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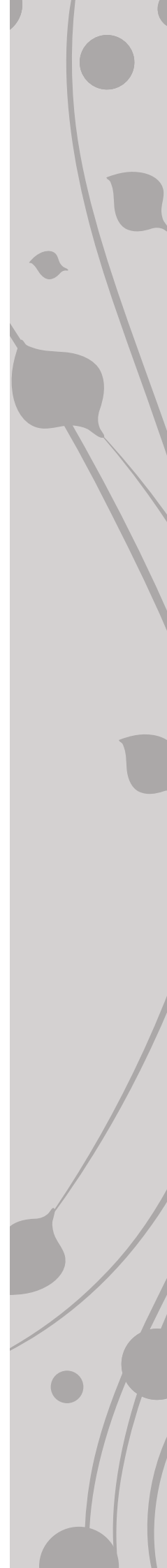
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Inauguration of Members, RESEARCH WORKING GROUP

The agenda for Institutional and Collaborative Research endeavour has been set by the United Nations Development Programme. To key into this front, the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies through her research Unit, the African Research Council on Sustainable Development is setting up a Research Working Group. Based on this, the Institute Council in her 20th meeting assessed interest areas and considered it necessary to appoint the under listed Members into her Research Working Group (RWG).

The United Nations Programme Research Focus Areas are:

1. Social Engineering and Sustainable Development
2. Agriculture and Rural Development
3. Governance, Social Security and International Relations
4. Health, Science, Information and Communication Technology
5. Public and Private Sector Management
6. Environment and Energy
7. Economic Reforms, Capacity Building and Entrepreneurial Development



RESEARCH PROPOSALS FOR
COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS, 2014



Following the inauguration of the Research Working Group for Sustainable Development, the under listed project have been identified for collaborative Research Action and Policy Recommendation to the United Nations Development Programme.

1. Environmental Risk Assessment of Cement Production in Nigeria.
2. Need Assessment for Revamping Technical and Vocational Education and Training Institution in Nigeria.
3. Post Amnesty, people centred Development and Peace Building in the Niger Delta: A Polycentric Perspective.
4. Innovative and Practical Approach at Eradicating Poverty in Nigeria: A Polycentric Planning and Poverty Reduction (PPGPRS).
5. Attaining food Security and Employment generation in Nigeria: A Polycentric Planning and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PPGPRS).



Anam, Bassey - Cordinator, African Research Council
Hanson, J. A. -Leader, Research Collaborating Units, African Research Council

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TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR RESEARCH WORKING GROUP



1. MANDATE:

Ensure the Institute's research vision of being a leading International Research Institute on Policy Review & Development Strategies is fulfilled efficiently and effectively demonstrating high performance and quality results.

2. MEMBERSHIP

To ensure a representative mix of stakeholders and expertise, membership of the Research Working Group is multi-sectoral, with more than half of them having research and development expertise.

3. MEMBERSHIP STRUCTURE

The Research Working Group is comprised of:

1. Research Coordinator, who is a member of the Institute Council. He receives the groups' reports and presents to the Council.
2. A Chairman, who is the leader of the Research group. The Chairman provides leadership on research activities in the group.
3. 1 Co-Chair, who is Assist the Chairman. Supports the chairman and acts in his capacity when so mandated.
4. 2 Secretaries of the Research Group. Provides administrative supports to the Research Group.
5. Research Team Leaders. Are leaders of the various Research Groups and provides leadership to their various teams to ensure the actualization of the research objectives of the Group and Institute at large.
6. Membership to the group must based on scholarship.

4. ADMITTANCE OF MEMBERS

Members may volunteer or be nominated. However, Qualification for admittance of membership into the research group is subject to the modalities set out by the leadership of the Research Group (Category 2, 3, 4 and 5 in item 3 above). Leadership and membership is subject to renewal after two year.

5. GROUP/MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Provide expertise and leadership in designing research proposals and setting research agenda for the Institute.
2. Annually develop thematic issues to be published in the African Development Charter.
3. Undertake research, monitor and support research-related activities and ensure the publication of the African Development Charter.
4. Identify and apply for available research grants and supporting its research agenda
5. Design a framework and support institutional research collaboration with other Organizations, Government and Non-Governmental Research oriented



Item 2: Design and development of theoretical and Conceptual framework in research.

The terms “conceptual framework” and “theoretical framework” are often used interchangeably. Conceptual framework can be regarded as the adoption of a set of broad ideas and principles, taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used as a basis for the rational study/explanation of a phenomenon. The conceptual framework is like a 'road map' for planning a research study as well as 'a compass' for monitoring the direction of the work and conceptualizing the overall goals of the research.

Theoretical framework, on the other hand, can be described as a collection of interrelated concepts, like a theory but not necessarily so well worked out. It is the use of relevant and existing theories as a platform for investigating and/ or explaining a phenomenon under study. The theoretical framework of a study is really the researcher's pre conceived conceptual perspective. It is 'the lens' through which the researcher views the world. The researcher's disciplinary orientation leads to the topics that will be studied and the questions that will be asked. A theoretical framework guides the whole research, determining what things to be measured, and what statistical relationships to look for.

In this module, the facilitator is expected to help the researchers identify and understand the importance of these two frameworks research design and research methodology.

Item 3: Writing a coherent introduction and literature review for academic research.

Writing the introduction and literature review is one of the most difficult aspects of academic research or scholarly writing. Achieving coherence in the introduction and literature review is fundamental since both are crucial aspects that provide focus and depth to the topic under study. The introduction as the name implies, introduces the main problem area, hypotheses or research questions and purpose of research, and these are later expanded in the literature review section.

There are basically two types of introduction in scholarly and academic writing. One is the integrated introduction and the other is separate introduction. Whereas the integrated introduction incorporates literature review, and is used especially in writing journal articles, the separate introduction appears on a separate chapter different from that of the literature review and is mostly used in the writing of theses and dissertations.

The Integrated introduction also differs from the Separate Introduction in that it depends heavily on literature as evidence to provide specific support for the points made; while the separate introduction, on the other hand provides an overview of the important points and trends in the available literature without getting too specific since the details would be presented later in the second chapter.

In all, most researchers agree that the following features should be crucial in determining the criteria for a good introduction in scholarly writing:

1. Introduce or identify a specific problem area.
2. Establish the importance of the problem area.
3. Provide conceptual definition of key terms.
4. Provide an overview of the important points and trends in the literature read.
5. Describe relevant theory where applicable.
6. State the purpose and rationale for the study.
7. Highlight the need for the study and its implications.

In reviewing literature, it is important to note that citing of and giving credit to earlier works add value. It is perceived as part of the researcher's scientific and scholarly responsibility that is required for the development of the body of science. This does not imply the inclusion of an exhaustive historical review of literature since the readers of scholarly writing are assumed to be somewhat familiar and knowledgeable about the subject matter.

The following key points must be reflected in a good literature review. These are:

1. Relevance
2. Importance
3. Logicality
4. Current
5. Distinguish between Premises from theory and research findings.
6. Distinguish between opinions and research findings.
7. Provide a critical analysis
8. Comprehensiveness and appropriateness
9. Facilitating coherence in the introduction and literature review.
10. Use of logical transitions
11. Logical flow of problem statement, research questions or hypotheses from the points expressed earlier in the introduction.

The facilitator for this module is expected to do further work on this and prepare a good presentation.

Item 4: Systematic collection of data and statistical data analysis

Data are the symbols, numbers and /or alphabetical characters used to describe one or more attributes such as age, sex, volume, growth rates, temperature, etc. of an entity. Data are obtained by observing, counting, measuring, weighing etc which are then recorded. Data is the building block of information. Data can be of three types:

Cardinal or numerical data or discrete variables (quantitative) are those which can take certain values. Examples include the number of nodes in cowpea plant; this can be only integers such as 0,1,2,3 etc.

Nominal or categorical data, which are simply facts that can be sorted into classes and enumerated such as colour and breed.

Ordinal or continuous variables are those that have ordered relationship to one another and can take any value in a certain range.

There are three basic techniques available to collect research data. These are interview (both face to face and via questionnaires), observation and examination of existing records.

Analysis of data generally require that the investigator must systematically examine data in order to understand patterns and, in some cases, to identify cause and effect relationships between dependent and independent variables. This process must be well documented so that other researchers can follow it, understand it, understand the decisions already taken and independently verify the results.

The facilitator is expected to expand this content, discuss the importance and method of research design and the various ways data can be collected in an acceptable manner.

Statistics is a vital tool in any research. Its use starts from the point of gathering data, through data analysis to the point of making the final decisions or inferences. The facilitator is expected to discuss these different stages in the use of statistics in research methods and the ultimate objective is to optimize the gains of statistical analysis. These gains, the

facilitator are expected to teach will come about through minimization of errors, correct method of data analysis and reasonable interpretations of results.

Item 5: Use of computers and the internet for research purpose.

The internet is a very useful tool for research and it is free for all. It aids access to information loading and retrieval. Unlike printed scholarly journals and books, web materials may or may not be refereed or reviewed. Getting quality web materials could also be very tasking.

In this module, the facilitator is expected to focus on how to use the internet for research purpose. For this purpose, the facilitator should educate its audience about the resources available for research on the internet.

Item 6: Referencing styles

Referencing styles or manual of styles is a compilation of a set of rules for scholarly publications. There are different types of styles. Each style has its peculiarities with differences in amount of details, referencing and other editorial details.

In this presentation, the facilitator is expected to teach the referencing styles and other editorial policies of the institute.

Item 7: Ethics in Research

Ethics connotes what is morally right and what is not. According to Cambridge International Dictionary, ethics has to do with or relates to moral action and conduct i.e. what is professionally right. It is about conforming to professional standards. Thus Ethics means the best of practice. Ethics in research therefore means the best practice required in any research effort.

A research study may achieve one of the following objectives: breaking new grounds, further breakthroughs thus advancing knowledge beyond an existing breakthrough and re emphasizing or re assertion of an existing breakthrough. The utility of the third objective lies in the justification or acceptance of an existing conclusion in respect of the earlier breakthrough. Also, it is essential to note that certain characteristics are common to all research efforts.

These characteristics include;

Originality

Usage of acceptable research methodology

Usefulness: it must be a useful product of human effort and it must be legal.

In the process of carrying out a research study, the researcher is permitted, indeed expected to consult existing literature on the subject matter of the research. The sources of consultation, the existing literature or research effort must however be stated clearly. The underlying reason for this is that an existing research effort or literature review may ginger up further thought and may ultimately produce further breakthroughs.

It is also permitted to consult existing literature in order to give validity to one's effort. The researcher is permitted to do this as long as it is within the permissive extent of the law.

The facilitator for this module is expected to expound this further and teach different ways of sighting existing literature in a new work being done.



Item 8: Writing a Scholarly and academic paper

This is the wrap up session, where all the ideas are put together and used to explain the different parts of an academic paper. The facilitator is expected to explain the different parts of the journal paper namely:

Abstract

Introduction/Background to the study

Literature review

Research methodology

Results and discussions

Conclusions

References

The facilitator is also expected to speak on the length of each component and total length of papers for conferences, local and international journals, books etc.



International Journal Series/Factsheet/Achieves: Australia, Brazil, Hongkong, Korea, Japan, Nigeria, Ghana, United Kingdom, China, Canada, United Arab Emirate and Germany

Manuscripts not more than 15pages, written in Micro Soft Word (single line spacing) should be typed in MS Word and must be sent only via this e-mail:

strategies@internationalpolicybrief.org

The relevance of peer review clearly varies among the different functions of journals. Peer review is generally seen as vital for the roles of forming an archive of knowledge and distributing rewards. It also plays a key role in validating the quality of research in a field. The value of peer review is based on the assumption that it provides a valid measure of the quality of a manuscript and its adherence to the norms of the field. Its value is also tied to providing feedback so that a manuscript can be improved through revision.

Probably the most important role journals play is forming our archive of knowledge. The journals also play a role in maintaining community standards in how research and scholarship are conducted in respective disciplines. The under listed PEER REVIEW JOURNALS are published quarterly in the above countries,

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN
BUSINESS STRATEGIES AND MANAGEMENT

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
STUDIES IN ECOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT AND
SUSTAINABILITY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
STUDIES IN ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC SECTOR
MANAGEMENT

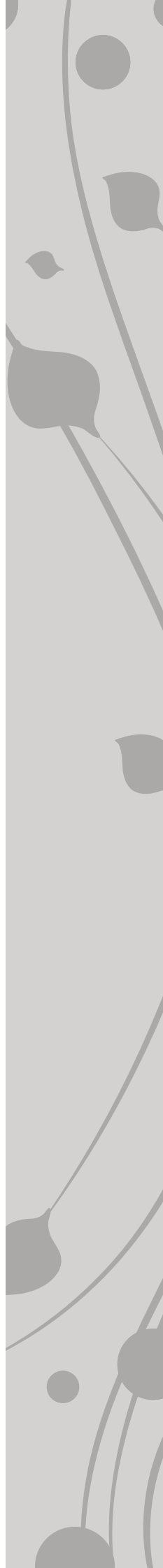
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
STUDIES IN BASIC MEDICAL AND
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES


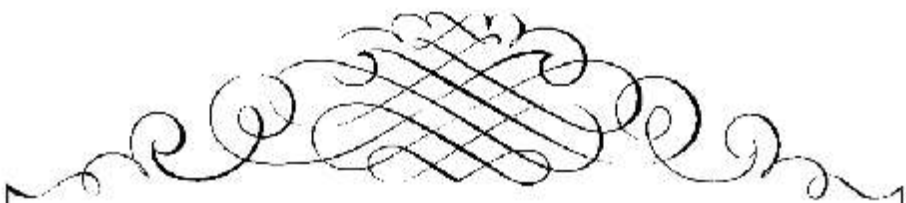
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED
STUDIES IN ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC
INVENTIONS

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

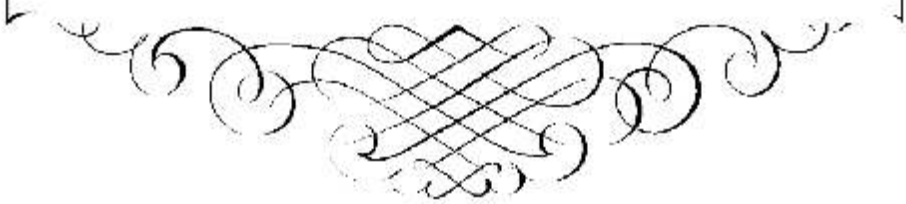

Conference Abstracts

All original abstracts sent in before the call for submission deadline are included in this volume. They are divided into three plenary groupings:





SCHOOL OF
MANAGEMENT
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES



1. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES FOR RETIREES IN NIGERIA: A POLYCENTRIC PLANNING APPROACH

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Osun State University, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

²Department of Public Administration,
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Abstract

The increasing deprivation, neglect and orchestrated politics of exclusion by the Nigeria-state against the people of Nigeria with the resultant frustrations among the workers and retirees have accounted for the loss of confidence of workers in government. The manifestations of these problems are numerous; infrastructural failure, plundering of pension funds, unemployment among the youth, poverty, insecurity, etc. In this part of the world, tradition enables parents to depend on their children when they are old. However, recent indications confirm that heightened unemployment in Nigeria has reversed the trend as children now depend on their parents even after graduation for daily needs. Further, it needs to be pointed out that maintenance of living standard after retirement is very expensive as the low and high income earners need about 70% and 90% respectively of their pre-retirement income in order to survive during post-retirement period. The point of departure of this paper, therefore, is in problem solving and solution seeking. Following the principles of Robert Owen's Industrial village (1799), this paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework in tandem with Knowledge Management (KM) tools and Political Economy Approach (PEA) to analyse and discuss the conditions of retirees with a view to demonstrating principles and practices needed to make Polycentric Planning and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PPPRS) resolve retirees challenges. The paper designs models and practical investment strategies that are implementable for retirees to engage resources within their locality for investment drives, economic empowerment and employment generation. A polycentric approach to investment drives among the retirees emphasizes people-centred and community-oriented economic activities in ways that emphasize inclusiveness, nondiscrimination, accountability, transparency and popular participation. While the paper draws some lessons from Norway, an oil producing nation like Nigeria, which pays its retirees from the sovereign wealth fund, it adopts an African Retirement and Economic Empowerment Model (AREEM) that drives inspirations from eight models. Among the models are Nigerian Retirees Food Security Model (NRFSM) and Nigerian Retirees Employment Generation Models (NREGM) adopted for the implementation of investment drives, food security and employment generation by the retirees in Nigeria. Invariably, investments that are embarked upon by the retirees' groups will provide the platforms for youth and local people to secure jobs and by extension of investment ownership, the workers of the companies will constitute part of owners of the enterprises through share-holding. This strongly supports polycentric privatization that is capable of distributing wealth among the people, thus guarantee security of investments and property at local level.

Keywords:

Retirees, Investment, Empowerment, Polycentric Planning



2. POST-AMNESTY, PEOPLE-CENTRED DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE-BUILDING IN THE NIGER DELTA: A POLYCENTRIC PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Although the Niger Delta people have been suffering in silence over the years, the epidemic of environmental degradation, exclusions, youth unemployment, inequality, poverty, political repression, etc. inflamed solidarity among the youth which engaged in diverse revolutionary actions – stiff resistance, violent reactions, militancy and hostage taking. These reactions are geared towards the emancipation of the region that produced about 90% of total annual earnings and about 80% of the national gross income. Consequently, the high level of insurgency reduced government earning by 50% in oil revenues in June 2009. As a result, the FGN offered amnesty to militants that are willing to surrender weapons so that peace can reign while government promised to develop the region and provide employment to such ex-militants. However, evidence confirmed that government concentrates more on ex-militants alone than paying attention to the fundamental causes of insurgency, while the lack of concrete plan and preparedness on the part of government for post-amnesty programme gives room for resumption of violence. While the amnesty programme has yielded some positive results, the grey area that can address the problems and challenges that triggered violence, insecurity and economic loss in the Niger Delta are yet to be given adequate attention. This paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework in tandem with Knowledge Management (KM) tools and Political Economy Approach (PEA) to analyse the missing links in the post-amnesty programme of the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and also proffer possible solution to the challenges in the region. In the light of this exigency, this paper adopts Polycentric Planning and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PPRS) in designing post-amnesty plan and programmes that can ensure economic empowerment, poverty reduction, people-centred development and peace-building in the region. There after the paper adopts a Niger-Delta Post-Amnesty Development Model (NDPADM) that derives inspirations and workability mechanisms from fifteen (15) African development models that are problem-solving and solution-seeking in several sectors of the economy in the Niger Delta. The paper argues that the entrenchment of concrete inclusive frameworks and self-governance structures in the Deltan polity would help in generating people-centred development, and thus consolidating the gains of disarmament. Without mainstreaming diverse interests in the Niger Delta to operate as colleagues with equal standing such that oil benefits are shared equitably, amnesty programme will be tantamount to fire brigade exercise, a waste of resources and a cycle of reinforced violence.

Keywords: *Post-Amnesty, Development, Peace-Building, Polycentric Planning, Niger Delta*

3. EFFECTS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS ON SMALL PRODUCERS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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Microfinance Banks (MFBs) have become accountable to all stakeholders not just their shareholders. Codes of good corporate governance and ethics that exist in Nigerian Microfinance banking sector significantly provided for how the MFBs should be governed and how practitioners should practice banking in order to impact on small producers. Notwithstanding the existence of these corporate governance codes, the governance in microfinance banks has been acknowledged, at the highest regulatory and operational levels of leadership to have failed (Sanusi, 2010). This range from problems of insider abuses to outright fraud. The main objective of the study is to examine the impact of corporate governance practices of MFBs on small producers. The population consists of 200 small producers and twenty (20) microfinance banks each in Kaduna and Niger States. The descriptive research design was employed in this study. The study explored correlation and other socio-economic variables to analyze results. Findings revealed that bad leadership practices in MFBs have greatly affected their inability to provide services to small producers. The study recommended strict deterrent and control measures that will encourage sound corporate governance practices in the MFBs.

Keywords: *Corporate, Governance, Microfinance Institutions, Leadership, Small Producers.*



4. MANAGING YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT: THE CHALLENGES FOR MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS

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Young people's situation and future prospects are of great concern to Nigeria. Today, many Nigerian youths face high unemployment or joblessness and serious difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market. The target clients of the microfinance institutions in Nigeria include economically active low-income earners and the vulnerable groups such as the unemployed youths. The main objective of this study is to

examine the outreach services of the microfinance banks and challenges of managing youth unemployment in Northern Nigeria. Fifty microfinance banks (made up of 25 each from Kaduna and Kano States) constitute the population. Survey research method was employed in this study. Data was analyzed using chi-square statistical technique. Findings revealed that economic circumstances ranks high amongst factors hindering youth outreach services of the microfinance banks. The study recommends the provision of government support services (such as good infrastructure) and financial incentives in the management of youth unemployment.

Keywords: *Management, Youth Unemployment, Microfinance Institutions, Micro Enterprise, Microfinance Loans.*



5. THE EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP ROLE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN ENHANCING MICRO FINANCE BANKS' PERFORMANCE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

As Microfinance banks (MFBs) expand their outreach and enhance the economic status of small producers, and as the MFBs become regulated entities that can mobilize deposits, clear articulation of the functions of their board of directors is essential for effective governance. In exercising their governance responsibilities, board members must consider the perspectives of numerous actors. These actors include depositors, other financial institutions, employees, regulatory bodies, and other stakeholders. All board members are expected to carry out their governance roles and responsibilities in good faith. Unfortunately, poor performances of some MFBs are traced to weak corporate governance practices on the part of the Directors amongst other factors. This study examined the effects of leadership roles of Board members of MFBs viz-a viz the banks' performance. Twenty (20) banks each were surveyed in Kaduna and Niger states. Questionnaires were administered accordingly. The results indicate that poor leadership practices in the form of insider abuses rank high amongst factors responsible for poor financial performance of MFBs. The study recommends that stringent measures be taken against erring directors to deter others. Strong systems of internal controls and close supervision by regulatory agencies are also suggested in the study.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Governance, Financial Performance, Leadership Practices, Banking Services.*

6. THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRONIC INNOVATION ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN NORTHERN NIGERIAN

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Abstract

Given the overwhelming success of electronic innovation on financial performance, banks in Nigeria have embraced electronic banking and radical changes have taken place in the Nigerian financial landscape. Today, banks rely heavily on ICT to drive most of its products and services. For instance, Automated Teller Machine (ATM), point of sale machine (POS), e-transact facilities which culminate into the cashless way of doing business, this development have opened the window for easy banking transaction at the shortest possible time. However, despite this innovation Nigerian banks are yet to be proficient in service delivery. The sector is bedeviled by lack of infrastructure (broadband) coupled with stringent monetary policies and cybercrime. The paper therefore assessed the impact of electronic innovation on the financial performance of banks in Northern Nigeria. Twenty one (21) banks were surveyed and administered questionnaire. The study discovered that most banks suffer from weak liquidity position thereby draining their ability to make profits. This study concluded that electronic banking can be scored low in services delivery particularly in the Northern part of the country. To improve banking services, adequate infrastructure that can facilitate the establishment of domestic internet facilities should be embarked upon through the public private partnership (PPP) initiative. This will reduce the persistent network failure and cybercrime (hackers). It will also increase customers' confidence and enhance the banks financial performance.

Keywords: *E-banking, Innovation, Financial Performance, Mobile Phone Service, Automated teller Machine.*



7. OSUN YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SCHEME (OYES): A MODEL OF ACTION FOR YOUTH RECRUITMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

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Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Osun State

Abstract

Youths constitute about half of Nigeria's population: dynamic, energetic and industrious, but despite their critical role in National development, it is often observed that Nigerian Governments have not harnessed these attributes and invested much in them, thereby making them involved in unprofitable, and sometimes, criminal activities that have made the country insecure, un peaceful and largely underdeveloped. Undoubtedly, non-empowerment of the youths has been the cause of unemployment and insecurity: violence, militancy, kidnapping and bombings in some states

in Nigeria. However, some states, specifically in the Western part of Nigeria, have found a way out of this malady. Of particular interest is the case of Osun State that has adopted the strategy of empowering 20,000 youths every two years with a scheme tagged Osun youth empowerment scheme (OYES) which has positively impacted on the youths, economy, peace and the overall development of the state. Data for this paper were obtained from the primary and secondary sources. For the primary sources, Osun state was stratified along the three (3) Senatorial Districts, namely Osun East, Osun West and Osun Central. In each of the districts, questionnaires were administered to forty five (45) people while five (5) other people from each of the districts were selected for interview. Data from secondary sources like books, journals, archival materials, newspapers/magazine and internet complement the quantitative data. The paper discovered that since the inception of this scheme (OYES), no small amount of the youths have been gainfully recruited into the state's civil service like public schools, both primary and secondary schools, local governments, and state's public enterprises. While recommending Osun State strategy as a model for the entire country, the paper concludes that non-empowerment of the youths has been the cause of unemployment, insecurity, violent militancy and bombings in some states in Nigeria; and that unless each state adopts similar pattern of youth empowerment scheme in Osun, youths recruitment, peace and sustainable development in Nigeria will continue to be a mirage.

Keywords: *OYES, Recruitment, Empowerment, Youth, Sustainable Development*



8. THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON PROFIT AFTER TAX OF SOME SELECTED DEPOSIT MONEY BANKS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined the influence of corporate social responsibility on profit after tax of some selected deposit money banks in Nigeria. Based on the objective of assessing the influence of CSR on PAT, the study used secondary source of data from annual reports of some selected banks, and through fact books of Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE) for the period of the study (i. e 2006-2010) by means of content analysis. The study used regression and correlational analysis in interpreting the result of the formulated hypothesis. Based on the outcome of the result it shows that there is weak positive relationship between CSR and PAT, but it is significant at 5%. This gave us the basis of rejecting the null hypothesis in spite there is weak relationship, but is positive and significant at 5%. Therefore, the study recommended to the banking sector to take CSR commitment as an important driver of boosting profitability of an organisations, because the more you committed yourself to corporate social responsibility the more investors and consumers are patronizing your shares and products respectively, the more the yielding return, vice versa.

Keywords: *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Stakeholders Theory, Profit After Tax (PAT), Simple Random Sampling without Replacement.*

9. LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NIGERIA AND THE CHALLENGES OF AUTONOMY

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Abstract
The quest for local government autonomy in Nigeria has been a recurring issue, which pre-dates the country's political independence. The struggle has thrown up various reforms including the 1976 landmark reforms of the local government system in the country aimed at democratizing the local government administration. Despite the reform measures, the states have continued to maintain strong grip of control over local governments including arbitrary dissolution of elected local government councils by state fiat for varying political reasons. This unhealthy development has provoked the concern of this paper to examine the challenges of local government autonomy in the country and the implications for improved performance of local governments at the grassroots. The paper noted that state governments have exploited certain loopholes in the constitutional provisions regarding inter-governmental relations to undermine the autonomy of local governments. Thus, the paper recommended a review of the constitution to address the contradictions that gave room for the abuses by the state governments. This is to guarantee meaningful autonomy for the local governments in the conduct of their affairs through which they could be strengthened to respond effectively to the demands of effective and efficient services delivery at the local level. The thrust of the paper is that autonomy of the councils will ensure the local governments provide people-oriented programmes, which will enable the people at the grassroots to feel the impact of governance.

Keywords: *Local government, Nigeria, Autonomy, Administration & Political independence*



10. MICRO FINANCE BANK AS AGENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS OF MICRO FINANCE BANK IN ATABAKA COMMUNITY. OKPO, OLAMABORO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA (2007-2012)

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Abstract
The deplorability of the life of the rural dwellers in spite of the federal governments rural development programmes critically viewed is the failure of government itself to involve rural dwellers in their quest for adequate development. Access by the poor to financial services enables them to have control over factors of production, be more self-reliant, generate employment, enhance household income and create wealth. Microfinance is the provision of financial services to the poor who are traditionally not served by the conventional financial institution. Our finding in this study addresses the role of

Microfinance Banks have to play in rural transformation. The study also revealed the weak institutional capacity and weak base and economic empowerment of the poor. The study concludes that microfinance policy is a good policy which if properly managed would go a long way in improving the condition of lives of the rural dwellers. The study uses both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

Keywords:

Micro, Finance, Bank, Rural, Development



11. ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY OF HAND-DUG WELLS IN ZARIA LGA OF KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study assessed the water quality of some hand-dug wells in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State, Nigeria. Water samples were collected from eight (8) different wells at strategic positions and determined to ascertain how safe it is for human consumption. The pollutants assessed include calcium, magnesium, chromium, copper, iron, manganese, zinc, arsenic, nickel, lead, alkaline, BOD, chloride, colour, total hardness, turbidity and pH. Chi square was used to test for any correlation between the empirical values and the World Health Organization (WHO) standard values for potable water. The result revealed a significant difference between the WHO standard for potable water and the obtained values with the implicative result that the water from most wells is not in any way safe nor suitable for direct consumption. It was found that the closeness of the wells to refuse dumpsites have increased the levels of concentration of pollutants. Treatment of water before use by employing measures such as the use of aeration method, disinfectants, an improved water supply, affiliation with federal organizations such as NAFDAC and consistent monitoring of water supplied are therefore recommended measures capable of improving and maintaining water quality.

Keywords:

Water quality, Pollutants, Hand-dug wells, Dumpsites



12. AN APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF NGO'S IN PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF PRIMARY LEVEL EDUCATION IN BAUCHI STATE, NORTH EAST NIGERIA

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Abstract

The development of Education in Africa is facing Critical challenges of access, quality and equity. This is more to be desired at the fundamental/primary education level. Several education authorities in Africa had in time past tried to address the challenges with little success. In the light of this, efforts are being made to re-focus strategies

on partnership with private organizations (both the local and international NGOs) to address the gap. This paper examines the synergy between the Bauchi state government (Nigeria) and NGO's working to create access to quality education in the state. The roles of these NGO's were also studied. The study is anchored on system theory because of the way it clearly presents a synergy between output and input. 5% of the 40 identified NGO's in the state were interviewed directly, while 10% of the 100 identified primary schools in the state were investigated by use of questionnaires. Our investigation showed that strategies employed for partnership only achieved marginal results. Also there were overlaps in roles thereby giving the same results for all NGO's. The paper recommends the involvement of all stakeholders in primary education in the state, to draw up an all inclusive reasonable partnership for educational development.

Keywords: *None governmental organization, Basic/primary education, Education planning, Partnership, Public-Private Partnership, Infrastructure*



13. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN AFRICA: A REVIEW OF PRESENT PRACTICES IN BAUCHI STATE, NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The Educational system in Africa and indeed Nigeria is bedeviled with myriads of problems, one of which is the poor inspectoral system in our schools. Inspection plays a critical role in the development of education, especially early educational development of a child (Basic/primary school). This paper critically x-rayed the practice of inspecting primary schools in Bauchi (North East Nigeria) and also examined perceived challenges. The study was anchored on Needs Assessment, making use SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats), the extensive needs assessment type. The stakeholders/ authorities saddled with the responsibilities of inspection and supervision were examined/ interviewed. Also 10% of the 100 identified primary schools were investigated by use of questionnaires. Our investigations showed that strategies implored for inspection and supervision are froth with, holistic ineptitude. The paper recommends a comprehensive re-evaluation of the strategies used in inspection and supervision of primary schools in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Needs Assessment, Supervision, Inspection, SWOT, Basic/Primary Education.*

14. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND ENTERPRISE SURVIVAL: AN APPRAISAL OF CYBER CAFÉ INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Enabling and conducive business environment basically regulated by the government has been considered to be a critical success factor for the survival of any business enterprise in a developing economy such as Nigeria. Adequate regulatory and legal framework that will guide the operations and activities of business enterprises are also of great importance towards business survival. The objective of this study focused on the impact of the business environment (internal and external) on Cyber cafe businesses despite all the strategies adopted by the major players in the industry such as reduced cost of operations and sharing of bandwidth. The study adopted descriptive approach by employing PESTEL framework to analyse the business environment. Hypotheses were developed to test the effect of business environment on Cyber cafe survival with data collection on 65 cyber café businesses and Pearson bivariate correlation was calculated to measure the association between business environment and Cyber cafe survival. Results from of the study showed that business environment has a significant positive correlation ($r = 0.80$) between independent (Business environment) and dependent (Enterprise survival) variables. Recommendations were made particularly on the need for Nigerian government to create an enabling environment through favourable policies and regulatory framework which will eventually allow for sustainable growth and development of Cyber café businesses.

Keywords:

*Business Environment, Government, Enterprise,
Sustainable Development, Strategy.*

15. THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL NETWORK ON WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Small businesses are essential to the economy of almost every country. Women's role as economic driver of growth is increasingly recognized. Women entrepreneurs have been seen as the new device for economic growth and development in developing countries. This paper discusses the findings of research on the impact of social networks on women entrepreneurs in Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State in Nigeria. The sample of women

entrepreneurs used for this paper comprises those working in the Tailoring sector. In-depth interviews and questionnaire were used for the gathering of data with Ekiti Women entrepreneurs in this sector in order to explore the following issues: the awareness of relevant networks for their business, the impact of these networks on their business growth and the best way to promote social network in women's entrepreneur. Out of 80 questionnaires distributed, 74 were returned given a total of 92% responses. To test the hypothesis and analyse the data, a non-parametric statistical techniques Chi-square test for independence analysis and descriptive statistics were used. The result indicated significant relationships between business growth and social network. The result shows that χ^2 calculated of 4.01 is greater than χ^2 tabulated of 3.84 at 5% significant level. Thus, we rejected the null hypothesis (H0) and accepted the alternative hypothesis (H1) which states that there is statistical significant relationship between Social networks and business growth of an entrepreneur. Practical suggestions will be given which may aid those concerned with developing networks to support female entrepreneurs.

Keywords:

Women entrepreneurs, Social networking, business growth and small scale firms



16. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ATTRIBUTES AND CORPORATE FAILURE IN NIGERIAN MANUFACTURING QUOTED COMPANIES

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Abstract

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between corporate governance and corporate failure in Nigerian manufacturing quoted companies. The role of corporate governance is to reduce the divergence of interests between shareholders and managers. The role of corporate governance is more useful when managers have an incentive to deviate from shareholders' interests. Corporate governance is likely to reduce the incidence of earnings management. Corporate governance is also likely to improve investors' perception of the reliability of a firm's performance, as measured by the earnings, in situations of earnings management. That is, corporate governance will be value relevant when earnings management exists. The attributes of corporate governance used in the study are ownership concentration, board independence, the independence and competence of the audit committee, managerial ownership and board size. Corporate failure is measured by Z-score which is based on multivariate discriminate analysis (MDA) on bankruptcy prediction. The data was collected from the Nigerian Stock Exchange Fact Book for eight years 2006-2012. Panel multiple regression was used as the tools of analysis. The result shows that ownership concentration, board independence, the independence and competence of the audit committee, managerial ownership and board size are positively and significantly related to corporate failure. Base on our findings, we recommend that

strengthening of audit committee and inclusion of non-executive director as part of the board of directors should be encourage. This will help in shaping the regulatory climate for the design of corporate governance structures that will bring economic growth and

Keywords:

Ownership concentration, Board independence, The independence and competence of the audit committee, Managerial ownership, Board size, Z-score



17. DISCLOSURE FINANCIAL INFORMATION QUALITY AND INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY OF FIRMS QUOTED ON NIGERIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract

This study shows that financial reporting quality is positively related to investment efficiency for large, publicly traded companies. We find strong evidence that accounting quality positively affects investment efficiency (i.e., is negatively related to both underinvestment and overinvestment) for our sample of firms. Second, we show that the relation between financial reporting quality and investment efficiency is stronger if a firm's investment is funded relatively more through bank financing than other sources of financing. Third, we document that, for firms with the strongest incentives to manage earnings for tax purposes, the positive association between accounting quality and investment efficiency is reduced. Such a connection between tax-minimization incentives and the informational role of earnings has often been asserted in the literature, but to date there is limited empirical evidence on this issue. Income measurement quality is the determinant of private sector development which is the bed rock of sustainable development and economic growth in developing economies of the world.

Keywords:

Investment Efficiency, Over- and Under-Investment, Accounting Quality, Private Firms, Emerging Markets, Financing Sources, Tax Incentives



18. VALUE RELEVANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND GROWTH OF MONEY DEPOSIT BANKS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper examines the value relevance of financial statements and growth of Nigerian Money Deposit Banks. "Value relevance" implies ability of the financial information contained in the financial statements to explain the stock market

measures. The study aims at explaining likely impact of financial reporting by listed banks on the market prices of their shares. Relevant data from 2006 to 2012 was collected and used for the 18 banks quoted on Nigerian Stock Exchange as at 31 December, 2012. Panel multiple regression was used as the tools of analysis. Our study reveals that value relevance of published financial statements is positively and significantly related to the growth of money deposit banks. Ratios such as Net worth, profit after tax, cash flow and return on assets based on these financial statements show significant association with stock market indicators. Despite their widespread use and continuing advancement in the financial reporting practices, there is some concern about their not carrying enough value in the eyes of the shareholders or investors. From this point of view, value relevance of published financial statements becomes a primary focus of interest. It is recommended that regulatory authorities should provide an effective capital infrastructure to enforce full compliance of disclosure requirements as provided by CAMA 2004 as amended. It is also suggested that strict compliance of accounting standards coupled with legal sanctions may bring more value relevance to financial statements. This will address the complex challenges of sustainable development and economic growth in Nigeria in particular and developing economies of the world in general.

Keywords:

*Net worth, Profit after tax, Cash flow, Return on assets,
Firm value, Market capitalization*



19. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS IN GBOKO REMAND HOME,
BENUE STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

This work is "An assessment of the treatment of Juvenile delinquents in Gboko Remand Home". The Remand Home was established for the purpose of reintegration and rehabilitation of inmates so that they will avoid future criminal behavior. The treatment given at the remand Home contravenes the aims and objectives of the institution or expectations of the people who thought the establishment of the institution will reform inmates. This research utilized the primary and secondary method of data collection to arrive at its findings. The major instrument used to collect the primary data was interview and secondary were text books and Journals etc. This informed the utilization of utilitarian and non-utilitarian theories as an analytical tool. Findings revealed that the purpose for the establishment of this institution is defeated due to the inadequate funds, facilities, reformative programmes and mal-treatment given to the inmates. This research recommends among other things adequate provision of facilities, reformation programmes and a cordial relationship between staff and inmates of the institution to enhance reformation and rehabilitation of inmates.

Keywords:

*Treatment, Juvenile Delinquents, Remand home, Benue State
and Nigeria*

20. EVIDENCE BASED ENTREPRENEURIAL PRACTICES AMONG MICRO-MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The use of evidence to inform entrepreneurial practices is crucial for achieving economic health outcomes and sustainable development. Knowledge synthesis, translation and exchange are crucial in supporting evidence-informed economic health promotion, whether through reviews of research or collection of evidence; evidence based guidance, or skill development amongst the entrepreneurial promotion stakeholders. The problem is that informal evidence-based practices, though common among the private sector, it is still very underutilized among the government who are the decision makers resulting in the poor economic health and unsustainable development of most settlements, poor coordination of existing practices and considerable loss of revenue and underutilization of resources. The study shall adopt an exploratory research design to assess the nature of evidence-based practices among garment-making micro manufacturing enterprises in Kaduna metropolitan area. The following practices shall be assessed-financing, Technology adoption, Innovation; day-to-day operations and green practices. Data shall be collected using the following data collection instruments, participants' observation, structured questionnaire and interview. The data collected shall be analyzed using descriptive analytical tools. The paper shall then provide relevant information and recommendations to policy makers, development agencies, entrepreneurs and SME managers that would aid in improving the SME sector and the economic health of settlements in Nigeria and other developing countries.

Keywords:

Evidence-based practices, Green practices, Micro-manufacturing enterprises, Economic Health and Resource Utilization.



21. RELIGIOUS ETHICS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The tenacity of religion in the daily life of Nigerians has engendered various developments in the role of religion in the public life of adherents of both Christianity and Islam. In spite of the important roles of religion in Nigerian political and social life, overt adherence to religious faith has not prevented the ever increasing phenomenon of corruption in the activities of Nigerians at various levels. The

irony is that both Christian and Islamic worldviews have made unequivocal statements against corrupt behaviour and unethical practices, and also recommended upright and ethical conduct in private and public behaviour. Therefore, even when governments and faith-based organizations (FBO's) decided to elevate their religious ethos onto the public arena, the phenomenal rise of corruption has continued unabated. This article assesses the impact of religion in the tendency for corrupt practices at the levels of public and private affairs of Nigerians. Using the sociological theory of Symbolic Interactions, the paper adopts a qualitative method of data collection and analysis to unravel the influence of religious ethics on the attitude of Nigerians towards corruption and public morality. Major findings of the study indicate that there is a duality in the attitude of Nigerians which enables them to profess unflinching faith in religious ethics in the public arena, while at the same time relishing in corrupt practices to satisfy private ends. The policy implications raised by the research are concerned with the role of religion in anti-corruption drives, and the need to distinguish between private and public morality especially among public servants in Nigeria.

Keywords:

Corruption, Ethics, Religion, Public Sphere, Symbolic Interactions



22. YOUTH RESTIVENESS: NIGERIA'S SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Y Abstract
outh restiveness has been on the increase in almost all communities in Nigeria, most especially in recent past. Since the inception of transition from military to civilian regime, there has been a mass proliferation of unravelled violence, killing of innocent people and most recently, the bomb blasts and kidnapping. The study examines the incidence of youth restiveness in Nigeria and how this has affected Nigeria's security and sustainable development. The paper used content analysis to generate the required data. The paper argues that poverty, unemployment, lack of access to education among others have been responsible for this unprecedented increase of youth restiveness. Similarly, this unfolding scenario is further exacerbated by unwillingness from the side of government to curtail the phenomenon. The study contends that unless this scenario is remedied, security and sustainable development will not be attained in the country.

Keywords:

Youth, Restiveness, Poverty, Security and Sustainable development.

23. ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF IT AUDITING FOR BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Auditing is one of the essential elements for the successful functioning of the business and helps an organization to face the external world with precise information on its business and issues related to accountability. It is intriguing to note that information technology has become an integral part of every business organization making information as a critical element for the effective operation of the business itself. Thus the need for auditing the information and IT based activities that account for the finance for the organization both revenue and expenses are imperative. This paper is focused on the effective role of information technology audit in the corporate governance in Nigeria business organizations. The aim of this paper is to critically analyze the efficiency of IT audit in the corporate governance among Nigerian business organizations. The paper is a review of related literatures and thus a qualitative research. A case study analysis is conducted upon the energy and banking sectors of Nigeria, two organizations Guarantee Trust Bank (GTB) and Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) were used as a case study. It is concluded that use of IT auditing bring about effectiveness and prevent fraud in an organization. The paper recommends that there is need for organizations to employ IT auditing in their operations for accountability and ease of reporting, the government should also ensure strict compliance of relevant laws concerning financial reporting by Nigeria business organizations.

Keywords:

Auditing; corporate governance; information technology; effectiveness



24. PARTY POLITICS AND SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRACY OF NIGERIA; IN FOURTH REPUBLIC

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Abstract

Political parties' stampede sustainable democracy in Nigeria, Party politics of godfatherism, regionalism, ethnicity, religious differences, nepotism, party wrangling, and constitutional manipulation have all combined to hindered sustainable democracy. The actions and inactions of some political leaders, party executives has transformed in deterring the conduct of democratic development. The study x-rayed the exigency among different political parties executives of Kano, Adamawa and Rivers

state respectively have clearly spelled the acrimony of political turmoil within the party thereby bedeviling the smooth functions and sustenance of democratic process. The study sees secondary sources of data and analysis through qualitative method Using content analysis. The study maintained an integrated theory as theoretical framework. Based on the data collected analyzed, the study discovers that central to the crisis of political parties, issues of god-fatherism, constitutional manipulation impedes sustainable democracy, a systematic approach should be employed to shape the trend while contemporary political maggots should learn from advanced democracies.

Keywords:

*Sustainable Democracy, Party Politics,
Fourth Republic, Godfatherism*



25. CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Nigerians were excited by the return of democracy on 29th may 1999, this is because of the believe that democracy will cure the woes cause by the military and correct some of the predicament. Also majority of the people saw the return of democracy as a much desired opportunity to correct some of the problems facing Nigeria`s society. However it has become increasingly clear that Nigeria`s democracy is confronted with series of political problems, these numerous problems strongly affect a substantial number of the population in the country. This paper examines the major problem bedeviling sustainable development in Nigeria today ranging from political thuggery, corruption, high rate of poverty, ethno religious conflict, insecurity, unemployment, drug abuse e.t.c The paper demonstrated clearly how these has adversely affected the country democracy thereby impede it`s sustainable development. The study using content analysis has suggested strategies for enhancing sustainable development in Nigerian democracy.

Keywords:

*Democracy, Sustainable development, Crisis,
Political problems, Nigerians.*



26. THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION TO THE EFFECTIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The menace of corruption is responsible for the impediment of the effective policy implementation in Nigeria. Although corruption is world wide phenomenon it has afflicted a variety of social groups and nation has suffered severe losses economically and socially. The paper tries to examine how corruption negatively cripple policy implementation in Nigeria, also the paper using content analysis suggested that government should convert the problems of corruption as to eliminate the corrupt enrichment of public during the implementation of project, to involved public institution and press unfettered freedom.

Keywords: *Corruption, Policy, Implementation, effects, Nigeria.*



27. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS OF THE PRIVATIZATION OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Public Enterprises in Nigeria were established to propel socio-economic development and to guard against the control of the economy from foreign domination and exploitation. This accounts for why a larger proportion of the national budget has been voted for the creation and sustenance of public enterprises. In spite of this, the performance of public enterprises has been replete with varying contradictions. The public enterprises reform was an integral part of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986. Nigeria's major obstacle to economic growth is poor infrastructure. Some regimes have had one reason or the other for not leaving up to this expectation. The failure to deliver these services to the people have often blamed on previous governments. The development of infrastructural facilities in Nigeria is indeed very poor, very unreliable and fall short of expectations, considering the rich human and material resources available. The neglected electric power sector, reduces economic opportunity and productivity, adds to everyday costs, and has major implications that extend to health and child development as well. Electricity which is among the most important service is very epileptic where available, a lot of places still do not have access to electricity. Infact, it is overt that human resources are an indispensable part of every organization or establishment. It is incontrovertibly true to say that human resources if well utilized, productivity is likely to improve. On the other hand, if human potentials, skills and abilities are mismanaged, this is likely to dampen the possibility of increasing output. This paper therefore appraise Human

Resources Management Implications of the privatization of Public Enterprises in Nigeria. However, the political economy approach/model is used in the study to describe the relationship between the production, trading and commercial activities of the individuals or group of people in the polity and its government's financial and commercial policies. The study therefore aimed at finding out why government wishes to privatize the power sector, and its impact on human resources management. To effectively do this, primary and secondary sources of data was employed. The primary source of data was questionnaire, while the secondary source was basically documentary. It equally highlights its implications and also recommends amongst others the need to embark on diversification of alternative source of power supply towards achieving sustainable development.

Keywords:

Public Enterprise, Privatization, Human Resources Management



**28. POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BAYELSA STATE:
A SURVEY OF SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHERN
IJAW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF BAYELSA STATE.**

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Abstract

This paper explores the massive destruction of the environment in Bayelsa state, masterminded by youths operating illegal refineries from crude oil siphoned from pipelines that run through their communities' lands. The massive oil spills resulting from the operations of illegal refineries scattered around the state have decimated the flora and fauna and thereby upsetting the ecological balance in the area, destroyed the livelihood of people and further entrenched poverty. However, these noxious activities have been largely blamed on pervasive high level of poverty the people have been exposed to, in spite of the tens of billions of dollars the federal and the state governments generate from crude oil produced from their backyards annually. The continuous degradation of the ecosystem by the operators of illegal refineries has hampered sustainable development in these communities and has further bred untold degree of impoverishment and crisis of livelihood area. In effect, far from bringing prosperity to the communities, the activities of illegal oil bunkering spearheaded by youths of the area as a result of poverty have caused large scale environmental degradation, unprecedented in history of ecological crisis in the area; destroyed rural livelihood and aggravated poverty as a vicious cycle. In order to achieve the aims of the study, 4 towns from southern Ijaw local government area were chosen. Primary data were collected through personal interviews. 15 persons per community were randomly selected. 80 participants were interviewed. Secondary data came from text books, journal, etc. The paper findings are that when people are living in abject poverty in the midst of plenty, they can be forced to undertake hazardous task to eke a living. Therefore, the business of illegal refineries has become a lucrative business for youths despite the obvious risks associated with it and the environmental degradation, in the absence of other viable means of livelihood. Based on our research findings, we recommend both the stick and carrot approaches to stem the tide of environmental destruction, by provision of alternative

sources of livelihood to youths, employment opportunities for the youths, educating the youths, and fight corruption in the J.T.F in order to curb its impunity, etc. The paper submits that indeed poverty is a threat to sustainable development and the activities of illegal refineries will persist until and unless the organic context which precipitates poverty is addressed in these communities.

Keywords: *Poverty, Degradation, Environment, Sustainable Development and Livelihood*



29. CLIMATE CHANGE VARIABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: AN APPLICATION OF COINTEGRATION AND VAR APPROACHES.

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Abstract
Along with energy production and use is the emission of green house gasses which contributes significantly to climate change. Consequent upon the spirit of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol, this paper investigates empirically the relationship between climate change variability and economic development. The method of cointegration and vector autoregressive (VAR) modeling were employed to analyse the data. The test results indicate that climate change has impacted negatively on economic development in Nigeria. The study recommends that abatement and emission tax policies should be enforced in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Vector Auto Regression Modeling.*



30. BIO-SCAPE ENERGY STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract
Within the context of sustainable development, humanity recognises that the socio-economic and environmental challenges facing developed and developing countries are intrinsic in cities, orchestrated by energy consumption pattern and can be addressed through productive and ecological sensitive planning strategies. This

premise suggest that solution to sustainable development challenges calls for critical thinking towards non oil based energy consumption pattern most especially cities in developing countries. Bearing on the above, this paper saw a need and benefit for nations to adopt a form of bio-scape energy strategy within its city limits, via integrated energy mix by assimilating landscape urbanism and *Jatropha* lead biofuel production on its marginal lands as a response to climate change mitigation and adaption policy. To achieve this view, three level methodological steps were adopted as follows; first, extraction of potential marginal lands from 5 sub-types of land use dataset using Arc GIS mapping system according to a set of criteria, followed by estimation of energy value of the identified marginal lands and thirdly, a case scenario analysis of substituting fossil fuel in Bus Rapid Transit (BRT). The outputs revealed a spatial distribution of combined system of linear utilities with setbacks amounting to over 30,850 hectares. At full planation of *Jatropha*, the marginal lands will yield approximately 37,020 tonnes of *Jatropha* oil per year, 3072.2 liters of bio-diesel and a gross profit of N12, 131, 898, 240 annually at N128 diesel pump price. The step 3: showed that on 36,892,800km annual mileage, BRT buses in Lagos will consume 22, 873, 536 emit 17,192,044 800g of CO₂ while a standing *Jatropha* seed sequestrate 557, 278.60g CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹. In conclusion the study resolved that by visibly integrating *Jatropha* in the design of Lagos metropolitan landscape, the resultant landscape restoration on the eco-sensitive marginal lands will repair the fragmented city ecological structure and revamp the natural processes and thus will enhance biofuel production and subsequently empowers carbon sequestration and resolve the climate change serendipity hoofing around the city's future.

Keywords:

Bio-scape, Biofuel, Climate change, Energy and Landscape urbanism



31. ROAD CONCESSION AND PRICING: PANACEA FOR URBAN ROAD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Since Nigeria gained independence, the country has maintained very high economic growth rates and promoted development programs that have resulted in rapid urbanization. However, one of the major problems often brought about by such development and affluence is a rapid growth in the number of motor vehicles over the available road infrastructure. Almost all major roads in Osogbo are tarred but many of them have potholes and in a state of complete disrepair. Many of the roads in the City have little or no effective drainage; very few have culverts or side ditches. During the rainy season many roads become impassable, as storm water results in flooding that erodes the road ways.

Apart from this, most roads in the study area have few or no road signs to alert the motorist of the road conditions. Another important point to note is that aside from the uncomfortable travel, poor urban roads cause bottlenecks in traffic and contribute to traffic congestion in the study area. The congestion results not only in time lost, it also constitutes a disruption to supply chain and the general movement of people, goods and services in Osogbo. This paper observes that sustainable road development is achieved in developed countries through road concession and pricing that enable government to generate revenues not only for construction but also for maintenance of road networks. This paper therefore, aims to assess road transportation system in Osogbo by examining factors that contribute to road disrepair with a view to evaluate road conditions, determine volume of traffics, and appraise road concession and pricing in the area. Primary and secondary data will be collected for the study. The data will be analysed using appropriate statistical package. The study hopes to come out with specific findings on factors that are contributing to road disrepairs with the possibilities of using road concession and pricing in road sustainable development. At the same time, the study will suggest policy template on road construction, maintenance, concession and pricing in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Road, Concession, Pricing, Sustainable, Development, Urban*

32. LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS OF FUEL STATIONS IN ILESA, OSUN STATE: A POLYCENTRIC ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Petroleum products are highly flammable and commonly stored in underground tanks where they are retailed via meter pumps at fuel stations. Lack of strict control by the appropriate agencies and noncompliance by the fuel dealers to laid down rules and regulations led to the indiscriminate siting of fuel stations in most urban areas in Nigeria. It is worrisome the ways and manners fuel stations are sandwiched within residential neighbourhoods in Nigerian urban centres. Fire brigades have serious problems in case of fire accident as contagious building become vulnerable with consequence of loss of life and property. This paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework to analyse the locational pattern of fuel stations and the underlying implications in Ilesa, a medium commercial city in Osun state, Nigeria with the aim of determining the level of compliance of fuel stations with planning standards and regulations and examining the physical, social and economic congruence between fuel stations and other land uses in the study area. Primary data were collected through the use of two structured questionnaires; one for fuel station operators and the other for the members of the public. Fifty two (52) fuel stations were sampled for data collection. This was coupled with interview and direct observation. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics coupled with graphical presentation. Nearest neighbor statistics was used to determine the relative

locations of the fuel stations and the locational pattern from which inferences were made. Findings reveal a disproportionate marginal increase in the establishment of fuel stations in the study area in recent years; about 60 percent of the fuel stations were established within the last twelve years (2000 to 2012) while the remaining 40 percent were established before 1960 up to year 2000. The analysis also reveals that only 9.6 percent complied with setback regulation from the road; none complied with setback to adjoining residential buildings while 50 percent complied with landmass regulation. It is commonplace to see fuel stations sandwiched between residential buildings despite the regulations of the Department of Petroleum Resources and the dangers such arrangement portends. The computed nearest neighbor index was 0.16 which indicates that the distribution pattern of the fuel stations was tending towards clustering which is not an ideal situation for such a facility in view of the safety implications. This was confirmed by a preponderance of resentment to the location of fuel stations by the inhabitants in the study area; 82% felt that the stations were too close to each other while 94% were of the view that the stations were too close to residential buildings. The paper designs three various approaches and strategies that can be adopted for different environment in locating filling station to ensure safety of lives and property in the city and other Nigerian towns and cities.

Keywords:

Location, Fuel Stations, Polycentricity, Environment, Planning

33. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AS A CONFLICT RESOLUTION STRATEGY ON ORGANISATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

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Abstract

The ultimate concern of every Organization, Nation and the world at large is the maintenance of peace and tranquility. Most industries desire harmony which leads to stability, organizational progress and industrial growth especially in the developing countries as Nigeria. The greatest asset of any organization is her human resources and therefore the management of this valuable asset is one of the key challenges affecting organizational goal achievements. Conflict resolutions enhanced by collective bargaining has aided a lot of industrial effectiveness. This paper investigated the impact of collective bargaining as a conflict resolution strategy on organizational effectiveness. Both primary and secondary data were used to support the descriptive and survey methods adopted in this study. A case study of Lafarge Cement WAPCO Plc. was used and a population of 120 staff generated a sample size of 59 through the stratified sampling technique. 59 questionnaires were distributed and 50 were filed and returned. Responses were later subjected to Chi-square analysis. Result showed that there could be a cordial relationship between management and employees emanating from collective bargaining as conflict resolution strategy. At 5% degree of freedom (12.59) tested, it was confirmed that industrial unrest can be controlled through collective bargaining. Most of the causes of the industrial conflicts are; poor condition of service, non adherence and attention to union

leaders as representatives due to large and unrealistic demands from the management. Among other recommendations are that; the management must accept the union as an official representatives and watchdog of the employees interest in the organization while the union recognizes management as the primary planner and controller of the organization. In order to be effectively represented without bias, all levels of employees must be represented in the union using effective communication channel. Reasonable demands to be made at all times by the union. Employees should be treated equitably in all branches of Lafarge Cement WAPCO Plc.

Keywords: *Collective bargaining, Conflict resolution, Strategy, Effectiveness, Union.*



34. EFFECTS OF INTERNAL MARKETING ON ORGANISATIONAL COMMITMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Traditionally, marketing and management have tended to focus on external customers and markets, with an emphasis on attracting and retaining customers (Druker, 1963; Gremler, Bitner and Evans, 1994). Less emphasis is rather being experienced by most organizations in terms of internal marketing. In an era where competition continues to increase and emphasis is placed on individual companies to excel within their industry, calls for the implementation of internal marketing creating an advantage that may not be easily imitated by competitors. This study was to investigate the effect of internal marketing on employees' performance in the banking industry. A mixture of 300 staff from three selected banks of 100 each (Fidelity, Eco and Wema) determined by Yamane at 10% error margin were sampled via a well structured questionnaire to determine how internal marketing strategies have affected their performance commitment. Multiple regression analysis was adopted along with t-test for the research hypothesis stated for the study. Result indicated that there is a strong positive relationship between internal marketing and organization commitment as depicted in the correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination value. This was supported by related literature reviewed in the course of this study. The implementation of internal marketing programmes based on its positive effect served as a better option in form of recommendation. Further studies should be carried on internal marketing and organizational commitment using a comparative analysis of the banking industry and other organizations. Employees should be treated as customers; listen to their opinion, motivate them as much as possible to encourage greater commitment.

Keywords: *Internal marketing, Organizational commitment, Banking Industry, External marketing, Employee.*

35. COMPETENCY BASED PAY AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract
This study addresses contemporary employee reward issues relating to manufacturing companies in Port Harcourt. Research questionnaire was designed and administered on professionals, out of which 95 obliged. A research analysis statistic was employed to determine the implication of the independent variable on the dependent variable of the study. The results indicate that firms' effectiveness is determined by the, use of efficacious reward system. Consequently, the use of improved reward system in motivating employees and the concomitant human capital development and its positively attendant effects are underscored.

Keywords:

Contemporary employee reward system, Port Harcourt.



36. PETROLEUM PRICING AND RISING POVERTY LEVEL IN NIGERIA: ISSUES FOR POLICY CONCERN AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

Nigeria is one of the countries where the price of its domestic oil has been on the increase since 1970s. This is in spite of the fact that Nigeria, in addition to having three major oil refineries also imports refined products to satisfy its domestic consumption. In the past ten years, the Nigerian State has for the 5th time arbitrarily increased petroleum products prices, and each time it has given some flimsy reasons for the upward adjustment. The crisis in the downstream segment of the Nigerian petroleum sector has therefore been a major concern to most people in Nigeria. The low capacity utilization of Nigeria's state-owned refineries and petrochemical plants in Kaduna, Port Harcourt, and Warri, the sorry state of disrepair, neglect and repeated vandalisation of the state-ran petroleum product pipelines and oil movement infrastructure nationwide, the collateral damage of institutionalized corruption, are among the factors considered leading to instability in the price of petroleum in the country. This has an effect on increase in poverty level, especially in rural areas. This incessant crisis and its attendant effects on slow growth of the Nigerian economy inform the interest of the researcher in conducting this study. The study will examine the management and pricing of petroleum products in Nigeria, with a 10

year time frame (1999-2009). Data from secondary sources will be used in assessing the variables and answering the research questions stated to guide this study.

Keywords:

Petroleum pricing, Poverty Level, Refineries, Low Capacity Utilization



37. THE ROLE OF FLOODPLAINS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF AYA RIVER FLOODPALINS IN EKAJUK, OGOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA.

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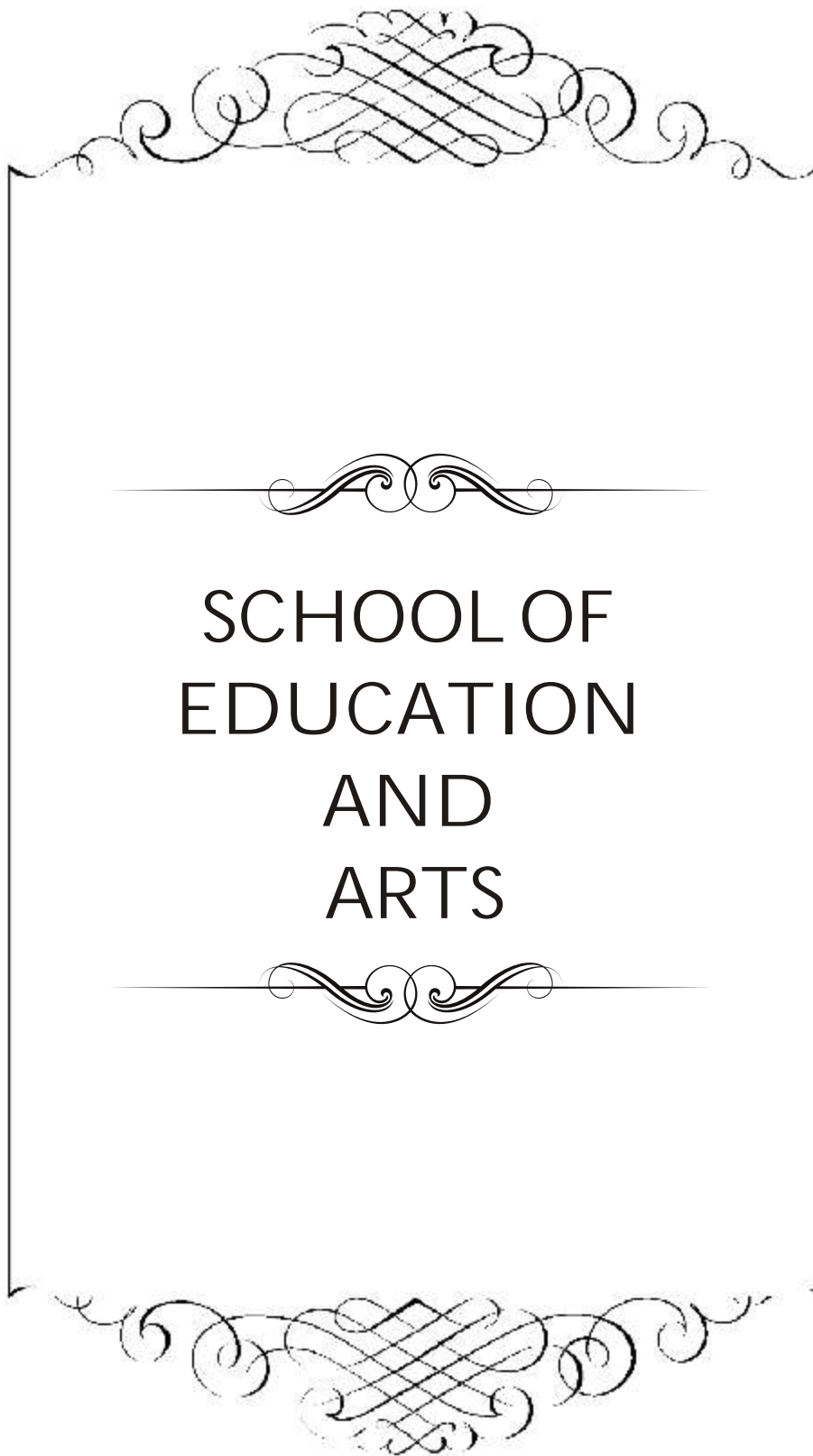
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Abstract

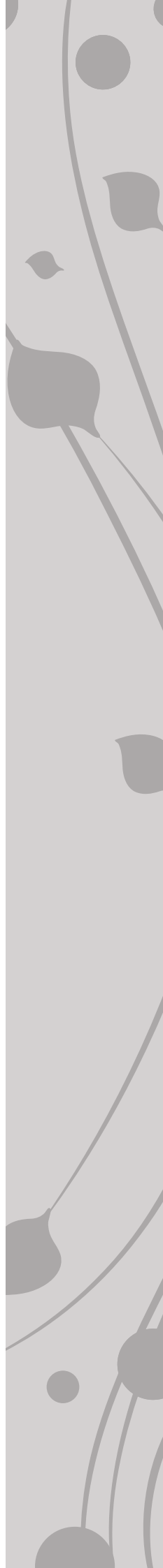
Floodplains are very important in the development of a society where they are located; this is because of the socio-economic implications they have. This study was aimed at evaluating the role of Aya River Floodplain in the development of rural area in Ekajuk clan of Ogoja Local Government Area of Cross River State. The study is anchored firstly on identifying the various land uses along the Aya River Floodplain. Secondly, to examine the socio-economic importance of the Aya River Floodplain to the Ekajuk people and thirdly, to identify the problems associated with the use of floodplains in the area. Data for the study was collected using both simple random sampling and participatory rural appraisal techniques. The PRA techniques involved the interactions with focal discussion groups in each of the selected villages. The data collected was analyzed using pearson product moment correlation. The results of the study showed that the major land use along the Aya floodplain is agriculture as a result of year to year alluvial deposits that enriches the soil. Other land uses such as logging along the gallery forest, fishing were also identified. However, the study showed a weak positive correlation coefficient of 0.26 between farm sizes and estimated annual income generated. The study also showed that indiscriminate use of floodplains lead to negative implication. Conclusions were made based on the achievement of the study and recommendations provided to ensure sustainable use of this fragile ecosystem.

Keywords:

Floodplains, Aya river, Biodiversity, Socio-economic.



SCHOOL OF
EDUCATION
AND
ARTS



38. SATIRE AS A LITERARY STRATEGY FOR SOCIETAL REFORMATION
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF WALE
OKEDIRAN'S STRANGE ENCOUNTERS

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Abstract

Satire is a literary device in which the literary artists deploy the resources of language to expose and denounce the vices or crimes of a person, a group of people or institutions, which are inimical to the growth and development of the society. Satire is aimed at the correction of such vices for the reformation of the society, in order to create a safe and enabling environment for human existence and the promotion of sustainable development respectively. Sustainable development is the development which meets the needs of the present without jeopardizing the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. As a society, Nigeria is bedeviled by a lot of vices such as corruption, embezzlement of public funds, abuse of power, arm robbery, kidnapping, killings, stealing and destruction of government properties and so on. Corruption and other crimes in the different areas of human endeavors are the major causes of Nigeria's underdevelopment. There is, therefore, the need for all Nigerians to deploy every available weapon and avenue in the war against corruption and all forms of crime. This is the only way sustainable development can be achieved in Nigeria. As members of the Nigerian society, the literary artists employ various literary forms and means, especially satire in the war against societal ills for a better society and all round development of the people, which sustainable development is all about. Wale Okediran's *Strange Encounters* is a Nigerian novel with the social problems of Nigeria as its major thematic preoccupation. Okediran exposes and denounces the societal ills and advances measures towards correcting them. The author also advocates positive changes for the reformation of the society in order to promote development in all facets of life. This paper examines Okediran's deployment of satire as a literary strategy to convey his themes of societal reformation for sustainable development in *Strange Encounters*, with the main focus on the health sector.

Keywords: *Satire, Vices, Development, Sustainable, Reformation.*



39. THE PROBLEMS OF CORRUPTION AND INJUSTICE IN NIGERIA,
THEIR SOLUTIONS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN NIGERIAN NOVELS

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Abstract

Literature is a veritable tool in the war against the problems of corruption and injustice, the major causes of Nigeria's underdevelopment. The image of the country has been so battered due to the alarming rate of corruption that Nigeria is now rated as one of the most corrupt countries of the world. Corruption and injustice are prevalent in

government, the judiciary, health sector, arm forces, economic sector, the parastatals, oil industry and so on. The problems of injustice and corruption have resulted in more serious problems of poverty, unemployment, lack of adequate medical care, hardship, kidnapping and terrorism such as boko haram , a phenomenon that has posed serious threat to lives in the nation in resent times . As impediments to the sustainable development of any nation, there is an urgent need for concerted efforts and priority attention by the government and all Nigerians to tackle the nagging problems of injustice and corruption in Nigeria, in order to promote sustainable development. Nigerian literary artists such as Wole Soyinka, Chinua Achebe, Joseph Edoki, Chimamanda Adichie, Festus Iyayi, Wale Okediran, Kaine Agary and some others have been and are still in the forefront in the war against vices such as bribery and corruption, injustice, misrule, embezzlement of public funds, unemployment, killings, social inequality, oppression and so on, from the post colonial era till date . They attack the government and the corrupt perpetrators of the ills in the Nigerian society in their literary works. They do not only create awareness on the problems and the danger they pose to the society in general and sustainable development in particular, but they also denounce the vices and sensitize the general public on the need to arrest the ugly situation. Therefore, the relevance of literature to the society goes beyond entertainment, as it has the power to impart positively on the lives of the people and the society of its origin. This paper examines the mood system and the themes of corruption and injustice in some Nigerian novels.

Keywords:

Corruption, Sustainable, Development, Injustice, Novelists.



40. EFFECTS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES, PRODUCTIVITY, MARKET SHARE AND LEADERSHIP SKILLS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The paper investigates the effect of marketing strategies, productivity, and market share and leadership performance on SMEs in Nigeria. A theoretical framework is developed to examine the effect of marketing strategies, market share and leadership skill performance on SMEs in Nigeria. This study proposes a research model of SME performance based on marketing strategies orientation. The proposed model suggests significant interaction among marketing strategies, productivity, marketing share, and leadership skills and SME performance in Nigeria. Survey research method was used to collect vital information from food Enterprises in Nigeria. Primary data were collected through the use of questionnaire administered on 100 food making enterprises selected through a multistage probability technique and a reports of operations over a eight years period (2004-2012) chi-square and ANOVA were applied to data collected. Results confirmed positive effect between the dependant and explanatory variable. The model

contributes for better understanding of complex interaction between marketing strategies, productivity, market share, leadership skills and SME performance in Nigeria. This research would contribute to the existing academic theory and advance research on SMEs in transitional economy. Similarly this research has implications for practice. The research findings help SMEs managers in that the effective use of marketing strategies, productivity, market share and leadership skills could help them gain competitive advantage and achieve superior performance.

Keywords: *Marketing strategies, Productivity, Market Share, Leadership Skills, and SMEs performance.*



41. INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A STRATEGY FOR TOURISM PROMOTION AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION

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Abstract

Rural areas in developing countries like Nigeria are characterized by gross lack of social amenities such as access roads, electricity supply, pipe-borne water, health, education and recreational facilities. The quality of life is therefore poor with the majority relying on very little water supply, using firewood and other items for fuel, defecating in open places or using pit toilets with poor sanitation. The issue of rural transformation through tourism will focus on: the concept of rurality, rural transformation, and rural treasures for tourism development, rural transformation strategies and infrastructural needs of the countryside. Like in other parts of the world, rural areas in Nigeria have the highest percentage of tourism potentials, ranging from cultural set-ups, agro-tourism, and rural tourism to several others. However, these are not developed for social and economic purposes. Investing in rural centers for tourism means more activities, more scenery and more attractions in rural areas. The development of tourism infrastructure indirectly addresses and solves the problem of lack of infrastructure facilities in rural areas. The social and economic stagnation in these areas will become history through rural infrastructure development for tourism promotion.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Tourism, Rural Transformation.*

42. THE SOCIAL MEDIA SCOURGE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS A STUDY OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, GHANA

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Abstract

In spite of the development potential of social media, various studies have revealed worrying trends of such media's abuse especially among students of tertiary institutions. Using interviews conducted with students and staff of the University for Development Studies, the study set out to establish the frequency of social media usage among students, their reasons for using such media and the harmful effects of new media usage on the academic and socio-economic lives of students. The study found that Facebook and Whatsapp are the most frequently used social media followed by Twitter, Skype and YouTube. Also, more than a quarter of respondents use such media more than once a day while over half of them engaged in social media usage once a day. Moreover, more than half of the respondents used social media mainly to chat with friends and relations while a fifth used it for academic purposes. Respondents admitted that social media usage took time from their academic work. Some indicated that they spent about two United States dollars each day on social media and that they used such media during lectures, thereby making them lose concentration during lectures. It also emerged from the study that students put such media to perpetuate fraud. The study recommends that university authorities should regulate usage of social media. In particular, students should be prevented from using phones during lectures. Ghana's National Media Commission and National Communications Authority must enact cyber protection regulations to reduce the harmful effects of social media usage on tertiary students.

Keywords:

Social Media, University Students, Mobile Phones,
Computers, Websites



43. ADAPTING CULTURE FOR ECONOMIC AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIAN CITIES

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Abstract

The relationship between culture and economic development of cities has been a subject of myriad study and consequence especially in this era of globalization. This is so because cities are usually regarded as specialized and cosmopolitan. However, cities are spending more in cultural programs and infrastructure which are latent drivers of

sustainable and economic development as they establish urban landforms for private investment and enhance social integration for harmonious and symbiotic balances. This paper examined the contributions of culture to the economic and social development of Nigerian cities. The study investigated the impact of culture in the development of three cities in the three major tribes of Nigeria and concluded that cultural impacts in development of cities are such monumental force that can only be ignored with the dire consequence of disjointed social integration and development. The study proposed a theoretical as well as practical framework for interpreting cultural traits that could be enhanced for sustainable urban development of Nigerian cities

Keywords: *Culture, Infrastructure, Sustainable development, Economic development, Social integration.*



44. EVIDENCE BASED ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM ENVIRONMENTAL AESTHETICS OF NIGERIAN CITIES

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Abstract

Tourism has been identified as a veritable option in economic diversification of the nation. Tourism presents numerous gains economically, socially as well as environmentally. Nigeria is an international tourism destination, blessed with abundant natural and built tourism potentials which are being developed and harnessed. The environment however plays a paramount role in the success of every tourism destination. The aim of this research was to examine the attractiveness or otherwise of Nigerian cities as indispensable component that forms part of the wholistic tourism environment. Photographic survey research design was used to capture and ascertain the current situation of tourism environmental aesthetic of some Nigerian cities. It was discovered that the tourism environment of Nigerian cities leaves much to be desired in terms of aesthetics and scenic beauty. It was recommended that community awareness, attitudinal change and communal participation in environment and tourism issues be encouraged by the government at grassroot level.

Keywords: *Tourism, Environment, Aesthetics, Cities*

45. A CATALYST APPROACH TOWARDS CHALLENGES OF ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE CASE OF ILORIN METROPOLIS.

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Kwara State College of Education (Technical), Lafiagi*

Abstract

The word environment is all the situations, events, people and so on that influence the way in which people live or work. It includes air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live (Longman's dictionary of contemporary English, 1995). Hence, the man's environment can be said to consists of three components viz: Biological environment (animals and plants), socio-economical environment (The man's activity towards social advancement) and the physiochemical environment (climatic zones and the distribution of the flora and fauna). Where as, pollution is the introduction of contaminants in to a natural environment that causes: instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the ecosystem. Nigeria which presently host a population of 166.7 million people is one of the most powerful countries in Africa. The country has abundant mineral resources including crud oil, coal, Iron etc. The country has both local and international industries or organizations that are constituting nuisance to her environmental challenges. This paper tend to examine the challenges of environmental pollution as the case is in Ilorin metropolis, how these challenges can be met with the view of sustaining the environment to be free from air, water even land pollutants. Research instrument used for gathering data is a structured likert questionnaire in a scale of 1-3 points. One hundred and sixty people were randomly selected for the study, both simple percentage and t-test statistical techniques were employed to analysed the collected data. Findings revealed among others that both private and public industries are never bothered on the control of environmental pollution which is having hazardous impact on man's health and his live stocks. A nation that does not protect her environment will remain under developed one. Recommendations were put forward among others, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, toxic wastes and so on should be discouraged. Industries that dump their wastes indiscriminately should be brought to book, conservation clubs or environmental protection club should be organized in schools in order to incinerate good virtues in to the students, and so on.

Keywords:

Challenges, Environment, Pollution, Sustainable and Development.

46. THE OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR TO REVOKE LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE UNDER THE LAND USE ACT

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Abstract

The 1978 Land Use Act conveyed generous power to the Governor of any state to the extent that it is presumed that the Governor is in absolute charge of all the land comprised in his state. As a result of being the chief custodian of land under his domain, he can revoke land from anybody at any time for public purpose. This power does not operate in a vacuum. This study investigated the exercise of such power using case law and doctrinal approach to identify the qualifications, duties, limitations and privileges in discharging such power. This was necessitated by the obvious presumption that the governor can do and undo anything that pertains to land acquisition under the clog of public purpose. Review shows that most cases of revocation by the Governor is not as simple as it seems, bearing in mind the multitude of challenges faced during the process of revocation. It is therefore suggested that compensation for revocation of land for public purpose should not only be adequate but sufficient in the eyes of the Law.

Keywords:

Governor, Power, Revocation, Public Purpose, Land Use Act, Operation and Framework.



47. JOURNALISM PRACTICE IN A KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: THE DIGITAL CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR A DEVELOPING ECONOMY

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Abstract

This paper explores the relevance of digital technology as a basic feature of a knowledge economy for journalists in Nigeria and the challenges as well as prospects for a developing country like Nigeria. Over the years, Information and Knowledge have clearly replaced other factors of production like labor and land. This was made possible as a result of technological developments that have transformed the majority of the wealth-creating work from physically based to "knowledge-based". Journalism as a major player in brokering relationships by informing, educating, socializing and entertaining has been greatly affected as witnessed by its practice with new media today. Historical analysis and

empirical evidences suggest that Nigeria is way behind in technological production and worse still, is her mindset in catching up with critical technology concepts in journalism which are germane to a knowledge economy let alone applying such concepts. The challenges are obvious among which is gross media illiteracy and ignorance; however, the prospects cannot be ignored. Solutions were proffered as to how best we can grapple with the trend in a knowledge economy for sustainable growth.

Keywords: *Journalism, Knowledge, Economy, Challenges & Prospects*



48. RESIDENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE IMPACTS OF OVERCROWDING ON PEOPLE'S HEALTH IN OSOGBO: A POLYCENTRIC PLANNING PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This paper uses the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework in tandem with Political Economy Approach (PEA) to analyse the residents' perception of the effect of overcrowding on people's health in Osogbo, the state capital of Osun State. This becomes necessary in the sense that citizens' perception of policy related issues such as housing and health is an important factor in determining societal health and government expenditure on curative and preventive medicine. Lack of citizens' enlightenment on government decisions and policy on community affairs (housing and health) not only jeopardizes governmental efforts but also complicates health problems in the society as scarce resources are expended without positive impact. It is in the light of this that this study is designed to examine the effect of overcrowding on respondents health by drawing the relationships between housing conditions and health status on the one hand and resultant diseases that are susceptible to overcrowding on the other hand. Systematic random sampling technique was used. Data was collected with the use of questionnaires directed to heads of 467 households in the study area. Analysis was mostly descriptive while hypothesis testing was carried out with the use of simple linear regression analysis. The study shows that the degree of occupancy ratio was high in the study area. In most of the wards the percentage of those with occupancy ratio of between 3 and above persons per room was as high as 62.2%. This high occupancy ratio has significant relationship on the respondents' health especially when diseases like malaria, cough, measles, typhoid and depression are used as variables for measuring man's health. Unfortunately, majority of the respondents in the study area are not aware or slightly aware of what overcrowding is and its associated impacts on peoples' health. The results show that income, occupation and marital

status have significant relationship with household's health status in the study area. It was revealed from the study that malaria and cough are more prominent in the study area due to their high level of susceptibility to overcrowding. In order to increase the level of public enlightenment among the citizens in Osogbo, the paper adopts a polycentric planning strategy for inclusive decision making on health and housing, while the creation of New/Satellite Towns by the government is recommended to be given a high priority.

Keywords: *Housing, Overcrowding, Perception, Health, Polycentric Planning*



49. LEADERSHIP INSTABILITY, CORRUPTION AND BAD GOVERNANCE THE BASIS FOR WEAK POLITICAL INSTITUTION: A HINDRANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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Abstract
fforts for a well organized and effective optimization of the abundant potential in Africa had for too long been hindered by leadership instability, corruption and bad governance. These infectious diseases have hindered our efforts at rapid development and effective optimization of the abundant potential of our continent. Sustainable socio-economic development has been beclouded by Corruption which has not only slowed down economic growth, but also political instability and national insecurity with kidnapping of persons, ritual murder and armed robbery. The rising threat of instability in Nigeria on the weak political institutions, high level of corruption, differences in the interest of the political class, poverty, total collapse of educational and health care system, politicization of basic human needs, developmental indices and strategies also contributed to the instability in the country. It is annoying to note that about "10.5million Nigerian children roam the streets as beggars and hawkers and about 45million literate adults do not have job to do, don't we think these people will end up becoming a threat to the stability of the country". (Femi, 2013) This paper, therefore, identifies leadership instability, corruption and bad governance the basis for weak political institution: a hindrance for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Leadership, Instability, Corruption, Bad governance and Poverty.*

50. ENERGY CRISIS POVERTY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A PANACEA FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

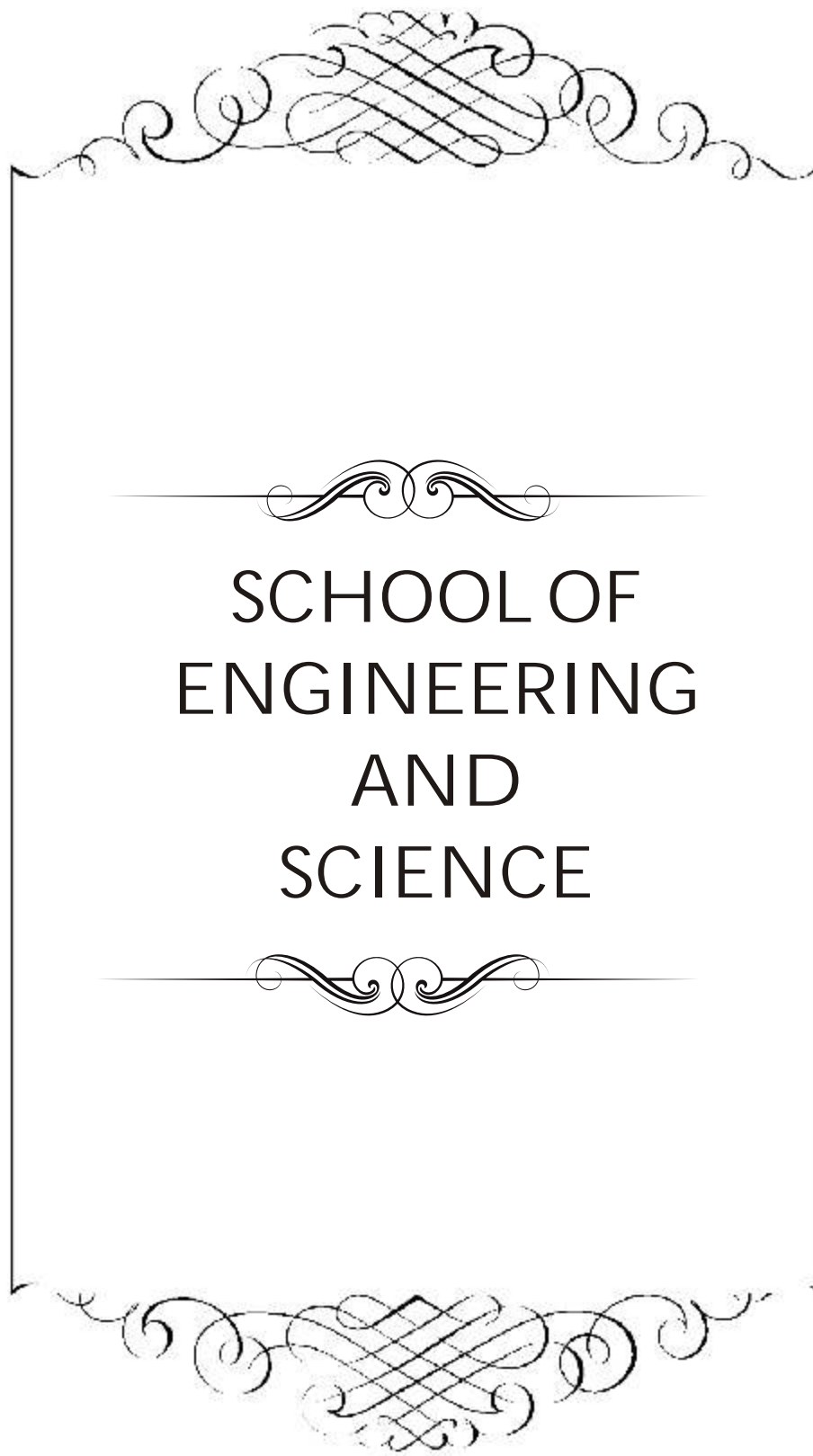
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Energy resources remain the key to industrialization of any nation especially when judiciously and effectively harnessed for developmental purposes. Its proper harnessment is a strong factor in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria. Access to energy is essential for the reduction of poverty and promotion of economic growth, communication technologies, education, industrialization, agricultural improvement and expansion of municipal water systems all require abundant, reliable, and cost-effective energy access. Unfortunately, Nigeria is blessed with natural and human resources but lack the foresighted leadership at federal, state and local levels to convert these resources into blessings for sustainable development. The Nigerian energy industry is probably one of the most inefficient in meeting the needs of its customers globally. This is most evident in the persistent disequilibrium in the markets for electricity and petroleum products, especially kerosene and diesel. The dismal energy service provision has adversely affected living standards of the population and exacerbated income and energy crisis in an economy where the majority of the people live on less than Three Hundred Naira per day. Yet, Nigeria is regarded as the sixth largest exporter of crude oil in the world. Nigeria's persistent energy crisis has weakened the industrialization process, and significantly undermined the effort to achieve sustained economic growth, increased competitiveness of domestic industries in domestic, regional and global markets and employment generation. Against this background, this study seeks to identify energy crisis, poverty and industrialization as a panacea for sustainable economic development in Africa.

Keywords: *Energy crisis, Poverty, Industrialization, Sustainable development and Economic growth.*



SCHOOL OF
ENGINEERING
AND
SCIENCE

51. EFFECTIVENESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT IN ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF YANKARI GAME RESERVE IN BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study aimed at appraising to what extent the development effort going on in the Yankari Game Reserve gave attention to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted in Ensuring Sustainable Development of the Game Reserve, the research formed the level of compliance with the environmental impact assessment regulation and mitigation measures put in place, the positive and negative impact of compliance and non-compliance as well as account for non-compliance with EIA. Data were obtained using Interview schedule, site inspection, compliance assessment and thorough review of EIA report. A total of 30 respondents were selected randomly in the units within the game reserve. The units are Clinic, General maintenance, power supply, Kitchen, Housekeeping, and Security. The result in Table 1, Shows that about 50% of proposed mitigation measures stipulate in an EIA report was not in compliance. An account for non-compliance to EIA result shows that no fence in the Wikki camp as stipulated in an EIA report, fuel station and power house are very close that is no risk bearing and Issue of cable taxi from reception to Wikki warm spring, to animals viewing was not in adhered. There is an Illegal activity of poaching, grazing by domestic animals. The negative impact of non-compliance to EIA result shows that most of the soil needed for construction is being taken from close to the access road in Game Reserve. This has left very unsightly scenery and checker board along the road. The EIA of this construction activity carried out and negative impact of non-compliance to EIA is now in place. Arising from the findings of this research, the following recommendations were made: there is need for more effort by management and Bauchi State Government to provide enough funds that will help them to comply with all mitigation measure stipulate in an EIA report. The effect of GSM mast on the wild animals should be quantified, the unfilled borrow pits should be fill back. No little impact will be negligent every impact must be taken into account and address, There should be a regulatory body that will ensure and enforce strict compliance to the mitigation measure before a project is awarded, during operational and decommissioning stages.

Keywords:

Sustainable, Development, Yankari, Mitigation, Compliance

52. PRODUCTION OF FLEXIBLE POLYURETHANE FOAM FROM CASTOR OIL (RICINUS COMMUNIS)

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Abstract

Castor oil was extracted from castor bean seed *Ricinus communis* using local methods of extraction and the various properties viz density, specific gravity, iodine value, saponification and acid values were determined. It was observed that the properties investigated agreed with certain standard values that have been determined. The physical analysis of the castor oil gives 40.16% oil yield with specific gravity of 1.016g/ml. The chemical analysis revealed acid value of 2.29 ± 0.06 ; mg KOH/g. Saponification value of 184.68 ± 3.43 and Iodine value of 86.9 ± 0.4 gI₂/100g. The castor oil was further used in making polyurethane foam and it was found to be a good substitute for the imported raw material (polyol) if and only if the castor oil is properly refined. The density of the polyether polyol foam produced with varied proportions of water was found to decrease as the volume of the water added increased. Also the height of the foam increased with increase in the volume of water. The water which was used in this investigation contained a local dye called as *lalli* (in Hausa).

Keywords: Polyurethane, castor oil, flexible, extraction, polymerization.



53. THE ROLE OF MOTHER TONGUE IN LEARNING ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

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Abstract

A revival of interest to using a mother tongue in the English classroom is stipulated by necessity to improve language accuracy, fluency and clarity. This paper aims at examining students' perception of the use of mother tongue and translation in various linguistic situations. The activities that help raise learners' awareness of the language use are described. The findings demonstrate that all learners need a support of mother tongue in English classes, but the amount of the native needed depends on students' proficiency in English. The statistical significance of the research result was computed by employing the statistical package for the social science (SPSS) software.

Keywords: Various linguistic situations, Language accuracy, Fluency and clarity, Learners' awareness, Mother tongue perception

54. WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF KAURI-MAKERA STREAM FOR IRRIGATION

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W Abstract
With the ever increasing demand on irrigation water supply, farmlands are frequently faced with utilization of poor quality irrigation water. The application of poor quality irrigation water can reduce the yield of farmlands. The study examined the water quality of Kakuri-Makera stream with the view to determine the quality of the water, investigate the toxicity level of the stream and examine the suitability of the stream for irrigation activities. Water samples were collected at three sampling points along the stream. One sample was taken at Kurmin Gwari upstream, and at downstream, one sample was taken at Kakuri and Makera downstream. The parameter determined were Temperature, pH, Total Dissolved Solids, Nitrate, Sulphate, Total Dissolved Oxygen, COD, BOD using Standard Method. The metal parameters such as Silica, Iron, Lead, Manganese, Cobalt and copper were determined using Absorption Spectrophotometer (UNICAM, model, SOLAAR 969). The results of the analyses show that most of the parameters observed were highly concentrated above the recommended permissible limit set by FEPA. This revealed that the stream of Kakuri-Makera had become contaminated by the effluents discharged into it and is not suitable for irrigation. For sustainable management of the water resource, it is recommended that the state assembly should involve sanitation programmes and propagates these through environmental education throughout the communities in the stream area to prevent pollution of the stream. Government should assist in Earth dam's construction to provide water for irrigation in the area. Proper and adequate treatment of the effluents to a safety level before it is discharged by the company in order to save water body from further pollution. The prepared guidelines and standards from FEPA relating to water pollution control should be strictly adhered to.

Keywords:

Water Quality, Suitability, Parameters, Concentration and Contamination.



55. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATION OF FUELWOOD CONSUMPTION IN GORA AREA, KADUNA STATE. NIGERIA.

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³Galadimawa Na'o'mi, H. ⁴Mercy, Obassi
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F Abstract
uel wood is a source of energy derived by burning wood materials like logs and twigs and is common among the rural dwellers. The over-dependence on fuel-wood for energy is chiefly because of its relatively low prices and easy accessibility. The Assessment of Fuel wood Consumption and its Implication on the Environment of Gora Area, Kaduna State, was investigated with the view to identify the types of the fuel wood consumed in the Area, identify the pattern of fuel wood consumption and examine the effects fuel wood consumption on the environment. Data for the study were obtained from

a total sample of 150 randomly selected respondents through interviewed schedules, application of structured questionnaires and observations in the months of April, 2013. Data were analyzed using tables, frequencies and percentages. The results revealed that the fuel wood in Gora Area is been used majorly for sales and household cooking. Also, 14 wood species were useful for fuel wood in the area, and out of these, five were under threat of extinction. Furthermore, there was on-going massive exploitation with no planting operations going on in the area. Consequently, the attendant effects of desertification, soil erosion, flooding, occurrence of drought and increase in temperature rises being experienced in the area and at a threatening rate. The respondents attested that there has been serious disappearance of many tree species within their surroundings. From the foregoing, governments and other development agents are encouraged to make use of this information to support availability of alternative energy sources to supplement fuel wood. In this regard, converting wood wastages (wood shavings and saw-dust) to briquettes and motivating the public to plant trees would improve energy supply and therefore reduce pressure on the natural forests. This will also minimize environmental degradation and its negative consequences. Policy-makers and other stakeholders should also use the information to develop policies and strategies to preserve and sustain the species identified as threatened in the area.

Keywords: *Fuel wood, Consumption pattern, User groups, Environment.*

56. UTILISATION OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST MOSQUITO BITE IN GOMBE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The study was conducted in Gombe Local Government Area, Gombe State between the months of May-September 2013. The study was aimed at investigating the level of preventive measures used against mosquito bite in the area and to determine the most commonly used preventive measures in the local Government Area. A total of three hundred and eighty four household were randomly selected from four wards of the Local Government. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to elicit information on the socio-demographic characteristics, utilisation and type of preventive measures used in the study Area. Of the total three hundred and Sixty eight household surveyed, 293(79.6%) were using preventive measures at the time of the survey, utilisation by age revealed that most respondent 80(85.2%) within the age range of 41-50 used preventive measures most. Chemicals was recorded highest 80 (27.3%) as compared to other preventive measures and 133 (44.7%) of the respondents used more than one form of preventive measures.

Keywords: *Mosquito bite, Preventive measures, Utilisation, Gombe L.G.A*

57. MODELLING OF DAILY TEMPERATURE OF SOKOTO TOWN USING BOX-JENKINS PROCEDURE

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Abstract

This paper aims to model the daily temperature of Sokoto town in North western Nigeria using the Box- Jenkins methodology. Daily temperature for the period 1st January 2009- 3rd August, 2013 was used. The empirical study reveals that the most adequate model for the daily temperature of Sokoto town for the period under study is ARIMA (3, 1, 1). Using the model, we forecast the values of daily temperature for the next fourteen days i.e. 4th -17th of August, 2013.

Keywords: *Daily temperature, Box-Jenkins methodology; ARIMA models, Forecasting, Sokoto*



58. EVIDENCE BASED STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: MEDICAL IMAGE WATERMARKING AS A MEANS OF AUTHENTICATION IN A PICTURE ARCHIVING AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (PACS)

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Abstract

The past decades has seen the involvement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in many areas. With the introduction of automation in the Healthcare sector such as Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS), Hospital Information System (HIS), Radiology Information System (RIS), and Computer Aided Detection (CAD) for effective service delivery (Umaamaheshvari, 2012). Another ramification is the introduction of online treatment and consultation, or medical database. The computer system is the heart of the aforementioned development where information is transmitted using wired or wireless network in the form of intranet or internet (Ayuba, 2013). Medical images constitute a core portion of the information a physician utilizes to render diagnostic and treatment decisions (Krupinski, 2000). And these involves two basic processes: visual inspection of the image termed as visual perception and rendering of interpretation called cognition (Krupinski, 2000). The PACS capture, stores and transmits digital medical images in a distributed or web based application. "Image Processing

application and the growth of internet facilitate easy access, transmission, storage and alteration of digital image" (Hunt, 2010). Despite the efficacy of the PACS, it suffers some drawbacks in the range of sniffing, exchange of medical image, alteration of image etc. This research seeks to remedy some of the problems associated with digital images used in the healthcare sector by authenticating the originality of a medical image in transmission. The security measure is called watermarking, a process of embedding data called watermark into a multimedia object (Image, Audio, and Video) for later detection or extraction in order to make an assertion (Mohanty, 1999). Hybrid Transformed Watermarking methodology will be employed in this research which is a composition of two frequency transforms: Discrete Cosine (DCT) and Discrete Wavelet Transform (DWT) respectively (Umaamaheshvari, 2012). The authentication process seeks to identify the watermark extracted from the original image. The research will measure the original and watermarked image for similarity correlation using the SSIM model. The research has been organised in sections: Introduction, methodology, Analysis of data obtained using Structural Similarity Index Measure (SSIM) quality metrics and conclusion.

Keywords: *Medical image, Water marking, Authentication, Picture archiving
Communication system*



59. DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-CONTROLLER BASED SOLAR TRACKING SYSTEM

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Abstract

The solar tracking system is an electro-mechanical device comprising three main sections namely: The micro controller PIC 16F84A, the electrical/electronics and mechanical sections. The micro-controller section forms the central controlling unit of the system with the aid of source codes program. The electronics section contains sensing devices (Light Dependent Resistors), the ATD 0804 ADC is tailored to operate as a programmable analogue to digital converter. The ATD 0804 ADC and microprocessor PIC 16F84 are used to compare the LDRs difference in signal level of the LDRs and the error signal is use in controlling the reversible DC motor, while the photovoltaic panel which is a 12v DC for tracking and absorbing solar radiation. This technology improves the efficiency of the solar tracker, in order to reduce human effort in positioning the solar panel if it becomes necessary. The mechanical section forms the physical supporting part of the system. It comprises the tray on which the photovoltaic panel is placed, the movable rod, the

jack which support and gives balance to the tray and metallic basement which is made from iron to give a firm support. The developed system was put to test and was found to be working as expected. It has been in use where it supplies the lighting points in the office of Head of Department EEE, Kaduna Polytechnic, the Departmental Library and the Examination Office of the Department. As its present status, the system development can give power for small load only, however, to increase the capacity, more solar panels, higher rating dc motor and back-up battery are required.

Keywords:

Micro-controller, Solar, Tracking, System, Digital, Analogue, Development, LDR, Bi-directional DC Motor.



60. RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF BANKS

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Abstract

The study investigated the Renewable Energy Technology deployment for sustainable development in Nigeria and the role of Banks. Nigeria is progressively setting targets tailored towards improving the power supply, by increasing utilization and deployment of Renewable Energy Technology and the role of Banks. The study provided an overview of the Electricity supply status in Nigeria, the growing needs for energy as potentials for investment and the role of financial institutions. It also presented an empirical evidence of the Renewable Energy Technology deployment and the role of Banks in development. It analyses the independent variables in relation to the dependent variable and proffer recommendations based on findings. Ten states in the Northern zone of Nigeria were the study area between August and October 2013 with 280 questionnaires administered. Data were analysed based on descriptive data analysis, where each respondents were weighed against responses from respondents using 4 Likert scale system of grand point and grade mean to summarised data. Deductions show the prospects of renewable energy technology deployment and role of banks considering the increase in demand for power supply in the country. The study concludes with a design recommendation that can address the key findings which government can also hasten the implementation process for power sector reform.

Keywords:

Renewable Energy, Technology, Deployment, Power Supply, Banks, Sustainability.

61. ENERGY ACCESS, ENERGY POVERTY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Energy is central to development and to every challenge facing the world today. Access to clean and affordable modern energy is critical to fostering lasting social and economic development and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Energy poverty refers to the situation of large number in developing countries whose well being is negatively affected by very low consumption of energy, use of dirty or polluting fuels, and excessive time spent collecting fuel to meet basic needs. Energy poverty is a lack of access to modern energy services. Modern energy services are defined as household access to electricity and clean cooking facilities, such as fuels and stove that do not cause air pollution in houses. They are crucial to human wellbeing and to a country's economic development. The lack of access to modern energy services is a serious hindrance to economic and social development and must be overcome if the UN MDGs must be achieved. Using the Energy Development Index (EDI) as benchmark, the paper employ's the linkage between energy access, energy poverty and economic development in Nigeria. It discusses the energy development process and analyses the prospects of improving energy access and provision of modern energy services in the country.

Keywords: *Energy access, Modern energy Services, Energy poverty, Economic development, Nigeria.*



62. GENDER DIMENSIONS OF SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

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Today, the world is experiencing technological and social change at a pace never before experienced in human society due to major innovations that have altered the economic and political dimensions of society; opened up new entrepreneurial activities and other profound social and personal advancements and changes. However, studies indicate that women face barriers with large gender differences in use and access of technologies around the world. Several reasons have been adduced for this situation including social norms that bestow control over technologies to men, and/or women's lack of means to use or purchase technologies. When it comes to women in science and

technology, it has been reported that low number of women enter STEM (science, technology, engineering, mathematics) in education and occupation. Gender gaps in science and technology can also be seen in technical entrepreneurship and advancement in the technical industry. The paper highlights this disparity and gender dimensions in science, innovation and technology in Nigeria and advocates the promotion of gender equity to stem the lopsided situation. This is because gender equity is fundamental to achieving poverty reduction and socio-economic development. Gender equity in science and technology is also important for development, and has long been recognized by the United Nations. The paper concludes by advocating mainstreaming a gender perspective in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), which will enhance social equity and bring significant benefits across the economic structure and social fabric, and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the attainment of sustainable development.

Keywords: *Gender Equity, Science, Technology, Innovation, Nigeria*

63. EFFECTS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) APPLICATION ON VEGETABLE METAL CONCENTRATIONS

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Abstract

This study was conducted to examine the effects of untreated municipal solid waste used as organic input on crops' heavy metal concentrations and to estimate whether accumulation of heavy metals in the vegetables would impact on human nutrition or health hazards. Three vegetable crops: cabbage, spinach and tomato grown in selected irrigation farm-plots along River Kubani flood plain in Zaria, Nigeria were used. The collected samples were rinsed with distilled water, labeled and oven dried at a temperature of 700C for 48 hours, grinded to powder, sieved with 2mm sieve, for elemental analysis. The crop samples were analyzed for: Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn, Pb and Ni by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS). Results obtained showed variations in the metal contents. The results however revealed that the application of untreated waste has not significantly increased the concentrations of Fe, Cu, and Mn in the selected crops and the levels are within human safety limits but the concentrations of Zn, Pb and Ni calls for urgent attention. Continuous monitoring of accumulating rates of metals in crops and soil and clean-up procedure either by the use of bioremediation, particularly phytoremediation or reclaimed of land by top soiling with uncontaminated soils are suggested.

Keywords: *Municipal solid waste, vegetables, heavy metals*

64. BAYESIAN MODELS OF HIV/AIDS SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS IN THE UPPER EAST REGION OF GHANA

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Abstract

The first HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) surveys started in Ghana in 1992 and Upper East Region in 1994. Since then, the prevalence rates have been the most dominant methods for reporting, monitoring and predicting the pandemic. The purpose of this study was therefore, to use the Bayesian models to analyze the structural transmission of the HIV virus in the HSS sites of the Upper East Region of Ghana. The study gathered secondary data of the infected persons from the four HSS (Bawku, Bolgatanga, Navrongo and Builsa) sites from the Upper East regional administration of the Ghana Health Services, via the office of the Regional HIV/AIDS Coordinator. In the Bayesian analyses, the prior transmission rates represented the initial transmission probability matrix, derived from the assumptions and the likelihood represented the initial proportion of those already being transmitted to from 1994 to 2012. We then used the Matlab software to simulate the posterior transmission probabilities to arrive at the subsequent and steady transmission probabilities. We noticed that the urban sites of Bawku, Bolgatanga and Navrongo would remain the higher than the rural site of Builsa. We therefore, concluded that urban dwellers were more promiscuous to transmit and receive the HIV/AIDS virus than their rural counterparts and recommended that strategic programmes be more focused in the urban areas than the rural ones.

Keywords:

Bayesian, HSS, posterior, prior, steady

65. SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR OF TEENAGE WOMEN IN NIGERIA, 1990-2008: DEMOGRAPHIC IMPLICATION

Helen N. Avong

Abstract

The study aimed at examining sexual behaviour and fertility trends of 15-19-year-old teenagers in Nigeria using findings from national surveys of 1990-2008 and 2000 Sentinel Survey. The pulled information, analysed by comparing findings across surveys, reveals negative sexual behaviour of early initiation of sexual intercourse, high sexual activity, large proportion of high risk sex and very low contraceptive prevalence. The trend in these measures of sexual behaviour is minimal declines between 1990 and 2008 and, supporting the modernisation theories, small increases in contraception in the same period. Greater effort by all stakeholders is required to diligently execute programmes encouraging sexual abstinence and use of contraceptives, considered important for ensuring teenage responsible and healthy sexual behaviour.

This is necessary if the large teenage births, which are raising the national fertility rates substantially, are to significantly decline. It is further suggested that all acceptable research approaches that would help reveal both overt and covert factors responsible for this seeming failure of fertility reduction policies, programmes and strategies, especially in Northern Nigeria where teenage childbearing and fertility rates are much higher.

Keywords: *Teenage sexual behaviour, Trend, Contraception, Fertility, Nigeria*

66. ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN GLOBAL ECONOMY.

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Abstracts

Sustainable energy development is a key issue to global development. Energy is a driver to economic growth and development. The current increase usage of fossil fuels driven by the transport sector is not only a threat to economic stability and energy security of the globe, but also poses risks to health as a result of increasing toxic emissions and climatic changes that alters the environmental conditions. Hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) and electric vehicles (EVs) are alternatives aiming to replace conventional vehicles that consume fossil fuel and emit CO₂ and toxic pollutants. The barrier to these technologies is the battery technology and its required electrical and thermal management to ensure efficient and safe operations. This paper presents Lithium ion battery Pak thermal model incorporated with HEVs power train to serve as a basis to investigate new battery management strategies.

Keywords: *HEV hybrid electric vehicle, SOC- state of Charge, EV- electric vehicle, BMS Battery management system*

67. EFFECTIVENESS OF SEGREGATION AND INCLUSION MODELS AS STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATING PUPILS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN IBADAN METROPOLIS, OYO STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The study probed relative effectiveness of segregation and inclusion models as strategies for educating primary school pupils with special needs in Ibadan Metropolis with the aim of evolving appropriate educational policy regarding

operation of special schools. The research is a descriptive survey research of the ex-post-facto type. The population of the study consisted of pupils of special schools whether public or private. The selected subjects were drawn through purposive sampling technique. Teacher-Made-Test and Social Skill Questionnaire were the two instruments used in the study. The t-test statistic was employed to test the two hypotheses at 0.05 alpha levels. The finding revealed that pupils with special needs perform better in both academic achievement and Social Skills in inclusive schools than their counterpart in the segregated schools. (t cal. = 4.9, t- tab = 2.76 df = 78, P < .05). The study therefore recommends that inclusive schools should be encouraged with adequate staff and facilities.

Keywords: *segregation, inclusion, primary schools pupils, policy implication*

68. PAPER PRESENTED AT THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH
CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

1. *Rosecanna .G. Ankama*
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2. *John NmaAliu*
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Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna.

3. *AutaMaisamari*
Auta Maisamari & Co, Legal Practitioner and Consultant
Kaduna State.

Abstract

The 1978 Land Use Act CAP L5 L.F.N. 2004 granted unfettered power to the Governor of the state (i.e. any governor in power) to grant and revoke Statutory Right of Occupancy. As a result of this he is acknowledged as the chief custodian of land under his domain who can revoke land from an individual or corporate person for public purpose. The exercise of this power does not operate in vacuum. This study investigated the exercise of such power using doctrinal analysis and case of law to identify the qualifications, duties, limitation and privileges in discharging such power. This was necessitated by the obvious presumption that the governor can override any interest of land acquisition under the clog of public purpose. Review shows that cases of revocation by the Governor must follow a laid down procedure and fulfill the grounds thereof. It is therefore suggested that payment of compensation for revocation of land for public purpose should not only be sufficient in the eyes of the law but adequate to sustain the holder.

Keywords: *Governor, Power, Public, Purpose, Land, Operation and Framework, Revocation or Compulsory Acquisition.*

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract
Finance and human capital, have constituted key challenges to agriculture and development in Nigeria. The difficulties involved in sourcing for these critical requirements have made it imperative for Nigeria to partner with wide variety of international organisations to meet its goals and development agendas. Therefore, since 1960 with the attainment of sovereignty, Nigeria has rightly found it necessary to reach out to nations and organisations across the globe to acquire critical support in development finance especially those dealing with agriculture. From the results of these associations, it is obvious that Nigeria has benefitted immensely through accessing projects in many areas. This has occurred in spite of challenges many partners had to endure in relation to meagre resources due to difficult global economic tides. This paper highlights and documents some of the partnerships Nigeria has gone into in agriculture and some of the results associated with it.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Development, International Partnership*

