Collapsed of building can occur anytime to any kind of building but its result could be so terrible and catastrophic in nature. It is sad that despite the importance attached to shelter in man's hierarchy of need and our culture, building collapse is almost a recurring decimal in Nigerian society. Recently, there has been a spate of building collapses which are generally attributable to the use of substandard construction materials, non compliance with development policies and disregard for building regulations. This paper examined some factors that are responsible for the occurrence of collapsed building in Nigeria and solutions to this menace were also stated. Though, Federal Government has taken some active steps to combat the menace of collapsed building. Parts of these steps are the compulsory issuance of Insurance of building under construction and Insurance on public building in pursuant to Sections 64 and 65 of Insurance Act 2003. These sections stipulated that any building which is under construction and is more than two floors must be insured with registered insurer its liability in respect of construction risks which may be caused by the negligence of the developer or anybody representing his interest. Any public building where people have ingress and egress also must be insured against the hazards of collapse, fire, earthquake, storm and flood. 160 houses were selected randomly for data presentation. 135 questionnaires were returned and simple percentage was used to analyse the data but it was concluded that most of the building owners and landlords who are supposed to take up the compulsory insurances on their building are either ignorant of the law or have not seen any enforcement plan.

Keywords: Collapsed building, Insurance under construction, Premium, Professionals, Public building, Third party.

18. NIGERIAN FEDERALISM: IMPLICATIONS AND OPTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Yusuf Abdu Yusuf
Department Of Public Administration, Faculty of Social And Management Science,
Bauchi State University Gadau

Abstract

The federal principles requires arrangement of mutual convenience and for peace, progress and definite sacrifice by the units through federalisation or unification of the state by giving up power and authority to the created central government, simultaneously retaining for themselves other

power and authority at federating units on behalf of separate and distinct communities. This is the classical precept of federalism which contrary to Nigerian federal system, since the adoption of formal federalism in 1954 by Lyttleton Constitution, the country continues to operate the system with push and pull and even Nigeria had to fight a civil war to preserve the system. People of different background were merged together under one system; these can tend to pull people apart. The federal precept is suggesting that the federating unit shall operate according to their peculiarities brought about by their historical, traditional and cultural background. Unfortunately, the Nigerian federal system is contrary to the above precept; in view of this, the forces of ethnic pluralism, cultural diversity, clamour for political space, demand for state police and Boko haram insurgency continue to pull the country apart with partial failure. These have greater implications to our sustainable development. Looking at devastating effects of this arrangement anomalies that emerged out of evolution of the system in Nigeria, this paper set out to analyse some of these dislocations and suggested that a new federal structure is required; a structure in which the component parts of the central government can operate according to their peculiarities, if our development is to be sustain. This paper relied on secondary sourced data.

19. SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Dr. Ekiyor K. Welson
Philosophy And Religious Studies Department,
Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Amasoma, Bayelsa State.

ABSTRACT

When the American moral/political Philosopher John Rawls (1993, 1971) published his ideas on achieving development in the society through political stability and social justice vis-a-vis the two principles of justice, he argued that his two principles apply strictly to the basic structure of society which pre-supposes the public sector as against private affairs and issues of the people. The invariable implication of this proposition is that it is in the social-political structure of society that the phenomenon of social injustice is perpetrated and it is in this same vein that it can be redressed. The understanding is that once the social structure is just, justice is guaranteed in society and development is possible. This paper therefore takes its cue for the analysis of the structure of the Nigerian society within the sociological conceptualization of social structure or what Rawls refers to as the 'basic structure'. Here, I convey among other things how the governance capabilities of the Nigerian state and the agency of the Nigerian citizens through their conducts and actions directly impact the society with social injustice. The relationship between structure and agency is analysed in the bid to show how the structure affects the Nigerian people as agents and how the people also sustain the structure through their actions. It thus dissects the structure of the Nigerian society as scholars assert that it inadvertently encourages injustice due to inherent inconsistencies at play since 1960 when the country gained independence (Moda 2008; Anikpo 2002; Hatch 1970; Cook 1964).

20. RE-DEFINING THE ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

D Tuurosong¹ S. B Kendie² And P K Agbesinyale³

¹ *Department of African and General Studies, University for Development Studies University of Cape Coast, Ghana.*

² *Professor of Development Planning and Environmental Management, Institute for Development Studies, University of Cape Coast, Ghana,* ³ *Senior Research Fellow At The Institute For Development Studies, University Of Cape Coast, Ghana*

Abstract

Studies have shown that the mass media mostly serve elitist audiences since programmes aired are either linguistically inaccessible to rural audiences or are of little relevance to the deprived communities. This study set out to investigate the role the media plays in development, especially with regards to its contribution towards placing the development of deprived communities on the agenda of development partners. It aims at assessing the extent to which the national media reports on development issues emanating from the most deprived part of Ghana, Northern Ghana. Using content analysis of selected radio and television programmes and newspaper publications as well as interviews of media editors and audiences, the study revealed editors' awareness of the fact that there exist inequality in development between the North and South of Ghana and that such a gap has a historical antecedence that needs to be addressed. However, media content shows the lack of attention to the development needs of the North. Not much newspaper space or sufficient airtime is devoted to stories on Northern development. Also, the media portray Northern Ghana in negative terms thereby perpetuating poverty in the area. The study recommends a new approach to the practice of development journalism in Ghana in order to enhance progress in deprived communities. It proposes the re-orientation of journalists to play advocacy roles and a more vigorous use of the community radio concept to speed up development of rural communities.

21. THE SCOPE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: IS IT DETERMINABLE OR NOT?

Karaye, Yusuf Ibrahim
Department of Accounting,

Faculty of Social And Management Sciences, Bauchi State University, Gadau, bauchi State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The importance of corporate social responsibility in socio-economic development and environmental sustainability cannot be overemphasised. Corporate Social Responsibility, which means considering, managing and balancing social and environmental impacts of entity's operations, attract serious attention from researchers, corporations, policy makers, directors, shareholders, general public etc in recent years. There are disagreements between researcher with regards to the extent and scope of Corporate Social Responsibility, what are its boundaries? Can it be determined? This study examined the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility in an organization by using secondary data. The study found that some researchers are of the opinion that Corporate Social Responsibility boundaries can not be determined, while to many others, the scope can be determined. Based on the above, the study concludes that the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility can be determined through harmonization of various Corporate Social Responsibility variables. The study recommends researchers to be using the harmonized Corporate Social Responsibility variables as the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility in future studies.

22. CLIMATE CHANGE: RETHINKING LANDUSE MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR NIGERIA CITIES

*Lasisi A.L. (B.Sc MURP)
Department of Urban and Regional Planning
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro - Ogun State*

Abstract

The prospect of adopting land use control measures as mitigation strategies for climate change is examined in this research, with particular reference to Nigerian cities. Few of such measures which include land use planning, transportation planning and development control machinery were found to be of particular relevance in this regard. Based on the data collected from primary and secondary sources, Descriptive analysis was used to highlight factors which might hinder the successful deployment of such land use control measures to achieve the desired objective. They include non-availability of comprehensive development plans for many cities in the country, unguided acquisition of urban land for public institutions with adverse effects on effective linkage and interaction between urban land uses, as well as the archaic planning standards being used in over 80% of the states of the federation. It was therefore recommended that a thorough overhauling of the entire land use control measures in the country has to be undertaken and their operation brought to the level of current global reality. Particularly planning standards need to be reviewed periodically in line with the changing pattern of the living environment.

Keywords: Climate change, Land use, Planning, Cities and Standards.

23. THE IMPACT OF SALES PROMOTION ON SALES: A CASE OF SELECTED TELECOMMUNICATION FIRMS IN NIGERIA.

*Donald Ikenna Ofoegbu
Department of Economics, University of Ibadan*

Abstract

The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of sales promotion as a marketing strategy of the telecommunication firms in Nigeria in influencing sales by increasing consumer buying and network switching, the study considers four selected telecommunication giants in Nigeria namely; Globacom, MTN, Etisalat and Airtel, on a sample population of 400 around the University of Ibadan environ, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Building on the AIDA model (Attention, Interest, Desire, Action), the study implemented both descriptive and inferential method of analysis (tables, charts, graphs, t-test, chi-square, and an OLS multiple regression). The analysis led to the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis that; sales promotion is a significant (2.2%, sig. 1%) catalyst in influencing sales through consumer buying. The study further discovered that educational level, the number of operative SIM card (telecom network subscribed for) or owned by subscribers, age, gender (more female) and even lottery all have a significant effect on buying. Further evidence shows that customers would likely abandon their present telecom provider, if the telecommunication firms does not at least periodically carry out sales promotion either as an incentive to buyers or compensation for patronage overtime, as the customers are ready to switch to other telecommunication providers that offer mouth-watery sales promotions (t=41.11, Sig.1%). The same also applies to the nature of customer care services; as the study found that poor customer care services has the potential of crowding out customers from their present telecommunication provider (t=48.94, sig 1%). The study therefore recommends the need for innovative, dynamic and well differeciated sale promotional services by the telecommunication firms if they desire to maintain and increase market share.

Key words: Sales Promotion, Customer Buying, Telecommunication, Regression

24. DIFFUSION OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION IN 3RD WORLD COUNTRIES: A MIX-GRILL MEDIA APPROACH

Innocent, Kasarachi Hayford
Department of Linguistics And Communication Studies,
University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State.

Abstract

This paper “Diffusion of Development Information in 3rd World Countries: A Mix-Grill Media Approach” is a qualitative discourse investigating the problem of language choice for policy makers and message handlers in the diffusion of development messages to the grassroots in Africa. The paper, which has its roots in the Development Communication and Diffusion of Innovations theories of Mass Communication, has as its objective the postulation of a workable policy framework in the creation of communication strategies for policy makers, governments and change agents to supplement the broadcast media as vehicles for the diffusion of development messages. The researcher collected and analysed data from African countries and came up with the following findings:

- Nigeria is a multi-lingual, multi-ethnic and a multi-cultural nation with a high level of illiteracy, especially among the rural dwellers, which incidence reduces the effectiveness of the media as development messengers;
 - government message distributors and the broadcast media face a knotted problem of finding a generally accepted language of use in diffusing innovations and have in search of a solution preferred some languages as 'national' over others with this choice creating more problems than solved;
 - Several suggestions made to find a way around the language problem have failed.
- The paper advances the following recommendations:
- Cultural communication, otherwise oramedia should be blended with the new mass communication;
 - Since pictures transcend the language barrier, pictorial communication should be explored to complement broadcast media content;
 - Media infrastructure and extenders such as community viewing centres and discussion groups should be put in place in rural areas to increase the probability of audience exposure to media messages, especially as couched in their own languages and dialects;
 - Government must enhance the educational competence relative to the major language of broadcast, in this case the English Language. Training and re-training teachers of the language would enhance the study of the language by citizens and this can in turn lead at a point to adopting the language as broadcast lingua franca;
 - Government should urgently grant broadcast licences for community radio/rural broadcasting to individuals and groups as this would democratize the media space and confer on the media the status of a familiar messenger with a message bordering on development.

Key words: Broadcasting, Development Communication, Diffusion, National Development, Oramedia, Multi-lingualism, Cultural Communication.

25. ENGENDERING GENDER EQUALITY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A NECESSARY EVIL OR AN UNFORTUNATE DISTRACTION? THE NIGERIAN EXAMPLE

Abstract
Virtually every government policy in Nigerian claims to support women empowerment. Every regime in the last two decades switches their language if not strategies to fit the new empowerment mantra. Yet excellent policies and intentions have not translated into budgets or actions to make the changes required if women are to contribute effectively to the nations development .The national gender policy has yet to bear fruits, while implementing the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (the Women Bill) has stall. To advance our understanding of this lack of political will, this study examines literature on constraints to the effective implementation of this policy. In contrast to the claims made by policy makers to show the world that they are doing something about the issue, they are not committed to empowering women. This challenge emanate from an erroneous assumption that gender equality will lead to ungodly behavior among women and Chaos within the family. This study argues that investing in girls and women have the potentials to transform Nigeria for better in the future. It recommends that the first step is to domesticate the Women Bill, which stands as an acid test of gender equality in Nigeria.

Key words: Empowerment, Policy, Development, Women, Implementation.

26. THE IMPACT OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF ENTERPRISE BANK LIMITED

*Taiwo Ayedun**
School of Management Technology,
Federal University of Technology Akure. Nigeria

Abstract
This paper seeks to advance the impact of training and development as a measure of organisational performance in terms of financial and non-financial outcomes. It pinpoints the effect of training in an organisational setting, with concentration on employee learning and frontline officers' development, the effectiveness of the training approaches put in place by Enterprise bank and the relationship between identified effects of training with Enterprise Bank's performance. The study also try to find answers to the research aims and objectives by adopting primary source of data collection through administration of questionnaires amongst employee of Enterprise Bank Limited and in-depth interview with frontline officers of the bank. The findings revealed that there is a relationship between training and firm performance and training appears to be more strongly related to organizational outcomes when it is matched with key contextual factors such as organization capital intensity and business strategy, in support of the contingency perspective. It was established from the study that employee training and development has been one of the strategies embraced by the bank in achieving its performance objectives. Two major training approaches used by the bank are formal lectures with case studies and on-the job training, these have enhanced knowledge and skill acquisition and improved performance as evident from data collected and analysed. There was a positive effect of training on EBL performance based on improved profitability, return on investment (ROI) and shareholders' funds. However, certain performance variables could not be quantified to actually determine their effects on organisational performance such as customer service and relationship management. Policy recommendations include corporate training for management staff, outsourcing, change management and Effective Communication.

Key words: Training, development, organisational performance, business strategy, profitability.

27. CATEGORIZATION OF THE DIMENSIONS OF HOUSING PROBLEMS OF A RUN-DOWN NEIGHBOURHOOD, A CASE STUDY OF OGWUAGOR, ABAKPA NIKE IN ENUGU CITY.

*Dr. B. O. Uwadiogwu, Mntp, RTP,
Department of Environmental Management
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka*

Abstract

The aim of this study was primarily to identify the dimensions of the housing problems suffered by the residents of Ogwuagor in Abakpa Nike, a residential layout in Enugu city and secondly, to categorize the problems in order of severity. Ogwuagor is one of the run-down areas of Enugu city which can be regarded as a slum. 100 landlords/caretakers who have lived up to 20 years or more and who severed as respondents were served with questionnaires. In the questionnaire they were requested to scale the housing problem variables within 8 housing dimensions into 4 Rikert weighting scales ranging from 1 for not severe to 4 for very severe. The housing types were stratified unto 5 for the purpose of questionnaire administration. The Rikert Total Weight Value (TWV) technique was employed to analyses the derived data. Result indicate that housing problems in order of seventy range from lack of recreational facility, old unmaintained houses, inadequate water supply, bad accesses, no kitchens, lack of jobs, obstructed set backs, lack of toilets, no parking spaces, noise to high occupancy ratio. It is then recommended that most effective approach to address the housing problems is to start from the most severe problems and progressively to the least. The study then concludes that success in urban upgrading or any sub-area of a city depends on the thoroughness in the understanding of the felt housing problems as perceived by the residents.

Keywords: Housing problems, upgrading, perception, sub-standard and categorization

28. AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDE OF STUDENTS AND ACHIEVEMENT IN SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PHYSICS

*Babajide V.F.T (Ph.D)
Andngurukwem J.D B.Sc(Ed)
Department of Science and Technology Education,
Faculty Of Education - University Of Lagos, Akoka Lagos.*

Abstract

Attitude is an important variable in achievement of students in science. Physics is an important science subject which has been perceived as the most difficult out of the other science subjects by most Nigerian students. Several findings have been reported on students' attitudes towards Physics and factors responsible. Nevertheless, not many research findings have been reported on attitude and achievement in Physics. This study therefore, investigated the relationship between the attitude of students and achievement in senior secondary school Physics in Ikorodu Local Government Area of Lagos state. Three hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using gender as moderator variable. One thousand three hundred (1300) SSS II Physics students were randomly selected from fifteen (15) Senior Secondary Schools purposively selected from twenty-six (26) Schools in the local government area this constituted the sample of the study. Fifty (50) items Physics achievement test (PAT) of multiple choice questions and questionnaire on attitudes of students towards physics were the two instrument used in collecting data. The instrument were subjected to face, content and empirical validations. The reliability coefficient of PAT and questionnaire were calculated to be 0.722 and 0.763 using split half and Cronbach-

Alpha respectively. The data collected were analysed using Pearson moment correlation, T-test and Regression analysis. The results of the study showed a positive but weak significant relationship between attitudes of students towards physics and achievement of students in physics. Other findings of the study are: there was no significant difference between the attitudes of male and female students' towards Physics. There is no significant relationship between the contributions of teachers' factors and students' factors to the attitudes of students towards Physics. There was a significant relationship between the contributions of environmental factors and nature of the subject to the attitudes of students towards Physics. There was a significant relationship between the combined effect (i.e.the contributions of teachers and students factors, environmental factors and nature of the subject) to the attitudes of students towards Physics. The researchers recommended that for students' positive attitude to be strengthened in Physics, attention should be focused on nature of the subject and environmental factors; since students attitude is an important variable in achievement.

Key words: Students, Attitude, Achievement, Physics.

29. ADDRESSING CITIES DECADENCE THROUGH POLYCENTRIC RENEWAL STRATEGY IN NIGERIA

S. R. Akinola (Ph.D)

Department of Urban & Regional Planning - Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

M. B. Gasu (Ph.D)

Department of Urban & Regional Planning - Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

Mr. A. K. Adegoke

Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

Mr. F. R. Simon

Department of Estate Management, Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

Urbanization, a global phenomenon leading to the concentration of population in urban areas is unprecedented in Nigeria with Lagos emerging as the most urbanized in the country. Lagos is the only sub-Saharan African urban agglomeration to make the UN list of the 30 largest urban agglomerations in the world and by 2025, 62% of the population in Nigeria will be residing in cities with Lagos as the main centripetal point of attraction. The rapidly growing population in Lagos makes housing and infrastructures to be deteriorating and non-available in peri-urban areas; thus, creating slums and squatter settlements. The lack of these services threatens not only the health and the environment of people in peri-urban areas, but also that of people living in Lagos. Since city decadence contributes to shortages of housing because the land is just occupied with dilapidated structures, our attention is drawn to Ota, the headquarters of Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government, Ogun State, a suburb of Lagos that accommodates substantial workers in Lagos. This requires focused attention to tackle the emerging challenges that are biting hard on the citizenry. It was at the backdrop of this that this study was established to assess the housing conditions, utilities and facilities of the residents in Ota with a view to advancing pragmatic and problem-solving strategy on urban renewal for Ota community as a solution to ameliorate urban challenges that are already choking Lagos Metropolis. The study investigates housing and environmental conditions in the core area of Ota by administering 150 questionnaires in a systematic random manner. The questionnaires were analyzed and findings show that 81% of the respondents live in Brazilian type of houses which are in fair state that need maintenance through upgrading. Similarly, 47% of the respondents live in houses which are in a fair state and whose owners belong to a Community Development Association (CDA) in the community. Some 30% have a family size of 5-7 persons whose main occupation is business/trading predominantly in the informal sector. Further, it was found that 55.0%

of respondents depend on water vendors for their domestic water supply which may not be safe and adequate to meet the daily human need for a healthy living. Given the appalling performance of governments on housing and infrastructural provision, CDAs are increasingly responding to urban infrastructural and environmental challenges, and to an extent, meeting the needs of the citizenry. Considering the failure of top-down approach to urban renewal through forced evictions and demolition of property and homes of citizens, this paper adopts a polycentric approach that is people-centred and inward-looking in addressing city decadence in Ado-Odo/Ota Local Government. Against centralized system of planning and decision making that does not seek the views of the local people, a polycentric approach to urban renewal that emphasizes people-centred and community-oriented strategies in ways that prioritize inclusiveness, nondiscrimination, accountability, transparency and popular participation is advocated. Consequently, the paper designs an African Polycentric Urban Renewal Model (APURM) that triologically synergize the efforts of governments, financial organisations and community institutions for renewing and upgrading decayed areas in Ota, Lagos and Nigeria in general.

30. FEASIBILITY STUDY ON COMMERCIALIZING EGGSHELL-RECYCLED SCOURING POWDER IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, BAUCHI STATE-NIGERIA.

Esther Adebitan

Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria

Nairobi Dr. Rosemarie Khayiya-ombwori

Department of Hospitality And Tourism Management. Kenyatta University. -kenya.

Dr. Peter K. Kamau,

Department Of Environmental Planning And Management. Kenyatta University. Nairobi-kenya.

Glory Irondi

Department Of Hospitality And Tourism Management, The Federal Polytechnic Bauchi, Nigeria.

Abstract

Poverty has been associated with the state of the environment in developing countries. With poverty eradication becoming synonymous with environmental conservation, sustenance, preservation and protection, it is believed that Africa has all it takes to eradicate poverty while protecting the environment. One of the most widely advocated means of achieving environmental sustainability is waste recycling. The gains of waste recycling go beyond just conserving the environment to reaping economic benefits from the practice. This is obviously imperative if really impoverishment must be done away with as envisioned in the Millennium Development Goal One, using the vehicle of environmental sustainability. The eggshell is one waste product which has several beneficial values when used again differently such as when recycled into a scouring powder. This study examines how eggshell-recycled scouring powder could be transformed into an entrepreneur's delight. The study presents a blueprint on how to commercially source, process, and cost the eggshell scouring product. 48 respondents comprising of scullions, hotel housekeepers, housewives and roadside tea vendors were involved in the feasibility study as end-users who tried out the eggshell raw material-ed scouring powder. Results show that with minimal and existing technology, an interested entrepreneur may truly turn the eggshell trash to treasure, thereby eradicating poverty and achieving environmental sustainability simultaneously

Key words:Poverty, Environment, Scouring Powder, Entrepreneur, Recycling, Eggshell

PLENARY SESSIONS

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

31. DRUG- ABUSE AS A PREREQUISITE FOR VIOLENCE IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF NORTH-EAST ZONE

Jibril Babayo Sulaiman

Abstract

Violence has become a cankerworm that has eaten deeply into the social, economic, ethnic and religious fabric of Nigeria as a pluralistic entity. The youths have been so much neglected by the successive military and civilian administrations, since independence. The situation escalated in the last decade due to conversion of youths by political class into drug-addicts, and subsequently metamorphosed into political thugs, political assassins, social misfits (armed-bandits, drug-pushers) etc. in the North-Eastern Nigeria. The drug-abusers formed groups bearing different names - Kalare in Gombe state and Sara-Suka in Bauchi state, respectively; under the banners of different political parties to serve the interests of their powerful political fathers like the councillors, local government chairmen, the state governors, senators, representatives at both national and state levels. The violent upheavals that greeted the outcome of the last general elections of 2011 brought about the loss of many lives and property in most parts of Northern Nigeria. This paper intends to discuss the genesis of the ongoing spades of violent conflicts in the North-Eastern Nigeria in relation to drug-abuse. To achieve this, the researcher interviews some victims (undergoing treatment in the NDLEA Rehabilitation Centre Bauchi) of such conversion as aforementioned and their involvement in violence, and a sample of members of the public, concerning the effect of restiveness on the society. The researcher recommends that neglecting the youths by the government of a country like Nigeria with about 85% unemployed and or under-employed youth proportion of national population of 170 million is as good as grooming a formidable tool for “Violent Revolution”.

32. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ON SMALL SCALE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN CROSS RIVER STATE

¹Antai, Agnes Sylvester & ²Anam, Bassey Ekpenyong

¹Department of Economics, University of Calabar,

²Institute of Public Policy & Administration, University of Calabar CRS Nigeria

Abstract

One promising type of small enterprise is the cooperative society. By pooling resources and functioning as a unit, a group of producers or consumers can operate at a more efficient scale and share the benefits. They may decide to buy in large quantity, or store and ship produce to more profitable markets, for example. The cooperative also has great potential as a mechanism for increased capital investment among members. Groups of individuals pooling small monthly surpluses have been able to finance community improvement projects, and establish credit funds. Clearly cooperatives have great potential as tools to help break vicious circles of poverty and lack of opportunity, yet they have seen only limited success. Especially in developing countries, cooperatives fall prey to distrust among members, unskilled or corrupt management, domination

by ruling local interests, and manipulation by governments intent on using them for political purposes. Cooperatives have generally been unable to help those most in need. Among other things, these challenges affects the ability of cooperative societies of effective capital formation, promoting investment and the development of small and medium scale enterprises and poverty reduction. The study therefore seeks to examine how these challenges can be address so as to identify measures to strengthen the activities of co-operative societies in other to promote the development of small scale businesses in Odukpani local government area in Cross River State.

Key words: Cooperative Societies, Small Scale Business, Poverty Reduction, Investment

33. ASSESSING THE DYNAMICS OF CONTRACT FARMING AS A VEHICLE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

*Dr. Abdullahi Labo
Department of Sociology, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.*

Abstract

From the early 1980s, Nigerian State, through its policy instruments, has promoted capitalist agriculture via agribusiness intervention to resolve the agrarian crisis afflicting the country. The agribusiness companies so invited and promoted, have among other initiatives, inaugurated a new form of intervention in their operations known as contract forming. Under this system, the corporations, instead of owning land and farming directly, recruits local peasant farmers and sign contracts committing them to use approved farming techniques to produce stipulated quantities of products to be delivered on approved dates to the companies as sole buyers. Since the inauguration of this new system, scholars and commentators have asked questions of its feasibility as a durable option to addressing Nigeria's food and agricultural development challenges. So much fear has been expressed on whether the agribusiness concerns would not simply reap off the local farmers they contracted, pauperise them and eventually sabotage Nigeria's agricultural development aspirations. This study has looked into the nature, dynamics and implications of contract farming in Nigeria and its consequences on the peasant farmers involved. Political Economy Perspectives were deployed in analysing the issues involved in the study. Data were collected using three instruments: Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussions were administered on a sample of peasant farmers, in-depth interviews were conducted with officials of agribusiness i.e. UAC seeds and NTC. Kaduna State was the research area. The collected data covered wide ranging issues involving the contractual relation between the farmers and the companies; level of contract productivity; farmers earnings; conflict between the parties, impact on local food production etc. The study found increased level of productivity among the contracted farmers coupled with higher income earnings. There was improved acceptance of new farm technology by the farmers also. Farmers were however severely subordinated and made dependant on the companies. Food production was impacted both negatively and positively. Policy measures recommended included promotion of contract farming with caution; discouragement of monopsony and trimming the powers of agribusiness in relation to farmers. Te state should tap agribusiness technical capacity and not to rely on them entirely for agricultural development.

Key words:Contract Farming, Agribusiness, Peasant Farmers, Agrarian Crisis, Agricultural Development, Political Economy, Capitalist Agriculture

34. URBAN GOVERNANCE APPROACHES AND MODELS: SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR NIGERIAN CITIES

Mahmoud Umar (Ph.D)
Department of Public Administration
Gombe State University, Gombe

Abstract

Since the attainment of political independence, Nigeria continued to experience rapid population growth and urbanization, thereby increasing the development challenges arising from the rapid urbanization. Cities in Nigeria, as elsewhere, are major engines of growth and centres of political activity. The challenge of urban governance is, therefore, central to the political economy of Nigeria. While the country continues to experience rapid urban population growth, this has not been matched with adequate human settlement planning and management, many Nigerian cities do not have up-to-date city development strategies due to the lack of capacity and resources to plan, ineffective development control and inadequate institutional and legal frameworks for promoting good urban governance. The challenge is complicated by Nigeria's unfinished federal system of government based on the administrative boundaries of local governments, States and the Federal Government: there is currently no provision for municipal administrations. This arrangement makes it particularly difficult to governing large metropolitan cities like Lagos, Ibadan Port Harcourt and Kano as the administrative boundaries of these cities include multiple local government councils. This arrangement makes joint planning and management of cities difficult if not impossible and compounds the problem of collecting, aggregating and analysing data on a city-by-city basis. Thus, it has become imperative to examine the existing models of metropolitan urban governance and the diversity they present. The objective of this paper is to present an analysis of the institutional and governance structures of some major metropolitan cities and attempts to draw the lessons emerging from them with a view to determining the effectiveness of each of them to the emerging Nigerian context. The data used was mainly content analysis derived from secondary source. The study suggests that the country has to make some sweeping changes by creating appropriate structures for metropolitan urban governance and adopting relevant models for urban governance.

Key Words: Urbanization, Metropolitan, Environment, Planning, Governance, Cities

35. ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY: TACKLING THE CHALLENGES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN NOTHERN NIGERIA.

Diqson Bishugad Yunana
Department of Sociology, Bauchi State University, Gadau.

Abstract

The world today is faced with series of problems that need to be addressed urgently if life must continue on this planet earth. One of these problems is environmental degradation which tends to affect virtually all the aspects of human life. This problem is gradually

becoming a serious setback to sustainability in third world countries and the world at large. In 2009 Denmark hosted the UN Summit in Copenhagen to address the problem of climate change which without doubt is causing negative changes in the world. So many scientist and environmentalist have tried to provide solution to the problem but it appears a lot need to be done before the problem is tackled. It is in this light that this paper attempts to bring to bear some of these environmental challenges our world is facing today and seeks to provide ways to salvage the world from becoming uninhabitable to the human race.

36. URBAN GOVERNANCE APPROACHES AND MODELS: SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR NIGERIAN CITIES

Mahmoud Umar (Ph.D)
Department of Public Administration
Gombe State University, Gombe

Abstract

Since the attainment of political independence, Nigeria continued to experience rapid population growth and urbanization, thereby increasing the development challenges arising from the rapid urbanization. Cities in Nigeria, as elsewhere, are major engines of growth and centres of political activity. The challenge of urban governance is, therefore, central to the political economy of Nigeria. While the country continues to experience rapid urban population growth, this has not been matched with adequate human settlement planning and management, many Nigerian cities do not have up-to-date city development strategies due to the lack of capacity and resources to plan, ineffective development control and inadequate institutional and legal frameworks for promoting good urban governance. The challenge is complicated by Nigeria's unfinished federal system of government based on the administrative boundaries of local governments, States and the Federal Government: there is currently no provision for municipal administrations. This arrangement makes it particularly difficult to governing large metropolitan cities like Lagos, Ibadan Port Harcourt and Kano as the administrative boundaries of these cities include multiple local government councils. This arrangement makes joint planning and management of cities difficult if not impossible and compounds the problem of collecting, aggregating and analysing data on a city-by-city basis. Thus, it has become imperative to examine the existing models of metropolitan urban governance and the diversity they present. The objective of this paper is to present an analysis of the institutional and governance structures of some major metropolitan cities and attempts to draw the lessons emerging from them with a view to determining the effectiveness of each of them to the emerging Nigerian context. The data used was mainly content analysis derived from secondary source. The study suggests that the country has to make some sweeping changes by creating appropriate structures for metropolitan urban governance and adopting relevant models for urban governance.

Key Words: Urbanization, Metropolitan, Environment, Planning, Governance, Cities

37. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT POLICY AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Matthew D. Ogali (Ph.D)
Department of Political & Administrative Studies,
University of Port Harcourt, port Harcourt.

Abstract

The research problem that engages the attention of this paper is the persistent collapse of public as well as private structures across Nigeria, which collectively constitutes the nation's infrastructure. It has assumed the proportion of a national embarrassment, calling for serious intellectual scrutiny. Many public structures are constructed, delivered and payment effected only for them to collapse just within a very short period, particularly those constructed by the “indigenous contractors”, who have been clamouring for active involvement in the construction industry. Such structures include buildings, roads, bridges, flyovers, refineries, power plants, airplanes and airport facilities, etc. The paper presents the thesis that the collapse of public infrastructure is the result of poorly articulated and ineffectively implemented procurement laws/policies of the various levels of government. It argues that the current nonchalant, prejudiced and self-serving disposition towards the enactment and implementation of public procurement laws/policies constitutes the major hindrance to the achievement of sustainable infrastructural development in Nigeria. The objective of the paper is to critically evaluate the procurement laws/policies of government at various levels, articulate the implications of the politicization and manipulation of the public procurement process and recommend measures for proper procurement policy formulation and implementation for the development of public infrastructure in Nigeria. The Marxist political economy approach is adopted as the theoretical framework. The paper is significant for its exposure of the political intrigues associated with the process of the enactment of public procurement laws and execution of public projects. The method of data collection relies mainly on secondary sources. The scope of the paper is Nigeria-wide but would focus mainly on Rivers and Bayelsa States. The findings would indicate a clear case of political maneuvering, executive/legislative collusion, compromise in project monitoring and execution, etc. all leading to the collapse of public infrastructure in Nigeria. Inevitably the paper draws the conclusion that there is indeed a significant relationship between the poor articulation and implementation of public procurement laws/policies and the incessant collapse of public structures in Nigeria and recommends an attitudinal change on the part of the political leaders.

38. INNOVATIONS IN TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*Amos Adekunle Adediran, Olugbuyi K. O.
Social Studies Department, School of Arts and Social Sciences,
Federal College of Education, Osiele, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria.*

And

*Adebajo Y. Adebola
Department of Social Studies, Tai Solarin College of Education,
Omu Ijebu, Ogun State*

Abstract

Nigeria as a multicultural nation is blessed with both human and material resources which require harnessing for sustainable development. Social studies, being an interdisciplinary and integrated subject that deal with society's mirage with numerous problems, entails that its teaching could enhance sustainability of nation's development. The teaching of social studies has been in abstract, didactic, expository and theoretical. These methods cannot promote critical thinking among students and functional social studies for life which could encourage self reliance. This paper tries to bring forward strategies for teaching functional social studies that can provide for sustainable development, and identify the problems that are inherent in the strategies. The paper discussed the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), concept mapping, constructivist instructional strategy involving the students in the lesson etc. while some of the problems inherent in the strategies are found to be lack of instructional materials, lack of motivation for the teachers, low funding etc, and finally the paper makes some recommendations that can assist in the implementation of the strategies of teaching social studies for sustainable development.

Keywords: Innovation, Sustainable Development, Strategies, Implementation, Social Studies.

39. YOUTHS UNEMPLOYMENT AS A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

*Abarshi Dauda Daniel
Department of Sociology, Bauchi State University, Gadau*

Abstract

Nigeria is one of the largest, populated and the richest countries in Africa and the world at large. It has been endowed with both human and natural resources. It has the population of over 150 million people and is the 6th petroleum producing country in the world. Yet, despite these enormous human and natural resources, youths unemployment is on the high increase as millions of youths are graduating from higher institutions of learning into the labour market, but only few are being absorbed into gainful employment, the rest keeps roaming the streets. About 70% of youths are not gainfully employed, who are the future leaders of this great

country and this gives birth to poverty and consequently their involvement in innovative behaviors to survive. Therefore, this paper attempts to discuss what unemployment means, its effects on youths, how this factor affects sustainable development and recommends measures to be taken to achieve a sustainable development in Nigeria. The methodology employed in this article is highly a contextual approach.

40. AN APPRAISAL OF THE CHALLENGES FACING SMEs IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF BAUCHI TOWN.

Ibrahim Gondah Male
Department of Business Administration
Bauchi State University Gadau

Abstract

In a knowledge based economy, the Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have aptly been referred to as “the engine of growth’ and “catalyst for socio-economic transformation of any country. The main thrust of this study explores the challenges which are facing the (SMEs) in Nigeria. The study thus investigates performance of the SMEs sub-sector of the Nigerian economy. Its challenges and recommends measure to make the sub-sector vibrant in order to play crucial role in the economy. Out of 50 SMEs randomly selected from a cross section of a population of 150 SMEs spread among all Bauchi town and virtually all forms (sole proprietorship, partnership, private and public limited companies etc). Participants were selected through a simple random sampling process. Two set of questionnaires were constructed, one set for the SMEs and other for the Banks and administered on the participants. The responses to the questionnaires were complemented with personal interviews of the key operators by the researcher. The main hypotheses of this research which were tested at 0.05 level of significance using chi-square statistic hinged on identifying the greatest challenges which faced by SMEs in Nigeria. The finding of this paper point to main causative factors as to why Nigeria SMEs are performing below standard. One is 'internal' and relates to our attitudes, habits and way of thinking and doing things while the other related to our environment including education system, culture, government and poor implementation policy. The solution to the problem of Nigeria SMEs particularly Bauchi can only be realized if both the leaders and the citizens concertedly work together

41. AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INFLATION ON SAVINGS AND GROWTH ON THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

Dr. Imobighe, M.d. Fiia
Department of Economics
Delta State University, Abraka.

Abstract

In this study, the first section assesses the effects of inflation and savings on the level of economic growth in Nigeria. Based on this, emphasis was on the rationale behind the inflation and savings, and what such variables trends may cause to the entire nation. The overall aim of

this study is to assess the effect of inflation and savings on the level of economic growth in Nigeria. Beside these, we are to further investigate the relationship between the general price level and the level of economic growth, to assess the link if any between the level of savings and economic growth and to examine if any money supply to the economy by the Central Bank of Nigeria will lead to economic growth and development. For example, the agitations in wage increase by trade unions and the introduction of N5, 000 (five thousand naira note) into the economy will lead to economic growth and development. Section two dwells on the review of various theories of inflation and the channels through which monetary policy shocks are transmitted to inflation and other macroeconomic aggregates. Section three discussed on research methodology and specification of models. Section four presents the analysis of regression results. While section five focused on the summary, conclusion and policy implication of the study to the country.

Keywords: Exogenous money supply, savings, investment, growth and development.

42. MARRIAGE DISRUPTION AMONG THE ATYAP, NIGERIA: THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION

*Helen N. Avong
Faculty of Social And Management Sciences
Bauchi State University, Gadau.*

Abstract

This study aims at examining the role religion plays in marital stability as against the claims of some modernisation theorists. Data obtained in 1995 from 600 Atyap women aged 15-49 years in randomly selected dwellings in Kaduna State, Nigeria show, in multiple regression analyses, that there is significant difference in marriage disruption either by death or by divorce and separation between Evangelical Church Wining All (ECWA) and Non-ECWA (Catholic, Anglican and Baptist). Since this study reveals the Christian Church is serving to curb marital instability rather than her doctrine of monogamy increasing it among the Atyap, there is the need for more intrafaith studies in other communities in Nigeria to investigate the role religious factors play in influencing marital stability and dissolution which is one of the determinants of the health status of women.

Keywords: Religious Denomination, Religiosity, Marriage, Marital Disruption, Atyap.

43. TRENDS IN FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR AND FERTILITY, NORTH EAST REGION, NIGERIA: 1999-2008

*Helen N. Avong
Sociology Department
Bauchi State University Gadau*

Abstract

This study aimed at examining the trends in the fertility behaviour and fertility in the North East region. Documented findings from national surveys of 1999-2008 were pulled together for this purpose. Information gathered reveals that age at first marriage and contraception remain low with very insignificant upward change, while the mean number of children considered ideal and sexual activity remain consistently high with no sign of significant decline. Furthermore, education, a fertility behaviour influencing factor, remains very low with very little improvement and fertility level remains steadily high and slightly on the increase. Therefore, it is suggested that governments at all levels should come up with necessary measures that would affect these fertility determinants in the right direction. This would address the concerns of the revised NPP (2001) to reduce fertility and population growth and ensure improvement of especially women's health status for development purpose.

*Keywords: Fertility, Contraception, Age at marriage, Sexual Activity, Education,
Northeast Region*

44. POLITICAL ETHNICITY, VIOLENCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY IN NIGERIA: AN ELITIST PERSPECTIVES

*Musa Adamu Wunti
Department of Political Science,
Bauchi State University, Gadau, Nigeria*

Abstract

The phenomenon of politicization of ethnicity in Africa has demonstrated an increasing state decay and political instability in most of the postcolonial African states. This affected largely the way and manner government conducted its responsibility and the extent to which leadership determined its polity. Thus, the paper is an attempt to explore in considerable terms the major issues related to political ethnicity in Nigeria so as to understand the role of the elites in ethnic politics in the country. Especially, with specific reference to the structural divides that help in translating the reason why political elites behave the way they do, to compete in the struggles for political and economic benefits to their ethnic groupings at the expense of the other groups. The study further investigates the implications of political ethnicity on sustainable development, violence and good governance. In conclusion, the paper blamed the elites for using ethnic differences in their quest for power and wealth accumulation, which in analytical reality has devastating effects on sustainable democracy and the future of Nigerian state as country.

45. HUMAN CAPITAL FORMATION AS CATALYST FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: BAUCHI STATE UNIVERSITY IN PERSPECTIVE

Aule Oravee
Department of Public Administration
Bauchi State University, Bauchi Campus, Nigeria

Abstract

It is a fact that the difference in socio-economic development across independent states and countries are due not so much to natural resources endowment and stock of physical capital but to the quality and quantity of human resources. This paper therefore highlights the importance of investing in human capital in the development process with particular reference to Bauchi State University. Having a large stock of highly skilled human capital required for rapid development in Bauchi state and by extension Nigeria was one of the cardinal goals which the administration of Isa Yuguda wanted to achieve in establishing the University. The institution has a critical role to play as regards human capital question especially now that the country is aspiring to be among the top 20 economies of the world by the year 2020. This is because Bauchi State University as an institution that has just come on board in developing human resources needs to become competitive in this 21st century globalized economy which is skill and knowledge based. Conceptually, human capital and national development have been analyzed. Data for the paper was collected through primary and secondary sources. A total of seventy five questionnaires were administered to teaching and non teaching staff of the university community. The study found out that although Bauchi State University has a policy of staff development and training, it is not accessible to a sizable number of staff because of the conditions attached to it. Some of the beneficiaries of the development and training programmes complain of inadequacy of the funds that are released to them by the university. The paper therefore, recommended that the conditions for staff development and training be relaxed so that all staff can access the fund, funds approved for staff training by the TETFUND should be released intoto to the beneficiaries by the institution.

Key Words: - Human Capital, Development, Funds, Staff, Training.

46. CLIMATE CHANGE AND RECENT FLOODING IN NIGERIA: EFFECTS ON URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

GUSHIBET, SOLOMON TITUS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF JOS-NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

The study examines the causes and effects of climate change and recent devastating flooding across urban and rural Nigeria. The challenges posed by current flooding are the motivation for the paper. Methodology of the study involves the use of qualitative information from secondary sources and literature. Analysis was made using deductive method of reasoning. The paper showed that building houses along coastal plains, torrential rainfall across the country and the release of water from Cameroonian dams overflowing the banks of rivers Niger and Benue are the major causes of

current flooding across Nigeria. The effects of flooding are mainly negative, retrogressive and inimical to development. These include lost of human lives, houses, properties, arable land, livestock, roads, bridges, etc, and total breakdown and collapse of economic activities. Among other recommendations, government should take measures to assist the affected states, communities and families, while considering long-term measures to check future reoccurrence. Government should enforce the existing standard regulation on urban planning and development, relocate communities on the flood plains and destroy settlements and buildings erected along drainages and water ways. The construction of earth dams with proper hydrology for flood control to conserve water will help to mitigate the effects of flooding in the country. Excessive water from rainfall could be dammed during the rainy season and be used for intensive irrigation during the dry season instead of leaving it to over flow. Government should thus build more dams to store excess storm water and dredge major rivers, especially rivers Niger and Benue to create cavity to hold water and prevent riverside flooding in the country.

KeyWords: Climate Change, Flooding, Coastal Plains, Farmlands, Houses

47. THE RELEVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE THEORIES TO NIGERIA: LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS

*Gushibet, Solomon Titus
Department Of Economics
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Jos-Nigeria*

Abstract

The study reviews the relevance and implications of international trade theories to Nigeria. It examines the importance of external trade in enhancing economic performance in the country. Qualitative method and deductive reasoning were used to analyse secondary information and literature in this paper. It was found that most of the contemporary and new theories of international trade are not relevant in the context of foreign trade in Nigeria. The Heckscher-Ohlin, availability and vent-for-surplus theories were found relevant to Nigeria in terms of primary products. The study also showed that Nigeria is a lagging economy because it does not enjoy a comparative advantage in the export of new, technically advanced products. The dynamic comparative advantage theories are applicable only to certain categories of manufactured goods. The innovation related theories are not yet relevant to Nigeria. They are concerned with science-based, research intensive and high technology industries. The paper recommends that government should formulate and implement policies that will promote economic stability, greater market competition, and more effective utilisation of resources. Policies that will strengthen domestic savings, capital accumulation and investment, eliminate budget deficits and reduce capital flight should be promoted to stimulate access to capital and facilitate industrialisation in the country. Government should as a matter of urgency, direct all private sector operators to establish modern, science-based research and development departments in their organisations in order to facilitate innovation and the development of new products.

Keywords: Trade, Theories, Comparative Advantage, Manufactures, Relevance

48. POVERTY AND ALMAJIRI ISSUE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: THE CASE STUDY OF BAUCHI METROPOLIS

Umar Abubakar
Department of Sociology
Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi Campus
and
Amina Ahmed
Department of Sociology
Bauchi State University, Gadau, Bauchi Campus

Abstract

This represents an effort to examine the relation between poverty and poor life condition of almajiris (itinerant Quranic pupils) within the context of traditional Qur'anic schools in Northern Nigerian. It is observed that considerable progress is achieved in recent times, in some aspects of human development reflected in having among others, greater access to knowledge, health care services, and better nutrition. Despite this development, the adverse socio-economic conditions of almajiris remain unchanged. This subhuman condition is informed by the radical transformations brought about by the colonial penetration and the failure of post colonial northern leadership to correct the anomalies. The situations have been aggravated by the bitter effects of economic reforms undertaken by various governments in the country. As the system continued to decline, other negative consequences emerged. In the process, sizeable percentage of the nation's population constitutes "out of school children in Nigeria. The price of this is high, and the challenge tremendous, on the country's march towards achieving sustainable development, for, "only as we move closer to realizing the rights of all children will countries move closer to their goals of development and peace" (Kofi Annan: 2004). This paper argues that since child poverty is directly connected to parent's poverty, any effort to rehabilitate almajiris will remain inconclusive. It also provides prescriptive suggestions for policy makers. The study employs both content analysis as well as indepth interview as the methods of generating data.

Keywords: Climate Change, Degreening, Flooding, Polycentricity, Planning, Urban-Greenery, Nigeria

49. THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Aminu Mohammed Lawan
Department of Political Science,
Yobe State University Damaturu. Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examines the concept and the role of Civil Society in rural development in Nigeria. The paper identifies the strategies that are very vital in rural development, and the problem face by Civil Society Organization (CSO) in Nigeria. These includes; Inadequate funding, Lack of active participation of youth in the community development service, and Lack of patronage by the Community leaders. Despite the various effort and contribution been made by

different Nigeria's administration/ regime in developing the rural areas, still the result have not yield any substantial improvement in the aspect of upgrading/ uplifting of rural populace. The purpose of the research is to evaluate the activities of Civil Society in Nigeria. The methodology involves the use of secondary data source, which entails documentary analysis on related matters. The paper concludes that for Nigeria's rural societies to benefit maximally from the role of Civil Society, government will increase funding the activities of Civil Society to ensure sustainable development at the grassroot level. The community leaders should cooperate with Civil Society Organization to ensure development of their area. And the youth especially from rural area shall fully participate in the developmental project initiated by Civil Society in their various communities.

Keywords: Civil Society, Development, Rural Development, Community Development, Sustainable Development, Development Strategy.

50. EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE WEALTH CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA: IMPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURE

¹Banta A.L., ²Mukhtar Y.A., ³Ayuba M.A.

^{1&2}Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria. Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria.

³Ministry Of Education Kaduna State Nigeria.

Abstract

The paper focuses on education for sustainable wealth creation and development and the implication for agriculture in Nigerian in the 21 century. The paper attempts to define education and also stress its importance to individual, society, and the nation at large. It highlights the failure of the present system of education which cannot address the twenty first century problems and so the need to adopt new strategies in education for wealth creation. The paper relates education to development of a society or nation; define wealth and the role of education as a strategy in wealth creation. Finally the paper concluded by establishing that Nigerian agriculture has huge potential for wealth creation for the benefit of the nation and came up with the following policy recommendations. Building and shaping education curriculum in agriculture at the national level that is focus on production lesions of productivity at secondary schools, monotecnics, polytechnics and universities; Irrigation projects should be privitised and mechanized for wealth creation nationwide; Establish and boost agricultural specific training on short duration period (4 weeks) for wealth creation ventures in fishery, livestock, horticulture, crop production, mush room production etc; Research and sustainable development in all aspects of agriculture should be handled seriously at both national and State levels; Nigerian Government should facilitate access to fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides at affordable prices while youth and farmers must be properly trained on the use of these inputs that required specific skill; Government at the Federal and State levels should ensure promotion of employment in modern agriculture for the young school leavers of secondary and tertiary level; devise specific support for affordable finance for farmers specifically small holders, women, youth and graduates. Promote research at the academic levels on the following linkage; agricultural growth, global economic growth, food security, social safety, national security/ health; Ensure reduction in post harvest losses maintained through better storage and transport infrastructure.

Key words: Education, Sustainable, Wealth-Creation, Twenty-First Century, Agriculture, Nigeria

51. BANK CONSOLIDATION AND DEREGULATION EFFECTS ON THE LEVEL OF COMPETITION IN THE NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY.

Donald Ikenna Ofoegbu
Department of Economics, University of Ibadan

Abstract

Competition is a key driver in ensuring that consumers not only get optimal value for their money, but guarantees efficiency and innovation. This however depends on the manyness or fewness of firms in the industry; as fewness of sellers creates an opportunity for collusion, singleness; a monopolistic industry, and lastly, the more (manyness); the merrier. For these, many countries have adopted financial deregulation policies as such heightens bank competition. In this regard is a second policy that reduces the number of firms in industry, to creating fewer stronger firms; such is Consolidation. In as much as consolidation reduces(s) the number of banks in a sector on the justification of creating few stronger firms, its effect on the level of competition is ambiguous. The objective of the study was to determine the main and interactive effect of deregulation and consolidation on the level of competition in the Nigerian banking industry from 1986 to 2010. Carrying out the study at macro level, the study employed a Correlation for insight into the linear relationship between variables, and a Multiple OLS Regression analysis to test the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable, before which a pre-test for Stationarity was employed (ADF test) and a Johenson Cointegration Test. Having established the fact from the results that there exists a long run relationship, the study confirms the fact that a more concentrated industry with few banks resulting from consolidation via merger and acquisition, does bring about economics of scale, innovation and heighten competition in the banking industry. A similar effect was also noticed in the deregulation/liberalization impact as suggested by McKinnon and Shaw (1973), that a more liberalized (or deregulated) financial system will bring about heighten competition, positive interest rates, and higher savings; it was found to be insignificant. The study therefore infers that consolidation is an efficient tool to intensify competition; the same can also be said about deregulation that however needs more consistency in its policy implementation. As both will serve as good agents to reducing the interest rate spread and increasing efficiency in the Nigerian banking industry.

Keywords: Bank Competition, Interest Rate Spread, Deregulation, Consolidation, Regression.

52. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS IN KANO STATE: A CASE STUDY OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE KANO METROPOLIS

Salimatu Rufai Mohammed¹ and Bashir Umar Faruk²

Department Economics

Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina

Abstract

The study was carried out on the economic contributions of immigrants in Kano state using primary source of data from three national immigrant and two international immigrants residing within the metropolitan. The problem that led to the selection of this topic is that the population of Kano state is on the increase and residents within Kano state are facing a lot of insecurity in recent time while the immigrants feel the effect most as there are destructions of life and property. The study attempt to find out the occupations of immigrants and the problems they are encountered as well as the relationship between the occupations of immigrants and pull factor of migration within Kano Metropolitan. The macro and micro theories of international migration which explains the pull and push factors of migration was adopted as theoretical frame work. A total of 150 questionnaires were administered to five major immigrants residing within Kano metropolis using stratified sampling technique. Data collected were analyzed using percentages (%) and Chi-square test. The study reveals that immigrants' have been engaged in the production of various goods and rendering of services for a long period of time in Kano state. 44% of the respondents have stayed for over 20 years in Kano, while 32% have stayed between 11-20 years. The study further found out that 24% of the immigrants in Kano are engaged in formal sector while 76% are engaged in the informal sector. The study therefore recommends that immigrants should be protected from political and religious crises and also be allowed to enjoy welfare services provided by the state government. In addition, Proper record of their activities should be kept by immigration officials, government should also tackle the problem of insecurity and terrorism in order to benefit from the contributions of immigrants in the state.

Key words: Immigration, Migration, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Population

53. INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION AS ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ASSESSMENT OF SPECIAL MASS FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMME (SMFPP) IN KANO STATE.

Sa'idu Abdullahi

Department of Political Science,

Bayero University, Kano.

Abstract

Many policies and programmes have been initiated and implemented to ameliorate the problem of agriculture and rural sector in many African countries, indeed, Nigeria in particular. Despite this, the problem has remained almost unabated. This paper, therefore, examines institutional transformation and the participation of the rural people as

alternative strategies for sustainable agricultural and rural development with emphasis on Special Mass Food Production Programme (SMFPP) as a home-based agricultural and rural development programme designed and implemented by the Kano State Government (KNSG). The paper argues that sustainable agricultural and rural development can be attained, only if, the existing state institutions are being transformed with much political will and commitment, as well as participatory approach towards rural development. Using both primary and secondary sources of data gathering, the data gathered is presented and analyzed in percentage. It has found that the institution tasked to implement the programme has been transformed and the staff were appropriately reoriented and assigned responsibilities towards the needs of the rural people. Rural people were equally encouraged to participate in the activities of the institution tasked to implement the programme (Kano State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority). They were similarly made to determine the sub-programme(s) to be involved or type of crops to be cultivated rather than dictating by the government as shown previously. The implication of the finding has shown that much could be achieved, if desire, by putting all the necessary resources together towards alleviating the rural problem and attaining sustainable development.

Keywords: Development, Rural, Agriculture, Policy, Participation, Programme

54. POWER RELATION AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

*Okwoli, D.M, Ebiloma, J.A and Oyidi, C.m
Department of Public Administration,
Kogi State University, Anyigba*

Abstract

It is vital in countries with tiers of Government (Federal or Unitary) that these tiers relate and communicate adequately with one another. Adequate power relations and communication are crucial in modern societies, especially those with Federal system with a higher degree of interdependence among levels of Government. This is why constitutions of many countries especially those with Federal systems assign specific responsibility to each tier of government. By this, each tier is expected to adhere strictly to its areas of operation, except if their functions are to be performed or to be exercised concurrently with other levels of Government as may be provided for by the constitution. This paper attempts to x-ray the patterns of power relation (Intergovernmental relations) between the three (3) tiers in several countries, with particular reference to the Nigerian experience. The theory adopted for this paper is structural - functional approach to the study of the society. This paper among others, recommends the need for intergovernmental relations among the three (3) tiers of Government to foster National integration and accelerated developments.

*Keywords: Power, Relation, Development, National Administration,
Intergovernmental Relations*

55. VISITORS OF STATE UNIVERSITIES, RULE OF LAW AND PEACE
EDUCATION IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Simeon T. Igbaniho
Sociology Dept., University Of Port Harcourt

Abstract

It is axiomatic that peaceful co-existence in any societal setting breeds development and camaraderie, however, where such is lacking, it brings to the fore bloodletting, name calling, misunderstanding and subversive anomie. The essence of this article is to critically assess the role of the Visitor of the Rivers State University of Science and Technology in restoring peace in the ivory tower. Of late, this foremost institution of Science and Technology in Nigeria is inundated with problems and misunderstanding between the lecturers on one side and the Visitor and the governing council on the other side. Did the Visitor judiciously and justifiably apply the principles of the rule of law and the dictates of the power that is inherent in his position as the numero uno citizen of the state? Hence this article is supported with the sociological theory of interactionism to assert tentatively that the interaction and meanings people impute into their relations with others tended to heighten or reduce tension in the society. Finally the paper proffered thoughtful ways of restoring peace in the University; so that the expected development strides in the state as envisaged by the founding fathers are not thrown to the abyss.

56. EFFECT OF NEW PENSION SCHEME ON THE WELFARE AND POST-
SERVICE LIFE IMPROVEMENT OF RETIREES IN LAGOS, COMMERCIAL
HUB OF NIGERIA

Awe, Kayode Obafemi
Tugbobo, Adebola
Department Of Industrial Relations and Public Administration,
Faculty Of Management Sciences Lasu Ojo

Abstract

Efficient and effective public and private sector organisations are expected to see to the maximum well-being of the employees. That is, in and post service and especially for employees that have contributed meaningfully to the achievement of the organisational goals. Part of such management responsibility is payment of post service compensation or pension which provides the employee the security and right that gives guaranteed income on retirement or dependants on death. The study attempts a comparative analysis of the old and new pension scheme in Nigeria and the extent to which the new scheme has significantly influenced the welfare and life improvement of the retirees in Lagos the commercial hub of Nigeria. Two hypotheses are tested using chi-square (X^2) test at 0.05 level of significance. Major findings show that a lot of defects exist in the old scheme and that the administration and collection of pensions by pensioners have been very poor. There is a significant relationship between the operation of the new pension scheme, the welfare of pensioners (X^2 Cal=33.27, X^2 Tab=12.59) and their life improvement after

service (X2 Cal=27.97, X2 Tab=12.59). In conclusion, it is recommended that much attention be given to public education and enlightenment of all stake-holders for them to be conversant with the administration of the new scheme and proper measures put in place to guarantee safety of the funds. The new scheme should be shielded from the effect of aspects of the highly corrupt and unethical public governance and economic management systems in Nigeria and encumbered in strong strategic plan, long-term economic development and inclusive strategy.

57. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AS PANACEA FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: ISSUES OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

¹Anam, Bassey Ekpenyong & Ekei, John. O

¹Institute of Public Policy & Administration, University of Calabar

²Inspectorate Unit, Cross River State Ministry of Education, CRS

Abstract

As has been observed by some perceptive social scientists, what has most times been described as economic development in some countries has led neither to economic progress nor to an increase in economic welfare of the people who are the object of “development”. The human condition in its various dimensions has generally taken a nose dive. Mass poverty has worsened. Equally alarming and of global concern are problems of mass unemployment, growing social tensions, crimes, increasing political and social conflicts all combining to heighten the pressing need to come to grips with a globalizing and yet unstable World economy. The dimensions may differ, but there is global consensus that Human Development is in crisis and for which a solution must be found and, urgently too. Human Development, as a concept, puts people's wellbeing at the centre stage. Today, it is universally accepted that the human development approach to planning, policy design and implementation is superior to the strictly economics approach and deserves to be studied systematically in addition to deepened broader analyses. It is hoped that its integration in the academic curricula at the tertiary level of education would increase awareness of the approach, encourage research and manpower development. These should contribute to raising the level of impact of the Human Development approach overtime. It is for this reason that this paper tried to provide a framework for curriculum development and sustainability in Human Development Studies in Nigeria and other developing countries educational sector.

Keywords: Human Development, Entrepreneurial Development, Curriculum, Sustainability

58. THE IMPLICATION OF CURRENCY RESTRUCTURING ON THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

Nandi Kennedy Drenkat

Social Science Education Department, University of Jos

Abstract

This paper stresses the implication of currency restructuring on the Nigerian Economy. The myriad of problems facing the country ranging from high rate of poverty, youth and graduate unemployment, over dependence on foreign goods and technology, insecurity to lives, property and investments among others. The paper argues that currency restructuring will deepen the existing problems and create inflation within the economy and devalue the currency at the international market and foreign trade transactions. The objectives and modalities for currency restructuring are also discussed. The paper also recommended that a timely approach for currency restructuring should be provided when the economy is rapidly and perpetually developing. It also recommended that government should give adequate attention to the problems of insecurity and poverty reduction through pragmatic budgetary implementation and provision of good economic environment.

Key words: Currency, Naira, Kobo, Economic Development, Nigeria, Inflation, Poverty, Insecurity, Devaluation.

PLENARY SESSIONS

MEDICAL SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

59. ENGINEERING INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES.

Seyi Abatan (MNITP, RTP, MNIA)

Department of Architecture, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta

Taiwo Abatan (MIAENG, MNIM)

Department of Computer Engineering, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta.

Olayemi Olateju (CCNA)

Department of Computer Engineering, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta.

Abstract

One way of combating Nigeria's various daunting developmental challenges is to make effective use of technologies. However, it has to be done in a way that takes into account local realities. Many developing countries like Nigeria are buying into technologies that are in-appropriate for their needs because another country or a Transnational company sells them to them. In other words, the developing countries must liberate themselves from "over-dependence" on the developed countries for the technologies that can improve their lives. This paper examines the correct challenges of over-dependence on "foreign or imported technology" and further makes case for the development of local/indigenous practices, knowledge and technologies in solving our day-to-day problems thereby apart from improving the quality of quality of our lives boosts our "technical prowess".

Keywords: Practices, Indigenous, Technologies, Imported

60. POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs) IN LAGOS LAGOON, NIGERIA

Alani, Rose¹; Drouillard, Ker²; Olayinka, Kehinde¹; and Alo, B¹

¹ Chemistry Department, University of Lagos, Nigeria, Africa, and

² Great Lakes Institute For Environmental Research (GLIER), University of Windsor, on, Canada

Abstract

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are complex mixtures of chemicals that can have adverse effects on humans and wildlife. Exposure to PCBs might result in chronic effects such as cancer and immunological, developmental, reproductive, neurological effects in wildlife, laboratory animals, and possibly humans. Even though the adverse effects of pollutants on aquatic environment are heavy, proper attention has not been paid to the monitoring and risk assessment of the pollutants in the fishes and invertebrates obtained from the water bodies in Nigeria. The Lagos lagoon was chosen for usefulness as the major source of sea foods in Lagos. Between 2004 and 2008, 209 PCBs were analysed for in water, sediment, invertebrates (crayfish shrimps and crabs) and twelve species of fish, including commercially important fish sold to local markets. Samples were collected and analyzed using Gas chromatography/Mass selective Detector (GC/MSD). No PCBs were detected in the lagoon water. Low chlorinated PCBs (PCB 74 and 70/76) were found in highest concentrations in the sediments. Though low chlorinated PCBs accounted for only 34.78% of the PCBs in the sediments, their concentrations were much higher than those of the higher ones. The highest total sediment PCBs of 149.52, 95.54ng/g and 78.87ng/g d. w. were found at Iddo, Okobaba and Iddo in 2004, 2007, and 2008 respectively. These locations were the closest to the disused power plant at Ijora. Both fish and invertebrates were found to bioaccumulate the nonplanar PCB, PCB 17, most in their fillet tissues. PCB153 (2, 2', 4, 4', 5, 5' chlorophenyl), a nonplanar PCB, was found in all the fish samples and had the next highest concentrations in almost all the fish samples. The levels and the risks of PCBs in fishes and invertebrates of Lagos lagoon are hereby presented.

Keywords: Ecological risk assessment, PCBs, Fishes, Invertebrates, Lagos lagoon.
61. GRANITE QUARRYING IN NIGERIA: EXPLOITING THE EMERGING
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS

Saka M.B¹, Kajoghola A.A², and Salati L.K.³

^{1,2} Department of Mineral Resources Engineering, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin.

³ Department of Mineral Resources Engineering, Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

Abstract

Granite aggregates have become one of the most sought after in the construction and building industry in Nigeria. Thus, granite quarrying is enjoying greater patronage and assuming dominant role amongst other industrial activities. This paper examines the evolving business opportunities in granite quarrying in Nigeria with a view to identifying potential areas of granite aggregates usage and exploiting available investment options. Research investigations showed that growing demands for granite aggregates have triggered unprecedented dimensions of open opportunities which investors can use to tackle developmental challenges and create more innovations. Investigations also revealed that annual demands for granite aggregates have grown from about 60 million tonnes in 2007 to over 100 million tonnes presently. The various investments options have the capacity to expand the trading horizon of innovative investors, alleviate poverty and contribute to national development. Investors, however, need to satisfy land use obligations, understand granite business terrain, and as well fulfil manpower requirements in order to achieve growth and sustainability in the business.

Keywords: Granite Aggregates, Business Opportunities, Investors, Demand, and Quarrying.

62. EFFECTS OF DISTANCE ON TRANSMISSION.
(Akure 33kV transmission line case study)

Ale T.O¹ And Odesola A.O²

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,

Federal University of Technology,

Akure, Ondo State.

Abstract

Electrical energy has been the most popular form of energy due to its controllability, bulk and long distance transportation. Voltage is normally generated between 11 to 25kV in a generation station. To transmit over long distance, it is then stepped-up to 330kV. The transmission is the main energy corridor in a power system. This research was conducted to study the effects of distance on transmission. Several visitations were made to the 132kV transmission injection substation in Akure town and also 33kV RAC, OWENA and OWO injection substations. Data were obtained from their daily log entry recording sheets from 2007 to 2011. The name, type and size of the conductors used, as well as the clearance between the conductors and the route length of the feeder were all obtained from the Planning and Construction unit of the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) Akure Business District. The mathematical analysis of the feeders was done using the exact method of voltage regulation, while the graphical analysis was done using Microsoft Excel as a tool. The study revealed that, the more the distance, the more the voltage drop. Therefore, the shortest possible route(s) should be followed when constructing a new transmission line and in a situation whereby distance cannot be avoided, synchronous modifiers must be placed at the receiving end, so as to regulate and compensate for the drop on the line so as to improve the efficiency of transmission.

Keywords: Power Station, Transmission, Feeders, Voltage Regulation, Voltage Drop, Efficiency, PHCN.

63. MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ON CONSTRUCTION SITES (A CASE STUDY OF CEMENT MANAGEMENT IN MAIDUGURI)

*Nwakor A Arinze, M.A Faringida
Department of Building Technology and
Midariyu N. Dammo (Mrs)
Department of Civil Engineering
Ramat Polytechnic Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The project is aimed at appraising materials management with emphasis on cement by selected contractors in Maiduguri. The aspects considered included materials acquisition activities on sites, daily stores operation; calculation of required quantity of cement before purchase, selection of cement suppliers, cement delivery by suppliers, cement inspection on site, protection of cement from damage during storage, cement wastage during site utilization and protection of cement from theft on site. Data relating to these material management practices were collected using questionnaires from 85 randomly selected contractors. The collected data were analyzed using simple averages, mean, standard deviation, percentage and rating methods. Results show that 89% of the contractors concentrate cement management operations on site; 37.1% of the contractors employ qualified stores operation officers; 71% of the contractors calculate the quantity of cement required before purchasing; 27.7% of the contractors have poor mechanisms in place to engage cement suppliers; 78.9% of the contractors experience delay in cement delivery; 90.6% of the contractors inspect cement on arrival to site; 78.9% of the contractors scored average (50%) in terms of protecting cement from damage during storage; 41.2% of the contractors have average (50%) mechanisms in place to reduce wastage of cement on site; 86.6% of the contractors have enough mechanisms (87.5%) in place to protect cement from theft on site. It was also evaluated that a marginal majority (57.0%) of the contractors show an average (50.0%) compliance to cement management practices. From the results, it was concluded, generally, that the contractors maintain poor cement management practices. The consequence of this low performance is that contractors' profits are eroded and they devise sharp practices using poor quality and inadequate quantity of materials to execute jobs. These practices lead to project failures, early maintenance needs and cost overruns from the clients' stance. It is, however, recommended that much can be done in order to achieve better project delivery.

Key words: Materials, construction, site, cement, management.

64. INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) TOOLS ADOPTION IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (SCM): LESSONS FROM GHANAIAN

*Francis Yaw Banuro
University of Ghana Business School
Department of Operations And Management Information Systems
Legon, Accra.*

Abstract

Supply chain management is very crucial in today's business environment. However, globalisation, advances in technology, and the need for fast and accurate responses have made the management of supply chains complex. This paper acknowledges ICT as a solution to improved supply chain management and investigates ICT tools adoption in the areas of procurement management, logistics management, customer relationship management, and supplier relationship management for this purpose. The paper also seeks to find out benefits derived from the adoption. A survey using 32 purposively selected

manufacturing firms in the study area was used. Purposive sampling was used because we needed firms that both practise SCM and use ICT. Data was collected through questionnaires, interviews, and observation. The collected data were analysed using percentages, bar charts, and hypothesis testing. The study found a high awareness of ICT tools for use in SCM. Company mail, application software, and telephone are mostly used in the aspects of SCM studied. Their use is prominent in logistics management but lacking behind in customer relationship management. There are reported benefits in their adoption. The research concentrated on Greater Accra Region and did not collect data from suppliers and customers. It did not also investigate the most sophisticated tools like Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Material Requirements Planning (MRP). This novel paper on ICT tools usage in SCM in Ghana brings to light the inadequate use of the tools. Thus, governments, the industry, the business community, and the general public should use it as a guide to formulate policies and put structures in place to eliminate the inadequacies.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Information Communication Technology, Tools, Competitive Advantage, Efficiency.

65. A FUZZY ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR A ROUNDABOUT WITH FOUR-APPROACH INTERSECTION

*Akinribido Comfort Tomiye
Agoola Sunday Olanrewaju
Department of Computer Science,
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile Ife.*

Abstract

In spite of researches that have been done on road traffic control at roundabout with four intersections. Fixed time controller and fuzzy road traffic controller still have limitations and weaknesses that prevent free traffic flows on roads. The weaknesses are mostly associated with modelling, simulation and development of both fixed time controller and fuzzy traffic control system. Fuzzy road traffic controller has no well-defined rules and input variables which have resulted to increase in vehicle's waiting time, big traffic jams, air pollution and noise at the roundabout intersections. A scheme is described for vehicle waiting time. This is determined from signature of vehicles and time when vehicles cross upstream and downstream sensor on each lane. The traffic quantity can also be calculated by re-identifying the signature at two locations. This is achieved through fuzzy controller unlike the fixed time road traffic controller that gives same priority to each lane regardless the waiting time and traffic quantity. Other parameter like well defined input and output fuzzy variable, fuzzy rules were developed to improve fuzzy road traffic controller. Values of priority degree for each lane in fuzzy road controller system were compared with values obtained from fixed time controller. This comparison shows a deduction of 159.25 seconds from the total waiting time. There is improvement in limited time spent in junction with fuzzy road controller. The results obtained were finally and fully represented in graphs.

66. A FACTORIAL STUDY OF HYDROGEN DAMAGE IN HIGH STRENGTH STEELS SUBJECT TO HIGH TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE APPLICATIONS

IRogue, W.A¹, Igboanugo, A.C² And Orumwense, F.F.O³

^{1,3}*Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, University of Benin*

²*Dept. Of Production Engineering, University of Benin, Benin City, Nigeria*

Abstract

Catastrophic failures of high strength steels in high temperature and pressure service have been linked to the lingered insidious influence of hydrogen attack on grain boundaries and crevices associated with metallurgical structures of steels. Incidentally the mechanics of such catastrophic failures are still not well understood and as such their economic consequences in the industry have remained devastating. This study seeks to examine the phenomenon of hydrogen damage and identify factors to blame as well ascertain how their interplay bring about their phenomenon. A survey technique involving the use of Rensis Linkerts 5-point attitudinal scale was used to measure respondent's scores on questionnaire crafted with scale items associated with hydrogen damage. The scores were pooled into a 25 x 50 data matrix which was fed into StatistiXL software that enabled eight factors to be extracted. The data matrix was treated as an eigen value problem, requiring the computation of eigen values and eigen vectors that can guide the factor extractions while rotating the orthogonal frame bearing the factor loadings. Factor extractions were completed after 21 iterations of varimax rotation. The principal outcome of the study identified enhanced plasticity as the key variance that influences the incidence of hydrogen damage. Pressurized fissure mechanism was also implicated as rather insidious but a major causative factor. It is believed that if steel manufacturing process is conducted under the best practice condition necessary for the realization organized of process reliability, the incidence of hydrogen incursion into grain boundaries and interstitial voids will be curbed. Regular monitoring of associated steel materials subject to high temperature and pressure is advocated as a policy to guide maintenance managers to action

Keywords: Hydrogen damage, cathodic polarization, screw dislocation, pressurized fissure, enhanced plasticity.

67. MAPPING OF GROUNDWATER PROSPECT AND RECHARGE STRUCTURE SITES FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN SAMARU ZARIA-NIGERIA

*Terwase Tosin Youngu, Samuel Azua, Yahaya Abbas Aliyu & Mohammed Rabiu Abu
Department of Geomatics, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria*

Abstract

Water is an indispensable commodity to both plant and animals. It is used at homes, offices, and in agriculture. The increase in world population has of course led to high demand for water, for domestic use and other purposes. Groundwater is the most important natural resource of the earth and is required for drinking, irrigation, and industrialization. The resource can be optimally used and sustained only when the quantity and quality of groundwater is assessed. Moreover, the problem of lack of accessibility to water combined with inadequate rainfall has called for the need to know where and how to look for water without much difficulty. The concept of integrated remote sensing (RS) and geographic information system (GIS) has proved to be an efficient tool in integrating urban planning (land use/land

cover) and ground water studies. Hydro-geological studies coupled with structural/lineament have proved to be a very effective tool to discern groundwater potential zones. In the present study, an attempt has been made to identify the groundwater prospect sites (bore holes and wells) in samaru, sabon-gari local government area, based on the integrated technique. Maps/imageries and GPS receiver as well as ArcGIS 9.3 software are deployed to accomplish this task. Queries were performed and their results are analyzed. The groundwater prospect map is prepared considering major controlling factors, which influence the water yield. It will serve as a basis for the planning and execution of groundwater exploration in the area.

Keywords: Groundwater site mapping, Recharge structure, Water sustenance & security, RS & GIS, Urban planning

68. ICT ADOPTION AND USE IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT: THE GHANAIAN EXPERIENCE

¹Francis Yaw Banuro and ²Patience Pasha Kudalor
University of Ghana Business School

¹Department of Operations and Management Information Systems,
²Meridian Ports Services Ltd. Legon, Accra, Ghana

Abstract

Coordination and collaboration among supply chain members are very essential to improve the performance of a supply chain. This paper therefore investigates the factors that hinder and facilitate ICT adoption in the areas of procurement management, logistics management, customer relationship management, and supplier relationship management in the supply chain in order to propose solutions for efficiency. A survey using 32 purposively selected manufacturing firms in the study area was used. Purposive sampling was used because we needed firms that both practise SCM and use ICT. Data was collected through questionnaires, interviews, and observation. The collected data were analysed in SPSS producing results in the form of percentages, bar charts and hypothesis testing. The study found a high ICT adoption rate in SCM though it has not been used to fully integrate SCM activities. The desire to gain competitive advantage facilitates ICT adoption most while the steady decline in ICT prices facilitates ICT adoption the least. Risk/security issues associated with implementation hinders ICT adoption most while management of the companies studied hinders ICT adoption least. The limitations of the study are the fact that it concentrated on the Greater Accra Region of Ghana and also failed to collect data from suppliers and customers. This novel paper on ICT usage in SCM in Ghana brings to light the inadequate use of the technology. Thus, governments, managers, educationists, and the business community should find it as a guide to working towards integrating ICT and SCM in a way that will eliminate the inadequacies.

Keywords: Supply Chain, information communication technology, adoption, competitive advantage.

69. ICT APPLICATIONS IN CAPACITY BUILDING AND JOB CREATION IN NIGERIA

*Omoregie K.O, Abas A & Obuda V
Department of Computer Science, School of ICT,
Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State.*

Abstract
Nigeria is experiencing solid economic growth for several years now. However, employment remains low and can hardly catch up with population growth. The sectors of the economy that are booming such as the banking, telecommunications and insurance industries, do not create many jobs for the increasing population. This paper illustrates how Nigeria can address the challenges presented by the current situation in the country that is characterized by its complexity and diversity. This stems from the fast developments and transformation in the dynamic field of ICT applications for Capacity building. This paper also provides the context, describing how ICT can be used to boost economic growth, its role in poverty reduction (job creation) efforts and the current situation of ICT in Nigeria and lays fundamental recommendation.

Keywords: ICT, Capacity Building and Poverty Reduction.

70. A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR GREEN-SHIFT IN THE NIGERIA BUILDING INDUSTRY

Yakubu Aminu Dodo^{1}, Ralph Terver Ahar², Ojobo Henry Idoko³,
Muhammad Babale Gire² and Ahmed Yahaya Abdul*

^{1&3} *Department of Architecture, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Johor-bahru, Malaysia.*

² *Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing And Urban Development Nigeria.*

^{4&5} *Department of Architecture, Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola, Nigeria*

Abstract

Buildings emit about 35% of CO₂ into the atmosphere and responsible for 40% of the world's total energy, with Nigeria contributing 0.79% of CO₂ into the atmosphere. The paper focus on the need to create an awareness of the new paradigm shift in building industry in Nigeria on sustainable development where green technology is the new idea that needs to be applied to design. A Review of; the World Green Building (WGB) movement with a focus on the progress of the Malaysian GBIM (Green Building Index Malaysia) were compared with the present situation of Energy utilization and conservation in Nigeria. Emphasis on how to strategize the adaptation of developmental policies into the mainstreamed of Vision 2020:20 as propose by Nigerian Government.

Keywords: Awareness, Climate-change, Energy-Efficiency, Sustainability, Green-buildings.

71. BRIDGING THE GAP IN GENDER EDUCATION IN YOLA: AN ISLAMIYYA PERSPECTIVE

Amina Mohammed Bashir¹, Fai'zah Mohammed Bashir², Yakubu Aminu Dodo^{3}
and Yahaya Ahmed*

¹*Department of Arabic Education, College For Legal Studies Yola Adamawa State, Nigeria*

²*Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University of Technology Malaysia*

³*Department of Architecture, Faculty of Built Environment, University of Technology Malaysia*

⁴*Department of Property Management, Faculty of Geoinformation and Real Estate, University Technology Malaysia*

Abstract

This paper examines the contribution of Islamiyya Schools towards Women Education in Yola Metropolis. Adamawa state has been an educationally disadvantaged state, most women in the state are rather illiterates or not properly educated. The study covers Yola Metropolis only and is limited to contribution of Islamiyya Schools for Women in the area. 150 Questionnaires were distributed to 5 Islamiyya Schools. Simple percentages were used in calculating and interpreting percentages of responses for each of the questionnaire options. The attitudes of people to Islamiyya schools for women in Yola metropolis based on the results shows that 78% of the respondents have much interest in the education of women in Islamiyya schools. 78% also agreed that Women who are educated Islamically, do contribute to the economy and society at large. The following recommendations were made: People should be encouraging the more to put their wives and daughters to Women Education. There should be equal treatment in employment and provision of job opportunities between male and female counterparts.

Keywords: Sustainable education, Yola, Nigeria, Islamiyya, School Women Education.

72. ACTIVITY OF LEAF CRUDE EXTRACTS OF TARCHONANTHUS CAMPHORATUS (ASTERACEAE), ACALYPHA FRUTICOSA (FABACEA) AND TAGETES MINUTA (ASTERACEAE) ON FECUNDITY OF PHLEBOTOMUS DUBOSCQI

Mong'are, S¹., Ng'ang'a, Z²., Maranga, R¹. and Tonui, W³

¹*Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, (JKUAT)*

²*Institute of Tropical Medicine and Infectious Diseases, (ITROMID)*

³*Knya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)*

Abstract

The drawbacks of synthetic chemical insecticides, which include vector resistance, environmental pollution, toxicity and adverse side effects on humans such as abdominal discomfort, nausea and diarrhea, have necessitated the search for new therapies. This study was carried out to find out the effects of *Tarchonanthus Camphoratus* (Asteraceae), *Acalypha fruticosa* (Fabaceae) and *Tagetes minuta* (Asteraceae) crude extracts on the fecundity of *P. duboscqi*. The extracts were prepared from the dried aerial parts of *T. camphoratus*, *A. fruticosa*, and *T. minuta*. After grinding into a fine powder, the plant material was soaked in methanol and ethyl acetate solvents for 48 hours then filtered and dried using a rotary evaporation at 30-35°C. The extracts obtained were later prepared into 2.5mg/ml, 5mg/ml and 10mg/ml concentration. Ten female sand flies were aspirated into vials where they were fed on a mixture of the plant extracts and sucrose solution prepared in a ratio of 1:1. These crude plant extracts were found to reduce the fecundity of *P. duboscqi* significantly ($P < 0.05$). The extracts were found to reduce the fecundity of *P. duboscqi* by 73% (*A. fruticosa*), 53% (*T. minuta*) and 26% (*T. camphoratus*) ($P < 0.05$). The observation that *A. fruticosa*, *T. minuta* and *T. camphoratus* have effect on egg development of *P. duboscqi* has important

implications for vector control because the higher level of their activities would potentially reduce the population of sand flies. This study has provided scientific proof of the effects of these medicinal plants on the vectorial capacity of sand flies.

Key words: Fecundity, Phlebotomus duboscqi, Tarchonanthuscamphoratus, Acalypha fruticosa and Tagetes minuta

73. HOUSING RURAL POPULACE AND URBAN POOR, USING CEMENT STABILIZED LATERITE BLOCKS

*Ahon Jename Martins Mniem, Coren
Department of Civil Engineering
Federal Polytechnic, Idah, Kogi State*

Abstract

It is increasingly becoming difficult for the urban poor to erect houses for themselves and the rural dwellers to build decent houses. The main reason is the high cost of conventional imported building materials. One way to addressing this problem, is to revert to traditional materials with some modifications so as to meet the functional and aesthetic qualities of modern materials at far cheaper cost. One such material is the cement stabilized laterite block. It is essentially the modification of the traditional mud block with just a little addition of cement to increase its bearing strength. In this paper, sample of the mix were cast into cubes and crushed to determine their strength compared to light weight concrete block. The result showed that an addition of 10% by volume, of cement to mud increased the strength of the laterite block by 73%. It achieved crushing strength of 4.22N/mm² as against 7N/mm² of sandcrete block. This means that it can be used as load bearing walls for bungalows which is the type of houses needed by the urban poor and rural dwellers. Hence the paper concluded that a way to solving their housing need, is for them to revert to cement stabilized laterite block.

Keywords: Housing, Urban Poor, Rural Dwellers, Mud Block, Cement Stabilized Laterite Block.

74. EFFECTS OF REFUSE DUMPSITE ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY OF AARADA AREA, OGBOMOSO, SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA.

*I.A. Sunmonu,¹ *T.A. Adagunodo,¹ E.r. Olafisoye, and² O.P. Oladejo.*

¹ Department of Pure and Applied Physics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria.

² Department of Physics, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

In this 21st Century, it is saddened to see people living comfortably close to refuse dumpsite and at this same time developing hand-dug wells that will be using for their domestic activities near dumpsite without considering the hazards that surrounds their actions. Groundwater contamination both in rural and urban area is growing alarming in Nigeria today. Some people ignorantly believe infiltration must take place before the refuse been dumped on topsoil reached the water table in the subsurface without taking into consideration depth to the aquifer and flow of underground water. This has necessitated this research about investigation of effects of refuse dumpsite on groundwater quality of Aarada area,

Ogbomoso, Southwestern Nigeria. A big dumpsite is located at the centre of Aarada in Ogbomoso where both domestic and commercial activities take place everyday without considering the effects of this dumpsite on their health. The study was conducted using Vertical Electrical Sounding techniques and hydro-physicochemical analysis. A total of seven electrical soundings were carried out with length ranging between 80 to 130m while the hydro-physicochemical analysis was conducted at the peak of the raining season on nine water samples taken from nine different hand-dug wells in the research environment. The results revealed that the surrounding soil and groundwater in the research area near the waste disposal site have actually been contaminated to depth exceeding 5m, which happens to be within the first aquifer unit in the research area. These are leachate plumes from decayed organic matters, which found their way to the groundwater from the waste body. Anomalously high level of toxic substances such as Pb²⁺ and CN⁻ were observed in the sampled wells. The high concentration of NO₃⁻ detected was due to anthropogenic activities prevalent in the study area. These revelations are alarming considering their implications on the health of the people and the environment if not checked. It is therefore recommended that Oyo State Government should enforce law against dumping of refuse in that area, or if the place would continue to be used for dumpsite, Government should evacuate people living within the dumpsite in order not to be contacted with water borne diseases.

Keywords: Vertical Electrical Sounding, Health Hazard, Solid Waste, Groundwater, Leachate Plume, Contaminants, Soil.

75. NUTRITIONAL GENOMICS AND DIABETES: A POLICY PERSPECTIVE

Adeniyi P.O¹, Sanusi R.A², Olaniyan S.³

^{1&2}Dept of Human Nutrition, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

³Dept of Zoology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is becoming one of major threats human health in the 21st century. This could be a resultant effect of technological advancement which continues to encourage unhealthy eating habits, inactivity and sedentary lifestyle. Coupled with a strong genetic involvement in diabetes pathogenesis are underplay of favorable environmental and behavioral factors. In view of this, this research paper reviews an in-depth knowledge of genetic predisposition to diabetes and proffers possible nutrition intervention programme which could be used to improve national policy towards the prevention of this metabolic syndrome. Nutritional genomics (Nutrigenetics and Nutrigenomics) which aims at personalizing or individualizing nutrition based on genetic disposition for optimal health and disease prevention is applied in this diabetes prevention intervention. Social cognitive theory is used to draw out a workable conceptual framework in effecting knowledge and behavioral changes taking cognizance of confounding variables. Policy that encourages and enforces: genetic analysis (at birth) for diabetes susceptibility; inculcating physical exercise (sports) into individual lifestyle; thorough and adequate nutrition education for notable public awareness towards a transforming and transmissible behavioral change for diabetes prevention, would go a long way in building a diabetes-free generation in the foreseeable future. This could be a feasible channel towards achieving one of the Millennium Development Goals globally as well as building a strong, virile and healthy nation in making Vision 20-2020 realizable in Nigeria.

76. INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH EASTERN STATES OF NIGERIA

Nwosu M. C., S. I. Iwuoha and A. C. Uzorh

Engr. M. C. Nwosu, Senior Lecturer in the Dept., of Industrial Production Engineering, N.A. U

Engr. Dr. S. I. Iwuoha, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mech. Engineering, Fut Owerri

Engr. Dr. A. C. Uzorh Senior Lecturer in the Department of Mech. Engineering, Fut Owerri

Abstract

This paper investigates factors affecting the performance of manufacturing workers in industries in southern Eastern Nigeria. Experiments were designed to investigate those identified specific factors anticipated to have effect on operators of machines in manufacturing shops; to generate information and data needed in the analyses. Results obtained from the various statistical analyses performed were studied and interpreted. The correlation coefficients of the chosen factors: Power/Energy, safety, Maintenance, Training, equipment, and Technology were respectively calculated and obtained as: 0.960, 0.905, 0.973, 0.860, 0.971, and 0.924; the coefficient of determination, R² obtained to be 0.993 for overall data, and for each studied factors as: 0.92, 0.82, 0.94, 0.74, 0.94, 0.85 respectively; the variance ratio (VR) is 23.64; and F- value and t values returned by the LINEST, EXCEL program are greater than the each respective statistical table value at a confidence level of 5%, which indicate good acceptance level. Curves were generated to observe the behavioural patterns of the relationship between manufacturing workers factors effect and their performances. Results obtained show that the identified factors affect the performance of manufacturing workers in the manufacturing industries.

Keywords: Manufacturing, Industry, Factors, manufacturing workers, Performance and Regression analysis

77. EFFECTIVENESS OF GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: PERCEPTION BY SELECTED STAKEHOLDERS

Adedotun Ayodele Dipeolu¹ and Joseph Akin Fadamiro²

*¹ Department of Architecture, College of Engineering and Environmental Studies,
Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ogun State, Nigeria.*

² Department of Architecture, Federal University of Technology Akure Ondo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The rising rate of land consumption and fragmentation globally has prompted land use planners to consider a strategic approach to conservation and development that channels urban growth and preserved land into more suitable locations. In Nigeria for example, initial forest of natural habitats has been grossly depleted making the environment to be perpetually susceptible to various environmental hazards. In the light of this, an approach that has been suggested by landscape planners is the efficient use of green infrastructure to help reconnect the already fragmented ecosystems. This study therefore attempts to assess the perception of some selected stakeholders in Abeokuta, the capital of Ogun state in Nigeria on the effectiveness of green infrastructure at combating the challenges of environmental sustainability through both purposive and systemic sampling techniques with structured questionnaire. Results reflect an inadequate provision of green infrastructure in the city of Abeokuta. Also, the study observed the same level of perception from both professional and non professionals in the field of environmental designs on

the effectiveness of green infrastructure on environmental sustainability. It concludes by recommending increased provision of green infrastructure like green plantings in the city which can assist to cool urban heat island effects and use of proper and natural drainage channels such as the biowells which is a form green infrastructure facility for flood related challenges.

Keywords: Green Infrastructure, Sustainable Development, Environment, Planning, Conservation,

78. SEROPREVALENCE OF HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS TYPE 1 IGG ANTIBODIES IN CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS ATTENDING AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL (ABUTH), ZARIA, NIGERIA

**¹Shaibu A.M, Aminu M, ²Musa Bopand ³Bugaje Ma*

¹Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

² Department of Immunology, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital Zaria

³ Department of Paediatrics, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital Zaria

Abstract

Herpes simplex encephalitis (HSE) caused by HSV-1 is considered the most common form of fatal sporadic encephalitis in the United States with annual incidence estimated to be 1 in 200,000 patients. Neonatal herpes is a potentially devastating consequence of perinatal transmission of HSV with significant morbidity and mortality. Approximately 1500-2200 neonates with HSV-1 are identified annually in the United State. This study determined the seroprevalence of HSV-1 IgG antibodies in children less than 5 years attending Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital (ABUTH), Zaria. A total of 125 blood samples was collected and serum obtained after centrifugation of blood samples was screened for presence HSV-1 antibodies (IgG) using commercially available Enzyme Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay (ELISA) kit. Out of the 125 blood samples screened 80 representing 64.0% were seropositive. The association of HSV-1 seropositivity in relation to age, sex, and other demographic factors was obtained by the use of structured questionnaires administered to parent or caregivers. From this study, HSV-1 childhood infection in ABUTH was found to be associated with age ($\chi^2 = 21.180$, $df = 4$, $P = 0.001$), children's educational status ($\chi^2 = 9.37$, $df = 1$, $P = 0.031$) and clinical symptoms ($\chi^2 = 11.94$, $df = 5$, $P = 0.036$) presented by the children. The high prevalence of HSV-1 infection observed could be attributable to the mode of transmission of the virus, implying that 36% were still susceptible to this infection. These pockets of unimmunized children are still at risk of contracting the infection and subsequently coming down with the severe and devastating manifestation of the disease.

Keywords: Seroprevalence, Herpes Simplex Virus Type-1, Children, ELISA, Zaria, Nigeria.

79. PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF FICUS GLUMOSA AND FICUS INGENES FOR THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES, RATE OF KILL TIME STUDIES FOR USE IN RURAL TANNING INDUSTRIES.

M. S. Abdullahi, A. Ejila And M. Mankilik
Nigerian Institute of Leather and Science Technology, Zaria, Nigeria.

Abstract

The conversion of raw hides and skins being proteinous into leather endangers the raw material to the risks of putrefaction at various stages of beam house processes by bacteria. It is also usual to associate bacteria to occupational disease, as changes in alkalinity of the tanning environment could be conducive to their growth and easy contacts with workers. The quest for minimizing the distribution of contagious bacteria by the use of antimicrobial from available local plant origin, especially for rural tanners is the basis of this study. The investigation involves Phytochemical studies of the plant, antibacterial activities and the rate of kill time on gram positive bacteria namely, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes and Bacillus Subtilis, and gram negative bacteria, namely: Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Klebsiella pneumoniae and Candida albicans (fungus). Extraction of the active compounds from the plants was by decoction. The water extract shows more activities than the methanolic in both plants samples. The Phytochemical screening showed the presence of alkaloids, saponins, glycosides, tannins, cardiac glycosides and free anthraquinones. The activities are highest in Ficus glumosa than Ficus ingenes, although all have inhibitory activities. The inhibitory activities of Ficus glumosa on Staphylococcus aureus was higher with the MIC of 2.5mg/ml and MBC of 20 mg/ml. Rate of kill showed that 80 mg/ml of Ficus glumosa extract affect 95.5% of Staphylococcus aureus in one hour, while 90% reduction was elicited against both Pseudomonas aeruginosa and candida albicans at the same contact time. The results shows that both Ficus glumosa and Ficus ingenes possess significant antimicrobial activities to suggest their effective use in the rural populace.

Key words Ficus glumosa, Ficus ingenes, antibacterial and rate of kill, rural tanning Industries

80. THE PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ETHANOLIC SEED EXTRACT OF ACACIA NOLITICA.

Elinge, C.M¹, Muhammad, A.¹, Hassan, A.M¹, Zubairu, S¹, and Manga, s.s.²

*¹Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry,
Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, Nigeria.*

*²Department of Biological Sciences, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology,
Aliero, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The seeds of acacia nolitica obtained from Aliero were extracted using ethanol as solvent in a soxhlet extractor. The phychemical screening of the crude extract revealed the presence of tannins flavonoids, steroids, alkanoids and glycosides. The antibacterial activities of some test organisms using the disc diffusion method revealed sensitivity of E-coli, staphylococcus aures, streptococcus pyogenes and Bacillus cereus at concentration of 1.0x10⁻³mm. Also the MIC showed inhibition at 1.0x10⁻⁴ mm for all the test organisms. These seeds could be a good source of antibiotics in treating some of the intestinal infectious disease in our local community especially as it has no reported side effect to the consumer.

Keywords: Phytochemical, Antibacterial, Ethanolic, Acacia Nolitica Screening, Seed.

81. GUIDANCE NEEDS OF THE PHYSICALLY CHALLENGE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE KEBBI STATE SPECIAL EDUCATION SCHOOL, BIRNIN KEBBI, KEBBI STATE.

Dikki, E. R¹, Elinge, C. M².

*Registry Department, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Alireo, Nigeria
Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology,
Aliero, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study investigated the problems associated with the handicapped students attending the Kebbi State Special Education School Birnin Kebbi. A total of 110 students were used on the instrument and the design was a descriptive survey. A self - developed questionnaire consisting of 30 items on the QPHS were used for the collection of data while the t-test was used to analyze the data. The result of the t-test revealed that the male and female handicapped students have a noticeable significant difference in academic, career and financial problems but had no significant difference in health related and interpersonal relationship problems. On the basis of class level, parent's place of residence and parent's socio-economic status, the handicapped students in the various sub-groups did not show any significant difference in their scores although they were high. It was recommended that all hands should be on deck (both the states, local governments and NGO'S) to consider the problems of these handicapped students and efforts should be made as a matter of urgency to train guidance and counselors, provision of advanced technological equipment in these schools and to organize public enlightenment programmes such as seminars and workshops for both staff and students. Also the students are encouraged to join clubs and school societies to curb inferiority complex among them and their other normal peer groups counter parts.

Keywords: Guidance, Special Education, Physically challenged, Research survey, Adolescent, Socio-economic status.

82. ECONOMIC INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS, SIMULATION AND MODELING: A STRATEGIC ECONOMIC PLANNING TOOL FOR THE EMPLOYMENT SECTOR EVIDENCE FROM THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

*Chinwuko Okechukwu E
Department of Computer Science
University of Nigeria, Nsukka*

Abstract

It is general knowledge that labour planning in most developing economies is not comprehensive, not progressive, badly coordinated, badly documented, have patchy data, in some cases non-existent data, not based on specific unique individual environments and circumstances, and worse still the inability of policy makers to comprehend these assortment of conflicting information for decision making. Given the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics and Central Bank of Nigerian recent studies of the Nigerian labour market, it showed that unemployment in Nigeria currently stands at about 24% of the work force which is very high. The same study showed that the unemployment graph curve has been sinusoidal (i.e. rising and falling unevenly) over the period of the study, indicating inconsistent policy impacts on the Nigerian labour force. The study went ahead to predict a sharp rise in demand for new jobs between now and 2015. The above scenario is a common feature of most developing economies which is a direct consequence of inconsistent labour policy regimes within these countries. The inability of an administrator to pee-at-a-glance unique factors of change in the economy and possibly with the stroke of a few keys,

visually appreciate the impact of any policy change, often leads to the trial and error approach characteristic of most developing economies. Input-Output Analysis is the study of the interrelationships and interdependence of flows within a system. The system could be a national economy, regional economy, state or local government economies, specific sector of an economy like agriculture, electricity, water, etc., industrial manufacturing, energy, engineering or even the environment. Analyzing component flows within a system helps develop impact tools that can measure the impact of specific component change within the system. The study of Input-Output started in 1936 when Nobel laureate Wassily Leontief brought general equilibrium analysis to a new level in a form that is practically functional for decision making in government, firms and researchers with his publication of an input-output system of the United States economy. Economic I/O seeks to establish the interdependence, interrelationship and equilibrium levels of output of final goods and services given certain input(s) especially labour, in an economy. With the analysis economic planners can estimate specific levels and types of inputs to enhance growth of specific sectors of the economy and invariably generate most needed jobs. Since input-output is unique to specific economies or environments, it is important to note that each developing economy will have to develop their own specific economic or sector models that are peculiar to their economic mix. Thus input-output modeling becomes unavoidably important for these economies as most of them are not known to have developed I/O tables of their economies. Computer Simulation is an attempt to mimic a natural scenario using advanced technology tools and intelligent software. The aim is to pursue investigations or forecast possible outcomes of changes within a system. This will help policy makers measure very quickly the effectiveness or otherwise of expected policy change. Data for I/O tables is not aggregated except for countries like the US, Italy, Russia, India U.K., Japan, and a few more that have developed input-output tables of their economies. For the purpose of this research, economic activity data is being sourced from various government and non-government agencies like the Central Bank, Ministry of Economic Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank and some other international development organisations. The data after being assembled is aggregated into an endogenous and exogenous economic flow matrix. Some of the analysis that can be carried out with an economic I/O table include but not limited to:

1. Developing a single or multi base year table(s) depending on the expansion or otherwise of the economy.
2. Deriving inter-sector trade coefficients
3. Deriving economic multiplier factors of the matrix for other analysis
4. Using Linear Programming techniques to optimize profits and minimize cost
5. Using the multiplier factors to measure various impact analysis of policy changes and for predictions, especially for job creation

Some of the results from this research shows how inconsistent most developing countries like Nigeria (Nigeria been the case study for this research) have been with resource allocation policies, which have impacted negatively on specific sectors of the economy like Employment, Agriculture, Power, etc.

Some Keywords

Input-Output Table: A table that shows the breakdown of the consumption distribution of output from a given sector of the economy

Endogenous: Values within the regular flow section of the input-output matrix which consumes final goods/services and its own output is consumed by other sectors within the matrix.

Exogenous: Values outside the regular flow section of the input-output matrix but add up to the total input and output of goods and services within an economy.

Base Year Table: A reference input-out table from which the input-output analysis is based.

Multiplier Factors: These are values obtained from a set of mathematical matrix processing of the input-output table which can be used to carry out other forms of data analysis.

83. USE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AMONG NIGERIAN YOUTHS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka
Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering
Ezeilo, Chiegboka Joseph
Department of Electrical/electronic Engineering, Federal Polytechnic Oko
Chijioke, Amaka Immaculata
Department of Computer Science, Federal Polytechnic Oko
Nnabuenyi, Helen Okwuom,
Department of Science Laboratory Technology

Abstract

One of socio-economic problems existing in Nigeria is unemployment among the youths. So, there is urgent need to encourage entrepreneurship among the youths to enable them become "job creators" and not "job seekers". A vital technology that can enhance entrepreneurship for sustainable development is computer technology, which has brought about existence of computer and the Internet. The paper dealt on the use of computer and the Internet in promoting entrepreneurship among youths for sustainable development in Nigeria. Discussions in the paper are: concept of sustainable development, promotion of entrepreneurship among Nigeria youths, relevance of computer technology, and application of computer system in fostering entrepreneurship among the youths. Computer system can promote entrepreneurship among the youths because it can: provide computer-based jobs, foster productivity, ease communication and boost intellectual acquisition. Certain recommendations are made to support the use of computer technology in enhancing entrepreneurship. The paper ended with a conclusion.

Keywords: Computer, Internet, Technology, Entrepreneurship, Nigeria Youths, Sustainable Development.

84. RETHINKING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES OF CONTRACT PROJECT PROCUREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY: MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Sheshi, Kudirat Fati
Department of Quantity Surveying, School of Environmental Studies,
The Federal Polytechnic, Bida, Niger State.

Abstract

Since most clients are not used to the nature of rates and contractual requirements of the formal method of procurements particularly the private clients, this has evolved the need to changes in contractual procurement. The informal procurement method has been suggested to achieve macro efficiency in the construction industry with its attendant economic development. "CORES" is a contractual document that can best accommodate informal contract in line with the Standard Method of Resource Scheduling 1. This research aims to review the usual practice of informal contract in general, and employ the causes and benefits of applying the method in comparison with the formal contract in particular. The study is based on literature review and an industry approach named Multi-disciplinary Approach for evaluating the relative of causes and benefits associated with informal contract in Niger State. The survey data collected from 25 valid completed questionnaires were analysed using mean score ranking technique, Spearman's rank, correlation test and one-way ANOVA test. The observed benefits were examined and ranked from the perspectives of the client, contractor and consultant from which lessons were drawn on how to best control and manage the contract. Findings established that the major causes of clients behind

their assessment of employing informal contract include: (1) to ensure economic development; (2) to ensure timely and economic order quantity of resources; (3) expression of scheduled resources in prices while the most common benefits of applying informal contract are: (1) to highly relaxed and flexible mode of effecting payments; (2) to speed up rate of expenditure; (3) to showcase resources content as a schedule and (4) to use tender and contract document. The major contribution of this paper is to accommodate the project environment situations in the informal sector procurement processes which can be used to direct an organization to implement contract project procurement in the most reasonable, logical, and economical way. At last, a case has been presented to show how to apply this approach.

Keywords: Informal sector; CORES; Causes; Benefits; Niger State; Sustainability; MDA