



**AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**AFRICAN HONOUR AWARD  
CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS**

# Proceedings

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**ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT  
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Adopting Inclusive and  
Integrated Strategy**

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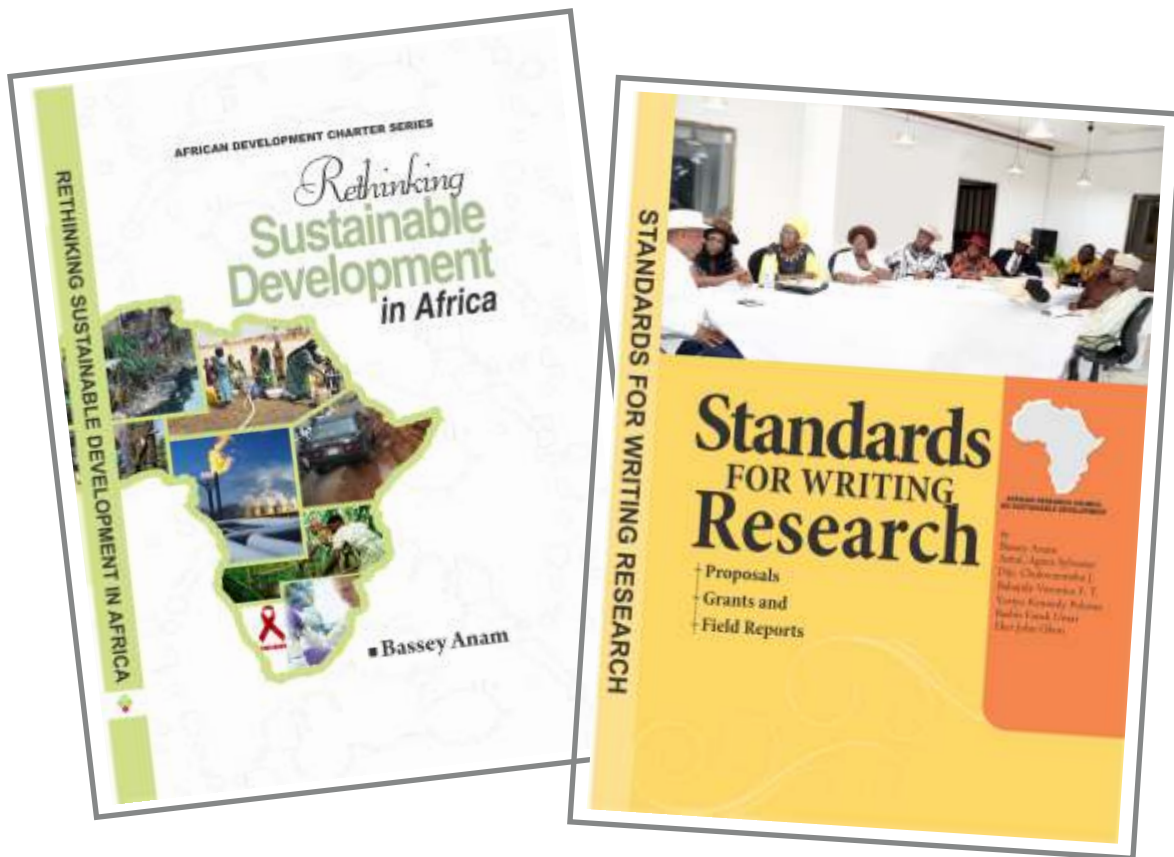
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# ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES IN AFRICA: adopting inclusive and Integrated Strategies

## ABSTRACTS

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# School of Social Sciences



## 1. YOUTH RESTIVENESS: NIGERIA'S SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

Youth 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 unraveled 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.

## 2. THE CONTEST AND CONTENT OF NIGERIAN FEDERALISM

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### Abstract

The contest and content of Nigerian Federalism started in 1954 and this have not achieved good fortune. The struggle for superiority among various tiers of government and ethnic nationalities in Nigeria has big question whether the entity is indeed a federation. The alarming question has been on the report of national intelligence council which forecast that by the year 2015, Nigeria might cease to exist as a sovereign state. The bone of contention has been power sharing arrangement, inequitable distribution of revenue allocation, inadequate social service delivery, ethnocentrism, interregnum rule of the military are factors are centripetal and centrifugal forces that threaten the stability of Nigeria federal state. The federal government lord themselves on component states on the issues and various nationalities end up with internal conflict between Christians and non-Christians, indigene and non indigene, Ibo, Hausa and Yoruba amongst others in Nigeria. This unimaginable act requires a thorough re-examination and possible redress of the state. The paper suggests that the prospect of every state is built on proper arrangement rooted in equity, fairness and justice to enhance stability for the interest of Nigerian state.

Keywords: Nigeria, Federalism, Contest, Government and Content

### 3. CHALLENGES TO 2015 ELECTION IN NIGERIA: LESS PAROCHIAL, MORE COLLECTIVE

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#### Abstract

Every election in Nigeria is a challenge, not because elections are dreaded issue, but, because of the nature of Nigeria politicians who treated every elections as a do or die affair, hence letting all hell loose. Mid-election period in Nigeria has shown a credible beginning, especially with in the areas of strong opposition who are seen re-strategies and strengthen their base for a stiff challenged come 2015. However, because most of the reason d'état for dumping and joining political parties in Nigeria are more parochial and dwell mostly on person and/or group interest rather than the collective interest of the nation. Thus, there is doubt whether the political elite could be able to surmount the envisaged challenges of the 2015 election. The paper set out to look at democratization in Nigeria fourth republic, party politicking and the reign of primordial sentiment in the nation's polity. The paper used documentary source for data collection and conclude that unless we change our psychic on issue of power in Nigeria and behave more in the national spirit rather than parochial sentiments then the vicious circle will remain.

Keywords: Election, Challenges, Issues, Parochial & Nigeria

### 4. 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, sokoto 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 uses 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 among others 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

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## 5. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: THE PHYSICAL PLANNING PERSPECTIVES

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**Abstract**  
The paper reviews the applicability of the sustainability concept in the urbanization process. It delves into the literature on the concept of sustainable development and sustainable urban development. The field of sustainable development is broken into three constituent parts; environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and sociopolitical sustainability. The paper also examined the physical planning dimension on sustainable development of urban areas. Physical planning balance, social, economic and environmental pressures in the urbanization process. It is expected that, sustainable urbanization is realizable with effective physical planning in place. Among the specific suggestions offered by the paper includes the need for corperations between the government, businesses and community interest and to ensure physical development projects and implementation meets the design principles and standards as required by the Planners.

Keywords: Urbanization, Sustainable, Development, Physical and Planning

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## 6. 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 caused 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, Crisis, Political problems, Sustainable development and Nigerians.

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## 7. YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND CHALLENGE OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The youth's unemployment is a challenge that is facing all modern government, as more youth and graduates are entering the labour market joining thousand searching for non existing jobs. This poses problems that lead to insecurity of life and property we are facing today. No nation that can achieve economic, social and political development without overcoming the problems of insecurity. To achieve this government has to empower youths with jobs. The paper attempts to examine youths' unemployment as a threat to national security. Paper using content analysis suggested that government should convert the problems of insecurity as to generate employment, enlighten the youths the endangered of violence and converting individual and private organization for employment generation.

Keywords: Youths, Unemployment, Employment generation, Youths enlightenment and Insecurity.

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## 8. MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE: A MICROECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

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### Abstract

The devastating effects of climate change on economies cannot be over emphasized. This often translates into increased government expenditure priority especially in the environment and health sectors whereas these resources could be used to develop other sectors of the economy.

Governments, intergovernmental agencies and NGOs are leading the fight against climate change. The microeconomic units of the society comprising of individuals, household and firms especially in Africa are still to understand what is happening to the climate as well as devote sufficient attention to its mitigation. The reason associated to this is tied to poor awareness amongst these set of people. Considering that it is an accumulation of human activities that are the major causes of climate change, the microeconomic units therefore play an important part in causing it and could do same in mitigating its effects if well guided. With this premise in mind, this paper seeks to highlight measures that could be employed by individuals, households and firms in mitigating climate change. Using a qualitative approach, the paper establishes that there is a gap in awareness creation that needs to be closed in order to get these individual units into the mainstream of fighting climate change. To achieve the objective, the paper highlights a series of conscious choices that individual economic units can employ so as to boost climate change mitigating efforts. The paper recommends public awareness creation through proper information flow, integration of climate change as an important aspect of the curriculum of schools at all levels of education in Africa, and public discussion amongst others.

Keywords: Climate Change, Mitigation, Adaptation and Individual Economic Units.

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## 9. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CHALLENGES OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

**A**s global trend on development moves to a more enduring conception of national development, which emphasizes viability and sustainability, the crucial role of local government in putting in place the structures and attitudes to support the desired structural transformation comes into sharp focus. Local government plays vital roles in the development process as a decentralized unit of power and authority; and having an inherent capacity to provide the most effective organizational framework for responding to a myriad of local demands and aspirations using local initiatives and resources. This has provoked a national concern in Nigeria for reforming the character and making credible the instrument of local governance. The various reforms of the local government system in the country since 1976 could best be appreciated against this background. Nigeria, with a myriad of development challenges, has thus, found very compelling, the need to rely more and more on its local government system as an institutional framework for addressing a wide variety of the country's development problems. The paper examines the role of local government in national development and, notes that despite an enhanced constitutional status and funding, local governments are yet to play commensurate role in the country's development process due to a variety of factors. The paper concludes that if given the appropriate orientation, local governments could be relied upon as veritable basic units for national development in the country.

Keywords: Local Government, National development, Nigeria, Power and Authority



## 10. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION INITIATIVE AS A PILLAR FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Community participation initiative is an active involvement or inclusion of community members in the design and implementation of policies programmes or projects that have social value in the society. Despite the various policies designed and implemented directed at changing the lives of rural people for better, most of these efforts have not been sustainable. Therefore, the paper examines the role and extent to which communities participate in design and implementation of policies and programmes at rural areas. The paper also using content analysis suggested that mass-mobilisation for social inclusion should be given attention more and more as prerequisite for sustainable development looking at the fact that any policy designed and implemented most either affect or be affected by a specific group or general society.

Keywords: Community participation, Sustainable development, Nigeria, Programmes and Society

## 11. DOES BANKING CONSOLIDATION PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH? DYNAMIC TRANSMISSION CHAIN EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The wave of banking consolidation has rise high in recent years, particularly in developing countries, under the premise that increase in banks' capital base will increase their capacity to fund entrepreneurial investment opportunity. Hence, banking consolidation has become synonymous with economic growth. However, some studies have revealed that the general financial reform and sequential capitalization of the Nigeria's banking sector in particular, has only marginal or no impact on the economic growth, which is contrary to its objective. This paper therefore proxied capitalization with banking sector's asset (BAS) and uses the Modified Wald (MWALD) test of granger causality to identify its relationship with other banking sector's transmissionary variables such as the ratio of loans to deposits (LD), loans and advances (LAD), lending rate (LR), and how they all relate to economic growth (GDP). Data used in this study are from 1980 to 2010. Our findings reveal unidirectional causality from LD and LAD to GDP, from BAS to LAD and from LR to LD. This indicates that banking consolidation causes economic growth through loans and advances made as expected.

However, interest rate does not cause loans and advances, raising the question of whether they are channeled into productive investment in the real sector. The policy implication of this is that, though consolidation indirectly leads to growth, banking reform must not be restricted to only consolidation but complete deregulation of interest rate for stimulation of LD and LAD, interest rate should not be systematically regulated as obtainable in Nigeria.

Keywords: Banking sector's reform, Capitalization, Consolidation, Economic Growth

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## 12. LEADERSHIP TUSSELS; CONTENDING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICAN POLITY

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### Abstract

In contemporary African societies and the third world countries in particular, it is saddening to note that leadership, which should be service to humanity is being regarded as an avenue to accumulate wealth. This paper examines the issue of leadership tussle in the third world countries, a case study of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1960-2014, the implications of which are some of the forces militating against social, political, economic and educational development of the country. The continued resources expended towards building genuine democracy in the country have been marred in the past by either coup d'état, revolution / strikes or acts of terrorism. From the findings, it is discovered that government's insincerity of purpose as evidenced by not fulfilling promises made to the masses in discharging public functions coupled with grand corruptions has been attributed largely to development challenges. The objective of this study, among others is to evaluate governments' leadership styles, appraise the suitability or otherwise and determine the impact on the developing nations. The author adopts primary and secondary methods of data collection which includes structured and unstructured questionnaires that were administered, while the Likert's system 4 theories of participative group as the appropriate theoretical guide for this study were used. In conclusion, suggestions were drawn out for academic discourse, among which includes participative and democratic pattern of leadership being recommended in order to achieve developmental goals in Africa.

Keywords: Leadership, Corruption, Terrorism, Coup d'état and Insincerity

### 13. LATENESS AND ABSENTEEISM IN PUBLIC SERVICES: EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMPLOYEES DEDICATION TO WORK

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#### Abstract

**L**ateness and absenteeism remains one of the challenges of Nigeria public services. This to a large extent has been attributed to the ineffectiveness and inefficiencies in organizations. It is vital that public officers and employees be accountable to the people through serving them with utmost responsibility and patriotism. However, there seems to be problems on the part of the employees as well as the management staff who are suppose to be responsible for the good conduct of employees. This paper provides an evaluations and explanations to why employees may decide to be late or decide not to show for work.

Keywords: Lateness, Absenteeism, Public services, Employees dedication and Work

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### 14. ELECTORAL PROCESS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE NIGERIAN CHALLENGES BY 2015

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#### Abstract

**E**lection has been defined as the process by which a people decide their rulers and assign persons to ruler-ship position. This implies democracy in action. Towards the end of 1990, international dynamics, pressures and persuasions combined to push Nigeria towards the embrace of a political system based on the global principles of democracy. Since then almost all the elections in Nigeria in the past have been characterized by huge electoral violence, intimidation, manipulation of electoral commission (i.e. INEC) security agencies, election rigging, multiple voting, hijacking of ballot boxes, vote buying, accusation and counter accusations. Good governance is no doubt a product of an electoral process that is free, fair and credible. The thrust of this paper is to identify the electoral challenges that Nigeria may witness in the 2015 General Elections. This is in light of the challenges in the parts earlier highlighted. This paper concludes that only persons that are produced or elected through a credible electoral process would ensure good governance and are accountable to the electorates.

Keywords: Election, Governance, INEC, Electoral processes, Challenges and Democracy

## 15. JUST AND UNJUST JUSTICE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF CRIMINAL CULPABILITY IN NIGERIA JUDICIARY SYSTEM

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### Abstract

This paper examines the criminal justice alleged link between legal and moral blame, a claim between just and unjust criminal justice system. Most of the criminal law's culpability and excuse doctrines for crimes are derived from the criminal law's account of moral responsibility for action as prescribed by the ruling class. To evaluate how well our legal blaming judgments and legal excuses actually track defensible accounts of moral blame and moral excuses in the light of appropriate application of rules enacted by an oligarchic few on the generality of the masses, this paper dwelt extensively on how the criminal law provides a competing accounts of criminal justice in the dimension of just and unjust justice system. The data used in the study were derived from three sources: a structured questionnaire, documentary sources, and direct observation. The findings reveal that just and unjust justice system has created the problem of assessment of culpability. After making long and short term recommendations, it was concluded that for the justice system to once again perform its role in the dispensation of justice, fundamental steps must be taken in the right direction.

Keywords: Just, Unjust, Justice System, Culpability and Criminal

## 16. THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs) ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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### Abstract

The recommendations of the Brandt Commission of 1982 seem to have penetrated the minds and thinking of both national and international leaderships in the global community as they keep on coming out with new development strategies that could cushion the hardships of the citizenry, particular in the less developed societies. This calls for a variety of development administration programmes and/or projects which include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs is one of various global initiatives committing member states to achieving certain vital development goals by 2015. These include hunger and poverty eradication, universal primary education and promotion of gender equality, to mention just these. This paper is set to examine the efforts made so far in order to achieve the goals within the time frame with special reference to the Nigerian experience. The approach is evaluative and analytical, highlighting inherent problems and prospect, after which some

recommendations are so advanced in order to eradicate, or at least minimize the menaces or challenges for improvement. The major challenges are found to include accessibility, paucity of funding, lack of commitment, indiscipline and corruption which needs to be eradicated.

Keywords: Millennium Development goals, Issues and challenges

## 17. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS IN NIGERIA: AN ASSESSMENT

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**A**bstract  
The study aims to assess the critical- success-factors of public-private partnerships in Nigeria as well as to determine the constraints that hinder the full success of public-private partnership in Nigeria. The study employed qualitative method of data collection through the use of related and relevant literatures. The finding of the study revealed a mixture of results where there is efficient and effective utilization of human and material resources through the adoption business skills in the provision of infrastructures in Nigeria. However, public-private partnership in Nigeria has created dissatisfaction among Nigerians due to its strict adherence to profit motive at the detriment of public value.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Partnership, Private, Public and Value

## 18. RESIDENTIAL INCUBATORS AS AN ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN BENUE STATE, NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
It is pertinent to note that the world in recent times has been witnessing disasters such as tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, flooding and landslides. These disasters have not only increased in their frequency of occurrence but have worsened in magnitude; and these disasters have continued to ravage many communities both in developing and developed countries causing destruction of lives and properties. However, the unfortunate thing about disasters in Nigeria and Benue State in particular is that victims had to be located in ad hoc/temporary sites such as schools, tents/camps, worship places and other public buildings which lack the basic human needs like water, conveniences, etc. to cater for the

victims. This phenomenon is a security risk in terms of health hazards (epidemics), social evil (theft, and raping etc). These scenarios were reported in many of the camps during the 2012 flood disaster. For instance in Makurdi rape cases were reported, while in Jos, Lokoja etc, disease cases were reported. Diseases for instance are associated with such camps because they lack the basic human needs like water, conveniences, etc. The study will be carried out in Benue State targeting the three major stakeholders in the management of floods and floods victims vis; the academia, government (represented by NEMA and SEMA), and industries. The study also will also target the flood victims themselves. Data for the study will be obtained through interview with the relevant stakeholders and the flood victims based on the purposive, random and snowball sampling methods. Also information from Newspapers and internet will be obtained and used for the study. The findings of the study would be used in recommending alternative strategy for sustainable disaster management so as to appropriately cater for victims of such disaster.

Keywords: Residential incubators and Sustainable disaster management

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19. HUMAN CAPITAL AS A DETERMINANT OF WOMEN OWNED MICRO MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES IN KADUNA METROPOLIS.

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**A**bstract  
This study examines the impact that human capital components have upon the employment growth of micro manufacturing enterprises in Kaduna metropolis. The importance of the manufacturing sector cannot be over emphasized especially its importance to employment generation in a labour surplus country like Nigeria where the unemployment rate is in two digits and the inflation rate is also is also high. The following components shall be examined are educational status, skills, origin status, marital status and age of the entrepreneur. The survey explanatory method shall be used because of the advantage of been able to deal with voluminous data and coverage of a wider geographical place. The sample size to be used is 10% and the simple random sampling technique shall also be used with the sampling frame being a product of a firm level census recently undertaken. The following statistical tools shall be employed to collect the data, a well structured questionnaire and oral interview. Frequencies, means and averages shall be calculated and used to determine the role of each component on the overall employment growth in the metropolis.

Keywords: Human capital, Women owned enterprises, Manufacturing enterprise, Micro enterprises and Determinants

## 20. HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPROVED SKILLS AND EMPLOYABILITY IN HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM BUSINESS

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**A**bstract  
hough tourism is regarded as the fastest growing industry in global economy employing over 200 million people worldwide, its human resource base in Nigeria is not capable of delivering results for meeting competition and achieving sustainable growth.. The sector is characterized by very poor human development planning, with low salaries, high rates of turnover, high seasonality, anti-social working hours, lack of career path design, and poor quality service delivery. This paper examines the skill shortages and undertakes a conceptual review that links human capacity building to sustainable tourism and hospitality development in Nigerian economy. It recommends a practical and holistic approach to human capacity development issue by stakeholders with a view to raising a brigade of skills and competencies that would positively impact on hospitality and tourism business

Keywords: Tourism and hospitality, Human capacity, Education and training, Employability

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## 21. GENDER AND PARTICIPATORY OBSTACLES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN KANO STATE

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**A**bstract  
n sub-Saharan Africa women have been generally relegated to the background in most development projects including rural development. Even though women comprise more than half of the labour force in agricultural production in Africa, their participation in development projects has been hindered by several obstacles that comprise cultural, social, economic and political constraints. This research study is an attempt to assess the nature of the obstacles that constrain women's participation in rural and agricultural development processes of Kano State, Nigeria. Using a combination of documentary review and qualitative in-depth interviewing the paper discovers that women are denied participation in the agricultural production of Kano State because men in the society perceive the role of women in agriculture as insignificant. Women are visibly absent in major decision making roles; and they are never targeted in agricultural extension services in the State. Obstacles to women's participation have been discovered to occur at both internal and external dimensions of development planning and implementation in the rural areas. In Kano State women are assigned minor roles along with children, which led many people to conclude that women have no role to play in the rural and agricultural development of Kano State. The major policy implications derived from the research findings are

centered on the design and implementation of development programs and strategies with women as major stake holders and key beneficiaries. The findings also call for affirmative action with regards to women's participation in rural development activities.

Keywords: Agriculture, Gender, Kano State, Participation and Rural Development.

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## 22. THEORETICAL DEBATES ON THE PEASANTRY AND THE CONTRADICTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

**B**y the simple fact of constituting the vast majority of the Nigerian population the peasantry should be the focus of sustainable development efforts in Nigeria. Ironically, however, rural transformation policies have never had a progressive impact on these forsaken rustic communities, utilising crude implements like the hoe and cutlass, but still feeding the pampered, unproductive and dependent urban dwellers. In fact Nigeria's agricultural policy with regard to the peasantry remains fuzzy eleven decades after Independence. The fulcrum of the debate revolves around the continued relevance of the peasantry in a modern society. The crucial issues include their relentless ejection or dispossession by modern ravenous land vendors and junkers, proletarianization by an emerging bourgeois genre or modernisation through conscious reformist state policy as an essential and integral category in the modern society. Notwithstanding the draconian Land Use Decree the peasantry is still in effective possession of much of the land in the countryside. This paper seeks to provoke academic and policy thought on these issues surrounding peasant production even as it interrogates the persistent neglect and marginalisation of the peasantry with regard to issues of sustainable development in Nigeria. All arguments in the paper are based on the hypothesis that the inability of the Nigerian state to design and implement a comprehensive and progressive policy on rural transformation is largely responsible for Nigeria's economic backwardness, which is a true reflection of the backwardness of the peasantry. The objectives are to evaluate state policies on the transformation of traditional rural society as the solution to mass misery, poverty and illiteracy and to examine the adequacy of rural farming techniques for greater productivity in order to facilitate the process of development of the national economy. The Marxist political economy provides the theoretical framework for the study. Data gathering method emphasised secondary sources and the method of analysis is mainly historical. This paper is significant for refocusing academic interest on the peasantry as the primary and fundamental target of sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper concludes that until the agrarian issue is frontally tackled sustainable economic development in Nigeria would remain a mirage. It is therefore recommended that the Nigerian state should take a bold decision on the best rural transformation option, implement it and drive the economy to greater heights.

Keywords: Peasantry, Development, Rural poverty, Transformation, Productivity and Agriculture



## 23. ACHIEVING GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE THROUGH PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY GROWTH

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### Abstract

Several attempts have been made over the years in making governance work in cities so that plan implementation and aestheticism is sustainably ensured; face several draw backs making the system unaccommodating. This paper explores two popular plans so far in operation in many countries including Nigeria. After careful assessment, two working plans were selected among are comprehensive development plan and strategic plan in which at most time, they are prepared and could not be put to use because of its cumbersome and complicated procedures, not knowing where to start or to end. These plans are actually alright in addressing issues relating to current situations and realities in the society. For example, the comprehensive development/traditional master planning blue print could not solve the following problems: discovering the community's goals that is agreed by all; understanding the character of decentralized political system and though costly, cannot be do away with; approach to it is incremental towards relative small changes; remedially moving away from ills rather towards goals; being successful in attacking issues; continually in discovery of new problems; has fragmented/limited alternatives and disjointed dispersed decision points are some of its loopholes (Oderinde 1998). Strategic planning could also be called structure planning and is described in USA as "New" or action planning which indeed require normative, analytical, futuristic and strategic thinking. No wonder Robbert (1999) described it as an important technique because of the use of mostly updated methods of survey, goals definition, and evaluation as it is being seen as action oriented. The paradigm is demonstrated with some of the city challenges and making conclusions and recommendations for sustainable growth.

Keywords: Achieving, Good Governance, Physical Development, Plan implementation and Sustainable Growth.

## 24. LOCATIONAL ANALYSIS OF FUEL STATIONS IN ILESA, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

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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 non-compliance 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 neighborhoods in Nigerian urban centers'. 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 and Planning

## 25. 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, assess road transportation system in Osogbo by examining factors that contribute to road disrepair, evaluate road conditions, determine volume of traffics, and appraise road concession and pricing in the area. Primary data was used for this study. The data was derived from field work, which involved direct interview and administration of questionnaire to the motorists using purposeful sampling technique. Descriptive statistics such as tabulations and percentages were used in the presentation and analysis of the data. The study reveals that most of the roads in the study area were in the state of disrepair while some were even in a deplorable condition. Motorists in the area express wiliness to pay for road infrastructure in the area, which could serve as panacea for urban road sustainable development. The paper therefore suggested enabling policy environment for private investors to operate in the state in the provision, rehabilitation, and maintenance of road infrastructure in form of road concession and pricing as obtained in the developed worlds.

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

## 26. THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY AND LEGAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE OF SMES IN NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
The adaptation of existing legislation and regulation is one of the key reasons that SMEs engage in environmental activities in the operation of their enterprises. The Government makes laws to ensure environmental sustainability to reduce the impact of businesses on the Environment. Government legislation requires that some organizations put in place formal programmes to reduce their environmental impact. Government regulations are dominant motivators of environmental activities in the SMEs rather than self motivation. It is believed that compliance with ISO14001 and other international standard certification can play significant role in reporting environmental information. The environmental agencies have a number of programmes and schemes that are developed to help SMEs by Education and training, support and advice. Monitoring and enhancing legislation requires benchmarks and formalized standards. The legal requirements by the Government are used to organize and control the operations of the SMEs. By ISO14001 certification a small medium enterprise shows its commitment to reducing wastes and recycling materials. This Study is on the effect of government policy and legal framework on the environmental compliance of SMEs. The Variables of the study are Government Policy, Legislation/Regulations, Monitoring and enforcing legislations, Environmental Agencies, ISO14001. Regression Analysis will be used to test the relationship between the dependent and independent variables and the Cronbach Alpha will be used to test the reliability of the variables.

Keywords: SMEs, ISO 14001, Regulations, Environmental Agencies and Government Policy.

## 27. THE RELEVANCE OF INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT TO IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES IN NIGERIAN SMES

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### Abstract

The importance of information and knowledge management skills on Small and medium enterprises cannot be undermined. Information and knowledge management helps enterprises to have proper understanding of external and internal experiences through knowledge acquisition, knowledge storage, knowledge creation, knowledge sharing and knowledge implementation. The increase in education and training enhances SMEs awareness and knowledge. Societies depend on SMEs for the provisions of jobs, investments, provision of goods and services as well as development of new technologies. Information dissemination ensures easy availability to SMEs to enable them understand information for proactive environmental practices and behaviour. The SMEs business operators need technical and knowledge skills to recognize an environmental hazard or risk and assess treatment options. Studies have shown that certain organizational strengths and capabilities such as internal communication, information gathering on key subjects, employee training, use of technology, project management are important to successful implementation of Environmental management systems in any business operation. This study is on the importance of information and knowledge management skills on the implementation of environmental practices in SMES in Nigeria. The variables of the study are Information, Low business awareness, Unavailability of data, Low level of technical know how, Communication channel/language, Knowledge/Low environmental literacy. The stratified random sampling will be used to obtain samples from the manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail sectors in the four local governments within Kaduna metropolis of Nigeria. Zero order correlation will be used to test relationship between the moderating and independent variables while the hierarchical multiple regression will be used to test the effect of the moderating variable on the dependent variable and each of the independent variable validity of the instrument is subjected to face content validity and level of validity is subject to Kendall's coefficient of concordance while cronbach alpha is used to test reliability of the instrument.

Keywords: SMEs, Environmental Practices, Information and Knowledge management, Technical Know-how and Communication.

## 28. SOCIAL – CULTURAL CONSTRAINTS TO HEALTH CARE ACCESS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

In spite of the fact that the Nigerian health policy seems to be very promising, the problem in the implementation of its packages has posed serious threat to citizens access to health care services. This paper therefore highlights and critically examines the socio-cultural constraints militating against health care access in Nigeria. The paper recommends for the improvement of health care access in Nigeria, financial vote in the annual budgetary allocation meant for health services should be used for the purpose it is meant to serve, Nigeria must improve in the production of medical equipments, research findings on health issues should be documented or reported appropriately, formulated health policies should be duly implemented in order to promote good health, distribution of health facilities should not be based on sentiments like paternalism, maternalism, ethnicism, stateism and dialectism etc. There is also need for government to boost its policies towards health care access so as to attain better health for its citizens.

Keywords: Socio-cultural, Constraints, Health, Health Care and Access

## 29. ACHIEVING GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE THROUGH PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY GROWTH

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### Abstract

Several attempts have been made over the years in making governance work in cities so that plan implementation and aestheticism is sustainably ensured; face several draw backs making the system unaccommodating. This paper explores two popular plans so far in operation in many countries including Nigeria. After careful assessment, two working plans were selected among are comprehensive development plan and strategic plan in which at most time, they are prepared and could not be put to use because of its cumbersome and complicated procedures, not knowing where to start or to end. These plans are actually alright in addressing issues relating to current situations and realities in the society. For example, the comprehensive development/traditional master planning blue print could not solve the following problems: discovering the community's goals that is agreed by all; understanding the character of decentralized political system and though costly, cannot be do away with; approach to it is incremental towards relative small changes; remedially moving away from ills rather towards goals; being successful in attacking issues; continually in discovery of new problems; has fragmented/limited alternatives and disjointed dispersed decision points are some of its loopholes (Oderinde 1998).

Strategic planning could also be called structure planning and is described in USA as "New" or action planning which indeed require normative, analytical, futuristic and strategic thinking. No wonder Robbert (1999) described it as an important technique because of the use of mostly updated methods of survey, goals definition, and evaluation as it is being seen as action oriented. The paradigm is demonstrated with some of the city challenges and making conclusions and recommendations for sustainable growth.

Keywords: Achieving, Good Governance, Physical Development, Plan implementation and Sustainable Growth.

### 30. FACTORS OF SAFETY AND SECURITY AS IT AFFECTS QUALITY OF SERVICE OF URBAN MICRO TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES IN KADUNA

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#### Abstract

Intra-city movements in Kaduna are dominated by the use of micro (informal) transport enterprises. The services provided by the buses, minibuses, taxis, motorcycles respond to consumer demand than those of the formal sector (government buses and trains). Their services are highly undesirable since they are characterized by high level of insecurity including road accidents, Crimes on board, Passenger fatalities, safety and competence of drivers. There appear to be three main aspects of informal transport systems that contribute to this negative image: Dangerous on-the-road behavior and association with crime and violence, urban congestion and adverse environmental impacts resulting from use of small, old, and ill-adapted vehicles, undermining of basic network of existing services. Since safety during a journey (probability of being involved in an accident or becoming the victim of a crime) is a relevant aspect in the modal choice in urban commuter movements, this paper investigates the aspect of safety and security in the quality of service offered by micro transport entrepreneurs in satisfying commuters in intra urban movement in Kaduna. Based on logical positivist research Philosophy, the study adopts an exploratory approach using descriptive survey. Using the population of commuters in Kaduna, cluster sampling technique will be used by dividing Kaduna into the present traffic zones. A systematic sampling technique will be conducted by selecting one out of every fifth micro public transport vehicle giving a 20% sample of the vehicles. By the use of questionnaire, interviews will be conducted in vehicles. This is through the Moving interview method of purposely sampling respondents in the vehicle. Data will be analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. A number of aspects of anticompetitive or antisocial on-the-road behavior have also occurred in deregulated or inadequately supervised markets, including 1. "Hanging back," to maximize patronage either on the road or at terminals 2. "Blocking," to obstruct rival operators' services 3. "Racing," to beat rivals' vehicles in picking up passengers 4. "Turning back," when lightly loaded, to pick up passengers waiting to travel in the opposite direction

Keywords: Service Quality, Public Transport, Micro Transport Enterprises, Formal Public Transport, Safety and Security

### 31. THE LEVEL OF CUSTOMER CARE IN THE SERVICE QUALITY OF URBAN MICRO TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES IN KADUNA

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#### Abstract

Interdependencies among people, entrepreneurs and their activities entail complex modal travel choices involving the generation of trip-chains and travel patterns. The services provided by micro transport enterprises (buses, minibuses, taxis, motorcycles) respond to consumer demand than those of the formal sector (buses and trains). Those elements needed to make easier and more pleasant the journey, like courtesy and knowledge of drivers, courtesy and helpfulness of operators in boarding and alighting from vehicle, personnel appearance, together with elements linked to the easiness of paying fare are the subject of investigation. This paper discusses the quality of customer care service offered by micro transport entrepreneurs in satisfying commuters in intra urban movement in Nigeria. The study adopts an exploratory approach using descriptive survey. Using the population of commuters in Kaduna, cluster sampling technique was used by dividing Kaduna into the present traffic zones. A systematic sampling technique was conducted by selecting one out of every fifth micro public transport vehicle giving a 20% sample of the vehicles. By the use of mystery-shoppers using prepared sheet a Moving observer method of survey was conducted. Data will be analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Micro transport enterprises that embrace entrepreneurship perform better than those that do not.

Keywords: Service Quality, Public transport, Micro Transport Enterprises, Formal Public Transport and Customer care.

### 32. AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE OF FAMILY PLANNING AMONG RURAL WOMEN OF NSUKKA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

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#### Abstract

Nigeria's population increase has become a great concern to demographers, economic planners and even the government agents as a result of people's apathy in family planning. Many of the rural population are not knowledgeable about the benefits of family planning and as such, they feel that the programs are not for them, and therefore, do not participate. Against this backdrop of the above situation, the study examined the awareness and attitude of family planning among rural women of

Nsukka Local Government Area. Data were gathered from 240 respondents who were randomly selected from Nsukka rural communities. Results showed that younger women (67%) were more knowledgeable about family planning than the older women (33%). It was also found that religion played an active role in the adoption of family planning practices in Nsukka area of Enugu State. In view of this, it is strongly recommended that education should be employed to improve people's knowledge on sexuality and to curtail the ugly trends in family planning practices in Nigeria.

Keywords: Awareness, Attitude, Family Planning, Social Work, Rural, Nsukka.

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### 33. HECTRAGE RESPONSE OF SOME SELECTED CEREAL CROPS TO PRICE AND NON-PRICE FACTORS IN NIGERIA (1983-2008)

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**A**bstract  
The Study aimed at estimating the hectrage response of maize and sorghum to changes in price and non price factors in Nigeria between 1983 and 2008. Time series data in respect of weather index approximated by the national mean rainfall (millimeters), area harvested (hectares), producer price in local currency (Naira/ton), and the annual yield (Kg/hectare) of the selected cereal crops were obtained. Unit root tests, via Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) equation, were conducted on the data series to determine the stationary properties of hectrage, price, yield and mean rainfall. Estimation was carried out using the Heteroskedasticity and Autocorrelation Consistent Covariance Estimator. Results of maize response function showed that, own price and yield were significant at 10%, lagged hectrage was significant at 1%; while yield of sorghum was significant at 5%. On the other hand, results of sorghum response function showed that lagged hectrage was significant at 1%, while the yield of the crop, yield of maize and weather were significant at 5% level. The major trend in this study is that lagged dependent Variable (lagged hectrage) has been found to be a significant determinant of hectrage allocation in the cultivation of the crops studied; and yield, rather than price was more important in hectrage allocation decision of farmers in Nigeria. Efforts should be geared at towards enhancing land management practices, expansion of cultivable land and accessibility to same by farmers to encourage cultivation of more land for increased crop productivity and achieving stable yields.

Keywords: Hectrage Response, Unit Root Test, Heteroskedasticity, Autocorrelation, Consistent Covariance and Response Function.



### 34. TRIVARIATE VAR MODEL TRADE OPENNESS, FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA (1960-2011)

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#### Abstract

**O**ur research attempts to examine the causal relationship between trade openness, Bank credit and economic growth in Nigeria during the period 1971–2011 by applying Johansen Juselius Co integration approach to establish the existence of a long run relationship, within a trivariate vector autoregressive (VAR) methodology. To assess the robustness of the findings, the study used Domestic credit to the banking sector per cent of GDP and applying Granger causality test to test the causal relationship between openness, Bank credit and economic growth using the vector error-correction model (VECM). Our empirical results strongly support the view that Bank credit and economic growths are mutually causal. Means, we found evidence of a two-way (bi-directional) Granger causality and trade openness cause economic growth in Nigeria. A major implication of the finding is that Bank credit promotes economic growth both in the long and short run and that the Nigerian government to improve both Bank credit and trade openness consequently, long term economic growth.

Keywords: Trivariate, Cointegration, Granger causality and Economic growth

### 35. IMPACT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA : A TEST OF GRANGER CAUSALITY

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#### Abstract

The study investigates the direction of causality between exchange rate and economic growth in Nigeria. It also examines the impact of exchange rate on growth in the country. The problem of exchange rate instability in Nigeria has motivated the study. The conceptual and theoretical foundation of the study is based on trade, the degree of openness, real inflation and real exchange rate in relation to output growth. The methodology of the study involves the use of Keynesian national income accounting framework in an open economy as well as Granger causality test and cointegration test approaches. Macroeconometric model (multiple regressions) was employed and secondary data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) were used in this study. It was found that real exchange rate has a significant but negative impact on economic growth in Nigeria. The results for money supply, inflation rate, and openness were also negative. The study however reveals that government expenditure has positive impact on growth in Nigeria. It also shows that a unit change (increase) in government expenditure

would positively cause about 13.1 unit change (increase) in GDP growth in the country. The study recommends among others that fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policies need to be designed in order to ensure sustainable macroeconomic stability which will stimulate real appreciation of the naira to drive growth. However, policymakers should ensure that real appreciation does not exceed the equilibrium exchange rate in order to prevent massive importation of goods so as to preserve domestic industries.

Keywords: Exchange Rate, Money Supply, Inflation Rate, Government Expenditure, GDP

### 36. EFFECTS OF FISCAL POLICY ON PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCES

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**Abstract**  
The paper empirically examines fiscal policy and private sector investment with evidence from Nigeria's data. The objective of this paper is to determine the reality of crowding out effect and impact of the fiscal policy variables on private sector investment in Nigeria using time series data for the period 1980-2011. Unit root and stability test were conducted using the robust regression method to take care of non-stationarity of data, auto-correlation and heteroscedasticity. The study shows that fiscal policy variables impact negatively on private sector investment in Nigeria's economic stability and development and suggested that high level and unnecessary government expenditure should be reduced. Thus, the paper recommends that government expenditures should be tailored towards the provision of infrastructures, power, and regulatory support that could provide a level playing field for the private corporate sector to thrive in Nigeria. This will facilitate capital accumulation and investment that will accelerate the growth of income, employment and output rather than limit the expansion of private investments in the country

Keywords: Fiscal Policy, Tax, Revenues, Government Expenditure, Economic Growth, Nigeria



# School of Management Sciences



### 37. THE ROLE OF MICROFINANCE BANKS IN ENHANCING GRASSROOT DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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#### Abstract

Nigeria like many other developing countries has adopted two main strategies aimed at grassroots' economic development. The first strategy is the integrated approach which entails development of projects where some basic infrastructural facilities are already in place. The second strategy is the bottom-up approach to development. This strategy places emphasis on integrated community development. The microfinance banks' objective includes the stimulation of growth in the productive activities and the promotion of rural development. This paper examines the role of microfinance banks in enhancing grassroots' development in Nigeria. Fifty (50) microfinance banks in Kaduna and Niger states were sampled for data collection. This was in addition to interview and direct observation. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics together with graphical presentation. About 80% of the microfinance banks had existed as community banks before their conversion to microfinance banks in 2005. The remaining 20% came into existence from 2005. Multiple regression analysis was adopted along with t-test for the research hypothesis stated for the study. Result indicated that there is strong relationship between access to finance and grassroots' economic development. The study recommends the repositioning of microfinance banks for enhanced credit delivery services to small producers in the grassroots' areas.

Keywords: Microfinance, Grassroots Development, Banking, Credit Facilities, Rural Transformation

### 38. ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION IN NIGERIA: THE ROLE OF BANKS

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#### Abstract

The past decade and a half has witnessed unprecedented changes and progress in Nigeria. This can be attributed to the successful transition from long period of military rule to democratic dispensation. Yet despite this impressive record many million Nigerians continued to live in abject poverty-particularly in the rural areas. Entrepreneurship is recognized in many parts of the world as

a key factor in poverty reduction. The onset of industrialization in 17<sup>th</sup> century brought the importance of entrepreneurship as a separate factor of production. The industrial revolution also gave a special status to the entrepreneur. He was also recognized as the key element in generating investing opportunities and poverty reduction. Finance has been identified as a crucial element in the development of entrepreneurial activities. This paper examines the roles played by banks in promoting entrepreneurship and rural poverty reduction in Nigeria. Both primary and secondary data were sourced for this study. Beside the use of questionnaires, the study also used interviews and direct observation. Quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted in data analysis. Results indicated that costly nature of loans ranks high amongst factors hampering access to finance by entrepreneurs. Absence of adequate and proper record keeping systems, low levels of literacy in the rural areas and poor banking education also contribute to difficulties in accessing finance by the entrepreneurs. The study therefore recommends a reduction in lending rate by banks and enhanced banking education and record keeping systems by entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Rural Poverty, Entrepreneurship, Banking Facilities, Financial Intermediation, Innovation.

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### 39. AN EVALUATION OF ACCOUNTING AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS IN THE NIGERIAN MICROFINANCE BANKS

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#### Abstract

It is usually difficult to have effective controls in microfinance banks as there are in big conventional banks. This is due to small number of employees which make segregation of duties ineffective. The management of microfinance banks (MFBs) control business activities by getting much more involved in supervision with the effect that some MFBs do not install sufficient formal control systems. However, the close involvement of management in daily operations of the bank may enable management to override controls. This study assessed the effects of accounting and internal control systems on the performance of microfinance banks in Nigeria. Forty (40) microfinance banks were sampled from Kano and Kaduna States. The study adopted exploratory research design to assess the accounting and internal control systems. In addition to the questionnaires, interview and direct observation were used to collect data. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were adopted in data analysis. The result indicated a strong relationship between performance of MFBs and the accounting/internal control systems. The paper recommended the installation of sound systems of controls to prevent and deter financial irregularities.

Keywords: Microfinance, Accounting Systems, Financial Irregularities, Insider Dealings, Corporate Governance.

#### 40. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE HEALTH STATUS OF NIGERIAN BANKS

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##### Abstract

**D**ue to the central role banks play in the development of an economy, banks requires persistent monitoring to ensure and safeguard their existence and efficient operation. However, banks failure was evident in Nigeria at different time in the history of the industry. Consequently monetary authority adopts policies such as re-capitalization policy to ensure that the industry is viable, strong and efficient in performing it laudable task. With the completion of the consolidation exercise that brought to the emergency of bigger and stronger banks, and yet others are still weak that desire bailout. So they are granted. Upon this, the papers therefore intend to examine how healthy banks are after its reformation. Ration analysis is adopted to assess the health status of banks. Six banks were randomly selected and with the use of their financial statement and income account for the analysis. It is found that some bank exhibit threat of unhealthy situation. It is recommended that professionalism must prevail in banking operations and conducive atmosphere for efficient performance.

Keywords: Financial Position, Capital adequacy, Re-capitalization, Ratios, Efficiency and Distress.

#### 41. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND TOTAL ASSETS OF QOUTED CONGLOMERATES IN NIGERIA

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##### Abstract

**T**he interrelationship between organisations and their environment has become increasingly paramount, in fact there is no business organisation that can exist in isolation; it must have a community it associates with in terms of location for its successful operation (Gunu, 2008). The study evaluates the relationship between corporate social responsibility and total assets of quoted conglomerates in Nigeria, for the period of the study (i. e 2006-2011) by taken the entire population of conglomerate companies to be the sample size which is known as census approach. Secondary source of data was utilised from annual reports of quoted conglomerates in Nigeria, and through fact books of Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE). The study used correlational research design in interpreting the result of the formulated hypothesis. Based on the outcome of the result it shows that there is a strong positive

relationship between CSR and TA and it is significant at 1%. It gave us the basis of rejecting the null hypothesis. Therefore, the study is hereby recommending to the conglomerates companies to take CSR commitment as an important mechanism of boosting the economies of scale of any corporation, 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 increment in the activity level as a result of improvement in profitability. Vice versa

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Political Economy Theory, Census Approach, Employee Relation (ER) and Environmental Management System (EMS)



## 42. ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN E-LEARNING WEB PORTAL FOR NIGERIAN UNIVERSITIES

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### Abstract

This project aims to improve a university e-learning web portal for Nigeria Universities to carry out the e learning, and involving various functions, produce information to allow friendly environment for students, parents and lecturers to communicate with each other. Most of the prospective students and their parents do not know the importance of university portal because of the less awareness & interaction with information technology. Current students also have in getting information about society, their university, courses, and campus life timely. Faculty and staff have difficulties in communicating with students, and they have no suitable channel to share the learning resources. For the alumni their still requires a channel to acquire the knowledge, communicate with other alumni and keep interacting with the university wherever they are in the world. This project hopes to provide a good place that makes students and their parents, alumni, visitors and community to know more information about Nigerian Universities, also provide a channel that allows student, parents, & lecturers to communicate with each other. Moreover the paper will through more light on the e-learning features so that students can get more learning resources.

**Keywords:** Education, Information, Technology, Effectiveness and Development

#### 43. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF SOME SELECTED BANKS IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS 2002-2011

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**Abstract**  
This study examines empirically the relationship between corporate social responsibility and financial performance of some selected banks in Nigeria with the use of secondary data, sourced from six (6) selected banks annual reports and accounts using Judgmental sampling in a population of fifteen (15) Banks. Financial summary between “2002-2011” i.e. ten (10) years period and NSE FACT Book were used to obtain data. The objective of this study is to examine the impact of banks financial performance on Corporate Social Responsibility. The study employed multiple regressions for the analysis of collected data, findings from the analysis of selected banks show that financial performance (PAT, ROCE, EPS) have significant positive impact on corporate social responsibility, and the co linearity test show that there is no Multi-co linearity between the independents variables. The Independent Variables are PAT, ROE, ROA, EPS and ROCE which constitute indicators of banks financial performance while the Dependent variables are Philanthropic, Economic, Legal and Ethical Responsibilities (CSR). It is recommended that Nigerian banks should embrace the culture of CSR and government should established laws and regulations to oblige financial institutions or rather banks in Nigeria to give adequate attention to social responsibility, social accounting and put in place strong mechanisms and institutions to monitor compliance and if possible determine the quantum amount of charitable contribution to be reported in their annual reports and accounts by providing index or range.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Earning Per Share, Financial Performance, Profit After Tax, Return on Equity, Return on Asset, Return on Capital Employed.

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#### 44. INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGE: ANALYSIS OF CAUSALITY BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**  
The quest for development has been the major concerned of many African Leaders. Many governmental policies and efforts towards poverty eradication, employment and income distribution focused more on development issues. Agricultural development policies were also pursued side-by-side with Industrial development. Despite these efforts African Countries and in particular Nigeria remained underdeveloped. This study is an attempt to examine relationship between agriculture and industrial development in Nigeria. Granger causality test was conducted in analyzing the long-run relationship of agricultural and industrial output variables. Data from Central Bank of Nigeria



Annual Reports were the main sources of data used for the study. The findings of the study showed that there was long-run relationship between Agriculture sector output and industrial sector output. The direction of the relationship was uni-directional: industrial output variables determined agricultural output variables. To achieve economic growth and development therefore in Nigeria, industrialization via cottage industry should be a policy thrust of government at all levels. More so the government should be more committed to long term projects with multiplier effects on rural and agricultural development. Lastly, the study recommended the synergy and integrated policies between agriculture and industrial sectors in the development planning agenda of government at all levels.

Keywords: Development, Granger Causality Test, Cottage Industry, Industrialization and Development Planning.

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45. THE MEDIATING ROLE OF OPPORTUNITY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

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**Abstract**  
This study is aimed at determining the mediating role of opportunity of participation in the relationship between training effectiveness and employee performance. The evaluation of a training programme in an organisation is an ongoing process. Following the completion of a training programme, and it's subsequent application on the job, then it is worthy to be followed by an evaluation to ascertain the effect of the training received by the employee on the job they performed. It is conducted based on a survey research, which is one of the traditional and oldest research techniques (Babbie, 2004). The methodology used in this study is a quantitative research technique. Questionnaires were used in this survey as instrument for data collection. In analysing the results from the instrument, Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used as a tool to analyse the data. Inferential statistics was used using pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis. Sobel Test was also conducted to confirm the degree of mediation effect of the mediating variables. The findings through correlation coefficient revealed that there is a positive relationship between training effectiveness (Kirkpatrick Four Levels) and employee performance. Work environment factors also have a positive relationship with employee performance. The regression analysis moreover revealed that the mediating role of opportunity of participation in the relationship between training effectiveness and employee performance is a dominant factor in the relationship between training effectiveness and employee performance. The results of this study would provide a good contribution to the existing theories used in this study that support the hypotheses of this study, by highlighting the correlation between training effectiveness and employee performance, as well as the mediating role of opportunity of participation. The validity and reliability of this research would help future researchers to get accurate data and reliable information, in terms of the instruments used, the data collection method, data analysis and discussion.

Policy makers and HR Department of organizations would have the advantages of understanding how training can be evaluated appropriately, as well as also appreciating the environmental factors that can influence the performance of an employee for an improved performance in the workplace.

Keywords: Training effectiveness, Kirkpatrick, Opportunity of Participation (work environment) and Employee performance

#### 46. RELATIONSHIP OF CAUSES OF NAGATIVE ASSERTIVENESS TOWARDS SERVICE DELIVERY: HR PERSFECTIVE

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**A**bstract  
his paper determines the relationship of causes of negative attitude towards service delivery. Organizations are faced with negative level of attitudes such as Erratic provision of services has become an increasing persistent problem facing the corporation and seriously affecting the general public, Careless and casual handling of the existing tools and machines and General nonchalant attitude of staff in the discharge of their duties. This study will empirically analyze the relationship of causes of negative attitude towards service delivery and is enriched by quantitative research approach (questionnaire surveys) with respondents from various sectors. An aggregate of 70 questionnaires were analyzed. Some of the prominent findings revealed that workers widely held view that Negative Motivation, Improper Job Placement, Inadequate Training and Development and Job Insecurity are the possible relationship of causes of negative attitude towards service delivery. However, an organization cannot prosper well, succeed, grow or even survive without adequately addressing the issue of negative attitude.

Keywords: Motivation, Job placement, Training and Development and Job Insecurity.

#### 47. THE CHALLENGES OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NIGERIA: A CASE OF SMALL BUSINESSES IN BAUCHI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

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**A**bstract  
he competitive nature and innovative requirement of the global economy has identified entrepreneurship and small scale business venture as an important ingredient for economic growth and development. Since entrepreneurial venture involves risk taking, creativity, innovation and exploring new areas of business opportunities, its impact is more of empirical like job

creation, value creation which include new goods and services that will compete with other products in the market. Unfortunately entrepreneurial practices are faced with a lot of unending challenges in Nigeria. The absence of secured business environment and volatile nature of the economy has tremendously increased uncertainty and riskiness of innovative entrepreneurs. This couple with inadequate basic amenities such as electric power supply, good transportation system, access to good water and incentives like subsidy and tax reliefs. Their condition is further worsened by the inability of these business innovators to access financial assistance from the money market. This has prevented them from transmuting their goal of profit making into reality and also creating new jobs and products. This paper will examine the effect of insecurity and business uncertainties on entrepreneurial development in Bauchi Local Government Area; The impact of absence of finance to small scale business innovators and; The crowd out effect on the local government in question. The inductive method of research will be used. This will involve the use of descriptive statistics to analyze primary data that will be collected through questionnaires.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Small Businesses, Innovation and Financing

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#### 48. IMPACT OF REVENUE ALLOCATION SHARING FORMULA ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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**A**bstract  
The revenue allocation sharing formula in a nation is one of the vital factors that need to be revitalizing for sustainable economic growth and development. The imperative of competition over sharing the nation wealth in the context of plural society (Nigeria) had resulted into a lot of contradictions among other things. Therefore, there is need to address the problem by formulating a move for efficient revenue allocation wastage and mismanagement of funds. Also effort should be geared towards articulation of policies that will enhance capital formulation, employment of the abundant and measures that may include attachment of more weight to the share of Local Government from the Federal collected revenue. This study is intend to analyse the impact of revenue allocation sharing formula to the three tiers of Government on economic growth and development using multiple regression for period of 1999-2010.

Keywords: Revenue, Growth, Development, Revitalize and Contradiction.

## 49. SHAREHOLDER METRICS AND VALUE OF LISTED MANUFACTURING FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

This paper examines whether shareholder metrics variables (Institutional Shareholding, Managerial Shareholding, and Block Shareholding) have significant impact on manufacturing Firms Value, measured by Tobins Q. Data of the study were obtain from Nigerian Stock Exchange Fact Books and companies financial reports for the period 2006-2012. The Multiple regressions were utilized to estimate the Shareholder metrics influence on Firm Value of Manufacturing companies in Nigeria. The Housman specification test shows that the panel result after controlling for random, best suits the population as the fixed effect hypothesis was rejected by the Wald/Ch 2 test. The finding reveals that Institutional Shareholding, Managerial Shareholding, and Block Shareholding are significantly and positively associated with Firm Value at 1%. It is recommended among others that manufacturing firms should increase the holdings of Institutional Shareholding, Managerial Shareholding and Block Shareholding in order to improve the value of Firms. This will enhance the economic growth and development of Nigeria and Africa in general.

Keywords: Institutional Shareholding, Block Shareholding, Managerial Shareholding, Tobins Q, Firm Value.

## 50. CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF COMMUNAL AND ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN TIV-LAND

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### Abstract

Communal and ethnic conflicts have been endemic in Tiv-land and these have underdeveloped the area. In order to check the menace of the crises, the paper tried to unravel the causes and effects of the phenomena and as well proffered solutions to their causes so that the Tiv nation can grow and develop. Information for the study was gotten through primary sources via oral interviews, questionnaires, observation; and secondary data (textbooks, government documents and articles). The work discovered that the struggle for farmland and political positions are the major causes of conflicts in Tiv-land. Other causes of conflicts in area are Iyue (envy), Tsav (witchcraft), greed and the struggle for chieftaincy positions, among others. To stem the tide of the conflicts, the paper recommended that: the Tiv Traditional council (T.T.C), rather than the law courts should settle land matters in Tiv-land, parties involved in disputes should embrace dialogue, the second term bid should be prohibited through constitutional review, and that retired public officers should be encouraged by government to remain in the towns after their retirement.

Keywords: Communal and Ethic Conflicts, Tiv-Land and underdeveloped

## 51. OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AND FIRM PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM QUOTED BUILDING MATERIALS FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The research studied the relationship between the ownership structures and profitability of the firms in building material industry in Nigeria. This relationship is analyzed taking into account the peculiar nature of the quoted firms in the building materials industry. For the purpose of this research data is obtained from all the quoted firms in the building materials industry from 2007 through 2011. Multiple regression technique was used in the analysis of the data and the result obtained indicates that there is strong positive relationship between the ownership structure of a firm and profitability of that firm.

Keywords: Return on equity, Ownership structure, Institutional, Managerial ownership and Corporate performance.

## 52. THE ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF NON-INTEREST BANKING IN NIGERIA – A CASE STUDY OF JAIZ BANK PLC

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### Abstract

Non-interest banking seems to have a lot of prospects in Nigeria. This is for its inherent advantages and benefits especially in financing. With the country's significant percentage of Muslim population coupled with their growing preference for ethical investments, products and services based on the principles of Islamic jurisprudence informed the need to introduce the system in the country. Thus, the system's new techniques in banking and finance are providing acceptable alternatives to conventional finance, making it possible for investors and corporate customers to access capital from a growing pool of Islamic liquidity and invest in Islamic product. The aim of the study is to examine the major concepts and products of non-interest banking, ascertain the non-interest banking products offered by Jaiz Bank Plc and find out the level of satisfaction of Jaiz Bank customers. The methodology of study is going to rely on the qualitative method of social research to be used in analyzing the operations of Jaiz Bank PLC through the use of interview and questionnaire instruments. The study is going to adopt convenient non-random sampling techniques to arrive at the respondents to whom the questionnaires will be administered. The work plans to use the content analysis method as an instrument to analyse the various data collected for the work.

Keywords: Non-Interest Banking, Jaiz Bank Plc, Financing and Ethical Investment

## 53. ENERGY CONSUMPTION, CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

**G**lobal warming and climate change have been the topical issues in climatology, environmental science, environmental economics, in the recent years owing to the devastating effects of the former on the latter. Thus, greenhouse emissions have been constantly increasing due to human activities, energy consumption, and fossil fuel combustions; etc. The pursuance of growth targets has made so many countries to involve in industrial production that requires higher energy consumption. However, among the components of greenhouse emissions, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions has been regarded as the major contributor with about more than 60% of the total of green gases (Kaygusuz, 2009). Nigeria's average growth has been around 6% since the last decade. Despite this remarkable development, the supply of electricity which is supposed to be the main source of energy in Nigeria is epileptic. This has therefore necessitated a shift from electricity usage to other alternative sources of power that requires the burning of fossil fuels. This thereby leads to an increase in toxic emissions. The energy consumption index in Nigeria increased from 2.8% in 2010 relative to the index in 2009 which was put at 1.9%. Consequently, emissions of greenhouse gases have also increased which has growing negative effect on climatic condition and subsequently accelerates global warming. Therefore, climate change has now become a development issue rather than just an environmental issue, which threatens the sustainable development of Nigeria. It is against this background that this study aims to ascertain the relationship between energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and economic growth in Nigeria using an autoregressive distributed lag approach to cointegration (ARDL) recently developed Pesaran et al. (2001).

Keywords: Energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, GDP, Climate change, ADRL

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## 54. THE PROBLEMS OF QUALITY CONTROL IN MANUFACTURING FIRMS (A STUDY OF NIGERIA BREWERIES PLC, ENUGU)

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### Abstract

**T**his research work was undertaken to examine the problems of quality control in manufacturing firms, the various techniques of quality control use in the firms and to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of their applications. This study also set to find out what manufacturing firms seek to achieve through quality control practice. To achieve these objectives, a study of Nigeria Breweries

Plc, Enugu was carried out. A review of related literature was also under taken. Data was collected through distribution of questionnaires and the use of textbooks, newspapers, magazines, and journals. The method of statistical analysis used includes table and percentage while chi-square was used to test hypotheses formulated. From the study, it was discovered that quality control practice in manufacturing firms encountered problems as a result of the following; non-awareness of quality control techniques, inability to understand the need of customers, cost of application and management attitude. It was also discovered that manufacturing firm have some quality objectives they want to achieve through quality control practice. These include; creating a good corporate image, to meet consumer needs and create consumers satisfaction, to achieve lower cost in production etc. Based on the findings, it was recommended that training and seminars should be organized for the entire workers always, strict compliance to the established standard must be ensured and that job description should be properly done to help every staff know his or her role towards the achievement of the firm's quality goals.

Keywords: Quality control, Manufacturing firms, Nigeria, Breweries and Enugu

## 55. PROMOTING INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE ROLE OF INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISES IN KANO METROPOLIS, NIGERIA.

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**A**bstract  
This paper attempts to identify the role of indigenous enterprises in promoting investment and economic growth in Kano metropolis, Nigeria. A total of 80 respondents purposively sampled and data were elicited by means of structured questionnaires. Descriptive statistics is the tool for data analysis employed. The result reveals that majority (65%) believed that indigenous enterprises, formal or informal contribute tremendously in promoting investment and economic growth locally and nationally. It has been discovered that the activities of enterprises like Dangote group, Bua group, Al-amir restaurants, Zango stores, Daga-dage super market, tofa general enterprises etc. promote investment and economic growth in the metropolis of Kano as prospective investors looks to them as models of investment and growth. These enterprises and other disbursed soft loans to small businesses in the metropolis for the purpose of promoting and encouraging entrepreneurship which is a potent source of economic growth. However socio-cultural values, poor infrastructures, lack of trust, ignorance were identified as constraints to promoting investment and economic growth investment and economic growth in Kano. Measures sure as adequate provisions of infrastructures like electricity, water, roads, vocational and technical education, soft loans by the government and indigenous banks and non banking enterprises are recommended

Keywords: Investment, Economic Growth and Indigenous enterprises

## 56. THE PLACE AND ROLES OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL SYSTEM IN AN ORGANIZATION STRIVING FOR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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### Abstract

In this era of intensified global competitiveness, organizations are more than ever pressured to find ways to maintain their competitive advantage. Therefore, Management Accounting and Control Practices and Techniques are crucial for increasing the value of these activities in order to achieve a competitive advantage. This paper examines the impact and role of Management Accounting and Control System (MACS) in a contemporary organizational setting. The study utilized archival data in the form of academic journals, research papers and other documentary materials. Findings from the study suggest that, MACS plays an active role in both the strategic and day-to-day decisions that confront an organization, it also aids in supplying all kinds of information to management and strategic business partners in support of management's role in decision making and in managing the organization's activities. Hence, the study recommends that MACS be more innovative in design, enhance flexibility in operation as well as enable rapid organizational change in order to respond to changing needs of the organizations' environmental circumstances and to increase the ability of organizations to be more competitive.

Keywords: Management Accounting and Control, Competitive advantage, Organization

## 57. NATION BRANDING AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT COMPETITIVENESS: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Nation branding is influenced by country risks, but does it flow to competitiveness? Several studies on the impact of foreign direct investments (FDI) on nations' economic growth through capital stock accumulation, employment generation, technological transfers and country risks adorn literatures. However, the global competitiveness of FDI is highly influenced by national image and branding, which is yet to be widely tested empirically in the Nigerian case. This study adopts nation brand as competitiveness tool using the World Economic Forum's four basic factor driven enhancers for global competitiveness as proxies. It examines the depth of reciprocal relationship between FDI flows and nation brand variables using a three stage least square in a simultaneous equation system. Using data from global competitiveness reports from 2004-2012, it is found that there is negative relationship between indices of institutions, infrastructures, macroeconomic environment and health and primary education and the outflow volatility of FDI. The study recommends increased investment in



national physical and social infrastructures, strengthening the quality of political and justice system and enhanced macroeconomic stability.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Country risks, Foreign direct investments and Nation Branding

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58. DOES INSURANCE MANAGEMENT PROMOTE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
IN NIGERIA? AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

<sup>1</sup>Onafalujo, Akinwunmi Kunle, <sup>2</sup>Eke, Patrick Omoruyi & <sup>3</sup>Oluitan, Roseline O.

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**Abstract**

**F**inancial development is expected to prime economic development through intermediation and essentially effectiveness of management of insurance sub-sector. Insurance management is suspect to insolvency in view of the stochastic nature of liabilities and investment risk. In the last 10 years insurance market activity has experienced faster growth post capitalization with the anticipated financial development. Unless insurance management is effectively addressed, the chain of promotion of investment and economic development may be disconnected. This paper tests the degree of relationship between insurance management and financial development. Using multiple regression analysis on time series of the insurance companies 2005-2012, it is evident that there is significant positive relationship. This paper suggests greater attention to the development of bond market and developing the legal framework for other sophisticated financial instruments such as hedge funds and mortgage backed securities.

Keywords: Financial development, Insurance management and Investment risk

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59. HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

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**Abstract**

**T**he study examines Human Capacity Development and Employment Generation. The respondents were 1000 managers drawn from Selected Firms from the Agricultural, ICT, Transportation, Construction, Manufacturing and Oil and Gas Sectors in Rivers State. The quasi-experimental research design was used. The hypotheses were tested using the Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient by the application of the SPSS version 17.0. Results indicated that there is a

strong and significant relationship Knowledge acquisition and agriculturalisation, there is a strong and significant relationship between skills acquisition and information communication and technology, there is a strong and significant relationship between attitude change and small and medium enterprises, there is a strong and significant relationship between behavioral change and manufacturing, and there is a strong and between behavioral change and public projects. The study recommends that government should enhance the human capital to improve the potentials of people in the society; the government should intensify the process of improving the social capital of people so as to improve societal values; the government should provide enabling environment to for business and investment operation by improving the physical capital in the society; the government, corporate bodies and private individuals should provide financial resources to improve the economic capital base needed for employment generation; and the government should strive to improve the natural capital in the society for sustainable development and employment generation. The study concludes that employment generation is a key to the socio-economic development of any society and human capacity development is a panacea to the development of the competencies, personalities and abilities of people in order to put them into productive use for the benefit of the society in the area of employment generation.

Keywords: Employment Generation and Human Capacity Development

## 60. PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT: CIVIL SERVICE PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

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<sup>2</sup>*Okrika National Secondary School, Okrika Island, Okrika-Rivers State*

### Abstract

The study examines Public Sector Management: Civil Service Performance and Quality Assurance. The respondents were 326 Staff drawn from 18 Public Sector Organizations in Rivers State. The quasi-experimental research design was used. The hypotheses were tested using the Spearman Rank Order Correlation Coefficient by the application of the SPSS version 17.0. Results indicated that there is a strong and significant relationship between service delivery and measuring the quality of the civil service; and there is a strong and significant relationship between service delivery and improving the quality of the civil service. The study recommends that Public Sector Organizations should provide training programmer to enhance the knowledge and competencies of civil servants; and the Government should improve the reward system of civil servants for better motivation and performance enhancement. The study concludes that Quality Assurance is a means of evaluating the appropriateness and efficiency of services delivered in organizations for the benefit of all stakeholders and to achieve value for money.

Keywords: Civil Service, Public Sector Management and Quality Assurance

## 61. IMPERATIVE OF EFFECTIVE HRM FOR THE SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE AND COMPETITIVENESS OF NIGERIAN SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP ENTERPRISES

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*Lagos State University, Ojo Lagos*

### Abstract

The purpose of the study was to examine the imperative of effective HRM for the sustainable performance and competitiveness of Nigerian sole proprietorship enterprises. It attempted to fill the gaps left in some researches that examined the relevance of human resource management (HRM) practices in the management of this type of small scale enterprises. That is including their valuable contribution to the growth, development and competitiveness of African enterprises and economy. The survey design was used to collect data from 100 sole proprietorship enterprises by means of validly designed, questionnaire and interview schedules. The data were analysed using tables, frequencies and chi-square statistics to test the hypotheses. The findings showed that the institutionalization of effective HR practices and processes was significantly correlated to the productivity of employees, the growth, performance and competitiveness of the sole proprietorships. The result supported research evidence that HRM is widely recognized in organizations, advanced, industrialized and emergent economies as the major key for developing and sustaining prosperous economies. The study therefore recommended as imperative for sole proprietorship in emergent economies such as Nigeria in their business plans and operations to institutionalize effective HRM practices and processes for the sustenance of growth, performance and competitiveness.

Keywords: Sole proprietorship, Small scale enterprises. HRM practices, Performance and Competitiveness.

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## 62. WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Bashir Umar Farouq & <sup>2</sup>Prof. Roselyn Gakure  
<sup>1</sup>*Department of Social Sciences (CASSS) Kaduna Polytechnic*  
<sup>2</sup>*Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya*

### Abstract

Deficiencies in financial management skills have been repeatedly cited as a root cause of business failure in many countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. In Nigeria, enough evidence has shown that a number of small and medium enterprises failure were as a result of poor financial skills like working capital management. The objective of this paper is to establish a relationship between working capital management and business performance of small and medium enterprises in Nigeria. The reasons for this study is enable government agencies to develop and design programmes and policies that will help the small and medium enterprises improve their performance in economic development of the country in areas of employment generation and addressing the problems of poverty in the country. A

descriptive survey design will be use to analyse primary data. Advanced analysis will be conducted using correlation analysis to obtain final result of the study. The sample of 30 registered SMEs drawn from the target population in Kaduna metropolis.

Keywords: Working Capital Management, Business Performance, Small and Medium Enterprises.

### 63. INVESTMENT DECISION AND PROFITABILITY OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Bashir Umar Farouq & <sup>2</sup>Prof. Roselyn Gakure

<sup>1</sup>Department of Social Sciences (CASSS) Kaduna Polytechnic

<sup>2</sup>Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

#### Abstract

Nigeria has been one of Africa's growing economies. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play an important role in the economic growth in Nigeria SMEs contributes to economic development in various ways: by creating employment for rural and urban growing labour force, providing desirable sustainability and innovation in the economy as a whole. It is said that profitability is the most concerned goal of enterprises owners. However, with employment of investment decision, the impact on profitability still lacks investigation. Therefore, studying the relationship between investment decisions and profitability of small and medium enterprises could enhance the knowledge on the financial performance of SMEs. AIT will also enable government agencies to develop and design programmes and policies that will help the small and medium enterprises improve their performance in economic development of the country. A descriptive survey design will be use to analyse primary data. Advanced analysis will be conducted using correlation analysis to obtain final result of the study. Sample of 30 registered SMEs drawn from the target population in Kaduna State.

Keywords: Investment, Decision, Profitability, Small and Medium Enterprises.

### 64. ACHIEVING BUSINESS GROWTH THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MARKETING STRATEGY

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#### Abstract

Most organizations are faced with challenges of business growth and sustainability. Even when growth is being experienced, there is likely over relaxation by organization's workers leading to downward growth and at times business lull due to poor marketing strategies. This study took a theoretical approach on achieving business growth through sustainable marketing strategy. Marketing strategies, product life cycle, Growth barriers, integrated marketing and Theoretical frame

work among others were reviewed. Strategies marketers/ managers use to overcome business growth barriers enhancing sustainability presented a better option. For any organization to grow and remain in business there must be proper marketing strategy. Employees must be treated as internal customers; there must be routine audit of company's assets.

Keywords: Achievement, Business growth, Sustainability, Marketing and Strategy.

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65. THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN DETERMINING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY: CASE STUDY OF UNITY BANK PLC, BAUCHI

<sup>1</sup>Umar Abubakar & <sup>2</sup>Usman Ibrahim Zwal

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*Bauchi State University Gadau*

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Abstract

Motivation plays vital role in determining employee motivation in any organization. On increase organizations have now began to appreciate the significance of establishing an equitable balance between the employee's contribution to the organization and the organizations contribution to the employee's growth. Put it differently the need to mutually benefiting relationships beneficial for both. An important aspect of establishing this balance is rewarding employees. This research represents an effort to examine factors that motivate employees towards the set organizational goals. Maslow's, ERG, Two-way factors, and acquired need motivational theories were utilized. Personal interview strategy was employed to generate primary data while content analysis involving the utilization of journals, text books, and internet serves as the source of generating secondary data. The findings of the study suggest that certain factors have been found to be motivating factors for employee's performance. These includes, Interest, rewarding pay, appreciation of one's effort, job security, good working condition, and the organizations consideration of one's personal problem.

Keywords: Motivation, Employee, Performance, Banking Industry and Equitable balance.

## 66. EMPIRICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MANUFACTURED IMPORT AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN NIGERIA

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*Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina*

### Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of import of manufactured goods on manufacturing sector productivity in Nigeria over the period 1975-2012. The analysis starts with examining the stochastic characteristics of the time series using ADF and PP. the test revealed that all the series are non-stationary at level but stationary at first difference. Using Johansen's co integration test it was established that there is longrun relationship between the series. The study was prompted due to the rampant increase in importation of manufactured goods which affects the development of Nigeria's manufacturing sector development in particular and the nation's development in general. The result shows there is negative but insignificant relationship btw manufacturing productivity, exchange rate and import. The study therefore recommends that proper policy be adopted by government and policy makers in curtailing importation of manufactured goods thereby reviving Nigeria's manufacturing sector.

Keywords: Empirical relationship, Import, Manufacturing sector, Productivity and Nigeria

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## 67. AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES EQUITY INVESTMENT SCHEME (SMEEIS) TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN TARABA STATE

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### Abstract

The Federal Government of Nigeria the Small and Medium Enterprise Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) to enhance the growth and development of is one of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises. This study therefore; is aimed at examining the challenges of implementation of the Small and Medium Enterprise Equity Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) in Taraba State. The methodology used for this study was descriptive survey. Data was generated from both primary and secondary sources; primary data was generated among respondents drawn from SMEs registered with NASSI; and those SMEs registered with TACCIMA. The data was generated through design and administration of questionnaire. The technique used for analyses and interpretation of the data was chi-square test, which was applied in testing the hypothesis. Findings were made that Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme has some positive impact on the development of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Taraba State and that the implementation of the Small and Medium Enterprises Equity Investment Scheme (SMEIS) in Taraba State has not been adequate. Recommendations are that; enhance the impact of the Small and Medium Enterprises Equity

Investment Scheme (SMEEIS) on the development of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Taraba State, the government should put in place a business surveillance team to monitor the operations of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Taraba State and indeed in the country as a whole.

Keywords: Empirical assessment, Small and medium enterprises, Taraba State, Federal government and Nigeria

68. THE ROLE OF MOTIVATION IN DETERMINING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIAN BANKING INDUSTRY: CASE STUDY OF UNITY BANK PLC, BAUCHI

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Abstract

**M**otivation plays vital role in determining employee motivation in any organization. On increase organizations have now began to appreciate the significance of establishing an equitable balance between the employee's contribution to the organization and the organizations contribution to the employee's growth. Put it differently the need to mutually benefiting relationships beneficial for both. An important aspect of establishing this balance is rewarding employees. This research represents an effort to examine factors that motivate employees towards the set organizational goals. Maslow's, ERG, Two-way factors, and acquired need motivational theories were utilized. Personal interview strategy was employed to generate primary data while content analysis involving the utilization of journals, text books, and internet serves as the source of generating secondary data. The findings of the study suggest that certain factors have been found to be motivating factors for employee's performance. These includes, Interest, rewarding pay, appreciation of one's effort, job security, good working condition, and the organizations consideration of one's personal problem.

Keywords: Motivation, Employee, Performance, Banking Industry and Equitable Balance

## 69. THE EFFECTS OF MICROFINANCE BANKS' FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON ENTREPRENEURS AND SMEs IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

**M**icrofinance banks exist to supply services to Entrepreneurs and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) clients. It has been estimated that there are over 500 million economically active poor in the world operating microenterprises and small businesses (Women's World Banking 1995). Most of them do not have access to adequate financial services (Ledgerwood, 2000). In order to meet this substantial demand for financial services by entrepreneurs and small businesses, microfinance practitioners must adopt sound financial management practices. Unfortunately existing literature suggest that absence of good corporate governance practices remain a problem in many Microfinance Banks. This ranges from insider dealings, financial mismanagement, weak or inadequate capital to massive loan defaults amongst others. This study examined the effects of these practices on entrepreneurs and small businesses in Northern Nigeria. Descriptive research was adopted. Questionnaires and interviews schedules form the main instruments for the study. The findings indicate that where good financial management and internal controls are in place, the microfinance banks' ability to extend financial services to entrepreneurs is greatly enhanced. The study recommends the adoption of strong accounting and internal control systems by the MFBs as well as the strengthening of supervisory mechanisms by the regulatory bodies.

Keywords: Microfinance, Financial Management, Corporate Governance, Entrepreneurs and Internal Controls

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## 70. THE EFFECTS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND STRATEGIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE OF MICROFINANCE BANKS ON ENTREPRENEURS AND SMEs IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

**T**he disclosure of strategic information in a voluntary manner is assuming a common corporate practice. This is because of its benefits, such as making a microfinance bank stand out from other banks. It is also useful in the evaluation processes performed by the microfinance banks and the small and medium sized enterprise investors. According to agency theory, strategic information has positive effects on external funds costs. By reducing external funds costs, voluntary strategic information



is very useful for corporate financing and for corporate governance control decisions. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of disclosure practices of the Nigerian Microfinance banks in relation to a voluntary typology of strategic information. The strategic information disclosure practices are analyzed by examining the MFB's records and responses to questionnaires. A disclosure index is then created, and subsequently, certain factors related to corporate governance-board size, activity and independence are implored to provide explanations for the volume of strategic information disclosed by the microfinance banks. The results indicate that on the average, microfinance banks give out little strategic information, mainly related to mission and philosophy of their banks. The microfinance banks annual planning and information on risks are scarcely disclosed. The link between microfinance banks' corporate governance and the disclosure of strategic information has not been fully analyzed in the previous literature. The study provides interesting insights into how corporate governance of Microfinance Bank's can affect the disclosure of strategic information on SMEs performance in Nigeria.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Strategic Information, Disclosure, Boards of Directors and Microfinance Banks



# School of Education And Arts



## 71. AN EVALUATION OF SENIOR SCHOOLS TEACHERS' TESTING SKILLS FOR SERVICE PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY ASSURANCE IN NIGERIA.

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**A**bstract  
Testing is an integral part of teaching – learning process. When its principles are applied properly by teachers during the internal examinations for the six years in secondary school, the result of external examination suppose to commensurate with the performance of students. In a situation where students who were promoted as having done well in internal examination for six years end up failing in external examinations, then method of school testing for assessment need to be evaluated. Therefore this study seek to find out how Teachers in Senior Secondary apply the skills of testing planning, preparation, items analysis, administration, scoring and interpretation in Okene Local Government of Kogi State of Nigeria. A sample of 100 out of a 366 population of teachers was selected using simple random method. A 42 item 4 – option Likert – type questionnaire was used for data collection and the overall reliability was 0.78. Two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study and were tested using population t-test, and one – way ANOVA. The hypotheses are; the application of testing skills among secondary school teachers in Okene Local Government of Kogi State, Nigeria is not significantly high and there is no significant influence of teachers' qualification on the application of each component of the skills of testing. The result obtained among others was that, the testing skills of teachers is significantly high and that, there is significant influence of teachers qualification on the application of testing skills used in this study in favour of those with high qualification. The implication is that teachers with low qualification need re-training, refresher courses, and mentoring by the highly qualify teachers for effective performance and quality assurance with respect to students result in external examinations (WASC, NECO and JAMB).

Keywords: Testing, Skills, Construction and Assessment

## 72. THE ROLE OF MARKETING STRATEGY ON THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF ARCHITECTURE FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
properly developed marketing strategy helps architectural firms to carryout the most important business plans of getting jobs. Good business development programmes contributes to an entrepreneur's success by identifying and analyzing a firm's markets. The marketing of architectural services includes all the activities required to create a “brand” for the firm and then to position the firm to attract the clients and projects it needs to achieve its practice goals. Marketing plays significant role on sustainability of all entrepreneurial ventures. This paper examines the role of marketing strategy on the sustainable growth of architectural firms in Nigeria. Primary data were

collected through the use of questionnaire administered on 80 entrepreneurs in the architectural sub-sector of the construction industry through the use of a multi-stage probability technique. Chi-square statistical technique was used to analyze the data. Results indicated that there is a positive relationship between the adoption of suitable marketing strategy and long term sustainability of architectural firms. The paper recommends that innovation based marketing strategy should be adopted by architectural firms to deliver value-added benefits to their clients.

Keywords: Marketing strategy, Sustainability, Architectural practice, Branding, and Entrepreneurship.

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### 73. THE EFFECTS OF LEADERSHIP PRACTICES ON THE SUSTENANCE OF ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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#### Abstract

**G**enuine leadership is indeed necessary for the sustainable growth of architectural firms. Leadership as an influencing factor can greatly improve the working relationships in firms. Sadly, mostly architectural firms in Nigerian lack competent leadership drive. Yet leadership as the domain of competency which directs all the other activities with in the firm is essential for sustainability. An architectural firm without good transformational leadership practices cannot grow. This study examines the effects of leadership practices on the sustenance of architectural firms in Nigeria. This study adopts survey research design approach. Questionnaires and interview instruments were used to collected data from 30 firms in Kaduna and Kano states. The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approach in analyzing the results. The study concludes that poor leadership practices are a major contributory factor for lack of sustainable growth of most architectural firms in Nigeria. The paper recommends training in leadership practices to enhance the leadership competence of managers of architectural firms.

Keywords: Leadership Architecture, Competencies, Sustainability and Transformation

## 74. THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURIAL PRACTICES ON THE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The Ultimate goal of all business oriented firms is to achieve sustainable and profitable growth. The entrepreneurial inclination and financial management practices amongst the owners / management are among the main factors that could determine the extent to which architectural firms will achieve the goal of sustainability. This paper investigates the impact of financial management and entrepreneurial practices on the sustainable growth of architectural firms in Nigeria. Both primary and secondary data were used to facilitate the descriptive and survey method adopted in this study. A population of 100 staff of selected architectural firms generated a sample size of 48 using the stratified sampling technique. Forty eight (48) questionnaires were distributed and 41 were successfully returned by the respondents. These responses were subjected to Chi-square analysis. Results indicate that weak financial management practices and poor entrepreneurial culture accounts for dismal performance of most architectural firms in Nigeria. The paper recommends stringent measures against financial mismanagement and re-orientation towards entrenching entrepreneurial spirit in owners / management of architectural firms.

Keywords: Financial, Management, Profitability, Sustainability, Architecture, Entrepreneurship

## 75. MATHEMATICS AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE SKILLS AND EMPLOYABILITY OF NATIONAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTES GRADUATES IN GHANA

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### Abstract

The study sought to investigate the effectiveness of restructuring the Mathematics curriculum in the National Vocational Training Institutes to enhance the skills and employability of their graduates in Ghana. The seemingly low level of Mathematical competence and skills for these graduates have hampered their chances of competing favourably with their counterparts from the senior high schools and the technical institutes in accessing higher education and securing good jobs. This study purposively sampled 300 students from three National Vocational Training Institutes in Ghana; whose poor geographical locations and low economic viabilities render them highly disadvantaged to progress

after the training. The findings showed that students would benefit from any restructuring of the Mathematics curriculum in these training centres. Based on these findings, it was recommended that the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Education and the body responsible for the National Vocational Training Institutes should consider restructuring the mathematics-based courses in their education and training programmes. Also, the final-year students should be allowed to participate in the examinations conducted by the West African Council Examinations Council for the other second cycle students.

Keywords: Mathematics, Curriculum, Employability, Job and Skills

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76. COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING AND ATTAINMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN GRASSROOTS AFRICA

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**A**bstract  
The attainment of sustainable development goals is not isolated from an inclusive and integrated strategic development agenda that is encapsulated in the Millennium Development Goals. However, what seems to be the gap in the attainment of these goals is the consistent deprivation of beneficiaries of development programmes through exclusion, in the domains of community engagement, empowerment, experience and evidence in development. Therefore, the attainment of sustainable development goals in Africa is premised on community capacity building with the variants of growing sustained economy, rural driven development, promotion of investment and systemic growth, coupled with human capital development for wealth creation. The multipliers or deliverables inherent in community capacity building are then evident in good governance, which has the elements of democracy, institutional capacity, security, human rights and promotion of social justice in Africa. This paper aims at situating the attainment of development goals in Africa on inclusive and integrated strategic approach that is driven by variants of community capacity building in Africa.

Keywords: Community-capacity-building; Sustainable Development; Attainment; Grassroots; Exclusion.

## 77. SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND THE IMPERATIVE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOLVING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF COMMUNITY

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### Abstract

**S**ocial entrepreneurship is a growingly important concept in the economy of countries; it enhances the improvement of the society by influencing the changing situation of the economy and has the ability to deal with the social, environmental and other changing issues. Social entrepreneurship typically refers to the phenomenon of applying business expertise and market-based skills in the non-profit sector such as when non-profit organizations develop innovative approaches to earn income. Social entrepreneurship is to create social value, rather than personal and shareholder wealth, and that the activity is characterized by innovation, or the creation of something new rather than simply the replication of existing enterprises or practices. The central driver for social entrepreneurship is the social problem being addressed, and the particular organizational form a social enterprise that should be a decision based on which format would most effectively mobilize the resources needed to address that problem. Corporate social responsibility has often been treated as an essential component in the initiation and promotion of social entrepreneurship. Corporate social responsibility means considering, managing and balancing economic, social and environmental impact of its activities. Corporate social responsibility is the open and transparent business practices that are based on ethical values and respect for employees, communities and the environment. Based on corporate social responsibility, companies integrate social and environmental concern in their business operations and in their interaction with their shareholder on a voluntary basis. It is on this premises that, this paper examined the impact of socio-entrepreneurship as a non-profit venture and essential component of corporate social responsibility in solving social problems of the society. Finally, the paper concluded that, people should voluntarily donate into non-profit organizations in order to help less privilege ones in the society.

Keywords: Social Entrepreneurship, Corporate Social Responsibility, Community and Social Problems.

## 78. SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPEDIMENTS TO MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS): A STUDY OF THE FEMALE STUDENT'S ACCESS TO SECONDARY EDUCATION IN KADUNA STATE

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### Abstract

The consequences of children on the streets begging, hawking wares or doing other forms of menial jobs, as demanded by some cultural practices could be damaging and detrimental to the society at large. The Universal Basic Education Policy has suffered setbacks as a result of children not being enrolled in schools to take advantage of the free education aimed at improving their lot. Hence the study was aimed at examining the influence of cultural practices on pupils' enrolment and retention in secondary schools in Kaduna State. The population consist 635 students, 300 teachers and 150 parents drawn from eighteen schools secondary schools in Northern Senatorial Zone of Kaduna state. Two research question and three hypotheses guided the study. A researcher made Questionnaire and Interview Schedule were used for the data collection.. The data was subjected to statistical analysis using mean, standard deviation and t-test. The study identified the types of cultural practices that affect students' enrolment and retention in secondary schools, and suggested the possible ways of minimizing or eradicating these effects of cultural practices. The findings revealed that the culture of using children in the farm, having many children, giving out children as domestic hands or house helps and early marriage are the ones that influence the enrolment and retention of pupils among other reasons. It is recommended that the government should carry out more sensitization programme to create more awareness on the free and compulsory basic education policy. The governments should also, ensure that the Child Rights Act is enforced by sanctioning parents who violate these rights.

Keywords: Socio-cultural, Millennium development goals, Access and secondary education

## 79. SCHOOL ACADEMIC FACTORS AND STUDENTS DISCIPLINE

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### Abstract

The study primarily investigated the influence of school academic factors on senior secondary school students discipline in Bayelsa State of Nigeria. Relevant literatures were reviewed on school academic factors and students' discipline. Three research questions and hypotheses each were formulated to guide the study. The sub – variable were school timetable, teachers classroom management and school curriculum for the independent variable, while the dependent variable were



attendances, honesty, respectfulness and constructiveness. The sample consisted of 1540 students drawn from 11,607 senior secondary two (SSII) students in the state. The instrument titled SAFSD was used for data collection. The data collected were analysed using the independent t – test statistical tools. The hypotheses were all tested at 0.05 alpha level of significance. The study finding revealed that there was a significant influence of school academic factors on students discipline terms of attendance to school activities, honesty, respectfulness and constructiveness. Based on the results of the findings, it was recommended among others that the Ministry of Education and all stakeholders in this sector should ensure that effective and functional school facilities are put in place to curb the menace of students indiscipline in our secondary schools in order to achieve the aims and goals of education in Nigeria and the world in general.

**Keywords: Academic, Student discipline, Classroom Management, Curriculum and Timetable**

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80. ELECTORAL PROCESS, PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: THE NIGERIAN MEDIA AND CHALLENGES BY 2015

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**Abstract**  
The democratic consolidation of the electoral process remains elusive in Nigeria. Often times, a tortures history of the elusiveness has been ascribed to the epileptic structural (economic), institutional dynamics and psycho-cultural factors that underlies the problematic nature of the electoral process. Sadly, the issue of insecurity and terrorism is manifest in some part of the country steers a major challenge towards achieving a sustainable political order in the country. Thus, the focus of this paper is to exorcise a critical examination of the issues bedeviling good governance and the consequences of the maligned electoral processes so as to proffer solutions to the challenges that may hinder the success of the 2015 elections in Nigeria. Thus, amongst others, it recommends that ideally the structural, institutional and psycho-cultural issues must be addressed including security as these will promote political stability and economic growth in the country.

**Keywords: Electoral Process, Democratic Sustenance, Consolidation, Good Governance, Political Violence & Development**

## 81. ENTREPRENEURIAL OPPORTUNITY RECOGNITION AMONGST NIGERIANS AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PERSONAL INITIATIVE AND PERSEVERANCE OF EFFORT

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### Abstract

The study examined entrepreneurial opportunity recognition as a consequence of personal initiative and perseverance of effort. Triangulation method of data collection was adopted while ex-post facto research design was conducted in the study. The independent variables are personal initiative and perseverance of effort while the dependent variable is entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. Entrepreneurial opportunity recognition refers to an individual's perception of the possibility of creating a new business or improving on the position of an existing, resulting in a new profit potential while personal initiative implies an entrepreneur's perception of his or her ability to introduce new forms of creativity, productivity, and management into entrepreneurial activities, whereas, perseverance of effort refers to an individual's tendency to persist and endure in achieving a set goal, in the face of adversities. Hence, purposive and convenience Sampling Techniques were adopted in sampling four hundred and forty three (443) male and female participants participated in the study. A hypothesis was stated that personal initiative and perseverance of effort will jointly and independently predict entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. Hence results showed that personal initiative and perseverance of effort jointly predicted entrepreneurial opportunity recognition  $F(2, 443) = 21.99; R^2 = 0.84; p < .05$ . Similarly, it revealed that perseverance of effort independently predicted entrepreneurial opportunity recognition ( $\hat{\alpha} = 0.50; t=7.02; p < .05$ ). It further showed that personal initiative independently predicted entrepreneurial opportunity recognition ( $\hat{\alpha} = 0.34; t= 6.39; p < .05$ ). It was concluded that personal initiative and perseverance of effort are among the significant predictors of individuals' entrepreneurial opportunity recognition. Hence, recommendation was made that trainers, educators, government and individuals should be more liberal and combine their personal efforts in their bid to identify successful areas of business opportunities.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial opportunity, Personal initiative, Perseverance, Effort and Entrepreneurial Activities.

## 82. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTRY REQUIREMENT, STUDY HABITS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS IN YOBE STATE UNIVERSITY DAMATURU

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**A**bstrac**T**his study investigated the relationship between entry requirements, study habits, and academic performance of students in Yobe state University, Damaturu. Researchers sampled 120 students out of the total population of 1,921 students in the two faculties of the University. Stratified random sampling technique was employed. Instrument of data collection used include: Entry Qualifications and grades of students; accessing of students examinant record files and study habits and examination taking technique inventory (shetti). Academic performance was based on recorded examination results as obtained in the departments. Date obtained was analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient and profoma for computation of percentages. The study ended up with findings which included: The rather surprising discovery that low entry qualifications correlated positively with better academic performance; High entry qualification correlated negatively with low academic performances. Good study habits correlated positively with better academic performance, bad study habit correlated negatively with low academic performance. From findings made it is hope that institutions of higher learning will introduce learning/training schemes for students on how to study and prepare for examinations.



## 83. CAPITALIZING ON THE REALITIES OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN OVERCOMING DILEMMAS OF NATION-BUILDING IN AFRICA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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**A**bstract Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) constitute a vital innovative curriculum instrument for raising individuals and citizens who could constitute the basis not only for nation-building but also for bringing about the implementation of a variety of forms of human resource and development design in Africa. The basis of the theoretical design perspectives rooted in the Millennium Development Goals bear seriously and positively on African countries in terms of the following: Eradication of extreme hunger and poverty; achievement of universal primary education; promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women; reduction of child mortality; improvement of material health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensuring environmental

sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development. The values enshrined in these goals include hauling Africa out of misery, promoting human dignity and equality, and achieving peace, democracy and environmental stability. The emphasis is to build and groom skilled human capacities who would display organizational and management practices needed for developing Africa's natural resources and manage the environment in a sustainable manner. Although it is submitted here that the articulation of policies, strategies and plans among African countries in the task of achieving the objectives of the MDGs could be seen as a defining moment for global cooperation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century especially in the human resources and capacity-building skills and assets in achieving the laudable goals in the programme, serious fears and doubts are being entertained as to whether African countries could be capable of attaining the objectives established in the MDGs. These predicaments are centered on Africa's lack of adequate human resource capabilities needed for developing her natural resources very effectively with a view to managing the environment in a sustainable manner; there are doubts that the available human resources in the continent might not be able to display a high level of organizational capacity and management practices required in sustainable development planning operations. These frames of thought suggest that the curriculum imperatives intrinsic in the Millennium Development Goals constitute a necessary pedagogical instrument for raising effective citizens and individuals who could capitalize on the assets rooted in self-reliance as a development design and strategy, for effective nation-building that could also guarantee Africa's survival in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. This strategy must necessarily be rooted on a re-invigorated education that capitalizes on the ideals intrinsic in curriculum inter-disciplining and curriculum integration.



#### 84. WAYS OF MANAGING EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE RICE PRODUCTION FOR FOOD SECURITY IN EBONYI STATE.

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##### Abstract

**R**ice is a food and economic crop grown in Ebonyi State. The production of rice is favored in the state by the availability of low land swamps and rain forest which attract seasonal rains. However, the production of this crop has not reached its peak as a result of climate change. Climate change is a drastic change in the usual world climate which include rain storm, increase in temperature, tsunami, erosion, earthquake, flood etc. It contributes to economic down of turn of rice such as low food product, rise in the price of the commodity, hunger and starvation of the people. Therefore climate change has resulted to lack of sustainable in the production of rice for food security in Ebonyi State. It is against this background that the paper examined the ways of managing the effects of climate change in rice production and developed strategies that can be adopted to help to increase rice production for sustainability and food security in Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change, Rice Production, Food Security and Sustainability.

## 85. COMBATING STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN PHYSICS

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### Abstract

The study investigated the difficulties encountered by Senior Secondary School Students in Physics as well as factors responsible for such difficulties and solutions to combat them. The study is a descriptive one using 300 physics students randomly selected from ten different public senior secondary schools out of the 20 senior secondary schools in Ajeromi Ifelodun Local Government Area of Lagos state. Three research questions guided the study using a structured questionnaire which consisted of three parts was used in collecting data. Part A focused on the biometric information of the students, Part B consisted of 25 list of Senior secondary school physics topics and Part C consisted of 20 questions to identify factors responsible for such difficulties. The instrument was validated and its reliability coefficient ( $r$ ) value = 0.617. Data collected were analyzed descriptively and the results showed that students identified 13 topics to be difficult out of the 25 topics listed. Also, 4 factors were identified as responsible for these difficulties and solutions were proffers to combat such difficulties. The researchers recommended that policy makers should pay close attention to these factors in achieving development goals in Africa.

Keywords: Students, Difficulties, School and Physics.

## 86. PRISON AND SECURITY CHALLENGES IN A DEMOCRATIC NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Survival of every nation- state is a function of her ability to cope with security challenges. The security sector in Nigeria in recent years is faced with constant threat from within. It is against this background that this paper examines the roles of Nigerian Prison Service as an appendage of the security service in Nigeria and the challenges facing the outfit in contributing to the amelioration of security problems facing the country. It further analyzes the dichotomy relationship between the prison system of a nation and its security challenges. Related data were obtained through secondary source and were descriptively analysed. The study concluded that Nigerian Prison is not well equipped to fulfill its mandate. Consequently, the paper recommends that training in modern day techniques of prison administration and effective funding are panacea for improved performance of Nigerian prison service in order to reduce the incidence of second term offenders in Nigerian society.

Keywords: Prison service, Security Challenges, Democratic Nigeria and Nation-State

87. RACISM, POWER POLITICS, AND THE BLACKMAN'S PLIGHT IN THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE; COULD THE EXPERIENCE OF THE OSU PEOPLE OF SOUTH EASTERN NIGERIA HELP US OVERCOME THE CHALLENGE?

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Abstract

Our understanding of the forces shaping racial discrimination against Blacks worldwide is far from perfect. There is no consensus, for instance if it is the color of the skin or other issues that are responsible for this. In considering this challenge, scholarship has either overlooked or underemphasized the issue of power politics as a major factor that defines it. Mankind tend to believe that there are certain things which are good and superior as compared to the others we refer to as 'bad' which is akin to ugly and inferior. Color of skin is one issue that the human race has over the centuries developed a pattern of thinking with hatred towards black as its integral part. Dehumanization and animal imagery have been used for centuries to justify violence against many blacks. However one question that has not been adequately addressed to date is the issues of mixed population among Arabs who first enslaved Africans and among populations in other countries with similar history. If blacks are "ugly and inferior" how did this mix occur? Instead of arguing that the Blackman is discriminated against because of his skin color, other issues should be investigated. Could it therefore be the struggle for group power or the legacy of slavery? If the discrimination is attributed to any of the above, how can it be overcome? In order to address these questions, this paper examines how the Osu people "*the untouchables*" from Eastern Nigeria are discriminated against by members of their communities and how it was overcome. They were banned from all forms of civil society; they had no land, but lived in the shrine of the gods. However, this disadvantage position of the Osu worked in their favor as most of them embraced "Western" education and became Nigeria's first doctors and lawyers and rich businessmen. With this development came power and authority as some of the Osu,s are becoming title holders "Orikeze" and sits among elders to make decision for the community. Could their ability to overcome these negative prejudices and discrimination in their communities help us understand how to overcome the Blackmans plight? They have been able to move from the point of discrimination to acquire power which comes with prestige suggesting there is a link between lack of power, slavery and the prejudices that comes with it. Thus the Blackman can overcome their plight as they acquire power and regain their prestige in the global community.

Keywords: Racism, Power Politics, Blackman's Plight, Global Struggle, Dominance and Overcome

88. LEADERSHIP INSTABILITY, CORRUPTION AND BAD GOVERNANCE THE BASIS FOR WEAK POLITICAL INSTITUTION: A HINDRANCE FOR ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS IN AFRICA.

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Abstract

Efforts 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 “10.5 million 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 Weak political institution

89. ENERGY CRISIS POVERTY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION A BARRIER FOR ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Energy resources have remained one of the major resources to industrialization of any nation especially when judiciously and effectively utilized for developmental purposes. Its proper utilization is a strong factor in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Nigeria. Access to energy is an essential tool decrease rate in poverty and promotion of economic growth, communication technologies, education, industrialization, agricultural improvement and expansion of the nation's economy in general. To achieve millennium aims and objectives, effective

control of the energy sector is required as it requires abundant, reliable, and cost-effective energy access. In spite of how Nigeria is blessed with natural and human resources, she lacks 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.

Keywords: Energy crisis, Poverty, Industrialization, Barrier and developmental goals.

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## 90. ACHIEVING EDUCATIONAL GOALS THROUGH SINGLE PARENTHOOD AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT PROBLEMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ADOLESCENTS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The Study investigated single parenthood and social adjustment problems of secondary school adolescents in Nigeria the ex-post facto research design were adopted. Four hypotheses were formulated to serve as a guide the study. A total of 250 secondary school students were selected from ten (20) schools through simple random sampling technique. A 20 item questionnaire vetted by experts in measurement and evaluation was the main instrument used for data collection. The Pearson product moment correlation statistic was used for data analysis. It was revealed that single parenthood is significantly related to adolescent academic performance also; environment and peer influence significantly influenced adolescents' academic performance. Based on these findings, it was recommended by the researchers that parents should be cautious of separation in any form as it has a significant influence on adolescent academic performance.

Keyword: Single parenthood, Social adjustment Problem, Secondary School and Adolescents



## 91. TEACHERS' ATTITUDE ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN MATHEMATICS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA

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### Abstract

This study determined teachers' attitude towards students' academic achievement in mathematics in Secondary Schools in Cross River State. It was analytically descriptive and correlation in nature involving 600 teachers made up of 400 female teachers and 200 male teachers, 400 students made up of 200 male students and 200 female students drawn from 34 out of the total of 232 public Secondary Schools in Cross River State by simple random and systematic sampling technique. Academic performance records of 400 students were used; a four page questionnaire and a rating scale were also used to collect data for the study. The data collected were subjected to descriptive statistic using mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) standard deviation (SD) in order to answer the research questions while the Pearson's product moment correlation ( $r$ ) was used to answer the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that positive attitude by teachers produced better performing students while negative attitude is in the contrary and should be discouraged. However, the observed difference in male and female teachers attitude could also be due to social status and school environment related factors. It was concluded that teachers' attitude is not the only determinant for students' academic achievement. It was however recommended that male and female teachers should learn the art of cooperative within themselves in the teaching subjects in school; they should do everything possible to discourage rivalry as this does not enhance agreeableness in group assignment. Wise counselling should be given by parent teachers and counsellors regarding their attitude towards teaching not only at home nor in classroom alone but later in the workplace and in the society for peaceful co-existence. This should however not be at the expense of truth and objective, good manners through sound moral instructions by their teachers.

Keywords: Teachers', Attitude, Students', Academic Achievement and Mathematics.



# School of Engineering and Science



## 92. INVESTIGATION OF PHYSIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF HAND DUG-WELL WATER IN MUBI ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA.

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### Abstract

The status of eighteen (18) hand dug well-water samples from six selected wards (Yelwa, Lokuwa, Sabon layi, Kolere, Digil, Wuro-patuji) in Mubi town was determined by evaluating the physiochemical properties of hand dug well-water samples. The investigation was carried out for a period of 12 calendar months. The parameters investigated include Turbidity, colour, odour, temperature, taste, suspended solids. Total dissolved solid (TDS), electrical conductivity (EC), pH, Na, Mg, Ca, Fluoride, Nitrate, Potassium, Sulphate, in the laboratory using standard procedure. A Filtering device developed, made from a jute sack and ply wood was used to filter physical impurities in the water. The results was compared with the available standard requirement for water use. The physical properties (Odour, colour, taste, TSS, TDS, turbidity and temperature) of the investigated hand dug-well water were found to be within the acceptable limit for safe drinking water quality specified by WHO (2010), NIS/SON/NAFDAC, (2007) and Australian Drinking Water Guideline (2011). The chemical properties (pH, F, Cl, Na, Ca, Mg, SO<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>3</sub>, K and conductivity) were also found to be within the acceptable limits for safe drinking water quality earlier specified by WHO (2010), NIS/SON/NAFDAC, (2007) and Australian Drinking Water Guideline (2011). The Data were analysed using statistix 8.0 for the analysis of variance (ANOVA) among variables under observation. The sample means were appropriately separated using LSD at 5% level and S.E (+). In addition, selected parameters were further compared using line graphs.

Keywords: Contamination, Well water, Quality, Analysis, and Impurities

## 93. ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION IN HAND DUG-WELL WATER USING MORINGA POWDER IN MUBI ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA.

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### Abstract

The work involved data collection and analysis to determine the microbiological properties of hand dug-well water in Mubi. Three (3) water samples were collected from each of the 6 locations (Kolere, Lokuwa, Sabon-layi, Yelwa, Wuro-patuji and Digil) once a month for a period of 12 calendar months (1year), and analyzed for microbiological properties. The microbiological properties (T. coli and E. coli) equally revealed that their values were far above the permitted levels for

safe drinking water quality standards. Moringa powder (water purifier) proportionally reduced the concentration of microbiological contaminants with increasing application rates in the hand dug-well water studied. The T. coli population dropped from 166.43 cfu/100 ml (0 g of moringa powder) to 83.42 cfu/100 ml (10 g of moringa powder), then 45 cfu/100 ml (20 g moringa powder), and 0 cfu/100 ml (30 g of moringa powder). Similarly, the E. coli also reduced from 78 cfu/100 ml (0 g moringa powder) to 46.5 cfu/100 ml (10 g moringa powder) and to 0 cfu/100 ml at both 20 and 30 g of moringa powder application rates. The Data were analysed using statistix 8.0 for the analysis of variance (ANOVA) among variables under observation. The sample means were appropriately separated using LSD at 5% level and S.E (+). In addition, selected parameters were further compared using line graphs.

Keywords: Contamination, Moringa, Well water, Quality, Analysis and Impurities

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#### 94. PREVALENCE OF ECTOPARASITES IN LOCAL BREED OF CHICKENS IN GOMBE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, GOMBE STATE, NIGERIA

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#### Abstract

The study was carried out in Gombe L.G.A between the months of March- June 2013. A total of 783 chickens comprising 410 (52.4%) males and 373 (47.6%) females were examined for ectoparasites from three different markets, Gombe main market 521 (66.5%), Pantami market 165 (21.1%) and Kasuwan mata 97 (12.4%). The ectoparasites were collected by displaying the feathers of the chickens against their anatomical direction of alignment. Ticks were removed with forceps, Lice and Fleas were collected by brushing the base of the feathers with a fine soft brush and mites were collected by scraping the skin surface with the edge of a slide. All collected samples were placed in to a Petri dishes containing 70% alcohol and each petri dish was numbered and labelled with the sex of the chicken. The result revealed that 552 (70.5%) were infested with four different species of ectoparasite; Mite, Ticks, Lice and Fleas, where 175 (31.7%), 155 (28.1%) and 222 (40.2%) had double, triple and quadruplet infestation respectively. Kasuwanmata recorded the highest prevalence of 74 (85.1%). In relation to gender, females had highest prevalence of 281 (75.3%) as compared to 271 (66.1%) in males. Statistically there was significant difference between the sexes ( $X^2=7.54, P<0.05, df=1$ ). Further research should be carried out to assess the impact of the parasite on biological activities and parameters of the chickens.

Keywords: Ectoparasite, Local breed, Prevalence, Infestation and Gombe

95. SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ATTITUDE TOWARD SAFETY PRACTICES OF AGROCHEMICAL USE AMONG ARABLE CROP FARMERS IN MUBI AGRICULTURAL ZONE, ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

This research was conducted to examine the socio economic factors influencing the attitude toward safety practices of agrochemical use among arable crop farmers in Mubi Agricultural Zone of Adamawa State, through the administration of structured questionnaires to 251 respondents across the study area. Respondents were selected through a multistage random sampling technique. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) test were used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance as well as likert scaling test to appraise the response of the respondents to the use of agrochemicals. Data collected on the socio economic characteristic revealed that 74.8% of the respondents were at their prime age of 40 years and modal class of 40 – 49 years, 68.1% were male farmers, most (70.1%) of the arable crop farmers were married, 69.9% had small family size of 1 – 5 persons per household, educational attainment revealed that 87.1% of the respondent had one form of education or the other, their farming experience revealed that 19.1% of the respondent had 1 – 10 years, 48.6% had 11 – 20 years, 19.9% had 21 – 30 years while only 12.4% had farming experience above 40 years. The likert scaling test revealed that 34.3% of the respondents had correct attitude toward agrochemical use, while 65% had incorrect attitude toward safety practices of agrochemical use in the study area. Correlation between socio economic characteristics of respondents and their attitude towards safety practices associated with agrochemical use revealed that age, years of farming experience, household size, and education were significant at 0.05 levels with only sex (– 0.205), indicating that sex of the respondents does not determine the use of agrochemicals among the respondents. Most of the arable crop farmers in the study area were engaged in use of agrochemicals in one way or the other for their production, due to their small family size to reduce labour cost on farm. Majority had negative attitude toward use of agrochemicals posing them to health hazard, animals and environment. It is recommended that government, extension agents, and other assisting agencies should have a collaborative effort toward enlightenment on agrochemical use for environment sustainable application of agrochemicals.

**Keywords:** Agrochemical, Attitude, Socio economic, Arable crop and Safety

96. PREVALENCE OF MALARIA INFECTION AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN  
ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC AT FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTER GOMBE  
AND HAMDALA SPECIALIST CLINIC GOMBE

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Abstract

**M**alaria during pregnancy continues to be a major health problem in endemic countries with clinical consequences including death of both mother and child. Statistics shows that as many as 300,000 live especially those of children and pregnant women are lost annually to malaria. This study was aimed at assessing the prevalence of malaria among pregnant women living in Gombe Metropolis which is characterized by stable transmission of malaria. 1000 pregnant women attending the antenatal clinic at Federal Medical Center Gombe (FMC), and Hamdala Specialist Hospital Gombe were examined. This study was carried out from March 2013 to May 2013. Thick blood film was made and stained with Giemsa using parasitological standard procedures. The overall result shows that of the 1000 samples examined 92% (n=920) were positive and 8% (n=80) were negative. The density of parasitemia reveals low density in 57% (n=115), moderate in 26% (n=265) and high in 8% (n=80). Percentage infection in age group reveals that Age 18-23 had (37%), Age 24-28 (23.5%), Age 29-32 had (17.5%), Age 34-38 (13%) and 39 above (1%). Infection according to their gestational period reveals that 1<sup>st</sup> Trimester had 31.5%, 2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester 35.5%, and 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester 26.0%. There was higher infection rate in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester, although it was statistically not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Malaria should therefore be recognized as a global priority in health care more so in pregnancy.

Keywords: Malaria Prevalence, Pregnant women, Parasitemia density and Trimester

97. PHYTOCHEMICAL AND PROXIMATE ANALYSIS OF CALADIUM ARACEA  
(ORNAMENTAL COCOYAM)

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Abstract

**C**aladium aracea is a genus of flowering plants in the family of aracea having over 1000 named cultivars. This plant particular variety grows wild in the Eastern part of Nigeria where it has no particular domestic use but is regarded as a weed. The Phytochemical analysis shows that it contains terpenoids, phlobataninns, glucoside, flavonoid, and steroid. The presence of these Phytochemicals varied between ethanoic and aqueous extracts. Tannin and saponnin are absent. The proximate analysis yielded 82.32% moisture, 5.77% proteins, 6.58% ash, 4.60% fat, 4.43% carbohydrates, and 1.83% crude fibre.

Keywords: Caladium aracea, Proximate, Phytochemical, Ornamental and Alkaloid

## 98. PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS OF DRIED ARTISANAL FISH MARKETING IN MAIDUGURI METROPOLIS, BORNO STATE, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to examine the profitability analysis of dried fish marketing in Maiduguri metropolis, Borno state, Nigeria. A multistage and random sampling technique were used to select forty40 retail marketers and twenty20 wholesale marketers from the three3 major markets in Maiduguri metropolis, and structural questionnaire was used to collect data. Descriptive statistics (mean, frequency and percentages) was used to analyses socioeconomic characteristics, budgetary technique using gross margin was employed to estimate the profitability of dried fish marketing and marketing efficiency model was used to determine marketing efficiency of the traders. The result indicated that majority of the marketers were male, wholesale (75%) and retail (77.5%) who dealt with final consumers. Cost and return analysis revealed that smoked fish marketing was profitable to the turn of N1649.58 and N1995 per carton (12kg) for wholesalers and retailers respectively. Result of marketing efficiency model for the smoked fish marketing shows that a total of 185.02% and 240% was realized for wholesale and retailers at peak period of fish supply. Result indicated that marketers complain of high transport and storage cost, lack of sufficient capital, losses due to deterioration and security problems they face in the marketing effort. Therefore, the study affirm that adequate security measures, access to extension contact and accessibility to credit by establishing micro finance bank will improve dried fish marketing in the area.

Keywords: Profitability analysis, Dried Artisanal Fish, Maiduguri Metropolis, Marketing Margin and Marketing efficiency.

## 99. HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE QUEST FOR EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN NIGERIA: AN ASSESSMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

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### Abstract

Human capacity development is of primary concern to individuals, organizations and government of the national economy at large. Several studies have been carried out on employment generation through the enhancement of the human resource factor of

production; but have not addressed the relationship between human capacity development, demographic and environmental factors, productivity and employment generation. The study, therefore, examined human resource development, productivity as well as demographic and environmental factors as they influenced the ability for employment generation in Nigeria. The study adopted correlational research design. The population for the study comprised 63 human capacity training centers in Nigeria. The instruments used for data collection included Questionnaire on human capacity development ( $r=0.97$ ) and Structured Interview Guide for employees only ( $r=0.99$ ). The data were analysed using simple descriptive statistics, Pearson product moment correlation and multiple regression. Findings from the study revealed that majority of the sampled employees in Nigeria are not productive due to lack of deliberate effort geared towards human capacity development, a good number, 103 (34.9%) have no genuine business idea and are content with be an employee and are not interested in human capacity development, 45 (15.3%) believe that human capacity development cannot generate employment, 77 (26.2%) opined that more should be done in human capacity enhancement and 59 (20.0%) have business idea which was spurred by the human development effort of their organization in specific and the government in general. Moreover, the development of human resources influenced generation of employment opportunities to a significant extent with values ( $r=0.275$ ;  $p<0.05$ ). Furthermore, there was a significant correlation between age of respondents, conducive political environment and the employment generation with values ( $r=0.167$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) and ( $r=0.197$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) respectively. In addition, work experience and job status significantly influenced the success of skill acquisition geared towards employment generation with values ( $r=0.231$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) and ( $r=0.148$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) respectively. Moreover, gender and power supply had no significant influence on the willingness of trainees to put to use knowledge and skill gained during human capacity development programmes with values ( $r=0.003$ ;  $p>0.05$ ) and ( $r=0.089$ ;  $p>0.05$ ) respectively. Furthermore, Internet connectivity, knowledge transfer and participation in innovative thinking influenced the generation of employment opportunities significantly with values ( $r=0.137$ ;  $p<0.05$ ), ( $r=0.229$ ;  $P<0.05$ ) and ( $r=0.374$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) respectively. Finally, the independent variables in the study had significant composite influence on employment generation, with the multiple correlation co-efficient ( $R$ ) of 0.471, adjusted  $R^2$  equals 0.191.

Keywords: Employment, Human development, Productivity, Demographic and Environmental factors.

## 100. FISH- FARMING: A VERITABLE TOOL FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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### Abstract

The paper reviews fish farming as a veritable tool for Poverty Alleviation and sustainable development in Nigeria. Fish is recognized as a key instrument for increasing productivity, alleviating poverty, improving market access for the rural poor, fortifying persons living with



HIV against the susceptibility to secondary disease, promoting sustainable development, strengthening the local peoples performance in Global market and investment opportunities in aquaculture. However, there are challenges militating against its growth in Nigeria. These include, Poor quality Fish Seed, Lack of cost effective fish feed, poaching, Lack of capital, unstable government and defective government policies, faulty data collection, lack of environmental impact assessment and poor marketing structure. For Nigeria's aquaculture industry to play a major role in poverty alleviation and sustainable development the paper recommended that proper planning and management system has to be put in place. New entrants into the field should be dedicated and committed. Workers should be given adequate training and capital should be set aside for the timely implementation of management strategies.

**Keywords:** Fish farming, Poverty alleviation, Sustainable and development.

## 101. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS OF DELIVERING E-LEARNING IN DISTANCE EDUCATION

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### Abstract

**P**owered by the advent of the computer and the Internet, e-learning has become a globally accepted mode of knowledge management, sharing and transfer arising from its numerous benefits especially in distance and conference learning in virtual environments. However, several indices including those of the World Development Report suggest that most developing countries seem unable to key into, and benefit from this development. This paper reports the result of a study of e-learning stakeholders/participants perception of infrastructure priorities and constraints affecting the delivery of e-learning in higher institutions. A self-designed questionnaire was administered using the multi stage technique in a typical developing country institutional environment and posits feasible solutions to the lacked critical constraints as basis for national planning. The questionnaire was analysed using statistical package for social scientist whose results showed that attributes of teachers positively influences delivery of e-learning. Our findings also revealed that hardware infrastructural challenge negatively influences the delivery of e-learning in academic institutions.

**Keywords:** E-learning, Synchronous, Asynchronous, Infrastructure and Academic institutions

## 102. DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF ALKALI SOLUTION OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE (CAUSTIC SODA) TO CONCRETE

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### Abstract

In this paper, the effect of alkali solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) on structural concrete was studied using mortar-bars specimens as models in a laboratory experiment. Mortar-bars made with varied cement contents and water/cement ratios were immersed in a solution containing more than 10% NaOH by concentration, and were observed for 10 weeks. The result was expansion and total softening of the concrete mortar-bars. Recommendations were that concrete structures exposed to NaOH either as liquid or gas should be protected with one or more of these: Several coat of oil paint, enamel paint or chlorinated rubber paint, to prevent direct contact of alkali and concrete, use of pozzolanic cement and use of non-reactive aggregates.

Keywords: Caustic soda, Destructive, Concrete and Porous.

## 103. MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR STRENGTH OF CONCRETE PRODUCED FROM 8-16mm SIZE AGGREGATES FROM UMUAGA GRAVEL PITHS

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### Abstract

In this report the quality of (8-16mm size) aggregate from Umuaga which has a doubtful quality was studied through a mathematical model built from Sheffe's Simplex method of mixture design to cover a range of water/cement ratio, fine and course aggregate ratios of 0.5 to 0.6, 1.0 to 1.5 and 1.5 to 4, respectively. The optimum strength, water/cement ratio and associated mix proportions of 12.231N/mm<sup>2</sup>, 0.532 and 1:1.6:2.7, respectively, were obtained. When compared with the strength of a similar mix proportion with granite aggregate, estimated at about 25 to 30N/mm<sup>2</sup>, it was recommended that the use of concrete made with these aggregates be restricted to lintels and columns of load bearing walls of not less than three storey to avoid excessive waste of cement and risk of building failure.

## 104. OPTIMAL FARM PLAN IN RUBBER LATEX EXPLOITATION IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
The study examined optimal farm plan in rubber latex production in southern Nigeria using structured questionnaire administered through a multi stage, purposive and random sampling techniques where a total of 300 rubber farmers were selected. Data collected were analyzed using goal programming. The result of the analysis shows that the average rubber farmer cannot fully achieve his production goals from the available resources at his disposal. The plan was able to achieve or satisfy completely two goals out of the five namely tappable rubber trees and latex production in litres. The goals of rubber production in kilogramme dry rubber and income were underachieved by 2, 264.75 kg and N13,797.70 respectively while production cost was overachieved by N274, 921.40, because it overshoot the desired level. The gross margin, dry rubber and cost of production goals did not reach their desired levels. The average rubber farmer cannot fully satisfy his multiple production goals.

Keywords: Farm, Plan, Latex, Goal programming and Slack value.

## 105. A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF KNOWLEDGE EXTENSIONISTS IN THE PROCESS OF INTERNAL KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

This study provides a first attempt to introduce the role of knowledge extensionists in the knowledge transfer process in higher education. A structured questionnaire was designed and administered among some selected lecturers and knowledge extensionists to obtain firsthand information about knowledge transfer. Also an oral interview was conducted on some staff to supplement information obtained through the questionnaire. Findings showed high acceptance of the already established factors that affect Knowledge transfer (KT) in higher education from earlier studies with an overwhelming 95.3% of the male lecturers and 94.5% of the female lecturers in the survey being classified as having a high acceptability level to the factors and their established relationships. Furthermore, it was found that the most influential factor to effective knowledge transfer according to the respondents was shared understanding between a teacher and a student with 98% of the male respondents agreeing and 100% of the females following suit. The study identified three important factors with regards to the extensionists

that may affect effective knowledge transfer. These were used to develop a conceptual model. Based on this, an improvement was made on the already existing knowledge transfer in higher education (KTHE) model by Ko *et al* to accommodate the role of the extensionists. The study found a significant relationship between Extensionist credibility, experience and background, a path not addressed in the earlier literature. It was concluded that the role of knowledge extensionists really exist in our higher institutions of learning and is very relevant in order to bridge the gap created by inefficient manpower in most areas of study.

Keywords: Conceptual model, Knowledge management, Knowledge transfer, Knowledge extensionists and Higher education.

#### 106. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPERTS AND KNOWLEDGE EXTENSIONISTS IN EFFECTIVE TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING IN NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
The paper assessed and compared the performance of knowledge extensionists' vis-à-vis the experts as well as amongst themselves for effective knowledge transfer in higher institutions of learning. Secondary data on student's performance in end of semester examination on courses taught by both categories of lecturers was obtained from the examination records of various departments and units of Waziri Umaru Federal polytechnic Birnin kebbi. The Mann-Whitney U test and the Kolmogorov Smirnov test for difference were used for testing the hypotheses formulated. Findings showed that all of the hypotheses tested for the Mann-Whitney U test were supported except extensionists vs. extensionists with respect to background. This meant there was an observable difference in the performance of the students when the extensionist was of the course background and when he was not. For the Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, the results showed that the sets of hypotheses tested were all supported except extensionists vs. extensionists with respect to experience. This suggested that students taught by extensionists without much experience tends towards lower scores in their examination than those taught by more experienced extensionists. In the light of our findings, it is recommended that attention should be focused on lecturers experience and background when recruiting academic staff in our higher institutions of learning in order to ensure effective knowledge transfer to students.

Keywords: Knowledge Management, Knowledge Transfer, Knowledge Extensionists, Higher Education and High Institutions of Learning.

## 107. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIYYA STUDENTS OF SOME SELECTED SCHOOLS IN BIRNIN KEBBI METROPOLIS

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### Abstract

The Islamiyya school system of education is an informal though wide spread method of education dating from the 1950s. It engages in the teaching of Islamic education to the children and adults, men and women, using formal and informal buildings and places as might be available like sheds. The framework within which this paper is discussing Islamiyya schools and their activities was due to a perception that Nigeria's education system has either not sufficiently addressed the Islamic education or the Muslims are even apprehensive of it. Thus it becomes an aspect of Ibadah to establish and run them especially by the philanthropists in the society. In this paper four Islamiyya schools in Birnin Kebbi metropolis in North-Western Nigeria that offer similar curriculum were selected and compared using Graeco-latin square design to determine whether there is any significant difference in their performance with respect to the four variables of interest namely: teachers, schools, subjects and tests conducted. Each response was recorded in the presence of 1 level of each of the four factors so that the experiment was designed as a 4 x 4 Graeco-Latin square design. Results obtained from the analysis of the collected data indicated that F- value calculated for Rows, Columns, Latin and Greek letters are less than the table value of 9.28 which led to the acceptance of the null hypotheses. It was concluded that there is no significant difference in the students' performance with respect to the schools, subjects, teachers and tests under consideration. It is therefore recommended that government should sufficiently address the Islamiyya school system in the country and intervene to regulate their activities and curriculum.

Keywords: Islamiyya schools, Graeco-Latin square design, Curriculum and Analysis of variance.

## 108. TRACE METALS COMPOSITIONS OF BLACK PLUM (*VITEX DONIANA*) FRESH LEAVES FOUND IN KEBBI, NORTHERN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Samples of *Vitex doniana* (black plum) leaves were collected from Birnin kebbi – Jega road side in northern Nigeria. The leaves were washed, dried, ground in to powder and analysed for trace metals using atomic absorption spectrophotometer (AAS). The percentage moisture content was found to be  $80 \pm 0.01\%$  and the percentage ash content was  $7.57 \pm 0.01\%$  on dry weight basis, the trace metals levels on mg/100g dry weight were; Lead ( $0.872 \pm 0.02$ ), Nickel ( $0.091 \pm 0.01$ ), Cadmium ( $0.001 \pm 0.01$ ), Copper ( $61.283 \pm 0.02$ ), Iron ( $3.934 \pm 0.02$ ) and Zinc ( $0.880 \pm 0.02$ ). Generally the order of the trace metals level were,  $Cd < Ni < Pb < Zn < Fe < Cu$ .

Keywords: Vitex doniana, Leaves, Trace metals, Moisture, Ash content and North Nigeria

109. SWAMP RICE PRODUCTION IN OGOJA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA: AN IMPERATIVE FOR RICE VALUE CHAIN OF THE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

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**Abstract**

The study examined the economics of swamp rice production in Ogoja Local Government Area of Cross River State Nigeria as an imperative for rice value chain of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda. Primary data were collected from 120 swamp rice farmers with the aid of structured questionnaire using random sampling technique. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and production function analysis. Results of the analysis revealed that majority of the respondents (93.3%) were males, 35 % were educated and had one form of formal education or the other. Swamp rice production was profitable as revealed by a gross margin and net farm income of N91, 604.01 and N88, 986.01 per hectare. The production function analysis indicated that the coefficient of multiple determinations was 0.543 and implied that 54.30 % of the output of rice was explained by the independent variables. Farm size, family labour, fertilizer and herbicide were significantly related with rice output. The major constraints to swamp rice production in the study area include high cost of labour, inadequate supply of input, high cost of fertilizer; pest and diseases, land tenure system, poor storage facilities and poor marketing. Recommendations to overcome the identified constraints were made in the study.

Keywords: Swamp rice, Production function, Budgetary technique and Value chain

110. CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

Changes have always being part of human history and man's progress from pre- civilization era has largely dependent upon the ability of human societies to adapt to such changes. However, unprecedented rapid changes in the earth's climate / environment has been witnessed since the post- Second World War Demographic pressure/ technological progress, more than the natural changes, have either aggravated the natural changes or lead entirely to new dimensions of climate/environmental change. Global warming, Ozone depletion, desertification and general environmental degradation are some of the issues causing widespread alarm and constitute the most topical issue at the onset of the 21<sup>st</sup> century CE. This paper, therefore, discusses the possible causes and evidences of climate change. It examines the impacts of climate variation on human society especially developing nations. The paper, also, vividly describes vulnerability concepts and some adaptation measures to climate/ environmental change.

Keywords: Climate change, Vulnerability, Climate variability, Green House Gases (GHGs) and Ozone depletion.

## 111. EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS ON PERFORMANCE OF SME BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES

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### Abstract

**T**here is a dire need for both the public and private sectors to become more committed to innovative structural reforms and investments to fasten the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and a globally competitive economy. The building and construction SME sector offers several opportunities for investors and significant employment opportunities, in addition to being a major source for technological innovation. Human potential has become a major agent of economic growth with increasing emphasis on entrepreneurial skills. This study is part of an on-going PhD research work on factors influencing the performance of SME building and construction enterprises in North Central Nigeria. The objective of this paper is to determine the effects of entrepreneurial skills on the performance of building and construction enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria. The paper reviews key theories which aid the understanding of processes of enterprise performance, with a highlight on the importance of SME building and construction enterprises in Nigeria. This is followed by an empirical analysis of data obtained from 23 SME building and construction enterprises in Kaduna state. The findings show three most important entrepreneurial skills that affect the performance of SME building and construction enterprises are commitment, innovation and vision. The findings also reveal that there is a significant positive relationship between entrepreneurial skills and the performance of SME building and construction enterprises in north central Nigeria. In addition, the findings show that entrepreneurial skills can be developed or enhanced through formal education. The paper concludes that development of entrepreneurial skills offers the greatest potential for growth of Nigerian SME building and construction enterprises. It also concludes that the performance of SME building and construction enterprises is dependent on the availability entrepreneurs who can respond swiftly to changing fiscal, environmental and market demands. The study recommends that there must be a shift from the conventional contractor mentality to entrepreneur mentality to enhance performance of SME building and construction enterprises. The private sector should embark on more programs targeted on developing entrepreneurial skills of small and medium enterprises. In addition, Government must redouble its effort in promoting an economic policy framework that is conducive to entrepreneurship development. Finally, building and construction SMEs must intensify usages of ICT to keep abreast of latest innovations in both construction management and technology, and to be able to effectively modify foreign technology into local indigenous technology.

Keywords: Building, Construction, Entrepreneurial-skills, SME and Performance.

## 112. THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM PRINTING ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA: THE CHALLENGES OF JOB CREATING IN NORTHERN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Several economic reform programmes and policies have been introduced over the years to address lingering unemployment problem in Nigeria. These programmes and policies in their contents and contexts are sound in nature. However, none seemed to have yielded any appreciable result. This paper attempts to explore and exploit this sector of SME which is economically viable but has been neglected for long. The paper therefore takes a definitive step towards addressing the challenges of job creation in the industry through entrepreneurship and strategic planning. The methodology adopted was a survey of the printing dominated nations like U.K., Italy, Germany and USA using related literature. Interview with printing entrepreneurs in the field in Kaduna metropolis was also conducted. The result revealed that a Small and Medium Printing enterprise is a wide field of economic activities offering different lifetime career opportunities to many people. It is also an agent of change and development which developed nations have utilized to transform their economies into civilized and industrialized nation. The Nigerian Graphic Communications Industry (Small and Medium Printing Enterprises) can equally be grown to address prevalent unemployment problems in Northern Nigeria that is of recent characterized with social vices and crises that has defiled several solutions. This will also snowballed into a major source of revenue generation for the region and by so doing will contribute to effective information communication in Nigeria at large

Keywords: Printing Enterprises, Job Creation, Entrepreneurship and Strategic Planning.

## 113. CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY

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### Abstract

Climate change and disaster risk are fundamental threats to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. The negative impacts threaten to roll back decades of development gains. Building resilient and sustainable societies means addressing both climate and disaster risks, and integrating these risks, as well as potential opportunities, into development planning and budgeting. Climate change although a natural phenomenon is accelerated by human activities. Disasters triggered by natural hazards are killing more people over time and costing more. Natural hazards destroy



lives and livelihoods, and have long-term consequences for human and economic development. The detrimental impacts of these events on development have been seen over and over, with destruction of lives and livelihoods setting back development progress and increasing levels of poverty—or forcing new groups into poverty. As a result, both disasters and climate change are increasingly being considered and integrated as part of a development continuum, instead of as isolated phenomena. While hazards are natural, disasters are not. The scientific community has pointed out that the current drivers of risk are linked to poor policies and practices in land-use planning, governance, urbanization, natural resource management, ecosystem management as well as increasing poverty levels. These risks posed by both disasters and slow-onset processes will have the biggest impact on the poorest and most marginalized – be it through gender inequality, age, disability or any other intersecting vulnerability – who are the most susceptible to the risk. Disaster policy response to climate change is dependent on a number of factors such as readiness to accept the reality of climate change, institutions and capacity as well as willingness to embed disaster risk assessment and management in development strategies. These conditions do not yet exist universally. A focus that neglects to enhance capacity building and resilience as a prerequisite for managing climate change risk will in all likelihood do little to reduce vulnerability to those risks. The interconnectedness of risk posed by climate change and disasters with poverty reduction, social protection, and sustainable development makes a strong case for the need for adaptive, inclusive, equitable, risk sensitive and climate and disaster resilient development. Since climate change is a source of multiple hazards that threaten long-term development actions by the international community, the consensus and planning approaches that have linked development and disaster should extend to climate change. Disaster risk reduction and climate change action, including mitigation and adaptation are seen not only as an imperative to protecting investments in development but also as an opportunity for a transformative shift towards more resilient development.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate Change, Disaster Reduction, Risk and Sustainable development

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114. EVALUATION OF OPEN DEFECATION PRACTICES TOWARD ACHIEVING THE  
MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN GWIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA,  
JIGAWA STATE-NIGERIA

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**Abstract**

**A**ccess to toilets remains the unmentionable, shameful secret for even some very prosperous people. This has led to communities to rely on the free open areas to defecate and consequent high cases of people taking ill and dying of Cholera and Diarrhea. The paper examine the places where the communities in the Gwiwa Local Government Area defecate and dispose their faeces, assess the suitability of the latrine(s) use by the communities and evaluate the impact of the Millennium Development Goals on open defecation and sanitation in the Area. A structured questionnaire was administered to 150 respondents randomly in the 15 selected communities' among the 28 in the study

area. The analysis was based on tables, mean, frequency and percentages. The paper reveals that majority of the people practiced open defecation in the bush, others used backyard to defecate and deposit their children faeces, Majority of the respondents in the communities uses hand dug latrine with cross stick, few with slaps, some without cover and the respondents also observed the frequent occurrences of typhoid, diarrhea among children and cholera. The paper recommends that Government should facilitate the provision of physical sanitation facilities such as household toilets, Sockaways to the communities. A conscious effort to be made to involve women in the campaign to end open defecation, enlighten, guide and give the people technical support on how to construct their own pit latrines.

Keywords: Open defecation, Faeces, Sanitation, Disease and Communities.

## 115. ANALYSIS OF BUSH BURNING IN THE NORTHERN GUINEA SAVANNAH OF KADUNA STATE: IMPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

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### Abstract

**B**ush burning is a common practice in both savannah and forest zones of Nigeria and has greatly altered the original vegetation. Bush burning, therefore, has become a subject of great concern to the society, especially the study area. The study has been carried out to identify the causes of bush burning in the Northern Guinea Savannah of Nigeria, examine the implication of the bush burning on agricultural crops and the environment. A structured questionnaire was administered randomly to 198 respondents in twenty communities of seven local governments in the Southern part of Kaduna State. These include Kaura, Jema'a, Zangon Kataf, Sanga, Kachia, Kujama and Kajuru local government areas. Simple descriptive analysis using tables, means and percentages were used. The results of the study reveal that there is a gradual reduction and loss of plant species, destruction and decrease of crop yields, loss of soils through erosion, disappearing of animal species and reduction in volumes of water reservoirs. The paper offered suggestions such as public enlightenment campaign through the media on the need to retain our environments, Wild life mortifications projects be encouraged in all the states of the federation to improve the rural communities, establishment of Forest Fire Service Units of the State and Local Government levels, involving traditional rulers in reporting cases of fire outbreaks and large scale land resource development projects be embark on.

Keywords: Bush burning, Savannah zone, Environment, Agriculture and Indiscriminate.

## 116. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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### Abstract

**W**ater is a very important part of protoplasm. Cells in our body are bathed by a watery liquid. When water is lost from the body in excess quantities as in diseases such as cholera, amoebic dysentery, typhoid, shigellosis, the subject becomes dehydrated. The fluid part of the blood is plasma and it contains about 91-92% of water (Samuel et al, 1989). Many diseases ravaging rural areas such as Onchocerciasis, Salmonellosis and other gastrointestinal diseases could be controlled by adequate pipe borne water, bore hole treated water, distribution of water treatment chemicals to the rural areas and teaching the villagers how to treat their water. Discouraging of use of River waters, pond water and stream waters will encourage good health. Rural dwellers should be taught methods of domestic purification of water such as boiling, filtration and adding chemicals to their water for bathing and washing clothes. Sanitation for disease control should be done by provision of large bucket dustbins with lids, provision of spaces for refuse waste pits by every landlord of a home, incineration centers provided by the Government and pulverization. 480 subjects were selected randomly and divided into 3 groups of A, C, and H each consisting of 160 subjects each. Group A are subjects living in well developed region of country with adequate water supply, and good knowledge of sanitation. Group B are those living in rural villages where the source of water supply are ponds, rivers and streams. The Group H individuals were those who exchanges environment living partly in well developed region and partly in rural villages. Research studies were investigated to evaluate the rate of incidence of Gastroenteritis ranging from dysentery, to typhoid fever and shigelosis after two (2) months of study. Result got questionnaire indicate that the incidence of typhoid fevers, dysentery and parasitic infestation are more in rural villages where their source of water supply are ponds rivers and streams. The incidence of water borne diseases is minimal among those living in well developed region where clean water and proper sanitary practices are done. There is moderate occurrence of these gastrointestinal diseases among the group that exchanges their resident areas. It could be deduced in this study that adequate water supply, borehole treated water, pipe borne water and proper sanitary practices enhances healthy living of subjects.

Keywords: Water, Sanitation, Disease, Supply and Development

117. ASSESSMENT OF SHALLOW AQUIFEROUS UNITS AND THEIR COEFFICIENT OF ANISOTROPY IN THE SEDIMENTARY FORMATION OF ARGUNGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KEBBI STATE, NORTHWESTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

**A** geophysical study, viz., Vertical Electrical Resistivity *Soundings* (VES), has been used to investigate the sub-surface layering of Rima Basin in the North-western part of Nigeria, in order to determine the nature, characteristics and spatial extents of aquifer underlying the sedimentary region which consist of Rocks of Rima group. Forty vertical electrical sounding profiles, with maximum current electrode spacing of 200m, were used in the study area. Results were examined, by correlating the analyzed data with local geology, some existed borehole columns in the area, and other available evidences, to improve the reliability of the interpretation. Curve matching technique and computer modeling using 'Win Resist' software was used for iteration to obtain the geoelectrical parameters; and concept of Dar-Zarrouk parameters to obtain the secondary aquifer parameters (transverse unit resistance and longitudinal conductance in the porous media). The results show that Aquiferous sandy units assessed were fairly isotropic as the transverse resistivity for each layer shows a little or no variation with respect to longitudinal resistivity. This result also shows each layer having coefficient of anisotropy as approximately 1.

Keywords: Electrical sounding, Aquiferous units, Coefficient of anisotropy, Rima group and Isotropy.

118. HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION: THE ROLE OF NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE (NASENI) IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

**T**he necessity of human capacity building cannot be overemphasized. Whether we like it or not the human being remains the center of creation. This is regardless of the advancement in science and technology. At one point or the other you still need the human touch to make things work. Nigeria as a nation is faced with many challenges in which unemployment is paramount. Many graduate youths roam about the streets without jobs. The ones that are self-employed do not have training that could sustain their businesses. This paper attempts to look at Human Capacity Development and Employment Generation: The role of National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI) in Nigerians. The purpose of the paper is to examine the effect one of Nigeria's Developmental Agency will bring if it is properly funded, supervised and monitored, Nigeria must not be

left behind, and rather, formulation of a long-term growth strategy geared towards development must be adopted. The entrepreneurs in Nigeria will find this study a valuable asset that will make them to go for more relevant capacity building programmes in NASENI. The unemployed youths will find this study useful because it will expose them to different entrepreneurship trainings in NASENI. The study will also give the federal government of Nigeria an impetus to give more support and assistance to NASENI.

Keywords: Capacity building, Entrepreneurship, Development, Unemployment and Youth employment

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119. IMPROVING RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION THROUGH  
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND MANAGEMENT FOR DISEASES  
PREVENTION IN SOKOTO STATE

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Abstract

Clean water supply and sanitation is essential for Healthy living of the entire population be it urban or rural. It is also an important sector because it indicates the socio – economic development of any region and it requires serious attention and funding. Although majority of the Nigerians are living in rural areas but majority of the rural dwellers are without access to portable drinking water and sanitation. Despite so many programmes by different regimes rural areas are still unable to access clean drinking water and sanitation that was why they suffer most from water related diseases. To achieve Sustainable and Millennium Development Goals of halving the percentage without access to clean water by 2015, rural areas must have easy access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation in good quality and of sufficient quantity to meet household needs. This should be done through the construction of more borer-holes, local community participation and management of facilities.

Keywords: Rural Water Supply, Sanitation, Community management and Disease Prevention

## 120. THE MEDIATING ROLE OF THIRD PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN ADOPTION OF DRYING TECHNOLOGY FOR TOMATO PRODUCTS BY MANUFACTURING SMES IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Several agencies of government are established as third party organizations to act as mediators in assisting SMEs within the same industry to make among others, adoption decisions for growth and development. These include SMEDAN, NOTAP, Bank of Industry, Export Promotion Council, NAFDAC and several others. Mediating role of third party organizations are varied from literature and these include provision of training, promotion, facilitating, providing advice and conducting research for growth and development of enterprise. Information on exact mediating roles these agencies may play specifically in the case of adoption of drying technology for tomato products by manufacturing SMEs in Nigeria which does not exist at the moment is scarce in empirical studies and is therefore the subject of this study. The findings will provide useful information and guide to would-be entrepreneurs in the sector on where to seek assistance in adoption decisions to use industrial drying process for tomato products. The study will adopt case study survey of notable third party organizations using structured questionnaire while data will be analysed by the use of descriptive statistics.

Keywords: Mediating Role, Third party organization, Adoption of Drying Technology, Tomato Products and SMEs in manufacturing.

## 121. DEVELOPING A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK ON DETERMINANTS FOR ADOPTION OF DRYING TECHNOLOGY FOR TOMATO PRODUCT BY MANUFACTURING SMES IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

Nigeria is a major player in the production of tomatoes in the World as it ranks thirteenth in 2010 of which much of it is lost annually as none of the local tomato SMEs numbered 118 process from fresh indigenous tomatoes but instead are all engaged in re-packaging imported paste which has limited local consumption access to the larger population when compared with dried tomatoes. Currently, sun-drying being the major method employed by farmers to dry their excesses is inadequate to develop new market as consumers of dried tomatoes often demand many of their original characteristics be retained which is only possible in a controlled environment offered by the use of drying technology. The review used recent research information available on the net and the literature covered

SME growth and technology adoption including key factors determining technology adoption by SMEs. It discusses the main theories and models that are relevant in determining technology adoption which includes theory of Human Capital, Technology Adoption, Human Capital and Growth Theory, Agency Theory, Resource-based Theory, Technology Acceptance Models, Innovation and Diffusion Theory and The Mean-End Chain (MEC) Theory. The review also covered empirical studies of models of past studies from which were derived the key concepts/independent variables that proposed the conceptual framework for future study. The key independent variables derived for drying technology adoption include Human capital, Information and Communication Technology, SMEs Innovativeness, SME Owner characteristics, Market development while third party organizations mediate adoption process.

Keywords: Determinants, Adoption of drying technology, Dried tomato products, Manufacturing SMEs and Conceptual framework.

## 122. ECO-CITY DESIGN - TOOL TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

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### Abstract

Evidence from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2007) is now overwhelmingly convincing that climate change is real, that it will become worse, and that the poorest and most vulnerable people will be the worst affected. Climate change poses many challenges for Cities and Urban centre across the globe. Their vulnerability to Climate Change related disasters is regularly brought to public attention by the incidences of tropical cyclones floods, landslides and even drought through local and international media. Responses to these challenges have come from local and national governments and globally from intergovernmental platforms including the European Union and the World Bank. Responses to climate change include (i) adaptation i.e to reduce the vulnerability of people and ecosystems to climatic changes and (ii) mitigation i.e to reduce the magnitude of climate change impact in the long term. However, neither adaptation nor mitigation alone can offset all climate change impacts. To respond to this threat it will be necessary to focus both on mitigation, to reduce the level of emission of gases contributing to global warming, and on adaptation, to support local communities in dealing with the impacts. Mitigating measures demand reduction of carbon dioxide and other green house gaseous emissions. This calls for the simulation of how nature operates into city design process to evolve eco city concept. This study will identify green infrastructure component of eco city principles including introduction of non motorized transportation mode; street tree program; wetland restoration and management to accommodate small scale aquaculture and home gardening; and establishment of parks as effective climate change mitigation measures in the city.

Keywords: Adaptation, Climate change, Mitigation and Vulnerability

## 123. POPULATION DATA BANK AS AN EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION TOOL OF MDGs IN NIGERIA: ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

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**A**bstract  
This study is designed to assess and evaluate the population/demographic data bank as an effective tool for monitoring and evaluation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), with special reference to Nigeria. Following the operational definition of the key words, the assessment is made based on consideration of the MDGs and development indicators vis-à-vis achievements so far made. These are discussed with relevant examples with a view to portraying how population data bank can be used to effectively monitor and evaluate development projects and programmes such as the MDGs. For this paper, secondary data (published) such as NDHS, MICS, Sentinel surveys and Ed-Data surveys were mainly used to draw inferences and cite examples. Migration Management, Maternal and child mortality, maternal and reproductive health, Child and women protection against violence etc are shown in this study that they can be monitored and evaluated over time, using population data bank. The results of the assessment show that disparities exist between rural and urban centres and among Geographical zones as well as over time period. Trends in the use family planning methods, maternal and child mortality etc. are variously revealing some form of slight improvements due to so many reasons. The study further reveals that there has been decrease in the maternal mortality rate. After revealing the achievement, the study further reveals the challenges which include general problems of data collection in tropical Africa. Recommendations such as an appeal for the strengthening of the data collection, storage and dissemination system for a reliable data bank is made among others.

Keywords: Monitoring, Evaluation, Data Bank, Tool and MDGs

## 124. DETERMINANTS OF GROWTH OF WOOD-BASED MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

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**A**bstract  
Micro and small scale enterprises (MSEs) have been widely acknowledged as the springboard for sustainable economic development. Both developed and developing nations focus on MSEs because it is believed that they bring great economic benefits in terms of employment creation and income generation. However, the Micro and small scale enterprises (MSEs) in Nigeria have not performed creditably well and they have not played expected significant role in economic growth. They equally have not influenced apprentice training so as to accelerate employment and poverty alleviation in order to foster economic development. In spite of the fact that micro and small scale



enterprises (MSEs) have been regarded as the bulwark for employment generation and technological development in Nigeria, this subsector is faced with enormous challenges. The purpose of the study therefore was to investigate the determinants of growth of wood-based MSEs in Nigeria. This is important because the survival, sustainability and growth of the wood-based MSEs would impact positively on the overall performance of the economy. The specific objectives of the study were to: investigate how appropriate resources determine the growth of wood-based MSEs; investigate how relational factors determine the growth of wood-based MSEs. Consequently, two research hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The primary data of the study was collected from the field using structured questionnaire, observations and interview schedule. Data was collected from 346 MSE owners/managers sampled from eight Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. Using multiple regression analysis, it was revealed that both independent variables are important determinants of growth of Wood-based MSEs. It is therefore recommended that entrepreneurial orientation should be vigorously pursued by government in order to enlighten stake holders on factors that promote the growth wood-based enterprises.

Keywords: Wood-Based MSEs, MSE Growth, Appropriate Resources, Relational Factors and Nigeria

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125. MODERATING EFFECTS OF INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEUR'S (MANAGERIAL/TECHNICAL) COMPETENCE ON THE GROWTH OF WOOD-BASED MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES IN NIGERIA

<sup>1</sup>Muhammad Baba Musa, <sup>2</sup>Dr. Patrick Karanja Ngugi & <sup>3</sup>Prof. R. O. Odhiambo  
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and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya*

#### Abstract

It has been established that entrepreneurial activities and start-up formations are engines of economic growth and innovation in both developed and developing nations of the world. Micro and Small Wood-Based Enterprises represent a vital part of the Nigerian economy, being a source of employment and income generation. The impact of individual entrepreneur's (managerial/technical) skills in MSEs' performance and growth has become a very important issue now than ever, due to globalization, market deregulation and aggressive competition. The paper therefore investigates the moderating effects of entrepreneur's managerial/technical competence on the growth wood-based MSEs. Most of the studies conducted in this vital area were based on developed economies outside Africa. It is therefore justifiable to investigate empirically the moderating effects of entrepreneur's managerial and technical competence on the growth of wood-based MSEs. The primary data of the study was collected from the field using structured questionnaire, observations and interview schedule. Data was collected from 346 MSE owners/managers sampled from eight Local Government Areas of Kaduna State. From the findings, owner/manager's managerial/technical competence influence productivity and growth of wood-based MSEs. A positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables was found and the result of the research hypothesis was in expected direction.

Keywords: Wood-based MSEs, MSE Growth, Managerial/Technical competence, Moderating Effects and Nigeria

126. COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCE IN THE DEGRADED KAGORO-NINDAM FOREST, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

**M**any local communities surrounding forest reserves derive their source of livelihood from the reserves and that makes the areas prone to human pressure. Understanding their perceptions, knowledge and attitude towards the area is important for conserving biodiversity. This study evaluates the perception of local communities surrounding the Kagoro-Nindam forest reserve on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resource. We collected data through structured questionnaires from 148 respondents in five villages. The result showed that human activities had negative impact on reserve resource. Respondents claimed primary source of recent forest clearance to be poor resource management by government where forest trees were cut down for timber without replacement and adequate protection measures thereafter. The local residents are aware of conservation and sustainable use of resource but hold negative impression on the management of the area, and are therefore involved in the present forest clearing to attend a better livelihood. Understanding local resident' perceptions and local knowledge can improve reserve–people relationship thereby helping during conservation actions and management decisions.

Keywords: Local Communities, Livelihood, Human Pressure, Perception, Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainability and Protection

127. STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF PRODUCT AND SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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Abstract

**T**his study focuses on Information and Communication Businesses Multimedia Corporations and Cyber Café Operators of Kaduna State. The sample consists of Businesses that have been in operation for atleast five years. The data was collected through administration of questionnaire. The stratified sampling method was used due to time limit of this study. The data collected was analysed using linear regression method and the result was presented with suggestions and comments. The

validity and reliability of the data collection tool was confirmed after analysis using the collected data with statistical methods. The results were interpreted within the framework of the research problem. As a result of analysis conducted, statistically, significant product/service quality and customer satisfaction loyalty.

Keywords: Product and Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty, Kaduna State, ICT Businesses, Multimedia Cooperation.

128. STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF PROFITABILITY AND PROFIT MARGIN ON SUSTAINABILITY OF ICT ORIENTED BUSINESSES IN NIGERIA: A RESEARCH ON MTN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Given the current economic challenges facing many countries especially developing nations, the notion of engendering greater profit margin and profitability activities have become a prominent goal for many national government as well as private practitioners. The relevance of profit margin and profitability to sustainable economic development has been highlighted by many researchers and it is now well-recognised that business profitability and profit margin play a key role in the cultivation of sustainability strategies and in developing the abilities of existing ICT oriented business owners to growth there to greater levels of success. The study is on two viables; the first is profit margin and profitability which is an important determinant of business success.

Keywords: Profitability, Profit Margin, Sustainability, ICT, MTN and Kaduna.

129. PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF THE MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a global mission with eight 8 international goals that were officially established following the millennium summit of the United Nations in 2000, as well as the adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declarations. The eight (8) international goals are to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education;

promote gender equality and women empowerment; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development. In order to achieve these objectives, the eight (8) MDGs were sub-divided into twenty-one (21) clear cut targets and series of measurable indicators necessary for monitoring the progress in the achievement of these laudable goals. Since the aim of MDGs is to encourage development by improving social and economic conditions in the world's poorest countries and even some of the indicators are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States. Nigeria, however like many other UNITED NATIONS (UN) member nations was an enthusiastic signatory to the MDGs and has claimed to pursue them vigorously since then. And truly Nigeria being a member of global committee of nations in the time past and recent adopts various developmental plans such as VISION 2010,7-Points Agenda, VISION 20:2020, etc. The essence of this paper is therefore to examine the extent to which these goals (MDGs) have been achieved; recognize the challenges involved and to make relevant suggestions that can help overcome the challenges and in turn aid speedy achievement of these goals with less than seven hundred days left to achieve them; focusing on the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing States.

Keywords: Targets and Indicators, Millennium Development Goals, Poverty Reduction, Enrolment Rate and Gender Equality.

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### 130. THE ABSURDITY OF STAMP DUTIES ASSESSMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF IMO STATE

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#### Abstract

As one of the tax heads in Nigeria, Stamp Duties is a veritable tax imposed on documents and instruments of transaction for the much needed revenue to run democratic government. This is as provided in the Stamp Duties Act Cap 411 LFN 1990 as amended. However, the assessment and administration by the Commissioners for Stamp Duties in Nigeria especially in Imo State leaves much to be desired. This study examined the Stamp Duties Act and other relevant legislations in the country concerning assessment and valuation of interests and the instruments thereto. Primary and secondary data were sourced. The study concluded that the menace of stamp duty assessment and administration in Imo State has so affected the economy of the State, increased capital flight and reduced the confidence of the public on the office of the Commissioner for Stamp Duties. The study recommended measures that will be taken to ameliorate the situation.

Keywords: Absurdity, Stamp duties, Administration, Nigeria and Imo State

## 131. CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE POVERTY REDUCTION

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### Abstract

**H**ydro meteorological hazards such as floods, droughts and tropical cyclones afflict many regions of the world. The impact of such hazard include lost of lives and livelihoods disrupted. These risks tend to fall most heavily on the poor in developing countries like Nigeria. Climate change threatens to heighten these impacts in many areas, both by changing the frequency or intensity of extreme events and also by bringing changes in mean conditions that may alter the underlying vulnerability of populations to hazards. In the next few decades these may result an increase in the global burden of weather-related disasters. Such disaster events can threaten the sustainability of development processes and undermine progress toward poverty reduction in our continent particularly Nigeria. Disaster risk management requires a holistic action to reduce impacts of extreme events before, during and after they occur. These holistic actions include technical preventive measures and also the aspects of socio-economic development designed to reduce human vulnerability to hazards. Approaches toward the management of climate change impacts also have to consider the reduction of human vulnerability under changing levels of risk. This paper therefore attempts to X-ray the challenge and opportunity that lies in building a bridge between current disaster risk management efforts aimed at reducing vulnerabilities to extreme events and efforts to promote climate change adaptation. There is a need to understand better the extent to which current disaster management practices reflect future adaptation needs and assess what changes may be required if such practices are to address future risks in Nigeria.

Keywords: Climate Change, Disaster, Risk Management, Sustainability and Poverty Reduction

## 132. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN BAUCHI STATE: HEALTHCARE IN AFRICA, HEALTH FINANCING, THE HEALTH WORKFORCE AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

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### Abstract

**T**his study aims at explaining the spatial distribution of health facilities in Bauchi State. This is driven by historical, socioeconomic potentials, landmass and the increasing population of the state. The pattern of locations of private and public health care services in the 20 LGAs of the State are presented against the background of the pattern of population. The study also examines the relationship between the facilities, manpower and the population. The findings show that Funding was poor in the public healthcare centers as what is budgeted is not what is, often, given. The facilities are concentrated largely in the state capital and resources in these facilities are found to be below standards set by the world health organization (WHO). It concludes by recommending a policy of improved

funding, deliberate dispersal of health care services to other parts of the state or alternatively adopts the mobile healthcare system to encourage utilization and train the local workforce to provide the needed staff in the primary health care centre's located in the remote area of the state etc.

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### 133. A STATISTICAL APPROACH FOR REAL-TIME BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION

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#### Abstract

We present an algorithm for detecting moving objects from a static background scene. We develop a robust and efficiently computed background subtraction algorithm that is able to cope with local illumination changes, such as shadows and highlights, as well as global illumination changes.

Keywords: Background Subtraction, Foreground Detection, Background Maintenance and Object Detection.

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### 134. BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION TECHNIQUES

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#### Abstract

Background subtraction is a common approach used to identify moving objects from the portion of a video frame that differs significantly from a background model. This paper surveys a representative sample of the techniques for background subtraction, and analyses them with respect to three important attributes: foreground detection; background maintenance; and post processing.

Keywords: Background subtraction, foreground detection; background maintenance and Object detection.

## 135. MOVING OBJECT DETECTION USING MIXTURE OF GAUSSIAN MODEL

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### Abstract

**A** common method for real-time segmentation of moving regions in image sequences involves building a statistical model of the scene and an intruding object or foreground can be detected by checking the parts of the image that doesn't fit the statistical model. That is the basic idea of background subtraction. In our work we are using the background model suggested by Stauffer et al. Where each pixel is modeled as a mixture of Gaussian and an online approximation to update the model.

Keywords: Background subtraction, foreground detection; Image sequencing and Object detection.

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## 136. LITHIUM ION BATTERY STATE OF CHARGE ESTIMATION, MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLE

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<sup>3</sup>*Petroleum Training Institute Warri-Nigeria*

### Abstract

**H**ybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) have been considered as the most promising energy savings vehicle by many automobile industries, due to its environmental friendliness, low gas emission and less fuel consumption. But the major challenge for HEVs success performance is the energy storage system (battery pack) that can provide an acceptable life cycle for the vehicle as well as sustainable energy for the vehicle propulsion in full journey. Thus a battery management system (BMS) that can guarantee battery energy sustainability and efficiency is of major concern needs in electric vehicles (EVs) and HEVs success. The paper introduces state of charge (SOC) estimation with different estimation model structure from battery equivalent circuit; it also discusses the major issue concerning factors affecting battery for the attainment of an intelligent battery management for HEVs. Lithium ion battery is considered in this paper as the most promising battery technology for HEV. The paper presents comparisons of different types of estimation made.

Keywords: Battery Management System (BMS), Electric Vehicles (EVs), Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs) and State of Charge (SOC)

## 137. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM QUANTITY SURVEYING FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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### Abstract

The construction industry is an industry where clients' requirements are paramount, where efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery are important, and where new and existing competitors are targeting customers in a new and innovative ways. It is essential to develop a culture, which allows, encourage changes and enhances the growth of quantity surveying firms. Clients are becoming cost conscious about having value for money than an increase in the level of patronage of Quantity Surveyors in Nigeria. This study seeks to explore factors influencing the growth of small and medium quantity surveying firms in Nigeria. Quantity surveying firms face threats as a result of changing clients needs in the construction industry and the particular needs of the developing economy. The performance of quantity surveying firms in Nigeria has been less impressive as few of them were involved in all project developments of the Federal and State Governments. The growth of firms is an important indicator of a thriving economy. The study will be conducted in Abuja and Kaduna towns of Nigeria. The geographical areas of study are cosmopolitan areas and have quantity surveying firms from all over Nigeria. Therefore, the findings of the study can be inferred to other areas of Nigeria. The list of registered quantity surveying firms and list of registered quantity surveyors with the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors from the sampling of one hundred small and medium quantity surveying firms will be carried out. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be collected by use of interview schedules, questionnaires and observation check lists. Data will then be analyzed using multiple regressions and model developed from the findings will follow. The findings of the study shall be of significant benefit to the professional bodies (NINS, NIA, NIOBAN), government, quantity surveyors, public and private sectors, quantity surveying firms and researchers/academicians.

Keywords: Growth, Small and Medium, Quantity, Surveying and Firms in Nigeria



138. QUANTITY SURVEYORS ENTREPRENEURIAL INCLINATION AS  
DETERMINANTS FOR THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM QUANTITY  
SURVEYING FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The contribution of construction projects to sustainable economic growth and development of a nation is very significant. Apart from the fact that they are major contributors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment, they constitute the basic infrastructure needed to accommodate the inputs of all other sectors of the economy. The execution of these developmental projects and infrastructures require the services of construction professionals, the quantity surveyors, the architects and the engineers/builders. This study seeks to investigate the effect of quantity surveyors on the growth of small and medium quantity surveying firms in Nigeria. The all-encompassing involvement of quantity surveying firms in project development in Nigeria has diminished over time. Thus, quantity surveyors will need to package and evolve strategies that will enhance quality service delivery to face the challenges of the construction industry. This study will be conducted in Abuja and Kaduna towns of Nigeria. The geographical areas of study are cosmopolitan areas and have quantity surveying firms from all over Nigeria. The list of registered quantity surveyors and list of registered surveyors and list of registered quantity surveying firms with Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors form the sampling frame of the study. A full study of a simple random sample of one hundred small and medium quantity surveying firms will be carried out. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected by use of interview schedules, questionnaires and observation check lists. Data will then be analyzed using factor analysis and model developed from the findings will follow. The findings of this study will be relevant to the government, private sector clients, investors, practitioners in the industry and scholars in the areas of research and development.

Keywords: Construction Entrepreneur, Entrepreneurship, Professional Services and Quantity Surveyors.

## 139. EFFECTS OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS ON PERFORMANCE OF SME BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES

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### Abstract

There is a dire need for both the public and private sectors to become more committed to innovative structural reforms and investments to fasten the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and a globally competitive economy. The building and construction SME sector offers several opportunities for investors and significant employment opportunities, in addition to being a major source for technological innovation. Human potential has become a major agent of economic growth with increasing emphasis on entrepreneurial skills. This study is part of an on-going PhD research work on factors influencing the performance of SME building and construction enterprises in North Central Nigeria. The objective of this paper is to determine the effects of entrepreneurial skills on the performance of building and construction enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria. The paper reviews key theories which aid the understanding of processes of enterprise performance, with a highlight on the importance of SME building and construction enterprises in Nigeria. This is followed by an empirical analysis of data obtained from 23 SME building and construction enterprises in Kaduna state. The findings show three most important entrepreneurial skills that affect the performance of SME building and construction enterprises are commitment, innovation and vision. The findings also reveal that there is a significant positive relationship between entrepreneurial skills and the performance of SME building and construction enterprises in north central Nigeria. In addition, the findings show that entrepreneurial skills can be developed or enhanced through formal education. The paper concludes that development of entrepreneurial skills offers the greatest potential for growth of Nigerian SME building and construction enterprises. It also concludes that the performance of SME building and construction enterprises is dependent on the availability entrepreneurs who can respond swiftly to changing fiscal, environmental and market demands. The study recommends that there must be a shift from the conventional contractor mentality to entrepreneur mentality to enhance performance of SME building and construction enterprises. The private sector should embark on more programs targeted on developing entrepreneurial skills of small and medium enterprises. In addition, Government must redouble its effort in promoting an economic policy framework that is conducive to entrepreneurship development. Finally, building and construction SMEs must intensify usages of ICT to keep abreast of latest innovations in both construction management and technology, and to be able to effectively modify foreign technology into local indigenous technology.

Keywords: Building, Construction, Entrepreneurial-skills, SME and Performance.

140. IMPACT OF EMPLOYEE APPRAISAL ON THE PERFORMANCE OF  
GARMENT MANUFACTURING SMES IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

**P**erformance appraisal (PA) is the pivotal mechanism for fostering entrepreneurship. HR practices in this area, more than any other, communicate performance expectations and reinforce desired behaviors. Interestingly (but it's better to say unfortunate, due to SMEs significant role), virtually no work has been done concerning performance management in entrepreneurial organizations. A recent study on exploring Human Resource Management (HRM) practices in SMEs in UK, suggests that, although some form of appraisal is used by half of the respondents, overall, formal systems are rare. This study is poised to assess the impact of Employee Appraisal on the Performance of Garment Manufacturing SMEs in Nigeria. The study applied exploratory research design; administering questionnaires to 100 garment manufacturing SMEs within thirteen (13) districts in Kaduna metropolis. Statistical tools were used in the analysis of data obtained through questionnaires and interview. The overall findings show that Employee Appraisal has a significant bearing with employee performance in the garment making SMEs in Nigeria. It is recommended that Entrepreneurs in this sector embark on regular Employee Appraisal to ascertain their areas of strength and weaknesses in a view to strengthening their potentials.

Keywords: Performance Appraisal, SMEs, Garment Manufacturing,  
Human Resource Management and Value Chain

141. EFFECT OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GARMENT MANUFACTURING SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Human capital theory suggests that education or training raises the productivity of workers by imparting useful knowledge and skills, hence raising workers' future income by increasing their lifetime earnings. It is also understood that Training and Development is instrumental to industrial and economic growth and development as well as innovation and business diversity of any sector. This study is therefore aimed at examining the effect of Training and Development on the performance of Garment Manufacturing SMEs in Nigeria. The study adopted exploratory research design. Questionnaires were administered to stratified randomly selected Owner/Managers respondents, located in thirteen (13) districts, in Kaduna metropolis, Kaduna, Nigeria. The findings revealed that the stagnant characteristic feature of most small scale garment manufacturing enterprises in Nigeria attributes to the fact that there is a mental submission due to inadequate Training and Development of employees in this subsector. This inadequacy deprives them of having a competitive advantage as their counterparts in the developed countries. Some existing relevant literatures were explored to expose global state of the art and best practices to aid researcher's conclusion and recommendation. Recommendation is made on the need of Garment Manufacturing Small and Medium Enterprises (Smes) in Nigeria to employ human resource management practices to meet and be inclusive in global developmental goals.

Keywords: SMEs, Training and Development, Mental Submission, Human capital and Productivity

142. THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ABOKO- EBIJE BOAT REGATTA AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING COMMUNITY GOAL

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Abstract

This paper examines the celebration of Aboko- Ebije festival which exhibits the rich traditional non material aspect of our cultural heritage. The festival is a means of transmitting cultural values which sustained the community from one generation to another. The study uses ethnographic research method to elicit the required information to achieve the stated objectives. Findings show that the major factors

that accounted for sustainability of Aboko- Ebije Boat Regatta is that the host community benefits and provides an attraction to visitors. And for this festival to have maximum socio-economic benefits to the local residents, the study suggests government cum private investor partnership by providing visitor facilities, tour guides and funds for promoting the festival among other things.

Keywords: Sustainability, Tourism and Festival

#### 143. COMMUNITY SELF-HELP AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BAYELSA STATE

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##### Abstract

The study is developed in response to the concern on the possible cause of dearth of community self-help efforts in development of rural communities in Bayelsa State. Community self-help schemes initiated and implemented by local communities became vogue in the 1970s-1980s and it played a significant role in the provision of social infrastructure in rural communities. It's a bottom-top approach to rural development where the local people are involved from the initiation to the implementation development projects geared towards alleviating rural poverty and generating rural development, by jointly pooling their resources, (monetary and labour) to execute badly needed social infrastructures in their communities. However, beginning from the early 1990s community self-help began to gradually lose momentum and finally died down due to myriads of variables. The dearth of community self-help efforts has in effect manifested in the increasing high rate of poverty the general decay in social infrastructure in rural communities, because community self-help was seen as the catalyst for the development of rural communities. The study identifies the factors that have contributed to the decline in self-help projects in rural communities in Bayelsa State.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Self-help, Community, Rural and Projects

144. HOME-GROWN TECHNOLOGIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
IN AFRICA: A DIACHRONIC ANALYSIS OF CONTENDING  
TECHNOLOGIES IN SOUTH-SOUTH NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper attempts a dualistic analysis of the effects of the dwindling African home-grown technologies and the trendy western technologies on Africa's development, using aboriginal technologies in South-South Nigeria as the focal point of analysis. Did African cultural values stimulate the growth of indigenous technologies? Did western technologies stunt the growth of indigenous technologies in Africa? How the growth rate of home-grown technologies does affect sustainable development in Africa? The paper, therefore, specifically seeks: (a) the effect of African cultural values on the growth of home-grown technologies; (b) the impact of western technologies on the growth of African home-grown technologies; and (c) the effect of the growth rate of home-grown technologies on sustainable development in Africa. The Social Production and Reproduction Theory is employed as the theoretical framework of this paper as the theory is well-suited with its methodology i.e. the observation method through a blend of quantitative and qualitative methods. Essentially, the paper argues that without purposeful advancement of cultural consciousness and a strategic synchronization of African cultural values with emerging global technological trends, African home-grown technologies will remain diminutive and sustainable development in Africa will be elusive in a dynamic knowledge-driven World economy with super-imposing global cultural trappings.

Keywords: Home-Grown Technologies, Sustainable Development, Africa, Contending Technologies, Western Technologies and South-South Nigeria

145. HUMAN CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION:  
ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

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**Abstract**

The non provision of the enabling environment for the private sector to thrive which would have resulted in Human Capacity building and employment generation has added to the economic woes bedeviling the nation. The study seeks to examine the role of private sector in employment generation. The methodology used for data collection was survey method. Data was generated from both primary and secondary sources. Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Statistical Tool through the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was adopted for the hypotheses testing at 0.05 level of significance. Result showed that there is a significant relationship between human capacity building and private sector in employment generation. Furthermore, the results showed that there is relationship between education and employment generation but is not automatic as some conditions have to be met for the impact to be felt. Recommendations were based on tripartite approach: government needs to provide an enabling environment that allows private sector to thrive and increase funding for the education system; more so, the private sector needs to supplement government effort investing in human capacity building and funding education; further more overhauling of all the educational system, directing it an enhancing student? s quality, new instructional approaches at serving industrial needs and inflow of talents between educational institutions and private enterprises.

**Keywords:** Human Capacity Building, Employment Generation,  
Private Sector, Education.



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