



Interdisciplinary African Regional Research Conference on Development and Sustainability – University of Cape Coast, Ghana

Theme:

Inclusive & Integrated Sustainable Development Strategies for African Economy

Objectives

African Countries Research Index and African Universities invite well researched articles to be presented at the 5th Interdisciplinary African Regional Research Conference on Development and Sustainability (IARRCDS), 2016. The format of the Conference will comprises intellectually stimulating plenary sessions, as well as round table debates and side events intended to deepen discussions on the them. Papers will be published in reputable International Research Journals and Electronically Index. Authors will be cited and ranked in the African Publication Index. The ranking is based on annual research publications and citations (<http://ranking.journalsconsortium.org>)

UN Research Grants and Capacity Building Projects

The objective of the UN-RGCB promotes the efficient utilization of policy research in member States and to support Governments, and pan-African institutions, to build and strengthen the capabilities of their policymakers.

Conference Date:

25th – 26th May, 2016

College of Continued Education Conference Room,
University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast Ghana, West Africa

Venues:

Venue for opening ceremony:

Sasakawa Conference Center,
University of Cape Coast – Ghana

Venue for plenary sessions:

College of Distance Education (CoDE)
University of Cape Coast, Ghana

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Cultural Performance

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Lead Speaker

Professor Samuel K. Annim
Department of Economics
University of Ghana

Keynote speakers

Dr Francis Anderson Adzei
University of Ghana Business School
Accra

Mrs. Rejoice Ngwenya
Coalition for Market and Liberation Solutions,
Harare, Zimbabwe
Council on African Security and Development

Special Guests

All Heads of Department
University of Cape Coast
Ghana

Conference Steering Committee**Professor Samuel K. Annim**

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Dr. Kabuoh, Margret Nma

Babcock University, NG

Conference Programme

Day One: Wednesday, 25 May, 2016		
9:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Registration
10:00am	- 10:15am	Welcome Remark by the LOC
10:15am	- 10:30am	Institutional Brief / Special Guest Presentation
10:30am	- 12:00noon	Featured Presentations/Policy Debate
12:00noon	- 1:00pm	Launch Break& Group Photograph
1:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Policy Review
Day Two: Thursday 26, May 2016		
9:00am	- 10:00am	Conference Brief
10:00am	- 1:00pm	Plenary Session
1:00pm	- 2:00pm	Launch Break
2:00pm	- 4:00pm	Plenary Session
4:00pm	- 5:00pm	Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony
Day Three: Friday, 27, May 2016		
Conferee's Departure		

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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Objective and Focus

Research endeavors in the Institute address specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and non-governmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

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- a. Rethinking Sustainable Development in Africa
- b. Infrastructure, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction in Africa
- c. Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
- d. The Nigerian Economy: Structure, Growth, Diversification and Sustainability
- e. Entrepreneurship Innovation and Management Techniques

2. Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
3. Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
4. Executive Economic Reviews
5. Standards for Writing Research, etc

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- a. Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies
- b. Centre for Advanced Entrepreneurial Development Research
- c. Centre for Quality & Analytical Research

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See website for more details and other projects of the Institute:

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**Welcome Address by
Mawuloe K. Kodah (PhD)**

*Department of French, Faculty of Arts,
College of Humanities and Legal Studies, University of Cape Coast, Ghana.*



Distinguished Invited Guests,
Dear Participants, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

I warmly welcome you to the homely precincts of the University of Cape Coast, UCC, affectionately called the “University of Competitive Choice”. It is the third Public University in Ghana, established in 1962 by an Act of Parliament, under the distinguished leadership of Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 1st President of the Republic of Ghana.

“The 5th Interdisciplinary African Regional Research Conference on Development and Sustainability” is being held under the Theme: “**Inclusive & Integrated Sustainable Development Strategies for African Economy**” to bring together academics and researchers to deliberate on possible ways and policy directions for a better inclusion and integration of African Economies for sustainable human development across the continent.

In the face of the fast depletion of natural resources in a fast globalizing-world, economic inclusion and integration are becoming keys themes in human development discourse. No wonder Goals 10, 16 and 17 of the recently launched United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically talk about Reduced Inequality, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Partnership for the Goals, respectively. In this regards, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stipulates that the SDGs, which replaced the MDGs in January 2016, are based on six essential elements: “dignity, people, prosperity, our planet, justice, and partnership.”

Our expectations are that, papers retained for this all-important Conference will address these essential elements as crystalized in the various subthemes of the Conference. Enjoy every bit of your stay in Ghana as you explore various opportunities available in this community to enhance the course regional integration and ending socio-economic marginalization.

Thank you very much...

Keynote:

Innovative Development Strategies in Africa

Mrs. Rejoice Ngwenya

Coalition for Market and Liberation Solutions

Harare, Zimbabwe, Council on African Security and Development



Africa's real per capita income today is lower than in the 1970s, leaving many African countries as poor as they were forty years ago. I would not like to seek a consensus of the definition of 'development' but like oxygen, it is the absence of liberal democracy that is a catalyst of under-development. Political scientists at Harvard and economists the world over talk about the human development index – inter alia a quantitative analyses life expectancy at birth, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Development that lacks a human face is as bad as democracy that disregards the minority. As long as Africa does not take a holistic approach in its development model, we will always offer credible, denialist reasons for underdevelopment.

Key elements in the model of development

Policy correctness

We should not get caught in the sandstorm of oversimplification. Africa has to get its basics right. Zimbabwe is perhaps at the stage where Ireland once was – huge budget deficits, high unemployment and diminished industrial capacity. 'What happened? The Irish focused on costs in the economy. The government reduced costs under its control, steadily cutting taxes since 1987 and lessening the uncertainty costs related to large deficits.' Uncontrolled expenditure on arms, ammunition; huge subsidies on education and health, a bloated civil service and unwieldy Parliament are some of the variables that Africans need to address if they are to remain in charge of their development.

Shunning aid and debt

Aid-dependency has to be eliminated. From Egypt to Mozambique, Ghana to Ethiopia, finance ministers plan their economies with budgetary support from either Bretton Woods institutions or multilateral partners. It is fashionable for left-wing 'Pan Africans' to direct their wrath at these institutions that 'exploit' gullible African states. I differ slightly in that mismanagement by selfish leaders drives nations in the path of permanent expectation of benevolence. Those who lend us money – like any bank – have to be paid back. We voluntarily submit ourselves to 'punishing' adjustment programs so as to win favour. Zambian economist Dambisa Moyo defines aid as 'sum total of both concessional loans and grants has well-documented resentment for handouts. She adds: 'It is these billions that have hampered, stifled and retarded Africa's development.'

I agree with Norberg that while it is noble to repay debts, it is cruel to ask 'innocent' citizens to pay back a dictator's debt. Over a period of ten years, Mugabe's blue eyed prodigy – central bank governor Gideon Gono ran two billion US dollars worth of debts propping up an unpopular dictatorship. The Morgan Tsvangirayi half of government has had to assume half

of that debt in order to restore the 'lender of last resort' status to our central bank. This is unfair to millions of us who are not beneficiaries of ZANU-PF patronage. It is suggested that government convert a substantial part of its property portfolio into cash for the purpose of reducing government debt.

Most development agencies – whatever that means- have a strong affinity to both development and humanitarian aid. African countries – even 'developed' ones like South Africa, have been lulled into this dangerous loop of expectation that a part of national budgets could be sustained by aid, especially infrastructure development. What therefore is Ms Moyo's alternative path in the matrix of replacing this 'addiction' to aid? 'It would appear, despondent with their record of failure, that the Western donors are increasingly looking at anyone for guidance on how best to tackle Africa's predicament.' Issue singular or collective [pooled] government bonds on the international or domestic markets. Have investor friendly policies to attract FDIs. 'Look East to China,' Mugabe adds. Subsidy-free, tariff-free trade. Grameen Bank-type microfinance: 'Small-scale banking to poor people has the capacity to create enterprise and growth in developing countries,' says Ms Moyo. Zimbabwe has almost four million citizens in exile. 'Remittances make an important and growing contribution to relieving poverty.' Savings: recently in Zimbabwe, a popular Western Union and VW agent boss lost four hundred thousand Euros to thieves. He kept this money in his bedroom!

Free trade

Most African economies tend to be timid and closed. When Zimbabwe discarded its local currency to the multicurrency option, the incentives for foreign direct investment became more tangible. The only challenge being how we stimulate domestic productivity and demand for local goods in the face of punishing cheaper imports from China. Africa has reason to protect her fledgling industry from dumping, but that tends to nurture complacency and xenophobia. South Africa has a culture of strong exports, but whether or not that has alleviated unemployment is debatable, yet they are still considered a dominant economic power-house in the South African Development Community [SADC]. Under free trade, producing for others is producing for yourself. High corporate taxes, anti-investor labour laws, partisan 'indigenisation' policies and life-sapping subsidies to state-controlled public utilities have destroyed Zimbabwe's appetite for foreign direct investment.

Comparative advantage, value addition

A development model that ignores what one country can do best is worthless. Zimbabwe grows some of the best tobacco in the world, yet we pride ourselves as exporting the best leaf to China. Of late, we have stumbled onto 'priceless' diamond fields, but local 'indigenous' business pressure groups are falling over each other to export uncut stones to India and Israel. Botswana is in a similar situation. Angola has oil, so does Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana. Africa's development future lies in us being able to process primary commodities and exporting them as finished goods. The truth is that we get rich by exporting what we [can] make best. The challenge though, is how to deal with superior price and quality competition. The answer lies in technology transfer, free market labour laws and supportive infrastructure – factors within our control – and also unfair 'anti-dumping' tariffs imposed on our products by vindictive developed nations like USA. Norberg makes reference to

Harvard researchers Jeffery Sachs and Andrew Warner, also Sebastian Edwards who noticed a higher, faster growth rate of [2-6 times higher] in free trade countries than protectionist ones.

Accountability

Fiscal accountability and financial prudence play another role in development resurgence. Africans that are perpetually at conflict like in Zimbabwe, the DRC, Somalia and Sudan will never see the development light of day. During elections, Mugabe's war machinery launders millions of dollars into clandestine electoral programs ranging from youth and women's 'income generating' projects, farm 'mechanisation' offers to employment of thousands of police and army personnel. If these resources were channelled into higher education, skills development, export promotion and paying off the seven-billion dollar external debt, the 'cost of democracy' would not be such a burden to the national fiscus. McMahon relates Ireland's resurgence with reduced taxes, fiscal reform, wage moderation and the promise of higher profits.

Political will

Development is as much physical as it is mental. We Africans have to be committed to putting growth plans into motion. Governments or the state, needs to appreciate that its role is only limited to that of policy maker and regulator. I sense that at one stage, Dambisa Moyo's 'Dead Aid – Why Aid is Not Working and How There is Another Way for Africa' seems to insinuate that Themba Sono's suggestion of 'selling off family silver' leaves governments too exposed and with no controlling shares in scarce national resources. Speaking generally, there is no one so fit to conduct any business, or to determine how or by whom it shall be conducted, as those that are personally interested in it. African governments are too paternalistic. Mostly, it is for personal, selfish gain. Whenever the Zimbabwe government tries to do business, for example, disaster occurs. Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company has two major debts, one to a Chinese bank that was due and has been renegotiated to be paid by end of 2011. The other debt involves US\$240 million from a German bank. They have now done the right thing – sell off 60% controlling shareholding to a Mauritian private company to spare us citizens further agony of subsidising an ailing giant.

Development Banking

If development banks are a familiar feature on the landscape of financial services, then they should play an increasing role in Africa's quest for industrial supremacy. A function of development banking in [southern] Africa would accordingly include the financing of the economic infrastructure of the less developed areas of the region. My country is battling to supply optimum electrical energy. The government's call for private sector investment is welcome, but rather tentative. Unfortunately, given our high country risk factor, the answer to financing such projects would lie in the Zimbabwe Infrastructure Development Bank, Development Bank of South Africa or African Development Bank. However, J.A. Lombard proposes that government underwrites such projects to ease loan servicing burden. Lombard continues: 'Most of the true regional development banks of the world are in fact the banking element of a broader strategy of economic cooperation among governments in the region.'

Structural adjustment

Africa's left-wing movement is habitually livid about liberal structural adjustment prescription on what they term 'a neo-colonialist imperialist driven agenda'. I differ not because I am a liberal, but argue that collective condemnation of wholesome policy reform is inspired mostly by a desire for attention than noble cause. Most countries that improved their policies have returned to positive rates of GDP per capita growth. How else can we take charge of our development if we do not cut wasteful government spending, encourage private sector competition, commercialise public enterprises or minimise state interference in markets?

In Zimbabwe, 60-70% of our national budget is recurrent expenditure – mostly wages for civil servants. State enterprises – like Zimbabwe Broadcast Corporation, National Oil Company of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, Air Zimbabwe and the Grain Marketing Board – receive 100% subsidies to sustain the political agenda of Mugabe and ZANU-PF. While the argument is how such a fragile, cash budget economy can cushion the poor, my point is that if Africa generates more employment opportunities and taxes flow to the state, economies can sustain social development programs.

Conclusion

Poverty does make us mere objects of Geldorf- Bono type pity. The curse of Africa South of the Sahara is political instability, failure to manage transition, bad politics, flight of human capital, depressed domestic demand, failure to attract FDI, collapsed infrastructure, weak financial markets, and over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture, no value-addition of primary commodities, overly protected exchange rates, worker-centric labour, an obsession with public enterprises and the debt burden. Perhaps part of the answer is sustainable development, which, according to Wikipedia is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

UN-Research Grants and Capacity Building

Research Grants for European African Continental Integration Study



Europe and Africa have both chosen the route of regional integration to facilitate peace, stability and economic growth. Regional integration, trade and investment are vectors of economic stability and inclusive and sustainable growth. Well integrated regional markets with efficient infrastructure will attract investment and facilitate business, enhance employment creation and revenues as well as enhance access to improved quality goods and services.

The strategic objective of this area of cooperation between Africa and Europe is to stimulate economic growth that reduces poverty, create decent jobs and mobilise the entrepreneurial potential of people, in particular the youth and women, in a sustainable manner. This includes support to the development of the private sector, small and medium-sized enterprises as well as support to the continental integration process, notably through accelerated infrastructure development, energy, industrialisation and investment.

The study Grants is sponsored by UN Research Grants and Capacity Building Project in partnership with African Research Council on Sustainable Development (ARCSD). Interested participants are expected to submit their proposal on any thematic area as shown below,

- a. SOCIAL SCIENCES MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
- b. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION
- c. EDUCATION AND HUMANITIES

GUIDELINE FOR SUBMITTING RESEARCH PROPOSALS

Below is a detail guideline in submitting the proposal.

1. A research topic:
2. An executive summary with keywords
 1. General background of the research project: Provide a general background of the problem and justification leading to the proposed research project.
 2. Aims, general and specific objectives of the research project:
 3. Statement of the problem: Why does this research need to be conducted
 4. Conceptual framework of the study: clearly identify and define the central concepts of ideas of the study
 5. Project Goals: provide a summary of the short and long term goals of the project. Indicate clearly the problems the project will help to address
 6. Literature: conceptual and empirical
 7. Research methodology : Give detail methodology of the proposed research project
 8. Project activities and output: Give details of expected output from the research grant i.e. results to be obtained/produced within the proposed time frame of the project.
 9. Time Frame: Provide a timeline for the major activities of the project

10. Activity Indicators: Clearly state the indicators(s) of each major activity of the project
11. The Study Location
12. Data management and Analysis
13. Ethical and Environmental Considerations
14. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism: state clearly the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms you intend to use in conducting the study.
15. Dissemination Strategies: Indicate the steps you will take to ensure the project outcomes are brought to the attention of stakeholders.
16. The research team: Composition of the research team, principal researcher and others
17. Previous research work to date
18. Previous Research Grant: Provide short summary of grants won and managed in the last 5 years
19. Project Budget: Provide detailed budget requirement (in Naira) for the implementation of the research project. Indicate the amount to be allocated to each component/aspect of the project
20. Additional Source(s) of funding: provide full details of other source(s) of support and the amount.

The proposal must be submitted with declaration/ endorsement of Head of Institution.
Name, Title/official Position, Signature, Date and Stamp of Head of Institution

FORMAT FOR SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

All submission must be attached as Micro soft word document. The declaration/ endorsement of the Head of Institute must be scanned and attached along with the full proposal.

All proposals must be submitted to;

The Chairman,

Research Grants for European African Continental Integration (RGEACIS 2016)

+234 8172715059, +234 8034742182

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Email: africanissues@rocketmail.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

DEADLINE: Friday, July 1st 2016.

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

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

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submissions must be made to:
developmentstrategies3@gmail.com
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google Scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google Scholar and other online research directory.

Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

Important Notice

Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

Submission of Manuscripts

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

E-mail: developmentstrategies3@gmail.com

Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

Format of Paper

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

References

The reference style should be APA format.

Review Process

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

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Charges

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

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Conference Abstracts



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Elections and Democratic Consolidation in Nigeria: the Roles of the International Community in the 2015 General Elections


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Abstract

Since the end of military rule in 1999, the 2015 general elections marked the 5th quadrennial election in Nigeria. As the most populous country in Africa continent, her election conducted was the most expensive ever to be held on the continent. The election which opposition candidate Muhammadu Buhari won the presidential election and the incumbent President, Good Luck Jonathan conceded defeat. The first time an incumbent President loses a re-election in Nigeria. Interestingly, in the aftermath of the elections which was acclaimed as credible by Election Observer Missions (EOMs) from the African Union (AU), Commonwealth of Nations (CONs), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the European Union (EU) led by Amos Sawyer, Bakili Muluzi, John Kufuor, and Santiago Fisas. The AU EOM concluded, the elections were conducted in a "peaceful atmosphere" and met the "continental and regional principles of democratic elections". ECOWAS EOM said it met the "criteria of being free and transparent" despite "pockets of incidents and logistical challenges." For the Commonwealth EOM, the conduct was "generally peaceful and transparent." Also, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon congratulated the citizens and the government for conducting a peaceful and orderly election. Hence, with the credible elections in Nigeria as testified and acclaimed by EOMs, the questions are how does a credible election in Nigeria translate to democratic consolidation? What are the roles of the international community in the 2015 general elections in Nigeria? In answering these questions this paper interrogates the roles of the international community in Nigeria's 2015 general elections and using secondary data argued among other that the credible 2015 general elections in Nigeria helps in strengthening democratic values which are keys to good governance which are directly proportional to peace and stability which translate to democratic consolidation in the Country. However, to sustain this peace and stability, the lessons learned from the credible elections must be replicated in future elections in the Nigeria. This paper concludes that the international community must increasingly show interest in national elections particularly in Africa in order to strengthen public accountability, transparency and good governance.

Keywords: *Democracy Consolidation, Good governance, International Community, Peace and Stability*



Impacts of Soil Erosion on Rural Livelihoods in Akoko Region, Ondo State, Nigeria


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Abstract

Soil erosion is one of the most serious forms of land degradation in the world. More than 56% of land degradation is caused by soil erosion, raising a global concern on land productivity. Changes in land use due to urbanization, agricultural expansion and monoculture productions have led to accelerated and spatial increase in erosion. Soil erosion not only reduces soil depth, but also reduces the capacity of soils to hold water due to sealing, and depletes plant nutrients in the soil. This reduces soil productivity and causes long term reduction in crop yields since the necessary plant nutrients are washed away. The objective of this study was to assess the causes of soil erosion and the impact on the livelihoods of the rural community. The research methods were questionnaire and direct observation. The results of the study indicated that soil erosion is a major problem which negatively affects land productivity, agriculture and livestock production. It also reduced the goods and services that the community had access to and thereby negatively affecting their standard of living. There is need to create awareness at all levels on the negative effects of land degradation on the livelihoods of farmers and also to educate the farmers on better methods of soil conservation and farming technologies so as to reduce problem of soil erosion. There is also need for comprehensive natural resource management planning to achieve sustainable land management.

Keywords: *Soil erosion, Land degradation, Farmers, Livelihoods*



Spatial Analysis of Population Growth and Health Facilities Need for Sustainable Development: Example of Akoko Region, Ondo State Nigeria

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Abstract

One of the myriads of problems facing the Nigerian health system is limited access to health facilities. The distortions in the Nigerian health sectors rising from inequalities have negative implications for the health care delivery system and in meeting the health related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Since health is wealth and like a vicious cycle, the crisis in the health sector will depress the economy and thereby causing further widening inequalities in the system. This paper examines the spatial analysis of public health establishment in Akoko region, Ondo state Nigeria with a view to ascertaining whether there is any imbalance. The paper further examines the accessibility characteristics of population to health facilities in Akoko region. Secondary data were used for the research. The finding revealed that health facilities in the study area were unevenly distributed. The paper recommends that some of the public health facilities should be upgraded to the status of Federal Medical Center and General Hospital. The policy implication of this paper is that any effort aimed at improving the efficiency of the health care delivery system should ensure that health facilities are established relative to the structure of the population.

Keywords: *Spatial Analysis, Population Growth, Health Facilities Need for Sustainable Development*



Drug Abuse and Students' Academic Performance in Isa Kaita College of Education, Katsina State


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Abstract

The paper examines drug abuse and students' academic performance in Isa Kaita college of Education, Dutsin-Ma, katsina state. The study was aimed at examining the socio demographic profile of the respondents, identify the types of drugs abused, sources of drugs abused and reasons behind drug abuse by students; as well as the implications and effects of Drug abuse on students' academic performance. The data for the study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. A sample size of 200 was randomly drawn. The findings of the study revealed a strong relationship between drug abuse and academic performance. Peer group influences, poor socialisation and peculiar family background were discovered to be major factors that influence people into drugs. The study recommends among others that the National Drug law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) must collaborate more with sister agencies saddled with similar responsibilities to tackle the vice. Also, jobs should be created so as to take the minds of the youths off drugs. Lastly, the family and educational institutions should be pragmatic and act with courage towards nipping this social vice in the bud.

Keywords: *Drug, Drug abuse and Academic performance*



Balancing Economic Growth with Environmental Sustainability: Evidence from the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

Growing economic activities (production and consumption) require larger inputs of energy and material, and generate larger quantities of waste by-products. Increased extraction of natural resources, accumulation of waste and concentration of pollutants will therefore overwhelm the carrying capacity of the biosphere and result in the degradation of environmental quality and a decline in human welfare, despite rising incomes. At the other extreme, are those who argue that the fastest road to environmental improvement is along the path of economic growth: with higher incomes comes increased demand for goods and services that are less material intensive, as well as demand for improved environmental quality that leads to the adoption of environmental protection measures. From these scenarios, will the world be able to sustain economic growth indefinitely without running into resource constraints or despoiling the environment beyond repair? What is the relationship between a steady increase in incomes and environmental quality? Are there trade-offs between the goals of achieving high and sustainable rates of economic growth and attaining high standards of environmental quality? This study is aim at solving these questions to help reduce the environmental problems and achieve environmental sustainability face by the Nigerian and the world at large. The study adopts annual time series data from 1980 to 2014 and employs Engel Granger two stage procedures of co-integration and an error correction model (ECM) technique to compute the long run relationships between the dependent and independent variables in the estimated model. The result reveals that economic growth has an inverse relationship with the quality of environment; an increase in the level of economic growth will reduce the quality of environment by 0.46%. All the disaggregated energy variables in the model have inverse relationship with the quality of environment except electricity and natural gas. Therefore, rather than waiting for market forces to react, technology or institutional structure to develop, more radical steps should be taken to lessen the negative impacts of income on the nature.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Environmental sustainability and Natural resources*



The Nigeria's Quest for Achieving Sustainable Development: With the Problem of Drug Abuse, Impact on Health and Manpower Development, is there a Nexus? (Case Study of Sokoto Metropolis in Sokoto State, Nigeria)

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Abstract

It is no longer a myth that Nigeria has joined the list of nations where the habit of drug abuse has become rampant among all its population groups. Available statistics have shown that drug abuse causes madness, cancer and death. From an economic perspective, sustainable development of an economy can only be guaranteed under the atmosphere of continuing improvement in health, manpower development and behavioural changes or morality of a nation's population. The aim of our paper is to examine the effects of drug abuse on health, manpower development and the economy using Sokoto Metropolis in Sokoto State, Nigeria as a case study. As for our methods of data analysis, primary data will be employ as well as the appropriate econometric model (s) adopted. It is important to recognize that at the heart of Nigeria's Economic development challenges is manpower development. The question of sustainability remains a secondary objective which can only be achieved if the nation's population is healthy, productive and value oriented. This research work seek to establish the relationship if any between the menace of drug abuse and the achievement of the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development. Manpower development, Drug abuse*



Tree Volume Equations for *Tectona Grandis* (Teak) in Agudu Forest Reserve, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined tree volume equations for *Tectona grandis* (teak) plantation in Agudu Forest Reserve, Nasarawa State, Nigeria. Tree volume equations are mathematical expressions which relate tree volume to tree's measurable attributes such as diameter and/or height. It can be used to evaluate and estimate the yield of individual tree and the entire stands. Data were collected through non destructive sampling method with the use of Spiegel Relascope and meter tape to measure the diameter and height of Teak stand. Selective sampling design was adopted and a total of 100 trees with desirable characteristics were purposively selected for enumeration. The data consisted of stump diameter, diameter at breast height and total height of individual stand. The diameter at breast height ranged from 23.0 to 36.0 cm; and the total height ranged from 11.6 to 20.6m. The data collected was arranged in excel and the statistical analysis of the collected dataset was performed using Microsoft Excel. Sixteen (16) volume models which comprised the simple linear and multiple linear regression models and their logarithmic transformation were generated for tree volume estimation using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 18. Various criteria were used to evaluate the ability of each model to predict a specified dependent variable. Four (4) tree volume equations from the sixteen (16) equations developed were ranked the best. The four best volume equations among the generated equations are as follows: $V = 0.047 + 0.627 (D^2H)$, $\ln V = 0.97 + 0.930 \ln(D^2H)$, $V = 0.125 - 0.451(D) + 0.667(D^2H)$, and $\ln V = 0.617 + 0.168 \ln(D) + 0.997 \ln(D^2H)$. The R square, and SEE are 95, 95, 94 and 95; 0.05, 0.04, 0.05 and 0.05 respectively. The equation developed was fitted to the data, and the resulting equations possessed desirable statistical properties and model behaviors. The Sixteen (16) generated models were validated by comparing the models' output (i.e. predicted volume) with field results (i.e. observed volume) using student t-test, simple linear regression analysis and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The result showed that there were no significant differences in the observed versus predicted volumes for all the models. Residual plots were also plotted, to verify that the residuals are normally distributed and not being over or under estimated for all the models. These statistics evaluation principle revealed the plausibility of these models. They are hence adequate for teak tree volume prediction.

Keywords: *Data, Tree, Volume equations, Tectona grandis*



Community Responses to Climatic Stress in Part of Southwest Nigeria

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Abstract

Understanding of the community response to stressful climate conditions is important for developing coping capability for adaptation. Many people's activities and livelihoods in many developing countries tend to be climate-dependent, often due to limited access to relevant technology, awareness and education. Whilst progress has been made to establish temporal and seasonal variations in climate over many of these countries, and generalize the effects of climate, studies of the perceptions of a specific indigenous people on climate are rare. In Nigeria, people in the rural areas are usually considered to be poorer and less educated than the urban dwellers. This is based on the core-periphery dichotomous distribution of infrastructure that favours the urban core at the expense of the rural periphery. In this paper, both questionnaire and in-depth interview methods have been used to investigate the perceptions of two indigenous communities (one urban and the other, rural) on the impact of heat and cold stresses on the physiology, performances and livelihoods of the people in Ondo State, Nigeria. The results indicated that over 60% of the people considered heat as the most stressful weather condition, and the dry season as more difficult period for both their health and survival of their livelihoods. Differences -based on the availability (or unavailability) of infrastructure, such as electricity - occur with the coping approach between the rural and urban dwellers, however. Climatic variations exert a significant impact on the timing of cultivation, and relevant institutional establishments are either unavailable or not functioning.

Keywords: *Climatic stress; Developing countries;
Responses to climatic stress and Coping strategies*



Democratic Governance and Development in Africa: the Case of Nigeria 1999 To 2014

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Abstract

Democracy has become more popular in the recent decades. More countries than ever before are now embracing and working to build democratic governance in their respective political systems. Although most of these political systems have embraced democracy, their challenge is to develop institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens, including the poor, and to achieve development. This is the state of affairs in most of developing democracies, Africa and Nigeria, in particular. Since May 1999, Nigeria is faced with challenges associated with democracy good governance, which have more often than not hampered development. It is based on this that this paper examined democratic governance and development in the contemporary global environment, looking at how this has manifested in Nigeria from 1999 till date. The authors adopted the use of secondary sources of data. Data was collected through documentary materials like books, journals, magazines, conference papers and the internet. The findings of the paper revealed that since return to democracy in May 1999, democratic governance has not resulted in good governance. Elements of poor governance like corruption, misappropriation, abuse of rule of law, muzzling of the oppositions, among others, are reigning supreme. This has negatively affected development in the country. Therefore, it was recommended that for Nigeria to move out of the socio-political quagmire of underdevelopment she is presently entangled in, there is the need to develop her human resources and improve the welfare of the people. The quality of citizens determines how fast a country will achieve development. This could only be possible when all principles of good governance are put into practice in the country.

Keywords: *Democracy, Governance and Good governance*



Assessment of the Potentials of Dyes Extracted from Selected Plants; *Curcuma Longa* (Turmeric), *Spinacia Olerecea* (Spinach) and *Lunchocarpus Cyunescens* (Anunu) on Cotton Fabric


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Abstract

The research work was focused on assessment of the potentials of dyes extracted from selected plants; *curcuma longa* (Turmeric), *spinacia olerecea* (spinach) and *lunchocarpus cyunescens* (Anunu) on cotton fabric. The aforementioned plants were extracted through an aqueous method to produce dye used in dyeing 100% cotton fabric which is the scope of the study. The study was undertaken to assess the acceptability of the resultant products which is the main objective. Descriptive analysis (mean) was used to analyze the results and one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to calculate the result at 0.05% least significance difference. The above mentioned plants extracts were used separately to tie-dye the cotton fabrics. The *spinacia olerecea* (Spinach) was the least accepted from the panelists of 20 experts. However, there was no significant difference between the cotton fabric dyed with *Curcuma longa* (Turmeric) and the cotton fabric dyed with vat dye as the control sample with respect to beauty, sharpness, colourfastness and general acceptability. The mean values for the general acceptability products ranges from 5.55, 5.95 and 6.90 of Spinach, Anunu and Turmeric respectively.

Keywords: *Dyes potentials, Spinacia olerecea and lunchocarpus cyunescens*



The Policies and Politics of Climate Change: an Evaluative Analysis of the Afforestation Policy of Katsina State in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area

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Abstract

The issue of changing weather and climatic conditions has gained wide spread concern among academics, policy Makers, environmental watchers and world leaders across the globe. This is not surprising because every year that passes by leaves behind very worrisome climatic changes with dear negative effect on the continued healthy living of man-kind on earth. It is in the light of this that this paper appreciates the problem of policy and politics of climatic change in Nigeria. The work analyses the political and policy challenges encountered by the Katsina state Government in its efforts to curb the problem of desert encroachment through a massive policy and programme of Afforestation. An evaluative analysis of the policy's success, failures and problem encountered so far from 2010-2013 was carried out in this paper. Findings showed that of the 5,000 trees planted along Dabawa and Darawa areas of Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State, only about 2,500 trees have survived from 2010-2013 so far. This is an achievement on the one side, but it also goes to show that much still needs to be done. The study also observed that cattle's, herdsman and the locals play certain destructive role to the trees, thereby hampering the efforts of the government. The work also took into cognizance other relevant policies and agencies that are very important in curbing the problem of desertification, these included the ministry of Environment and Agriculture. The paper also observed that, on the part of the Government, there appears to be a lack of commitment to follow up on the continued maintenance of these trees. The paper recommends that unless a massive concerted effort is made to integrate the rural populace in viewing these Aforestation policy as also safe guarding their own health and future environmental wise, the programme or policy will continue to meet these challenges which in the end does not help in curbing the problem of desert encroachment in the state and region.

Keywords: *Afforestation, Deforestation, Desert encroachment, Policy, Politics*



Profitability Analysis of Ginger Production: a Case of Women Farmers in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Women participation in farming across the African sub-regions cannot be neglected. The recognition and promotion of women's contribution in agricultural production requires tireless effort. Given women's crucial role in food production and provision, any set of strategies for sustainable food security must address their limited access to productive resources. This study investigates the impact of women participation in ginger production on their household in Kaduna State, Nigeria. The population of the study are all female ginger farmers in the Southern part of the State. A two stage sampling technique was used to select the sampled population. The first stage involved a purposive sampling where two local government (i.e Jaba and Kachia) and areas were selected because of the large presence of female ginger farmers. The second stage focused on the simple random selection of villages to participate in the study and a total of six villages were selected. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from female farmers and the Gross Margin Analysis was applied to analyze the data and the outcome suggests that ginger farming is profitable to women and it uplifts their economic status. It therefore means that supports from the government are needed to boost the morale of female ginger farmers for the benefit of all.

Keywords: Profitability, Ginger production, Women Farmers, Kaduna State.



Cyber Physical Systems: Emerging Technologies in Smart Homes


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Abstract

A Smart Home is a dwelling that provides comfort, security, energy efficiency and convenience at all times, regardless of human assistance or intervention. This paper presents emerging trends in energy management with respect to evolving technologies, safety and access control systems, self comfort at work/home, audio visual entertainment systems and healthcare assisted living systems for the elderly.

Keywords: *Smart homes, Energy, Cyber Physical Systems, Internet of things.*



E-Agriculture for Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

To bridge the rural digital divide in Nigeria, there is a need to leverage on e-agriculture. Most rural farmers are based on subsistence farming and have very little information on how to increase productivity, share knowledge, experiences and access government intervention. Access to quality and timely Information is crucial to increasing productivity. The drive of the government towards increasing rural agriculture beyond the subsistence level can be realized with the implementation of e-Agriculture. This paper examined how to use Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in increasing rural agricultural productivity in Nigeria and the possibility of designing a platform for interaction where knowledge can be shared among farmers in a simple and rather more effective communication medium. Furthermore the paper explored the challenges and solution of implementing e-Agriculture for sustainable rural development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *e-Agriculture, Rural development and Sustainable Agriculture*



Mobile Communications Technology for Remote Access to Healthcare Services in Nigeria

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Abstract

Access to health care services is a very big challenge to remote and rural areas in Nigeria. Inadequate healthcare practitioners, professionals and health care centers and facilities across rural and remote areas are often some of the major challenges that contribute to high mortality rate in rural areas. Inadequate health care practitioners and deplorable health care facilities in rural areas are subjecting resi This paper provides a model of how mobile communications Technologies can be used to address basic healthcare services need of remote areas. The paper suggests robust design of remote mobile access to health care services in Nigeria, through Mobile Communications Technology. The paper presents a design of an implementation framework for the development of mobile health. This will significantly mitigate the effect of rural and remote healthcare delivery challenges in rural areas of Nigeria.

Keywords: *Mobile Communications, Healthcare, Remote Access, Mobile health*



Beijing Declaration and Women's Property Rights in Nigeria

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Abstract

In Nigeria, women have suffered various forms of discrimination and oppression during property sharing, especially in terms of land for economic purposes and other physical assets. The challenge has been that, in patriarchal societies, like Nigeria, women are regarded as subservient to men and are never considered in property sharing. Rather, the woman is often regarded as part of the property to be shared especially during the loss of her spouse. Most disturbing is that, though statutory law and international laws have affirmed women's rights to land and other property, women are often denied access and ownership to property due to unfavorable customary practices. This paper examines women's property rights in Nigeria. In doing so, it looks critically into Nigeria's compliance with the 1995 Beijing Platform of Action. It also identifies some factors such as customary and statutory laws as responsible for the discrimination of women vis-à-vis their rights to property and inheritance. In addition to these, it concludes that, the 1995 Beijing Declaration is yet to be fully integrated and domesticated in the national legislations that protect women and their rights to property. In carrying out this research, secondary sources were consulted. Recommendations were made bordering on equality between men and women and gender-sensitivity in legal institutions.

Keywords: *Women's Rights, Beijing Declaration and International Law*



Building an Inclusive and Integrated Sustainable Strategy Towards Combating Climate Change in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examines strategies for building an inclusive and integrated sustainable strategy towards combating climate change in Nigeria. Over the years, 60% of the Nigerian forest (ecosystem) that underpins livelihoods have been degraded or used unsustainably. In fact, the economic growth of Nigeria economy of recent has been achieved cutting down of natural resources and giving way for wide spread ecosystem degradation. Climate change has threatened the progress made towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) by 2020 because of its inherent challenges. As a causative factor, climate change has already changed the magnitude and frequency of weather, increase in intensity of heat on the atmosphere, flooding, drought and loss of biodiversity. These hazards result in widespread human, economic, material and environmental losses to the community, government and the world in general. It is therefore important to build on inclusive and integrated sustainable development strategies such as minimising our consumption of renewable resources and using some non- renewable resources for developing “renewable” replacement. The earth's assimilative capacity – the atmosphere, rivers, oceans and terrestrial ecosystems are used as 'sinks' for wastes and are seen as renewable resources. They are valuable as resources not only because of their capacity to assimilate wastes, but also because they play a role in supporting deplorable renewable resources and in contributing to the recycling of continuing resources such as fresh air and clean water. Institutionalization of sustainable development regulations, norms, the mindset of Nigerians towards climate change, the engagement and education of all stakeholders (farmers, community, government) by translating principles of sustainable development into business practices are some of the ways of combating climate change. We therefore recommend among others that, there should be change in personal attitudes and practices towards climate change, communities should be allowed to care for their environment, provision of material frame work for integrating development and conservation and create local, national and global alliances.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Strategies, Climate Change*



Globalisation and the Dilemma of Protectionalism: Focusing on the Quotaless Textile and Garment Industrial Crisis in Nigeria

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Abstract

Globalisation has a gamut of opportunities, and a deprivation for the vulnerable. The Nigerian textile and garment crisis largely anchors on the negative consequence of globalisation, arising from its tenet of trade liberalisation paving way for relative cheaper imports of textile products, with over 3 decades of unabated crisis in the sector. Nigeria is in a dilemma, neither contemplating the review its membership of the World Trade Organization (WTO) bounded by quotaless textile trade, nor being able to discover suitable entrepreneurial initiatives, innovations or re-engineering for the sector. Aiming at establishing a link between globalization and the crisis, this study employs multiple sampling techniques, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative information. From literature review, and the analysis of interviews and the data from 143 respondents randomly selected from 450 textile and garment workers, it was found that the sector is in a deep complex crisis of deprivation of relevant technology, critical inputs, and infrastructure. It was concluded that Nigeria is in a dilemma over the strategy meant to revitalise the sector. In this study, an urgent state of emergency was recommended for the sector.

Keywords: *Crisis, Dilemma, Globalisation, Quotaless-trade and Re-engineering*



Health Sector Reforms in Nigeria and the Potential for Poverty Reduction

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Abstract

Nigeria faces a number of development challenges, of which poverty holds a central place. Indeed, the country is a land of paradox inasmuch as poverty is concerned. While Nigeria is a leading oil-producing nation and highly endowed in terms of various natural resources, the majority of her people are economically poor. As recent national data shows, over one-third of Nigerians (35%) live in extreme poverty while 54% are relatively poor. More than half of the Nigerian population live on less than a dollar a day. In view of the extent and depth of poverty in the land, it should not be surprising that the health status of the country is poor, with an average life expectancy of only 46.6 years. According to the 2008 Human Development Report Nigeria is in the low human development index category and ranks 154 out of 179 countries, behind some West African countries with less economic potentials such as Ghana, Cameroon, and Senegal, which are in the medium human development category². Poverty has a strong link and two-way relationship with health: poverty makes people more vulnerable to ill-health, and ill-health tends to lead to poverty. Hence, as the common saying, “Health is wealth”. Among others, the poor are more likely to experience ill-health as a result of several factors, which include poor diet and poor living conditions, and when they are ill they are less likely to access health care services because of inability to pay. The poor in Nigeria are more likely to be found in the relatively deprived rural areas and peri-urban slums, where high quality health services are often lacking. On the other hand, ill health affects productivity, and therefore, reduces income and also tends to wipe away savings and diminish ability to invest. Thus, ill health and poverty reinforce one another, and compromise quality of life and longevity.

Keywords: *Health sector, Economic potentials and Poverty reduction*



Improving Internally Generated Revenue (IGR) of Nigerian States: a Theoretical Discourse

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Abstract

The essence of establishing local government system in Nigeria was to bring about stable increases in the income, productivity, diversification of economy and general quality of lives in the rural areas. But the ability of the local governments to accomplish these tasks will depend extensively on their financial positions. It is in the light of this belief that this paper focuses on how to enhancing internally generated revenue in Nigerian Local government. During the course of the paper, it was discovered that inadequate funding has been the bane of local government development in Nigeria. This is attributable to a lot of draw-backs arising from corruption, lack of proper tax delineation and legislation, To bring about a more realistic and autonomous local government poised to discharge effectively their constitutional roles in Nigeria, the local governments should minimize their total dependence on the federal allocation, and increase their efforts towards generating more revenue through the diversification of their internal revenue sources.

Keywords: *Internally generated revenue, Local government and Finances*



Leadership Challenges and Nigerian Democratic Consolidation

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Abstract

The paper examines the extent to which inept and corrupt leadership have over the years, adversely affected the development of Nigeria as a nation. It argues that Nigeria's failures have come about largely as a result of frequent leadership change, lack of ideology, policy reversal and weak institutional patterns. The study adopts descriptive approach and content analysis as its methodological orientation. The paper also examines the leadership selection process in Nigeria and found that the leadership selection process in Nigeria takes the imposition pattern and that Nigerian leaders have frequently come to their position with limited experience. Hence, the decline in moral and high level of corruption caused by bad policies, eroded professional standards and ethics and weakened the system of governance. The paper observes that for Nigeria to overcome the crises of leadership in the country, those on whom the burden of leadership will fall in the future must fully comprehend their responsibilities, duties and obligation. They must also be exposed and be prepared to face the challenges of leadership in developing society. Since the long term salvation of our country depends on the quality of its future leaders. The paper concludes that only leadership that has maximum empathy for the people can be relevant to the qualitative development of Nigeria.

Keywords: *Leadership, Development, Challenges, Corruption and Governance*



Incongruent Perception of Population-Mix as a Reflection of Policy Deficit in Sustainable Development: the Case of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the implications of poor perception and inappropriate deployment of population-mix on the quest for sustainable development in Nigeria. Nations are built on the strength and skill of their population. For countries with low technology and low level of development of productive forces, manpower, particularly those in the productive age bracket, represents a critical factor of sustainable development, and sure source of support for the aged. The extent to which a nation could productively tap from this segment of the population represents the measure of monumental gain it could make for the present and savings for the future. As it stands, Nigeria, in the second decade of the twenty-first century, contrary to what obtained in some developed countries, is greatly privileged with high supply of such critical age-group. Paradoxically however, at a time this group should be productively engaged to support the aged and make critical savings for the future, growing unemployment arising from incongruent perception of population-mix, corruption and poor governance reverses their fortunes to become largely dependent upon the aged and aging. With drastic reduction in birth rate among new generation of enlightened couples, declining economy, poor history of savings and absence of social security, this paper examines, first, the socioeconomic and health implications that the stress of elongated labour is having on the aged population. Secondly, it interrogates the scenarios that aging and future aged population in Nigeria may confront in not too distant a future if the present trend of public economic waste and mismanagement is not immediately reversed.

Keywords: *Population-mix, Aged and Sustainable development*



Infrastructure, Poverty Reduction & Employment Generation in Nigeria

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Abstract

Despite the perceived role of infrastructure and the belief that it will eventually lead to poverty reduction, employment and income generation which has engendered heavy investments in developing countries, the role of infrastructure as critical element for economic growth, poverty reduction and employment generation is being questioned today. Though it takes the bulk of annual budgetary allocations, there is ample evidence that the provision of infrastructure in Nigeria has been abysmally poor both in terms of quantity and quality. This paper argues that despite the change in perception of the roles of public and private sectors in infrastructure development and maintenance which led to the sharing of public enterprises among the ruling elites in the name of privatization, which proceeded without adequate consideration for the poor, there has continued to be poor service delivery, mass retrenchment of workers and increase poverty. The paper further contends that in spite of modest achievements, especially in telecommunications; infrastructure development has not addressed poverty, deprivation, and equity and employment generation in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Infrastructure, Poverty reduction and Unemployment*



Evaluating the Teaching of Crafts in Home Economics Programme of Nigerian Universities

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the teaching of crafts that should be taught in Home economics programme of universities in Nigeria. To achieve this two research question guided the study and two hypotheses were tested. The study used a self-designed questionnaire comprising of two sections to obtain data. The study area was universities in south Eastern Nigeria. Thirty lecturers and two hundred and seventy three (273) students formed the population for the study, making a total of three hundred and three (303). All the thirty lecturers (116) were purposively selected for the study. Mean scores were used for analysing the research questions. The hypotheses were tested with Anova at 0.05 significant levels. The result revealed that thirty four (34) crafts were included in the programme, ten(10) were rarely taught, sixteen were (16) always taught, four(4) were sometimes taught and fourteen (14) of the identified crafts were not taught which include among others hats/fascinators, beaded flower vases/flowers, fabric accessories, wireworks jewelleryes, leather work and upholstery finishing. Recommendation among others was that crafts should be taught as a separate course as this will give room for through teaching.

Keywords: *Teaching of craft, Home economics programme, Nigerian universities*



Development of Instructional Manual for Teaching Identified Crafts in Nigerian Universities

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to develop instructional manual for teaching identified crafts in Nigerian universities. One research question aided the study. The study adopted research and development design (R&D) which was modified to three stages. The first stage was need assessment; a questionnaire was used to obtain data on crafts that are of entrepreneurial benefits to be taught. The second stage, qualitative data was obtained by observing instructors in a skill acquisition centre for about three months. In the last stage an instructional manual for teaching the identified crafts was developed. The study area was universities in south eastern Nigeria. Thirty lectures and two hundred and seventy three students formed the population for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used to select all the thirty (30) lecturers and one hundred and sixteen (116) students. The manual was validated inputs made by experts were included in the final draft of the manual. Mean scores and standard deviation were used to analyse the data obtained. The study identified 14 crafts that were not taught which include hats, beaded Jewelleries among others. The study recommended among others the development of manuals in other areas of Home economics.

Keywords: *Instructional, Entrepreneurial and Development*



Impact of Global Warming and Climate Change on the Pattern and Distribution of Rainfall in Afikpo North Local Government Area of Ebonyi State

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Abstract

Hitherto, farmers embarked on farming activities adequately equipped with the knowledge of average weather conditions, especially, (the pattern and distribution of rainfall) of their environment without much farm loses. But today the issue of Global warming and climate change have made the exercise of this knowledge more of a mirage. Consequently farmers no longer understand the pattern of rainfall and subsequently incur huge losses on their farms. As a result of these, farmers need to be assisted with some current basic information/data to enable them cope with the present vagaries of weather in relation to their farming activities, especially as it concerns rainfall pattern and distribution in Afikpo North Local Government Area (LGA) of Ebonyi State. The purpose of this work, was to observe and generate data on the trend and distribution of rainfall in the LGA in the year, 2013. Simple Random and purposive Sampling Technique were used in the work. The data generated were analyzed using Frequency tables and graphs. The result will help to suggest to farmers how to plan their farming activities. Some of the results showed that high frequency of rainfall commenced in the month of May and there was absence of the usual August break in the month of August of the year, 2013. Recommendations, among others, were that farmers should delay cultivating of their crops to about 3-4 weeks after the first set of rains and plant edible cover crops as “must crops” during cropping periods.

Keywords: *Global warming, Climate change, Rainfall pattern and Distributions*



Occupy Development-Towards a Caring Environment in Nigerian Urban Cities

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Abstract

Occupy Development (OD) has been defined to mean the desire to explore transition and transformation strategies at a conceptual and practical level in a democratic, inclusive and sustainable manner. It represents the process of fostering sustainable development path with the aim to achieve quality of life, livelihood, resources and socio-economic development. In this wise, credence is given to environmental sustainability as the source of human and national development. However, recent studies have revealed that altitude for care for the environment is still very low in Nigeria and that urban areas experienced more environmental pollutants than rural areas. Even within the urban centres, it was discovered that poorly developed areas lived by less privilege individuals are often fraught with serious environmental challenges which affect their capacity to lead quality life. Based on these evidences, the study examine the concept of occupy development towards a caring environment in Nigerian urban cities with a view to map out strategies for extenuating the menace of environmental pollution in Nigeria. To achieve this goal, the study employed the use of pollution control model (PCM) as theoretical guide. Methodology adopted in the study includes explanatory survey design. Extensive deskwork will be conducted using secondary data from current and relevant academic publications, official bulletins and reports. Findings from the study provide detailed knowledge on how to achieve proactive conservation, protection and rationing of environmental resources through implementation of strategic techniques in Nigerian urban centres.

Keywords: *Development, Environment, Pollution, Urban, Nigeria*



Applying Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development to Creative Teaching in Nigerian Secondary Schools: a Case Study of Imo State

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Abstract

This paper shall investigate if there is any relationship between Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development and creative teaching in Nigerian secondary schools with Imo State as case study. The objective of this study shall be to ascertain whether or not and to what extent there is relationship between Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development and teachers' creative teaching in Imo State secondary schools. Particular interest shall be shown in not only identifying the characteristics of creative teaching but also how teachers apply these to teaching based on Piaget's stages of cognitive development. The design of the study shall be survey-correlation because the events should have taken place in their natural course of happening. What shall be required shall be to ascertain the person data items' analysis of the sample and relationship between both variables, calculate and compare the t-test equivalent of r to see if any relationship exists between them. A structured questionnaire on the characteristics of Piaget's Stages of Cognitive Development and creative teaching shall be constructed for data gathering. This shall be administered on the identified sample based on Yaro Yamen's Formula for Sample Size Determination from a population of all secondary school teachers in Imo State. Data gathered shall be analyzed with either the Pearson r or the Spearman's Rank Order for results. Findings, conclusions and recommendations shall strictly be based on the results of analyses of data.

Keywords: *Correlation Piaget's Stages Cognitive Development Creative Teaching Secondary Schools Imo State*



Players in the Dark: Support Indigenous Knowledge System for Rural Women Inclusion and Market Access in Africa

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Abstract

One of the challenges of development in Africa has been the downgrading of indigenous knowledge of the rural people. This has made most rural communities of Africa characterized by underdevelopment. Equally, development that was introduced to them was not based on their own resources, strategies and initiatives. Rather their knowledge and resources were seen as primitive, unscientific and of no valued. Local people are the drivers of development at the grassroots level, using their own resources, values, knowledge and organization. The available resources and solutions developed at the grassroots include material, socio-cultural and spiritual dimensions (COMPAS, 2007). The primary occupation of most rural people is farming that is not attractive, but just for subsistence and to meet basic needs. These include agricultural activities such as craft, and trading. Poor standard of living and severe poverty is common occurrence. Most rural communities in Nigeria lack basic infrastructure such as portable water, electricity, good feeder roads, poor health facilities, and poor quality schools. They have poor purchasing power and relied on indigenous knowledge and superstitious beliefs. Indigenous knowledge is seen as subordinate to scientific knowledge, this has been the challenge. It is for this reason that this paper seeks to explore why indigenous knowledge is not encouraged by development partners, practitioners, and policy makers especially in Third World countries. Majority of those who go through this scenario are women. Women at the grassroots level are involved in development through their contribution in the household, and community at large. In most rural communities women are often marginalized and excluded from programmes that will improve their livelihood. Because rural women farmers suffer deprivation they become the poorest of the poor in the community. Women do not have access to technologies, extension services and market forces because they are not seen as business people but just beneficiaries of development. Many women are known to be contributors to the wealth of their nations they are marginalized in the market space and are not women taken seriously in new technology. This paper is also a contribution to the debate on the ways wealth is transferred away from poor to rich nations of the world, especially Africa and Nigeria in particular, and to stop the loss of wealth from these poor nations. Indigenous knowledge system will go a long way to bring sustainable development in Africa and Nigeria in particular.

Keywords: *Indigenous knowledge, Inclusion, Integration, Rural development*



Practicable Modalities for Improving Entrepreneurship Activities of Rural Women for Economic Development in Abia State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study identified the practicable modalities for improving entrepreneurship activities of rural women for economic development. The study was carried out in Abia state in the south East geo-political zone of Nigeria. A survey design was adopted and one research question was raised for the study. This was to identify possible ways of improving entrepreneurship development of rural women. Multi stage cluster sampling technique was used to select 240 respondents for the study. A set of structural questionnaire was used with 22 items to collect the data required. Descriptive statistics was used such as percentage and mean to analyze the data collected. Result of the data showed that 94.0 percent of the respondents indicated that there is need for improvement of rural women entrepreneurship for better economic stability mostly in the various homes. Based on the findings, access to raw materials and conducive environment are recommended as the major factors that can improve women's entrepreneurship development.

Keywords: *Modality, Improvement Entrepreneurship,
Economy and Development*



Strategic Modalities for Sustaining Entrepreneurship Activities of Rural Women for Economic Development in Abia State


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Abstract

The study identified the strategic modalities for sustaining entrepreneurial activities of rural women for economic development. The study was carried out in Abia State, Nigeria. A survey design method was adopted for study. One research question was raised. This was to identify the possible factors that can sustain the entrepreneurial activities of rural women for economic development. Multi stage cluster sampling technique was used to select 240 respondents for the study. A set of structured questionnaire was used with 17 items to collect the data required for the study. Descriptive statistics was used such as frequency count, percentage and mean to analyze the data collected. Result of the data showed that 92.2 percent of the women agreed that the various approaches on entrepreneurship activities of rural women should be sustained.

Keywords: *Strategy, Sustainability, Entrepreneurship,
Development and Economy*



Regional Concept and the Assessment of the Challenges of Regional Institutions the Niger Delta of Nigeria

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Abstract

The ideology of regional policy, planning and development remains an early concept attempting to create spatial balance in the allocation and distribution of developmental resources and to reduce inequality within and among regions. Several esteem countries like France, Germany, Britain and USA adopted different regional policies to address their challenges at various periods. In Nigeria, regional institutions were first established in 1962 sequel to the recommendations of Sir Willink's Commission in 1958 to create sustainable economic and environmental friendliness and to reduce deplorable social conditions in the then Niger Delta. This paper examines the challenges faced by the regional institutions and attempts to proffer solutions to the identified problems. The present political states of the Niger Delta were randomly sampled. Subsequently, Rivers State was chosen. The identified regional institutions were listed and randomly sampled for detailed assessment while 20 structured questionnaires were administered to staff of the authority. Findings reveal confronting challenges of poor funding, staff commitment, corruption, poor man power resulting from lack of training, to reduce effects of policies and bad governance. Effective regional planning strategies, proper monitoring of the activities of regional institutions, and maintenance of the conceptive delineation of the recommended Niger Delta should be enhanced for the effective functionality of regional institutions in the Niger Delta.

Keywords: *Region, Institution, Niger Delta, Challenges.*



Technological Capability as a Critical Factor in Nigerian Development: the Case of Local Refinery in Niger Delta

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Abstract

The paper examined technological capability as a initial factor in Nigeria's development agenda, using local refineries in the Niger Delta region as point of reference. It x-rayed the creativity, ingenuity and innovations in the establishment of local refineries in the region. The paper posits that for Nigeria to more from a consumption to a productive economy, indigenous technological capabilities in the oil and gas sector must be fully harnessed. The present approach of the Federal Government in destroying the local refineries should be reviewed, rather the ingenuity of the operators should be refined through articulate research and development (R & D) programmes. Also, there is the need to review extent laws on refining of Petroleum products.

Keywords: *Technological, Consumption, Refineries and Development*



Water Quality Assessment and Treatment of Hand Dug-Well Water using (Moringa Oleifera Powder) 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 microbiological and physicochemical 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, Total coliform and Escheria coliform bacteria 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, SO₄, NO₃, 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 result of the microbiological properties investigated were found to be far above acceptable limit for safe drinking water quality specified by WHO (2010), NIS/SON/NAFDAC, (2007) and Australian Drinking Water Guideline (2011). Moringa oleifera powder was used as a treatment substance to purify the microbiologically contaminated well water in the study area. Selected parameters were further compared using line graphs.

Keywords: Contamination, Well water, quality, Moringa oleifera,
Impurities and Investigation



Borehole Failure Investigation in a Typical Basement Terrain of Southwestern Nigeria Using Lineament Mapping and Geophysical Method


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Abstract

The exploitation of groundwater involves the sinking of boreholes at sites, which sometimes are chosen arbitrarily. In several cases this resulted in abortive boreholes, extremely low yield and total failure of some supply wells. Thus proper precautions must be taken to reduce the risk of spending large sums of money in sinking abortive boreholes. Therefore this research work demonstrated the application of lineament studies and geophysical survey (Vertical electrical sounding) in borehole failure investigation. Out of six existing boreholes in the studied area which are mechanized with sophisticated submersible pumps, only two are working effectively according to their life expectancy as calculated by the design engineer/driller. Some of the lineaments observed are faults, fractures and joints. Two major structural trends observed are in an approximate NE – SW and NNE – SSW structural trend, typical of the Nigerian basement complex. The lineament density around the area is low. The lineament intersection map of the study area indicates low/very low intersection in the same areas where there are very low lineaments. The result of the vertical electrical sounding shows that the weathered layer and unconfined fractured basement are the two aquiferous units in the area. Therefore the failures of most of the borehole in the area can be attributed to the fact that they were drilled into the fractured basement aquifer with resistivity values above 100 Ω -m indicating a less fractured density zone with low porosity and permeability, unlike others which have a resistivity values below 100 Ω -m. Other factor like poor drilling technique; design and construction; and operational and maintenance failures could be other reasons for their failure; as it is possible for one factor to lead to the other.

Keywords: *Aquifer, Borehole, Fracture, Geophysical, Groundwater, lineament and Weathered*



The Sources of Agricultural Labour and its Impact on Productivity: Case of Akko Local Government Area of Gombe State, Northeast Nigeria

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Abstract

Agriculture is the sole provider of food for the theme population and is largely practiced all over the world. The farmers adopt various methods in production of crops and animals for human consumption which varies from regions to regions. In most of the developing countries of Africa where large number of people engaged in agriculture, the method of agricultural practices is still predominantly involved the use of primitive implements and human labour for crop cultivation. This has made farmers annual production to be very low and remain at subsistence level. This paper examines the sources of agricultural labour in the North Eastern state of Nigeria with focus on food crop production in Akko local government area of Gombe state, the type of food crops, categorization and characteristics of the various types of farm holders, size of land devoted for food crop production and cost of labour (variable factors) employed for agricultural productivity. The data for this paper was collected through secondary sources, oral interview and focus group discussion (FGD). Two set of hypothesis was formulated to show the relationship between number of labour employed and the productivity of the farmers, the input - output cost of running agricultural farms in North East Nigeria(Gombe). The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies, percentages, pie and bar chart. The pearson's correlation to show the relationship between the cost of inputs (variable inputs) and productivity of food crops farmers. The result shows that farmers in North East Nigeria are majorly classified into large scale commercial farmers, small scale commercial farmers but no 100 percent subsistence farmers as conceived in the past. The food crops of grains cultivated by farmers are Maize, corn, beans and groundnut and the highest percentage of food crops producer are the subsistence and small farm holders. The systems of food crops production are mono cropping, intercropping and mixed cropping system. The result also shows that the small scale commercial farmers and subsistence farmer uses human labour and animals which has influence their productivity. The large scale farm holders uses the modern machines of tractor, harvester and little human labour. The productivity of the food crop has relationship with the cost of variable inputs by farmers. The maize production shows a low relationship of $r = 0.23$ with the variable cost while beans production shows a higher relationship of $r = 0.45$. The beans farmers have a higher profit margin than any other crops under consideration. Therefore it is more profitable to produce maize with least variable cost than any other food crops. The food crops farmers in the study areas faces the challenges of inadequate storage facilities, inputs most especially fertilizer and modern tools, instability in price of food crops and unpredictable climatic conditions. It is recommendation that the food crops producers in the North Eastern Nigeria should be encouraged by given incentives in term of loan and supply tools for improved productivity and sustainable food crops production for the theme and increasing population in the state state and nation in general.

Keywords: *Agricultural Labour, Farmers Productivity and Food crop production*

Health Facilities Locational Analysis in Makurdi Local Government Area of Benue State using GIS Application

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Abstract

One of the most important indices of defining general welfare and quality of life of people in the world is physical and mental health of individuals. Availability and Accessibility to healthcare facilities has generally been identified as a major indicator of development and the existing spatial pattern of distribution of healthcare facilities play very prominent role in gauging the level of efficiency or otherwise of the existing level of provision of these facilities within any region. This study attempts to examine GIS solution in the spatial analysis of health facilities in Makurdi local government area of Benue State, through mapping of the existing health facilities location in the study area, their spatial distribution pattern, identify areas with marginal services and propose a model for the future development as well examine the availability and accessibility of the existing health facilities, e.g (road network, travel time, distance covered and queuing time. The” Nearest neighbor analysis” Geospatial statistical method was employed to determine the spatial distribution pattern of the existing health facilities, determine area of marginal service and accessibility to healthcare facilities. The findings indicated that the healthcare facilities are randomly distributed, Fiidi ward was discovered to have marginal service and the healthcare facilities in the study area. Based on the findings, recommendations were made on the use of GIS to build a concept that can be followed and replicated in divergent social-economic and political contexts Conclusively, the study had shown that GIS is a vital tool in healthcare facility analysis and also in live application issues and thus should be encouraged in Nigeria for national economic transformation and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Health, GIS, Mapping, Location*



Development Planning in Nigeria: a Road to Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Development is indispensable to the growth and sustenance of any nation and in order to successfully enhance significant development, operational approaches as a necessity, must be developed. To guarantee any meaningful growth, governments draw comprehensive strategies intermittently that affect the quality of life of the citizenry in all spheres. In Nigeria, successive governments have espoused development plans as strategies to resolve development issues and challenges in the country and further enhance the rate of socio-economic advancement of the people. Every nation's growth and development hinges on their national development plan, development strategies, vision and initiatives. To this end, Socio-political and economic stability among others are some of the requisites for the development of any nation. Nigeria is grouped as a developing country because of certain indices like poverty, poor infrastructure, high unemployment rate, rural-urban migration, urban population, rural stagnation and growing inequalities that pervades the country. This paper aims to do a thorough appraisal of Nigeria's National Development Plans, examining each plans; their prospects and challenges in order to make apt submissions on how Nigeria can attain a sustainable development through proper implementations of these plans. This paper will rely on secondary data such as the review of extant literatures from scholarly books, newspaper publications, journal publications and internet sources to achieve this feat.

Keywords: *Nigeria, Nigeria's National Development Plans, Sustainable Development, Development Strategies.*



Changing Socio-Economic Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture: the Case of Fisheries Production in Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the effect of changing socio-economic environment in Nigeria on sustainable development in agriculture, with particular reference to fisheries production in Rivers State. Primary data were sourced with questionnaire administered on the relevant respondents, fish farmers in the state. Secondary data used were sourced from official publications of the National Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Nigeria, as well as Food and Agriculture Organization Database. Simple descriptive statistics such as tables, charts, averages and percentages were mainly used. The results of the analysis indicate that fisheries production in Rivers State and indeed the whole of Niger Delta region is at its lowest level. Also food security is more threatened now than ever before in the region due to so many vices like cult wars, political killings and commercial kidnapping among others. It is recommended that the Nigerian government should take more decisive actions to ensure peace in the Niger Delta region otherwise the nation's economic base and indeed her survival will run into chaos. Besides, the much talked about diversification of the economy in the face of dwindling oil revenue, must be made more concrete through improving the environment of oil bearing communities about to begin with the cleanup of Ogoni land.

Keywords: *Socio-economic, Environment, Sustainable, Development, Fisheries.*



Globalization and Health Care Service Delivery in Lagos State University Teaching Hospital (LASUTH)


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Abstract

The study examined the Effect of Globalization on Health Care Service Delivery in Lagos State University Teaching Hospital (LASUTH), Lagos State Nigeria. It observed that the process of globalization in Nigeria has not been able to take cognizance of the desired effective service delivery in the health sector. The identified problem notwithstanding, Nigeria's health care service has been engulfed with global practices such as e-record keeping, e-health care, e-payment system to mention but a few. It is on this basis that this study probed into the process of globalization practice in health care service delivery in Nigeria with specific reference to Lagos State Ministry of Health by examining the level of compliance in LASUTH. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested. The descriptive survey research method adopted. One hundred respondents were sampled from the Staff of LASUTH through a carefully structured questionnaire and the responses were complemented with In-Depth Interview (IDI). The data from respondents were presented and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as Frequency distribution tables, Pie Charts and Bar Charts, while Correlation Coefficient and Chi-Square statistical methods with the aid of SPSS were employed in testing the relevant hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that there is a strong relationship between structures of globalization and health care service delivery in LASUTH. In other words, health care service delivery in Nigeria can benefit immensely from globalization if the policy reforms are implemented to the letter. The study also observed that it is not every aspect of public health that should be left to the external forces or be guided by corporate methods, rather governments have a vital role in creating an effective legal regulatory framework in which the public sector is enabled to operate. The study recommended among others that sustainable health care service delivery can be achieved only if there is a democratic and effective state that provides an enabling environment for public and private sector development. It argued further that an era of globalization calls for the building of robust partnerships between the health administration and the civil society. There is also a growing need for greater citizen participation and new participatory policy-making processes. Thus, State health institutions must to be more open, flexible in the face of change, and especially more accountable and service oriented to the public at large. The study also recommended that in order to turn globalization into an opportunity for all, the Nigerian government needs to make conscious policy choices for the new globalized system to work for maximum human welfare. It is on this basis that the study suggested that our health administration should learn from the lessons of China, India, Indonesia, Singapore, South Korea, etc which were faced with poor health care system in the 1930s, but today are major player's centers of health system and technology in the globalized world. The study concluded that when these suggested solutions proffered are implemented properly, Nigeria, health care system will stand the chance of providing effective and efficient service for health administration that can engender national development.

Keywords: *Globalization, Health care, Health Administration, Service delivery, Development, Reforms*



Financial Management and Growth of SMEs in Jos Metropolis

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Abstract

It is evidenced that growth of industries depends on efficient financial management but most industries including small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) face challenges and problems coming from both external and internal economic environments. Researchers have opined that apart from infrastructural limitations, entrepreneurial competence of owner-managers, the impact of multiple tax, unfriendly business environment, low managerial skills and lack of access to modern technology, non-growth oriented policies and regulations, prudent financial management is one of the key success factors for SMEs but unfortunately, many SMEs in Nigeria tend to neglect the importance of effective and efficient financial management in their businesses. Hence, the study set out to establish the impact of financial management on the growth of SMEs particularly the working capital and capital structure management of firms. The study used the baseline survey and the structured questionnaire schedule to obtain data from 400 registered SMEs with the Plateau State Board of Internal Revenue in Jos Metropolis. The regression analysis statistics was used to analyse data which indicated a strong and positive relationship between working capital management, capital structure management and growth of SMEs in Jos metropolis.

Keywords: *Financial Management, Capital Growth,
Small and Medium Enterprises*



School of Management Sciences



Women in the Informal Sector and Economic Growth; Opportunity or Necessity Based Entrepreneur?

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Abstract

Women play vital and dynamic role as agents of development largely in the informal sectors of the economies. Many researchers have opined that necessity based entrepreneurs dominate the informal sectors of developing countries and do not substantially impact on the economic growth of developing countries than opportunity- based entrepreneurs. The study therefore compared 200 opportunity based women entrepreneurs and necessity- based women entrepreneurs in Jos, Nigerian ascertaining whether opportunity based women entrepreneurs create flourishing ventures with high impact on job creation and economic growth than the later. It is expected that the study will indicate that the supremacy of opportunity based women entrepreneurs over necessity based women entrepreneurs cannot be ascertained but that both types of entrepreneurs certainly create jobs and substantially avoid poverty from increasingly getting worse.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, Informal sector, Economic growth,
Opportunity and Necessity- based.*



Disabled Students' Entrepreneurial Actions: the Role of Religious Beliefs

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Abstract

People world over are engaged in entrepreneurship activities to promote societal and economic advancement. Along with the growing importance of entrepreneurial activity in economic growth comes concern over the religious dimension, especially as it relates to the Christian and Muslim worldviews. Hence, religious beliefs are seen to be important in triggering entrepreneurial action. This study focuses on investigating the predicting role of religious beliefs alongside personal initiative on entrepreneurial action of disabled students. The study followed a descriptive survey where quantitative approach was employed. A total number of 262 questionnaires were administered to disabled students across the tertiary institutions (Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges) in Plateau State and Abuja-Nigeria. Analysis of data involved the use of descriptive statistics, correlation and regression analyses. All the formulated hypotheses were also tested. Results revealed that vocation and social service (being constructs of religious beliefs) significantly and positively influence entrepreneurial actions. Also, personal initiative (pro-activeness and resilience) influence entrepreneurial actions of disabled students.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Actions, Religious Beliefs, Disabled students, Personal Initiative*



The Role of Microfinance in Poverty Alleviation: Empirical Evidence from North Central Nigeria

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Abstract

Despite the success of microfinance in including the poor people in the financial sector, critics claim that this antipoverty tool lacks enough evidence to prove its positive impact on reducing poverty levels. Hence, this study sought to examine the effect of microfinance on poverty alleviation in North Central Nigeria, most especially the poor women, and investigate the extent to which microfinance alleviate poverty. Qualitative data were collected from a sample of 100 households through personal interviews. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and Tobit regression model. This study found that credit and loan cycle significantly and positively affects poverty alleviation, whereas occupation and village type were discovered to have a significant negative effect on poverty alleviation in North Central Nigeria. Meanwhile, age, family size and educational background are insignificant in poverty alleviation. The study concluded that government should create avenue for the literacy and educational level of the women to be improved generally. Moreover, government and microfinance institutions should device ways of increasing the size of loans in which women with good credit history can access. This will encourage the women to work hard in their businesses to earn more income, thus improving their living standards.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Poverty alleviation, Nigeria, Socioeconomic factors,
Tobit regression*



Youths Perception and Impact on the Role of Legislators in Taraba State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The role of legislators which is the backbone of checking the excesses of the executive and is the vehicle for arriving at fundamental social, political, economic and cultural laws that is a driving force for societal transformation is not fully understood by the teeming youth. Hence, this constitutes a problem for legislators in terms of discharging their duties and keeping in harmony with their constituencies. This paper examines the popular perception of youths on the role of the legislators in Taraba state, Nigeria, and its negative consequence on the performance of the legislators as regards checking the excesses of the executive and performing other constitutional responsibilities. It also examines the problems faced by legislators with their constituencies resulting from the perception of youths about their legislative role. The paper draws to the conclusion that sustainable development will hardly be attained if the role of the law making body is misconceived. Hence, the paper gave viable recommendations in that respect. Methods: this study is based on Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) conducted with 50 youths from each of the three senatorial zones, in-depth-interviews conducted with members of the legislators (Both state and Federal).

Keywords: *Youths perception, Legislators and Sustainable development*



Job Satisfaction: the Tool for Workplace Deviance Management in Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (NAMA)


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Abstract

Deviant behaviour is a major problem for organisations due to its financial implication and detrimental effects it has on the organisation's image. However, job satisfaction has been noted as one of the factors influencing employee's propensity to engage in deviant behaviour. This study therefore evaluates the relationship between job satisfaction and workplace deviance at the head quarter of Nigerian Airspace Management Agency (NAMA) using survey research method. A total of 150 respondents were drawn from the 500 employees using accidental sampling technique. Data collected were tested and analyzed using Chi-square and Pearson moment Correlation Coefficient. The result of the hypotheses testing using at 5% level of significance showed that there is a significant relationship between job satisfaction and work place deviance. Thus, the study recommended that organisations and their management should give due attention to ensuring that employees are sufficiently satisfied with their jobs in order to promote positive workplace behaviour.

Keywords: *Behaviour, Employee, Job satisfaction, Organisation, Workplace deviance*



Asset Management Strategies in the UK North Sea and Offshore Ghana: an Investor Perspectives

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Abstract

This report examined the feasibility and strategies of investing in UK North Sea and Offshore Ghana fields. This report aims to provide details substantial input into the final investment decision of a company. It explored and developed specific asset management strategies for company. It was observed that UK North Sea is a matured field requiring modern technology to operate in the field and that cost of production is high compared to other regions. However, the study also revealed that other factors such as social, fiscal, environmental and political are relatively controlled and stable. While the Ghana offshore field, a developing field faces the threat of undeveloped infrastructure and low cost of production. The asset management strategies recommended for UK North Sea field differ from the Ghana offshore field. In specific, for UK iipofield, the strategy should be technology based due to the prevailing features. For the Offshore Ghana field, the strategy will involve hiring of experts from NOC, firms and neighbouring countries like Nigeria to save cost. Also, the study noted that Ghana requires a robust stakeholder management strategy.

Keywords: *UK North Sea, Offshore Ghana, Asset management, Strategies, Stakeholders.*



Change Management and Public Sector Reforms in Nigeria

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Abstract

The author in this paper, Change management and Public sector reforms in Nigeria, tries to examine change management and the processes involved. There is a focus on the fundamentals of change management in organizational settings as it is associated with the Nigerian Public sector. The author attempts a review of the reforms process in Nigeria from independence till date, and also looks at the problems that have been associated with it. There is an advocacy for change management process that is more in tune with business management, and a drastic approach is recommended. The author recommends change process referred to as Business Process Reengineering. An attempt is made at explaining what Business Process Reengineering is about, and the basic features are outlined. These features are then compared with those of the present day Nigerian public sector in a bid to show the likely benefits of adopting this change management approach.

Keywords: *Management, Public Sector Reforms in Nigeria.*



Effects of top Management Team Diversity on Organizational Performance in the Banking Industry

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to empirically examine the effects of Top Management Team diversity on organizational performance in the banking industry. Expo facto research design was adopted in this study. This study uses secondary data. The data were gotten from Annual reports of selected Banks. The selection of the banks included in the study was based on their performance index from 2008 to 2012. Simple regression analysis was used to analyze the data. Two hypotheses were tested. The result of hypothesis one revealed that the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0.089 and the P value is 0.201. This implies that there are only 8.9% effects of TMT gender diversity on return on equity, but the P value is greater than 0.05. The result of the second hypothesis revealed that the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0.012 and the P value is 0.283. This implies that the independent variable account for only 1.2% of the total variation of return on asset within the period under review. The results of the study revealed that both TMT gender diversity and TMT size has positive effects on both return on equity and return on assets, but the effects is not significant. Thus the study recommended that business entities needs to increase diversity in TMT in order to achieve sustainable competitive advantage in the global market to ensure greater creativity, innovativeness and better decision making process.

Keywords: *Top Management, Banking industry and innovativeness*



Government Expenditure on Technical and Vocational Education and Economic Growth: the Nigeria Experience

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Abstract

Education is seen as one of the most important instrument devised by human being to shape their fortune. Vocational education in particular is the bedrock for any sustainable technological development. The study examines the relationship between governments spending on vocational education on sustainable development in developing nation using Nigeria as a case study. The data used for the study is from secondary sources while the augmented Solow model was adopted to analyze the collected data. The result shows that there exists a positive relationship between government recurrent expenditure on vocational educational on sustainable development and the level of output, while capital expenditure is negatively related to the level of real output. The study recommends that government should expend more of a national capital expenditure on vocational education to promote economic development.

Keywords: *Government Expenditure, Technical Education, Vocational Education, Economic Growth*



The Effect of Table Water Label Color on Consumer Buying Behavior in Port Harcourt, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study is on the effect of table water label color on consumer buying behavior. However, there are observed inadequacies on how consumers use the color of product labels to make purchase decisions. This study is exploratory in nature and the identified dependent variable is the consumer purchase behavior; while packaging color, Background Image, Packaging Material, Font Style, Design of wrapper, Printed Information, and Innovation are the independent variables. Thus, this study was aimed precisely to determine the effect of color of table water label on actual purchase of the existing table water with a view to examining the context of their implications for consumer buying behavior; and To develop an adjusted framework and label color considered more appropriate for table water firms in Port Harcourt, Rivers State-Nigeria. The Social Judgment Theory (SJT) was considered relevant to this paper. This is a persuasion theory proposed by Sherif and Hovland 1980 that viewed how people weigh every new idea presented to them by comparing it with a present point of view. SJT is a theory that focuses on the internal processes of an individual's judgment with relation to a communicated message to the consumer in relation to form, material, color, text and brand. SJT was intended to be an explanatory method designed to detail when persuasive messages are most likely to succeed. Attitude change is the fundamental objective of persuasive communication. SJT is a theory that focuses on the internal processes of an individual's judgment with relation to a communicated message. Although, this study was only a meta-analysis involving the systematic survey of existing literature and the synthesizing of evidence applied. Thus, the study relied on empirically supported arguments and hypotheses already supported by previous studies. This paper therefore has sought to contribute further to the body of knowledge concerning the effect of label color on table water sale in Port Harcourt. Therefore, it is opined that the color blend of blue and green be adopted for table water firms sequel to its relation to life, nature, purity and water.

Keywords: *Buying behavior, Consumer, Color, Labels, and Packaging*



Effect of Consumer Co-Creation on Performance of Non Alcoholic Beverage Firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined effect of consumer co-creation on performance of non alcoholic beverage firms in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The inability of firms in Port Harcourt to adequately spot and satisfy consumer needs was seen to be often a key reason for their new product failure. The main purpose of this study was to explore consumer co-creation and firm's performance in Port Harcourt. The population of this study consisted of 1000 employees of Nigerian Bottling Company, Dansa Foods and Denna Rossi. The Taro Yamene formula was used to get the sample size of 286. A total of two hundred and eighty six (286) copies of the questionnaire were administered and only two hundred and sixty (260) copies were retrieved. This study adopted a descriptive survey design. In analyzing the data, Chi square (X^2) statistical tool was used. Findings showed that, there was significant relationship between consumer empowerment and profitability, and there was also a significant relationship between idea game and sales volume. It was then concluded that Consumer empowerment and Idea game positively influences profitability and sales volume respectively of fruit juice firms in Port Harcourt. We therefore recommended amongst others that non alcoholic beverage firms should strategically engage their consumers so as to enhance the quality and their product acceptability.

Keywords: *Co-creation, Consumers, Empowerments, Firms' performance, Idea game*



Impact of Organisation Rewards Strategies on Job Satisfaction (a Study of some Selected Banks in Abeokuta, Ogun State- Nigeria)

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Abstract

This study was conducted to identify the dimension of organizational rewards system that may contribute to employees' satisfaction. A total of 60 self-administered questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The response rate returns is 100 % . Analysis using the regression and Pearson correlation indicated that all the predictors except training and development expose have significant contribution to employees', satisfaction. Work life balance was found to be the most important factors that contributes to employees' satisfaction while health care benefit was found to be the least important factors . From the findings, it can be concluded that organizational rewards strategies has positive influences on the employees' satisfaction.

Keywords: *Organizational rewards strategies, employees' satisfaction, work life balance, training and development, health care benefit, long term incentives*



Effects of Pre and Post Consolidation Policy in Nigerian Banks on Agribusiness Sector Performance (1995-2014): a Comparative Analysis

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Abstract

This study is a comparative analysis of the effects of pre and post-consolidation policy in Nigerian banks on agribusiness sector performance. The study covered 1995-2014 periods. Secondary data from CBN annual reports and statement of accounts, CBN bulletin and National Bureau of Statistics were used for the study. The data were analyzed by the use of trend analysis, descriptive statistics and t-students distribution. This paper used agribusiness output, number of agribusiness entrepreneurs that accessed the credits, government credit allocation to agribusiness and value of banks' credit allocation to agribusiness as indices to determine agribusiness sector performance by comparing the pre-mergers and acquisition consolidation policy with the post-merger and acquisition consolidation policy for the period under review. Findings revealed that the purposes for credit allocation among agribusiness sub-sectors in the pre and post-merger and acquisition consolidation policy in the Nigerian banking institutions were mainly for the production of crop, livestock, fishery, mixed farming and others. In the post-merger and acquisition consolidation policy era, number of agribusiness farmers that accessed the credit through Agricultural Credit Guaranteed Scheme Fund (ACGSF), government credit to agribusiness enterprises, value of banks' credit to agribusiness, agribusiness output was higher than the pre-merger and acquisition consolidation era of Nigerian banking institutions. The study concluded that consolidation policy in the Nigerian banking institutions influenced the agribusiness sector performance. Since consolidation policy of the Nigerian banking institutions leads to increase in credit allocation to agribusinesses in Nigeria as well as improved agribusiness output, it was recommended that efforts must be made by the Central Bank of Nigeria to see that such policy is sustained.

Keywords: *Policy, Pre-consolidation, Post-consolidation, Nigerian banks, Agribusiness sector performance*



Impact of Reputational Risk on the Financial Performance of Insurance Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

Business continuity of business organization suffers more from the indirect loss than direct loss. Reputation being an indirect factor if properly managed breeds patronage, competitive advantage and improved financial performance. The intangibility and the inverse cycle nature of insurance practice had even make the concept of reputation important in the Nigerian insurance industry. Hence, reputational risks must be well managed in order to improve financial stability. The purpose of this research is to investigate the nexus between reputational risks and financial performance in the Nigerian insurance sector. Hypothesis was formulated to find out whether there is no significant relationship between reputational risks and financial performance. This study blends both exploratory and investigatory techniques in order to establish the link between the variables of reputational risk (size, intangible assets and operational risk) and variables of financial performance (liquidity solvency, profitability and financial efficiency). Regression analysis were carried out to ascertain the strength of the variables among ten (10) selected insurance companies in Nigeria from 2005 to 2014 using stratified sampling technique. Ordinary least square (OLS) was adopted with the model estimated with E-view 9. Findings reveal that there is a joint significant relationship between reputational risks and financial performance of insurance companies in Nigeria. It is recommended that Nigerian insurance companies should create an effective and efficient working environment to take proper management of their operational risks like delivery time, claims process, improved loss ratio.

Keywords: *Reputation, Reputational risk, financial performance and Insurance*



The Sustenance of Dynamics Capabilities for Improving Firm Performance: a Study of Selected Furniture Industry in Abuja Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the way in which technological-innovation capabilities affect the performance of selected furniture industries in Abuja, Nigeria. The study draws on literature and empirical studies on dynamic capabilities. Empirical data was acquired through randomly selected furniture industries. The study also attempted to showcase that innovativeness is one of the fundamental instruments of growth strategies to enter new markets, to increase the existing market share and to provide the industry with a competitive edge. The measurement scales of technological innovation capability were adopted from Guan and Mua (2003) and Yam, et al (2004). After reviewing various literatures, four performance indicators were found to be appropriate for this study. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected through personal interviews. The questionnaire were pre-tested and the interviewees were asked to provide their views on various aspects of innovation and competitiveness. The data analysis technique employed were descriptive statistics and correlation analysis and all computation were done using the SPSS package. The study found that there exist a positive correlations between the variables, that different patterns of technological innovation have a significant impact on the industry's performance. We recommended that government policies should encourage innovation in the industry by reducing the tax rebate and that managers should recognize and manage the innovations in order to boost their operational performance.

Keywords: *Sustenance, Dynamics capabilities and innovations*



Women in Purdah and Entrepreneurship Development: a Modeling Approach to Poverty Reduction

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Abstract

The importance of Entrepreneurship to economic development and growth of a nation cannot be over emphasized. Gender and cultural beliefs have indeed continued to hamper development and growth of women entrepreneurs in developing nation. This paper focused women in Purdah and entrepreneurship development with a view of developing a suitable business organization model for women in purdah entrepreneurs. A descriptive cross-sectional survey research design is adopted for the study. Primary data was collected from 356 women in purdah through a structured questionnaire in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina state. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequencies and percentages, while content analysis was used for qualitative data. It was found that most of the women were not orientated towards entrepreneurship development and the majority of those that participate in the entrepreneurial activities do so at old age, and most of these women preferred indoor business to open market place operations etc. The study recommends that the religious leaders be charged with the responsibility of organizing public campaign on the importance of women entrepreneurship and the need for male brothers to engage their wives in productive business activities; Government should mandate basic entrepreneurship education programme for every female child before engaging in marriage; there should be periodic business orientation programmes that will improve women participation in business activities; and Government and Non-Governmental organizations should provide special seed capital for women entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Women in Purdah, Entrepreneurship Development and Poverty Reduction*



The Impact of Green Accounting on Economic Development of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper analysed the present and future likelihood trend of green accounting in terms of gas flaring on the economic development of Nigeria. Trend and correlation analysis of time series data was employed for the yearly data collected from the World Bank database. Two functional models were fitted to the collected data and forecasts were made based on these models with the use of MINITAB. The study covered the period 1980 – 2030. Results obtained revealed that the impact of green accounting on economic development caused the gross domestic product (GDP) of Nigeria to produce a negative downward shift, thereby reducing the GDP figures of Nigeria, which in turn affected the growth rate of the Nigerian economy. It further revealed that apart from the years where negative growth rates were experienced, the effect of green accounting in terms of gas flaring also crowded out all possible benefits that could be derived from such growth in certain year periods in Nigeria. This paper however recommends that there is a need for the introduction of green accounting techniques that can help capture the damaging effects of gas flaring on the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: *Gas Flaring, Green Accounting, Green Gross Domestic Product, Trend Analysis, Correlation Analysis*



The Impact of Socio-Economic Forces on the Sustainability of SMEs in Jos Metropolis, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was set to determine the impact of socio-economic forces in sustaining the operations of small scale enterprises in Jos metropolis from. This is anchored on the premise that SMEs are known to have contributed immensely to the economies of both developed and developing nations. The ability of Nigeria to sustain its developmental strides to a large extent will depend on the ability of these enterprises to maintain this developmental tempo. The researchers employed both primary and secondary sources of data to verify the implications of socio-economic forces on the operations of SMEs in Jos, metropolis via a mixture of qualitative and quantitative research methods to test the hypotheses that were put forth. It was observed that the chosen small scale businesses witnessed improvements in investments, sales volume and profits within the period despite the turbulent socio-economic forces. The z test and pooled regression tool of analysis were employed to test the hypotheses and both tests showed that although the operations of SMEs in Jos were being affected by the prevailing socio-economic forces, investments, sales volume and profits got a boost within the period. Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that the perceived negative socio-economic forces do not adversely hamper the operations of SMEs in the area. Consequently, we recommend that efforts must be put in place to sustain the operations of these businesses and at the same time necessary mechanisms be stepped up stem the tide of these unpleasant forces by adequate scanning of the business environment.

Keywords: *Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs), Business environment, socio-economic forces and performance*



Skill Development and Job Creation in Entrepreneurship Education towards Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Challenges and the Way Forward

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship education is one of the aspects of education that has put smiles on the faces of several people in Nigeria. If the country must therefore have a sustained viable economy and political stability, there is the need to properly equip entrepreneurship Education to be able to train its recipients in skills that will enable them not only to gain employment but also become job creators in their generation. However, in the course of fulfilling this mandate of skills development and job creation, entrepreneurship education is faced with several challenges which affect its success. This paper therefore focuses on the areas where entrepreneurship education trainees can find job opportunities in the world of work and the challenges of entrepreneurship education. Recommendations were made as a way forward.

Keywords: *Skill Development, Job Creation, Entrepreneurship Education and Sustain Development*



An Assessment of Market Performance as a Dependent on Market Segmentation Strategy in Nigerian Banks

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Abstract

Stiff competition in the banking industry has really posed some challenges to the performance of most organisations in Nigeria. This has called for strategic marketing positioning of banks and targeting of customers in relation to enhanced performance and to beat competition. This study seeks to assess the effect of market performance as a dependent on market segmentation strategy in Nigerian banks. The study took a theoretical approach and reviews on study variables on the conceptual, theoretical and empirical reviews from journals, textbooks, internets and other available materials placed better option. The study concluded that market segmentation strategy is a lead way to market performance in the banking sector. Therefore, organisations are advised to put in more resources in pursuit of market segmentation strategy to capture greater share of the market and remain sustained.

Keywords: *Theoretical assessment, Market performance, Dependent,
Market segmentation and Strategy.*



Corporate Reputation Strategy and Customer Satisfaction in Selected Banks in Lagos State


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Abstract

Corporate image of any organization must be protected, respected and valued because any eccentricity from this may negatively affect the reputation of the organization which consequently leads to customer dissatisfaction. This study investigated the effect of corporate reputation strategy and customer satisfaction in selected banks in Lagos State. Descriptive survey design was adopted. 106,405 was the total population of customers of four selected banks in Lagos state. The Cochran (1963) infinite population formula was adopted with the application of proportionate random sampling technique to derive a sample size of 2000 and 1,949 responses came successfully. Structured questionnaire was administered with moderated 6 point Likert scale. Corporate reputation management (CRM) indicated strong positive effect on customer satisfaction (CS) as ($R=0.839$; $F=4736.378$; $P=0.000$) The study recommends that banks should uphold the corporate image and reputation of their organisations by exploring other strategies, this will enhance customers' satisfaction and sustained patronage.

Keywords: *Corporate reputation, Corporate image, Customer satisfaction, Strategy and management.*



Sustainability: Evidence from Lagos State Selected Cleaning Services Companies

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Abstract

Maintaining a stable workforce is necessary for ensuring business sustainability yet employers engage in precarious employment which entails low wages, low benefits, job insecurity and health consequences for employees. This study assesses the influence of precarious employment on small business sustainability in selected cleaning services companies in Lagos State. The study adopts Marxist and social exchange theories with related literature to elucidate an imbalance employer-worker relationship which can relatively be leveraged if both parties can maximise their rewards and minimise costs. That is, creating a synergy by aligning the interests of both employers and employees to minimise work place conflict and employment instability. The study reveals that human factor has largely been ignored as work environment enhances employment stability, a prerequisite for business sustainability. Therefore, small businesses should provide conducive environment in which employees can self actualise their goals and align it with the sustainability of the business.

Keywords: *Precarious employment, Business sustainability, Work environment, Employment stability, Workplace conflict*



An Industrialization Strategy for Economic Diversification and Sustainable Development of Nigeria


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Abstract

The objective of the study was to examine the role manufacturing industry can play in achieving the diversification of the Nigerian economy. The economy had been largely dependent, since the end of the civil war in 1970, on revenue from the export of crude oil and excessive importation of manufactured goods. This had made it vulnerable to vagaries of price in the world market. It was this vulnerability that gave rise to the introduction of the unsuccessful Structural Adjustment Programmes in 1986. This time the situation had become very critical. Since 2014 demand rigidities had caused the price of crude oil to decrease steadily leading to a crash to \$29.02 in January 2016. In good times since the 2000s the price had been as high as \$108.00 per barrel. Conceptually economic diversification is the process of making the economy dependent on a wide range of products and sectors instead of a few and integrating the economy into different regions or cartels so that a robust economic growth and sustainable development can be generated. In the case of Nigeria it is the process of avoiding overdependence on crude oil to the neglect of agriculture, manufacturing, services/trade and the other emerging sectors and revenue earners. To kick start the study the researcher hypothesised that manufacturing production did not have any significant relationship with the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P) of Nigeria. To test the null hypothesis secondary data were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria, CBN Statistical Bulletin to cover the period of democratic rule, 1999 to 2015 when power transited to another political party. The dependent variable the G.D.P and the independent variable, the manufacturing output were subjected to correlation and simple regression analyses. The finding was that there existed a significant positive relationship between output of manufacturing industry and G.D.P. The null hypothesis was rejected. The conclusion was that industrialization can be used to diversify the economy and increase the G.D.P. The policy recommendation was that all the industrialization strategies, to wit, import substitution, export substitution, small/medium industries participation and the Big push strategy should be adopted to make manufacturing the arrow head for achieving the diversification of the Nigerian economy for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Economic diversification, Import substitution, Export substitution, Small industries participation, Big push, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Sustainable development.*



Corruption and Infrastructures in Africa: Challenges for Integrated Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Efficient and functioning infrastructure sector i.e. water and sewage, waste, telecommunication, energy and transport are imperative for an integrated sustainable development because they are fundamental for people daily life. Although corruption exist in all sector of the economy, but it impact in infrastructure is much painful particular in the African continent. Corruption commonly occurs because individual are willing to use illicit means to maximize personal or corporate profit. Corruption in the infrastructure sector usually involves series of actors who take decision based on their self interest rather than public interest. There are various points within the infrastructure project cycle at which vulnerability to corruption is highest. In many African countries today, the absence of sustainable infrastructure as a result of corruption is a topical issue that needs to be brought to the front burner of academic discuss. Hence this paper provides an overview of corruption in infrastructure sector and its corrosive effect on development and sustainability in Africa nations. It also discusses measures which have to be implemented at reducing the acts and consequence toward achieving a desired integrated sustainable development in the continent.

Keywords: *Development, Sustainability, Corruption infrastructure.*



School of
Education & Arts

Panoramic View of Teacher Education in Nigeria in Era of Global Competitiveness


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Abstract

Functional education is the bedrock of growth and development in every human society. Nigeria classified as being a third world country or better still a developing nation leaves much to be worried about given its education industry. Nagging issues in education industry centres and revolves around teacher education programmes. The wave of globalization has made the present day teacher in Nigeria less relevant and impactful. On this note, this study sought to present a panoramic view of teacher education in Nigeria in era of global competitiveness. The paper was divided into five cardinal dimensions: retrospective view of teacher education in Nigeria, the role of teacher in nation building, Nigeria teacher in era of global competitiveness, contemporary issues in teacher education and proposed models of teacher education programme. Empirical account reveals that Nigerian teachers are grossly deficient in both pedagogic content knowledge and subject matter content knowledge. Teacher preparation and development programmes were also found to be deficient in admission criteria, curriculum, funding, continuing professional development and professionalism status. Based on the observations, hypothesized teacher education degree curriculum model specifying improved admission criteria and meaningful balance in curriculum among subject matter content knowledge (50%), pedagogic content knowledge (40%) and general studies content knowledge (10%) was proposed. Similarly, model of professional status involving care giver- certified ratio of 70-30% for pre-primary and primary school, 100% certified teacher for secondary school and 80-20% for certified lecturer-non professional lecturer in the university.

Keywords: *Pedagogic view, Teacher education, and
General studies knowledge*



Analysis of Trust-Building Strategies used by Herbal Medical Advertisers in the Volta Region of Ghana


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Abstract

Research has shown that currently, Traditional Healthcare delivery system is being patronized more than its orthodox counterpart in Africa (Olujoba, Odeleye & Ogunyemi, 2005; Adefolaju, 2011). The high rate of patronage of the former is not only due to its effectiveness but also the linguistic behaviors employed by the advertisers of the system (Klinogo, 2015). One of the key strategies employed is a good interpersonal relationship between the audience and the advertiser (Duah, 2006). This relationship is based on mutual trust between the two parties. Trust-building has to do with establishing in the audience an undoubtable reason to keep his personal secrets with the hearer. This is an essential component in health care delivery. I propose on this note, to investigate the trust-building strategies used by the herbal medical advertisers in relating with their clients. I will collect data from selected radio stations in the Volta Region and analyze it. I will focus on the linguistic means employed by the advertisers to secure the trust of the audience. The analysis will be based on the traditional rhetoric theory of Campbell (1970) and Lauer (2004) which posits that man is subject to persuasion because he is a logical being who can reason out choices before yielding to the persuasion thereof. I hope to discover that the advertisers of herbal medicine use techniques like personal communication, use of endearment terms and the use of socio-cultural elements that are common to the advertiser and the audience to believe in the advertiser's integrity.

Keywords: *Healthcare delivery, Advertisement and Patronized*



A Development Discourse Analysis of the 2016 State of the Nation's Address of Ghana

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Abstract

Development is desirable by every generation. It is the essence for leadership, (Bellu, 2011). For development to be effective, leaders must communicate to the followers specific goals set for each period (Rapley, 2007). To this effect, the presidents of many African countries present the state of the nation's address to the citizens yearly. On the Thursday, the 25th of February, 2016, the president of Ghana delivered the State of the Nation's Address. Linguistically, the speech could be describes as a political discourse, however, there are sub discourses embedded in the discourse. One major sub-discourse is the development discourse, a communication with specific features of development. Using the content analysis theory, I propose to study the speech delivered by the president of Ghana giving special attention to the context in which the speaker situate the very term development and I will also study the total image of development constructed through the speech. Our basic data will be the 64 pages (of 2.0 spacing, Times New Romans 12) speech delivered by His Excellency President John Dramani Mahama, the current president of Ghana. It expected as a finding from this research that though development is always an ongoing process and expected to be holistic (all sectors receiving equal attention), Ghana is more tailored towards academic development and little attention is being currently given to the development of the sectors that will employ the graduates after their psychological formation in schools.

Keywords: *Development, politics and Academic attention*



“Come, Let Us Reason together”...: Analysis of Persuasive Strategies in the 2016 State of the Nation's Address

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Abstract

Over the past few years, Ghana has seen a lot of political crises that could deter citizens from supporting a political leader to the castle. Many are disgruntled, disappointed, frustrated and confused. Oppositions keep capitalizing of the state of events as a propaganda tool for taking over power. It was against such a background that Ghana's president John Dramani Mahama presented the 20,513 words, 4 hours discourse describing the state of the nation. The speaker couldn't have kept the heavy hearted audience seated for four hours if he had presented the usual political narratives which the citizens have heard all over the years. It was against this backdrop that we seek to investigate the rhetoric style he adopted to present the speech. Our data will be the 20,513 worded speech. We will adopt the rhetoric theory of Aristotle (1926), and its subsequent development by Campbell (1970) and Lauer (2004) as the main theoretical framework to analyze the data. We hope to find out after the analysis that the president used strategies like identification, examples, eulogies etc. to persuade the audience.

Keywords: *Persuasion, Discourse, Ghana*



Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Empowerment of Rural Women in Nigeria: Implications for Counseling

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Abstract

Throughout the developing world, rural women engage in multiple activities that are critical to the survival of poor households. Rural women play an essential role in crop production and livestock care, and they provide water, food and fuel for their family needs. Despite the essential economic and care giving roles they perform, women have significantly less access to financial, physical and social assets than men do, fewer opportunities to improve their knowledge and skills, and less voice in public decision making. These roles, responsibilities and potential contributions of women to their families and communities place them at the centre of locally manageable development. They are involved in large numbers of agriculture, food security and traditional medicine all over the world, yet most development initiatives are still largely geared towards men while the women remain in overwhelmingly proportion of the poor. This gender disparity is largely due to the gendered nature of indigenous knowledge systems in Africa, which has often been overlooked, marginalized and neglected. In developing countries, information, especially indigenous knowledge related, tends to be viewed, perceived and acted upon differently by the different genders. As a result of this gender differentiation and specialization, the indigenous knowledge and skills held by women often differ from those held by men thereby affecting patterns of access, use and control, while resulting in different perceptions for the innovation of indigenous knowledge. It also impacts on the way indigenous knowledge is disseminated, documented and passed on to future generations. This study therefore examined indigenous knowledge systems and empowerment of rural women in Nigeria. Using descriptive survey design, a simple random sampling technique was adopted to select three hundred (300) rural women from a sampling frame of five hundred women generated through house listing from six villages from the three senatorial zones in Cross River State, Nigeria. Two villages were selected from each zone with a sample of fifty women from each village. Three research questions were proposed to guide this study. Data were collected using a twenty item structured questionnaire tagged Indigenous Knowledge System and Empowerment of Rural Women Questionnaire (IKSERWQ) and analysed using simple percentages. Results from this study revealed that culture still has a stronger influence on women's access to productive resources. Based on findings from this study, several recommendations were made, some of which included the bottom up approach of increasingly involving the rural woman in a participatory fashion, where they can provide inputs into the way a project is being designed and implemented instead of simply giving community projects and programs that will involve women.

Keywords: *Persuasion, Discourse, Ghana*



The Effect of Staff Perception of Deadline on Compliance: a Comparison between Public and Private Tertiary Institutions in Ghana

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Abstract

The study seeks to assess the effect of staff perception of deadline on behavioral outcomes in terms of service delivery, with particular reference to productivity level and quality. In addition, the study also explores poor time management and procrastination as major determinants of deadline-compliance. Primary data were collected through survey using structured questionnaire. The population of study comprises both administrative and academic staff from 10 public and 10 private sector tertiary institutions in Ghana. Data obtained was analyzed and interpreted into various descriptive and inferential statistics using the SPSS and the Microsoft Excel version 16. The hypotheses set were also analyzed using regression and ANOVA tests. Results of the study indicate a high positive correlation between the constructs of deadline perception and behavioral/attitudinal outcomes of tertiary staff towards work schedule. Again, it was realized that there is significant relationship between compliance to deadline and increased productivity and quality of service delivery. The study confirms the setting and meeting of practicable and attainable deadlines as key to awareness creation and gaining competitive edge in the educational sector and also in helping achieve organizational objectives.

Keywords: *Deadline, Compliance, Behavioral outcomes, Attitudes, Productivity, Quality of service delivery*



Sanitation and Environmental Sustainability: Lessons from the Sokoto Province of Northern Nigeria, 1906 - 1960

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Abstract

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage wastewater. It is clear that sanitation is critical for human survival and fundamental for ensuring environmental sustainability. This was definitely one of the reasons why Colonial Government in Nigeria paid much of its attention to the provision of such health services as environmental sanitation and vaccination in order to safeguard the health of the expatriates and general public. This paper attempts to define the concept of sanitation and present a brief historical analysis of the level of environmental sanitation in pre-colonial Nigeria. Secondly the paper focuses on the colonial environmental sanitation programmes in the Sokoto Province and presents how the programmes could be lessons for achieving environmental sustainability and promotion of public health in the contemporary Nigeria.

Keywords: *Sanitation, Environmental Sustainability, Promotion and Public Health.*



Globalization, Multinational Corporations and Pharmaceutical Colonialism in Nigeria

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Abstract

Globalization facilitates proliferation of various Multinational Corporations (MNCs) whose operations in developing countries are argued to be exploitative. MNCs are often considered by scholars as agents of imperialism since the period of primitive accumulation (Slave Trade Era) to this era of globalization. Some scholars viewed globalization as pathfinder for the penetration of MNCs into erstwhile colonies of the developed countries. Their perception of globalization is that, it is an extension of colonial exploitative operations of MNCs to post-colonial period and therefore superimposed the two concepts of “colonialism” and “globalization” into a single term “globonialism”. A number of MNCs operate in Nigeria including pharmaceutical or drug multinational companies. Pharmaceutical MNCs could be classified into manufacturing and marketing or distribution MNCs. The exploitative nature of pharmaceutical MNCs especially in the conduct of clinical drug trials in Africa led to the emergence of the term “Pharmaceutical Colonialism”. It is against this backdrop that the paper intends to present the relationships between Globalization, MNCs and Pharmaceutical Colonialism as well as their impact on the standard of health in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Globalization, Multinational Corporation, Pharmaceutical, Colonialism and Nigeria.*



Technology Transfer Linkages among Research Agencies for Sustainable Agricultural Development in South East Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated technology transfer linkages with research agencies for sustainable agricultural development in South East Nigeria. Four research questions were developed and hypothesis tested at 0.5 level of significance. Sixty seven (67) structured questionnaire items were developed and face validated by three experts. The population for the study was 2,276 comprised of 112 agricultural extension agents, 393 officers of research institutes from two research institutes within the zones Abia and Ebonyi State, and 1,771 registered contact farmers. The sample for the study was 484 made up of 112 extension agents, 197 officers and 177 farmers. The reliability of the questionnaire was determined using Cronbach Alpha statistics and Alpha co-efficient of 0.80 was obtained. The entire 484 copies administered were retrieved and analyzed using simple percentages and frequencies. In addition, Chi-Square and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) statistical tools was adopted to test the validity or otherwise of the null hypotheses against the alternative hypotheses., the findings of the study revealed that mechanisms for agricultural technology transfer among others include providing farmer participation in research activities, combining research and extension functions into one unit; method of service delivery channels among the agencies among others include publication in journals/bulletins, conferences/workshops, technical reports; Strategies for effective technology transfer among others include adopting practice of shearing research information among the agencies, regular training of extension agents and contact farmers; constraints to effective linkages among the agencies among others include no one assigned to perform functions such as adaptive research or provide feedback to researchers, linkage activities assigned to an inappropriate institute or department. It was therefore recommended that imported technologies should also be adapted and matched with the existing technologies, which can lead to the rapid process of agricultural transformation and industrialization. Also effort should be made by government to establish and equip research institutes with infrastructural facilities, provide adequate training and retraining of extension agents and farmers that will enhance technology transfer.

Keywords: *Technology, Transfer, Linkages, Research, Agencies, Agriculture and Development.*



Response of Cassava (*Manihot Esculenta* Crantz) to Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) and Organomineral Fertilizer as Soil Amendment

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Abstract

The used of different soil amendment to boost crop production has been attributed to the application of various chemical and organic fertilizers to soil with little or no reckon of the roles of arbscular mycorrhizal fungi and organomineral fertilizer (OMF) in cassava production. Hence a field trial was conducted for two cropping seasons (2011 as 2012) using TME 1 (oko-iyawo) cassava cultivar at Department of Agronomy, Teaching and Research Farm, University of Ibadan. The experiment was 2 x 2 factorial experiment laid in complete randomized block design (RCBD) replicated three times, myconlrizal inoculation at two levels (with and without). OMF application formed the major and sub – plots respectively and was applied at 0, and 2.5ha⁻¹. There was no significant influence of mycorrhizal inoculation at initial growth performance of cassava plant height and number of leaves. Moreso, no definite pattern of response from the cassava plant growth parameters to mycorrhizal inoculation as observed with OMF application with or without mycorrhizal inoculation. The results revealed that vegetative parameters of cassava towards the maturity stage were OMF dependent when compared to cassava plots inoculated with mycorrhiza without OMF. The tuber yield obtained under application of OMF and mycorrhizal inoculation at both cropping seasons were significantly increased when compared to cassava tuber obtained when cassava plant was not inoculated with mycorrhizal no OMF being applied. It can be deduced that the combination of both soil amendment is promising for cassava production hence, the AMF association in soil be encouraged through healthy soil fertility practices.

Keywords: *Cassava, Arbscular Mycorrhiza, Organomineral fertilizer and Soil amendment*



Yield Characteristics of Nerica - 3 (O.Sativa × O.Glaberrima) as Affected by Cowdung and Nitrogen Rates in Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Field trials were conducted at the Teaching and Research Farm of the Department of Agricultural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Mubi, Adamawa State Nigeria, during cropping seasons of 2011 and 2012. The design of the experiments in both seasons were split-plot in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) in which cowdung (0, 1, 2 and 3 t/ha) constitute the main plot and subplots as four (4) levels of nitrogen (0, 60, 120 and 180 kg N/ha) in three replications. Data were collected on soils of the experimental site, number of spikes per plot, number of spikelets per spike, number of seeds per plant, weight of seeds per plant, 1000-grain weight and total grain yield per plant and in kg/ha. Data collected were subject to analysis of variance (ANOVA) and means were separated using Duncan's Multiple range Test (DMRT) at 5% level of significant. The results showed that in 2011 and 2012, the soils were sandy loam. All the characters measured in both seasons were higher from application of nitrogen at the rate of 120 kg N/ha compared to other treatments. Non application of nitrogen (0 kg N/ha) resulted in decrease in all the characters considered. Application of cowdung at higher rate (3 t/ha) resulted in more robust of all the characters measured. Across the years, the interaction between application at 120 kg N/ha and 0 t/ha gave the highest total grain yield in kg/ha (5,139 kg/ha). The interaction between application at 0 kg N/ha and 0 t/ha resulted in lowest yield (1,169 kg/ha). It could be concluded that NERICA-3 rice could be produced in Mubi with yields above Nigerian average of 2000 kg/ha. From the findings, application of nitrogen and cowdung at the rate of 120 kg N/ha and 0 t/ha appeared to be suitable for NERICA-3 in Mubi for optimum yield.

Keywords: NERICA, Cowdung, Nitrogen, Yield, Fertilizer.



Repositioning Teaching Profession for a Better Nigeria Society

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Abstract

This paper is an appraisal of the teaching profession as perceived by the Nigeria society. It further brought to limelight how the teaching profession can be enhanced through the teacher registration council, adequate remuneration with a good working environment. It is believed that an enhanced teaching profession has the capacity to re-brand the Nigeria society as it will improve the quality of education which in turn will affect the educational sector thereby leading to societal development. Secondly it will also improve the moral of teachers and result to positive change morally in the society.

Keywords: *Teaching Profession, a Better Nigeria Society*



An Analysis on the Perception of Parents towards Girl-Child Education in Adamawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The perception of parents towards girl-child education in Adamawa State Nigeria was examined. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the reason for non participation of girl-children in western education; participation of parents whose girl-children are in secondary schools towards the benefit of the girl-child education; and the causes of girl-child dropout from secondary schools. Data were collected from 210 households in seven local government areas and 21 villages were selected through multi stage random sampling techniques. Sample comprises 60 household whose girl-children are dropout from secondary schools, 100 household who did not send their girl-children to secondary schools and 50 household whose girl-children were in secondary schools. Structured questionnaire and oral interview were used to collect data from heads of the households. The results indicates that religion, traditional prejudice, fear of sexual harassment and unwanted pregnancy and save money for boys education were the major parents' reason for non participation of girl-children in secondary school education as indicated by 42.31, 22.50, 18.63 and 15.26 percent of the respondents respectively. Improvement in social and economic status and early marriage were also reasons for participation of parents and dropout from schools respectively.

Keywords: *Dropout, Education, Girl-child, Parents, Perception.*



An Overview of Army/Police Clashes in Nigeria

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Abstract

The overlapping historical origin of the Army and the Police has been linked to their rivalries in recent times. The overlapping historical origin and the dramatic status transformation mostly in favour of the Army is argued to have engendered among the forces the struggle for seniority and superiority. This occupational twist in favour of the Army was underscored by the uniqueness of the military job coupled with its high risk. But the Police did not only lose their status, they were also exposed to forms of repressive measures by which the Army targeted at weakening the Police force. These repressive measures include operational jealousy, suspicion, denial and high jacking of security equipments procure to enhance the performance of the Police. This situation in essence have been the source of the “Cold war” between the forces, upon which destructive clashes are built. Therefore this piece of work examine the causes and effects of the clashes to the society. It is therefore suggested that the Forces need training and retraining and improving in salary and welfare package.

Keywords: *Army, Clashes, Status, Police and Security Operatives.*



Educational Innovations in Nigeria: a Panacea for Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Development for Developing Countries


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Abstract

The paper examine educational innovation in Nigeria. A panacea for entrepreneurship and sustainable development for developing countries. And posit that education as a concept have a link with entrepreneurship and sustainable development and that educational blueprint is a vital transformation for the socio-economic empowerment of the people. The paper further looked at educational innovation from the secondary school as entrepreneurship and development are working side by side to achieve result which can emulated by developing countries. The paper therefore, made some recommendations as entrepreneurship education at all levels of education can be apply and clearly define policies on entrepreneurship education be back up by relevant laws should be put in place.

Keywords: *Innovations, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Development,
Developing countries.*



Employing Theatrical Resolutions for Integrated Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria: a Reading of Nwabueze's a Parliament of Vultures and Asigbo's the Reign of Paschal Amusu

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Abstract

Corruption threatens the general life of Nigeria as a nation. It has thus attracted the attention of both Nigerian and Non-Nigerian economists and dramatists alike. The untoward contribution of corruption to the infrastructural and economic development backwardness of the country is one, among many other chains of effects of the above on the generality of Nigerians. Iyorwuese Hagher's *Swem Karagbe*, Emeka Nwabueze's *A Parliament of Vultures* and Alex Asigbo's *The Reign of Paschal Amusu* are some of the Nigerian works that reflect the political decay and the level at which corrupt and nefarious activities of political leaders have destroyed the economy by way of engendering socio-political crises. In the face of these ugly political and economic scenarios, several governments have made anti-corruption a pungent issue in their manifestos and till recent times, corruption still breathes and moves in the economy and have become even more like replacing the political tradition of the country. This research using the content analysis research design interrogates the scornful political and economic standpoint of corrupt leaders, drawing allusions from the plays to historical antecedents of corrupt and nefarious practices in Nigeria. It concludes by suggesting that in the face of the several failed, and still failing anti-corruption policies in a corruption-bedeviled Nigeria, the Nigerian masses alone like in the dramatic situations of the study texts, have the power to weed out corruption from the country through revolutionary platform, which have never failed in any part of the world where it was adopted.

Keywords: *Historical antecedents, Infrastructural and Sustainable Development*



Extent Institutional and Government Related Factors Constrain e-Learning Adoption by Business Education Lecturers in Colleges of Education in North Central Nigeria

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Abstract

This study was necessitated by the need to increase e-learning adoption for instructional delivery in business education for global competitive advantage of the products. Several factors have been identified as inhibiting e-learning adoption in Nigerian institutions but this study determined the extent institutional and government-related factors constrain the adoption of e-learning for instructional delivery by business education lecturers in North central Nigeria covering seven states. Two research questions and two null hypothesis tested at 0.05 level of significance guided the study. The entire population of 161 business education lecturers was studied without sampling because the size was manageable. Instrument for data collection was a 33-item 5-point rating scale questionnaire validated by experts. Test re-test method was used to determine the reliability of the instrument and Pearson Product Moment Correlation yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.86. Data in respect of the research questions were analyzed with mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using z-test and ANOVA. Findings showed that different institutional and government-related factors constrain the adoption of e-learning by the business education lecturers to a high extent. Institution ownership and experience did not significantly influence the respondents' opinions on the subject matter. Based on the findings, the researchers conclude that institutional and government-related factors were major factors responsible for low e-learning adoption by business education lecturers in the zone. It was recommended among others that management of colleges of education in the zone should ensure adequate provision of e-learning infrastructure and resources for instructional delivery by business education lecturers and students and that government should introduce a workable e-learning policy and liaise with other stakeholders in the education sector to make internet connectivity and other e-learning resources easily accessible.

Keywords: *e-learning, Business education, Institutional factors,
Government related factors*



The Effectiveness of Assertive Training Techniques on Social Withdrawal Tendencies of Students in Senior Secondary School


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Abstract

The study investigated the effectiveness of assertiveness training in the reduction of social withdrawal tendency of among students. It is an experimental research that adopted a pretest and post-test control design, conducted in Mount Masaba High School in Mbale municipality. Fourteen participants were identified from the target population and randomly assigned through balloting into experimental/treatment group (A) and control group (B). Adopted and validated instruments were used in identification of the participants for the study, measuring their level of social competences and academic performance at the pretest and posttest assessment periods. The inventories used were “Social Withdrawal Trait Questionnaire” (SWTQ); “Social Skill Inventory Questionnaire” (SSIQ) and Achievement Tests a & b in Mathematics and English Language. Two null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The treatment group (A) was subjected to eight therapy sessions for four weeks and the data collected from pretest and posttest were analyzed using statistical measures of paired t-test with the help of SPSS. The result obtained revealed that there was a statistically significant increase in the assertiveness level of the treatment group [$M = 2.7$, $SD = 0.23$, $t(13) = 1.924$, $p < .001 < .05$] from control group ($M = 2.1$, $SD = 0.17$). The eta squared statistic of 0.2 indicated a small effect size. Thus assertive training was effective in improving social skill of students in the treatment group by reducing their social withdrawal tendency of shyness. For the academic performance, there was a statistically significant increase in the academic performance of experimental group ($M = 4.2$, $SD = 0.43$) compared to control group [$M = 3.1$, $SD = 1.07$, $t(13) = 2.924$, $p < .001 < .05$]. The eta squared statistic of 0.4 indicated a small effect size showing that, their academic performance slightly improved. Finally, it was recommended that assertive training should be used in the school to help students with social inadequacies to acquire social skills and reduce social withdrawal tendencies.

Keywords: *Assertive Training & Social withdrawal tendency*



The Effects of English Contractions on the Application of Syntactic Theories

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Abstract

Every formal structure of the English clause is composed of at least two elements SV in structural grammar and at least one element P in systemic (functional) grammar. Each of the elements can be represented by a word or group (of words). In modern English structure, very often speakers merge two words as one with the use of an apostrophe. Each of the two words can come from different elements or belong to the same element. In either case, result of the merger is called contraction. Because the merger is informal in nature as it is normally used in spoken rather than written English, English contractions were initially viewed as some evidence of language deterioration. To date no theory has been particular on the contractions because of its deviation from the formal rules of syntax that seek to identify the elements that form a clause in English. The inconsistency between the formal rules and contraction are established when two words representing two elements in a non-contraction are merged as one element to form a contraction. Thus the paper presents the various syntactic issues arising from converting non-contracted to contracted forms and discusses ways of handling them as integral part of modern structure of English. This is a position paper as such the methodology is empirical observation based on existing related literature and personal experience. It begins with introduction which contains essentially brief review on description of contractions and three major syntactic theories relative to the contractions. In effect, structural, systemic (functional) and generative theories are applied on the contractions to test their strengths and weaknesses. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) contains the inventory of English contractions as data from where specific examples are drawn and categorized. In discussions, descriptive as opposed to prescriptive approach is adopted.

Keywords: *Effects, English Contractions, Application, Syntactic Theories*



Influence of Secondary School Mathematics on Entrepreneurship Development and Job Creation in Cross River State

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the influence of secondary mathematics on entrepreneurship development and job creation in Cross River State. A survey research design was used for the study and a random sample technique was used to collect information from 150 self employed men and women for the study. That researcher used questionnaire which consists of the mathematics topics taught in the secondary school to sample the opinions of the businessmen and women in the influence of secondary schools entrepreneurship development and job creation. A valid and reliable instrument was used with the reliability coefficient of 0.73 obtained using split half method. Data collected were analyzed using percentages. The findings include that mathematics education should be taken serious especially at the secondary school level since it influences entrepreneurship development and job creation. Recommendations were made that business topics like profit and loss, interest, percentages, proportion, ratio, number and numeration should be taught well in secondary schools and more emphasis should be placed on creating an awareness of the option of self-employment, generating interest and desire for people to learn about the entrepreneurial process and develop the skills necessary to start and run businesses of their own successfully.

Keywords: *Influence, Mathematics, Entrepreneurship, Development,
Job Creation*



Information and Communication Technology as Synergy for Sourcing National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study x-rays information and communication technology as synergy for sourcing national development. To achieve the objectives of this study, some related literature which include what information and communication technology is all about, types of information technology, the role of information and communication technology and problems of adopting information and communication technology in Nigeria were x-rayed. The study concludes that for any nation to move forward, it must recognize the importance of information and communication technology. To this end, the paper recommended constant provision of power supply, the use of information and communication technology should be embraced by all educational institutions in the country; government making policies mandating all educational sectors to implement the information communication technology provisions, federal and state governments making reasonable budget allocation for information and communication uses and maintenance and a host of others for effective information and communication technology in the country

Keywords: *Information, Communication, Technology, Synergy, National Development.*



Refocusing Women Education for Sustainable Development: Sefi Atta's use of Language in Her Novel “Everything Good Will Come”

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Abstract

This paper examines the use of language in refocusing women education for sustainable development using the literary theory of feminism as viewed in Sefi Atta's novel, “Everything Good Will Come”. This paper is designed to be descriptive and interpretative of the language of oppression as derived from the feminist's perspective. Feminism in this work is viewed as a protest against all forms of discrimination and oppression against women in a patriarchal society. The female characters in the novel are portrayed as growing up from adolescent to adulthood and are misrepresented, neglected, dehumanized and underestimated by their male counterparts. This has given the girl-child the concern to question the essence of her existence. This paper therefore shows how Atta has used language in her novel to showcase and condemn oppression and particularly female subjugation in an African patriarchal society setting, and projects women as embodiment of virtue, hard work, resourcefulness and strength. It reflects the need to train the girl-child in the face of the age-long culturally assigned role in the society. This will help to refocus the education of women for sustainable quality education.

Keywords: *Women education, Literary and Adulthood*



Nigeria's Democracy and Socio-Economic/Political Development: Nexuses and Complications

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Abstract

Development in all aspects of human life is pursued on daily basis and for a state to achieve that, it has have a feasible socio-economic and political systems that would ensure institutionalizing and achieving arrangements, policies and programmes that would also sustain the development. Democracy is one way of achieving development and many especially (Western Liberal scholars) have maintained that there is connection between democracy and development. This paper delved into the nexuses/connections if any between democracy and socio-economic development in the Nigerian state. Secondary sources were used to obtain data for the study. It was found that there varied positions on connections between democracy and development; while some argue that democracy facilitates development more, others maintain that socio-economic development is not connected to democracy as one can hold without the other; in Nigeria's case there is no significant nexus between its democracy and socio-economic development; although popular consent and decisions making choices are important to every state and democracy and same are cherished by most Nigerians, key socio-economic development policies and programmes can be pursued regardless of the type of regime in power (democratic or authoritarian); Nigeria's political/democratic move is further derailed by poverty, misconception, corruption and other prebendal acts. The paper recommends among others proper civic and political education, adoption of a democratic system feasible to Nigeria's set up, transparent and accountable leadership, establishment and sustainance ideology and values based political parties, strong and viable state and civil societies and institutions, responsible and responsive representations and leadership and Nigerians should shun monetized politics and seek pursuance of only viable and realistic establishments, policies and programmes.

Keywords: *Democracy, Development, Economy, Nexuses, Nigeria and Politics.*



Climate Change Adaptation Strategies among Farmers in Imo State Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focused climate change adaptation strategies among farmers in Imo state Nigeria. Specific objectives were to determine farmer's systemic use of climate change information to reduce uncertainty to planning and farm decisions, climate informed technologies that reduce farmer's vulnerability to climate change, climate informed policies that transfers risk of climate change away from farmers and interventions that reduces farmers risk to climate change. Four research questions guided the study. Null hypotheses were formulated and tested at .05 level of significance. The study adopted survey (descriptive) design and was conducted in Imo State, Nigeria. The population of the study was 22,988 comprising of 22,880 farmers and 108 extension agents in the study area. Total samples of 336 were used consisting of 226 contact farmers and 108 extension agents. The instrument for data collection was Structured Questionnaire complemented by the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) guide. The questionnaire comprised items arranged in clusters. The instrument was face validated by five experts and the internal consistency of the instrument was established using Cronbach alpha method which yielded the reliability coefficients of 0.80. The instruments were administered through personal contacts with the help of six assistants. The data was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test statistics. Information collected from the focused group discussion was qualitatively analyzed. The findings of the study revealed that climate change adaptation strategies among farmers include systemic use of climate change information to reduce uncertainty to planning and farm decisions, climate informed technologies that reduce farmer's vulnerability to climate change, climate informed policies that transfers risk of climate change away from farmers and interventions that reduces farmers risk to climate change. Based on the findings of the study, conclusions were drawn and recommendations made which include among others the need for training of farmers on the adaptation strategies to climate change sustainable agricultural production in Imo State, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Climate change, Adaptation, Strategies, farmers.*



Entrepreneurship and National Development: a Development Communication Paradigm

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Abstract

The dynamic nature of development accounts for the widespread notion of paradigm revolution in entrepreneurship and national development as a result of shifting ground in scientific thought on the differences between the old paradigm and new paradigm of development. Development is ever evolving from one stage to another or from one form to another thus the emergence of the concept of developing and developed worlds. Entrepreneurship is aimed at strengthening self-reliance of individuals and countries. One major means of boosting economic development of a country is entrepreneurial development. The quality of performance of entrepreneurs determines capital growth of a country; however, it is imperative to note that development communication is also a veritable tool of national development by integrating the mass media in the modernization process. The mass media provide avenue for participatory communication between the government and citizens towards developmental efforts. This study, therefore, examines the correlation between entrepreneurship and national development studied from a development communication perspective. To this end, the study will equally focus on some development communication paradigms in relation to national development and make viable recommendations on the way forward.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Development and Communication*



A State Party as a Consumer of Economic Integration in the West African Sub-Region: a Legal View Point

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Abstract

For decades, economic integration within the African continent generally and the West African sub-region in particular has been on the front burner of the driving force propelling the continental body, viz, the African Union (AU) and the sub-regional body; the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This has led to a number of conventions, treaties and protocols aimed at achieving economic integration among the member states of the ECOWAS Sub-region. Thus, by reason of the benefits accruable to the state parties, the need arises to undertake an examination of the position of a state party as a consumer of these trans-national cooperative arrangements. This will be undertaken from the point of view of the Law of Consumer Protection with the state parties as consumers. The focus will be on the West African sub-region with ECOWAS as the platform for the examination. In furtherance of this, an appraisal of the available legal framework will be undertaken vis-à-vis the identified areas of economic integration with the state parties as beneficiaries.

Keywords: *Consumer, Beneficiaries, and Economic Community*



The Role of Jama'atu Izalatul Bidi'ah Wa'ikamtis Sunnah (JIBWIS) in the Conduct of Islamic Da'awah in West Africa

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Abstract

The paper looked at the major roles played by the Izala (JIBWIS) in the conduct of Islamic Da'awah in west Africa. The efforts clearly and orderly manifested during the Izala activities in Nigeria, Niger, Ghana and Benin Republic. The Historical development of Izala activities in the above said countries provided basis for discussing what was obtained during the period of Da'awah in the countries. The reviews established some facts that Izala organization made some vital roles in the conduct of Da'awah in West Africa whereby the Izala leaders used to conduct Islamic Da'awah over the years in such countries as a result of which the following roles were executed: Building concrete foundation of the Islamic beliefs in the minds of Muslims, public enlightenment on the importance of Islamic Da'awah in the society, spreading business transaction among the society of West Africa etc. finally the paper provides recommendations which serves as the solutions to some of the problems of Muslim organizations.

Keywords: *Role, (JIBWIS), Conduct of Islamic da'awah, West Africa*



Environmental Pollution Victims, Access to Justice: a Bridge to Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

One of the greatest problems that the world is facing today is that of environmental pollution, increasing with every passing year and causing grave and irreparable damage to the earth. Pollution began to draw major public attention in the mid 1950 and early 1970. Growing evidence of local and global pollution and an increasing informed public, overtime have given rise to environmentalism and the environmental movement, which generally seek to limit human impact on the environment. The burning issue that this paper attempts to address is , where environmental agencies have knowledge of environmental pollution and they refuse or neglect to perform their duty of prosecuting or enforcing the environmental Regulations, will the victims of the environmental pollution be allowed to lick their wounds? It is a notorious fact that the common citizens who are mostly affected by environmental pollution lack ready access to legal and /or administrative institutions to address these environmental wrongs for so many reasons. In the absence of access to justice, victims of environmental pollution are unable to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. The Rule of Law is the foundation for access to Justice for the Victims of Environmental Pollution and sustainable development of every African Nation. There is 'urgent desire for all African countries to rapidly develop their countries and in order to achieve this objective they draw up development plans of which environmental protection plan is one of them, although with great emphasis on some areas designed to accelerate economic growth, raise the national income, broaden the base, of the economy, abate the risk of over-dependence on foreign trade, aim at full employment of the people, secure fullest utilization of available resources and improve the Country's balance of payments'. Sustainable development entails all round development of every available aspect of a Nation. Be it in the area of the economy, environment, political, religion, Education, health among other

Keywords: *Environmental pollution, Economy and Sustainable development*



The Model of Processing Instruction in the Teaching of Passive Constructions in English


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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to analyse the instruction of passive voice through the judgment of Processing Instruction. According to Lee and Benati (2007) there was none or little research on the linguistic constituent of Passive structure. The significance of this linguistic structure is that it is affected by one of the principles of Processing Instruction, the First Noun Principle (P2). The principles are “what guides learners' processing of linguistic data in the input as they are engaged in comprehension” (VanPatten, 2007:16). The paper aims to highlight the necessity and dire need to teach Passive Constructions of English through an alternative way as opposed to the Traditional Approaches. It argues that because of the psychological prominence with regards to the teaching of grammar the VanPatten's Model of Processing Instruction (VanPatten, 1996, 2002, 2004), will significantly and effectively make a huge difference. There are indeed findings and researches (experimentally/ empirically) that investigate the effects of processing instruction and significantly support the importance of the approach in grammar instruction (Lee and Benati, 2007). The Processing Instruction, as a psychologically motivated approach, is an input-based model that seems to be effective in not only the teaching of verbal behaviour but, language grammar generally.

Keywords: *Teaching, Instruction and Language grammar*



The Critical Period Hypothesis: a Linguist Iceberg


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Abstract

This paper aims to analyse the critical period hypothesis which is a theory in the study of language acquisition that posits that there is a critical period of time in which the human mind can most easily acquire language. This idea is often considered with regard to primary language acquisition, and those who agree with this hypothesis argue that language must be learned in the first few years of life or else the ability to acquire language is greatly hindered. The critical period hypothesis is also used in secondary language acquisition, regarding the idea of a time period in which a secondary language can be most easily acquired. With regard to primary language acquisition, which refers to the process by which a person learns his or her first language, the critical period hypothesis is quite dramatic. This idea indicates that a person has only a set period of time in which he or she can learn a first language, usually the first three to ten years of development. During this time, language can be learned and acquired through exposure to language; simply hearing others talking on an ongoing and regular basis is sufficient. Once this time period is over, however, those who agree with the critical period hypothesis argue that primary language acquisition may be impossible or greatly impaired.

Keywords: *Hypothesis, Dramatic and language*



School of
Engineering & Sciences



Preparation and Spectroscopic Characterization of 2-Ethoxy Isobutryl Acid Hydrazide and 2-Ethoxy Isobutryl Aceto Hydrazone and its Metal Complexes with Co(ii), Ni(ii) and Cu(ii)


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Abstract

Complexes of Co(II), Ni(II) and Cu(II) derived from 2-ethoxy isobutryl acid hydrazide (EIAH¹) and 2-ethoxy isobutryl aceto hydrazone (EIAH²) have been synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR, molar conductance, UV-visible spectra, ESR, FAB-mass spectra, thermal analysis and magnetic susceptibility. The complexes are coloured, stable in air and exhibit coordination number of 4 or 6. Analytical data showed that all the complexes exhibited 1:2 (metal : ligand) ratio. The changes observed between the FT-IR and UV-visible spectra of the ligands and of the complexes allowed us to establish the coordination mode of the metal in the complexes. Presence of coordinated water molecules in CO (II) and Ni(II) complexes is confirmed by TGA studies. The conductivity data show that all these complexes are non-electrolytes. The solubility test on the ligands and its metal(II) complexes revealed their solubility in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO). The FAB-mass data show degradation pattern of the complexes.

Keywords: *Synthesis, Hydrazine, Hydrazone, Metal complexes, FAB-mass spectrum*



Marketing Draw-Less Infrastructural Project for Sustainability of Developing Economy: the Quantity Surveyor's View

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Abstract

Infrastructural projects as a product of the construction industry stimulate positive macro-economic activities, parading goods and services which penetrate and nourish the roots of most human needs and other tremendous multipliers. However, this priority sector in the economic development for a healthy nation is treated with a high degree of levity especially by countries with developing economies. They have further aggravated the situation by allowing the few existing facilities to decay without maintenance and rehabilitations. Nigeria, through the defunct Petroleum (special) Trust Fund, embarked on rehabilitation projects, etc, which were relatively procured and delivered without drawings. But the tempo, though positive and significantly impacted on the economy, had since ceased leaving a glaring and disturbing gap of consumers needs unattended when draw-less projects (a less costly outfit) could have been on the rescue. This paper examined marketing an intangible attributes of Drawless infrastructural project and identified unutilization or underutilization or misutilization integrated with unrealistic economy, dualistic financial and capital markets as retrogressive forces affecting the positive moving wheels of the nation from attaining a healthy economy. It was further noted that the non-transparency of government in her policies, on budgetary affairs and other policy summersaults negatively affect investors willingness to “sizzle” the draw-less infrastructural projects among the other “steak” of the construction projects. Finally, recommendations aimed at ensuring that the draw-less infrastructural projects are not just in the construction business but ensures sustainability of healthy economy were proffered.

Keywords: *Draw-less Infrastructural Project, Marketing, Services Product, Sustainability and Developing Economy.*



Simplified Stochastic Runge-Kutta (SSR-K) Scheme for a Stock Market Model

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Abstract

A system of stochastic differential equations in the form of a geometric Brownian motion was formulated. This was to model a compartmental stock market situation. We simplified stochastic Runge-Kutta scheme to solve four-dimensional stochastic differential equation and show N- dimension simplified stochastic Rung-Kutta (SSR-K) scheme .We conclude that n-dimensional stochastic differential equation can be solve by using n-dimensional simplified stochastic Runge-Kutta scheme.

Keywords: *Geometric Brownian model, Stochastic differential and Equation*



Impact of Environmental Quality on Performance and Productivity of Tertiary Institution Staff in Ogun State: a Post-Occupancy Evaluation Approach

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Abstract

The quality of environment, especially work space has a great impact on productivity and performance of employees generally. Since the workspace environment is the most critical factor in keeping an employee satisfied in today's world (Ajala, 2000), there is a need to know what occupants 'like' or 'dislike' about their workspace and how such contributes to their effectiveness. According to Jacqueline C. Vischer, he defined workspace as the degree to which the users have to compensate and expend their own energy performing activities in adverse environmental conditions (Vischer, 2012). The need to know if employees, whether or not, waste time and energy trying to cope in poorly designed workspace justifies this research work. A well structured questionnaire (Two hundred and fifty thousand copies) will be administered in Five Schools in Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta. Analysis: Correlation and descriptive statistical procedure using SPSS VERSION 17

Keywords: *Environment, Productivity, Performance, Work space, Quality*



ICT Usage: the Good, the Bad and the Ugly

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Abstract

Information Communication Technology (ICT) is a general term for any electronic facility (hardware, software and services) capable of supporting information capture, storage, sharing and communication. Such facilities include, but not limited to, radio, television, digital cameras, multimedia projectors, cellular phones, PCs, computer network systems, satellite systems, and services, such as video-conferencing and distance learning. The good side of ICT is seen as its benefits to the society, the bad side is seen as its abuse and negative social impact on the lives of people while the ugly side is considered as the security challenges posed to the society by this same ICT. This paper conducted a survey of one hundred respondents. The impact of ICT on the society towards a real and sustainable infrastructural development was assessed. We gathered opinions, drew conclusions, offered some recommendations

Keywords: *Internet, electronic, multimedia systems*



Isolated Urban Corridors: towards Sustainable Greenway Development in Kano

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Abstract

A pedestrian pathway near an active railway may seem absurd at first, but as communities seek alternatives to the automobile, greenway system may be viable solution. Much of the planning for the greenway networks revolves around community input. Thus, this study aims to explore ways in which public needs can foster more sustainable development processes through greenway systems by providing answers on how public need influences the development of urban greenway along active railway corridors. To facilitate the main study that will cover all the isolated corridors within Kano metropolis, a pilot study was carried using a purposive case of an urban railway system that runs through Nassarawa local government area in Kano metropolis. Population for the study includes corridors users and property owners along the corridor. Quantitative and qualitative methods of research were used to get a better understanding of site typology, site inventory, and future program requirements. Qualitative data was gathered by observing and analyzing the sites directly through observation checklist (spatial analysis) and structured questionnaire were distributed to the corridor users and property owners along the corridor. The study revealed that several factors that influenced the development process along the corridor are the available railway right-of-way widths, connections to Public spaces, and pedestrian routes. It explores what a designer can do to create a safe and successful greenway system. By having multi-functioning spaces, people can interact with the environment and learn natural processes. The study spans much of the corridor, analyses possible routes from home to destinations and greens paces throughout the neighbourhood, including commercial areas. Road crossing to have speed tables with narrowed roadway, pavement change, and indicator tree sets.

Keywords: *Greenway, Kano metropolis, public needs, sustainable development, urban railway corridor*



National Health Insurance Scheme in Nigeria: Psychological Experiences of Uninsured Pregnant Women

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Abstract

Research on health insurance in Nigeria has paid limited attention. This qualitative study explored psychological experience of uninsured pregnant women. In depth interview were conducted with forty focused group at Medical Centre University of Nigeria, Nsukka and Nsukka Central Local Government Health Centre. Content Analysis was used to analyze the data. The resultant Psychological experiences were identified in four themes that include I. Delay in obtaining care II. continuity of care III health disparity IV medical bankruptcy to curtail these experiences, there will be need to expand the health insurance scheme to accommodate non federal government staff, self-employed and entrepreneur. in addition, more awareness should be created among individuals who were suppose to be captured by the scheme but were not.

Keywords: *National health insurance, Psychological experiences, Uninsured pregnant women, Nigeria*



Environmental Impact Assessment of Noise on Life and Property in Religious Environments in Calabar, Nigeria

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Abstract

Environmental impact assessment of noise generated from worship houses and religious grounds have been carried out using a sound level metre. In very few cases, it was found out that it is quite dangerous as it is deafness-promoting (85-100 dB). It is disturbing and deafness-related (65-85 dB) if persistent in day to day activities. In a few cases it is excessive and termed harmful exposure (65-85) dB that is, periodic in day to day activities. In other cases however, it is quite within the tolerance level (50dB-65dB). Noise generally, is not only harmful to life but also very destructive to property and should be controlled.

Keywords: *Environmental impact assessment, Noise, Religious environments.*



Effect of Mechanical Vibrations on man and the Physical Environment in Akamkpa LGA of Cross River State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Heavy mechanical vibrations are very hazardous to human life, and even the physical environment. Vibrations outside the acoustic range (20-2000 Hz) produce imbalance and instability in humans for a sufficiently long time of exposure. Such vibrations also help to rock foundations of buildings, promote crack propagation in walls and even promote madness in domestic animals like the dogs and the cats. Extremely large vibrations are good stimuli and precursors of earthquakes. Plant and animal lives are very insecure in such instances. Nevertheless, damping to a great extent reduces heavy mechanical vibrations.

Keywords: *Effects, Mechanical vibrations, Physical environment.*



Analysis of Nigerian Electric Power System Frequency using FDR Measurement

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Abstract

This paper presents the result of prolonged measurements and analysis of Nigerian power system frequency, obtained from Frequency Disturbance Recorder (FDR). The FDR installation experience, and also provides a comparative study between previous findings by other researchers and the present, in order to establish the current control status of the system. The results of 2016 indicate that the control action is worst as compared with the 2011 results.

Keywords: *FDR, Frequency, Control action.*



Economic Analysis of Standby Generator and Solar Powered System for a Rural Home using Homer Legacy Software


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Abstract

The privatized Electricity distribution companies (Discos) of Nigeria may find extending power to some remote communities prohibitive, due to high cost involved and low revenue generation. These remote communities have predominantly rely on standby generators. This paper presents a simple energy demand of a typical village home, examining a gasoline generator that will feed the home, provide an alternative design of a solar powered system and finally the economic aspect of the two supplies were forecasted using homer legacy software with the view of finding out the optimal configuration. It was observed that, the solar powered system has higher advantages when compared with the standby generator.

Keywords: *Discos, standby generator, forecast, homer legacy software, optimal configuration.*



Rural Roads Maintenance Practice in Igalamela/Odolu L.G.A, Kogi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This is a study of roads maintenance practice, by the local government (LG), of the rural roads in Igalamela / Odulu Local Government Area (LGA) of Kogi State, Nigeria. The method utilized in this study, was a reconnaissance survey of 32 major rural roads, totaling 224km, in the 5 districts that constitute the Local Government Area, oral interviews of Local Government Works Department Officials and residents of the various rural communities served by these roads and review of some relevant documents of both State and Federal Government. It was found that over 44% of the rural roads are seasonal or practically impassable, over 53% of maintenance works were carried out by communal efforts and over 60% of roads maintenance by any Government Agency, were done over 10 years ago. And this is beside the observation, that the works department lack qualified engineering personnel and necessary plants required for rural roads maintenance. Hence the paper concluded that the productivity of the rural populace is negatively affected, since farm produce are not able to reach markets from over 44% of the roads, for almost a half of the year.

Keywords: *Rural roads, Road maintenance practice, Igalamela/Odulu Local Government Area, Local Government Council, Nigeria*



The Strategy of Resettlement Implementation in some Selected Resettlement Projects in the FCT Abuja, 1999-2015


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Abstract

The paper argues that the resettlement policy and projects in the Federal Capital Territory FCT Abuja designed to accommodate the indigenes of the FCT was from onset not meant to succeed. The paper relied on secondary sources and uncovered some policy gaps which had aided the failure of the project. Visits to the resettlement projects reveals that it has been high jacked by the rich who have purchased the houses meant for the gbagyis for themselves creating a condition of squalor for the indigenous people. The paper recommended among others for the review of the policy to allow for the participation of the people in project design and implementation.

Keywords: *Strategy of resettlement, Implementation, Resettlement projects*



Water Resources Management and Rural Development: Impact assessment of the Cross River Basin Development Authority, Calabar

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Abstract

Amongst the numerous natural resources in Nigeria, water resources is most plenteous and is developing at a fast pace. Because of the lack of sound early development policy and meaningful investments, the rational use of water resources poses a great problem and challenge to the nation. These have been seriously tackled by the River Basin Development Authorities which were set up to manage the resources. This study is therefore set to assess the role and impact of the Cross River Basin Development Authority (CRSDA) in effective water resources management in the state. The study hypothesized that CRSDA does not effectively water management in the state. Survey research design is adopted for the study. 150 members of staff of CRSDA constitute the sample population for generating primary data. Chi square statistical technique is used to analyze data obtained from the study. Result shows that there is gap in effective water resources management in state. This provides the basis for advocating for an effective system that can respond to the need of effectively managing water resources in the country.

Keywords: *Water Resources Management, Rural Development, Cross River Basin Development Authority*



Encouraging Private Investments a Master Plan for Rapid Development in Africa

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Abstract

Investments are ways among which individuals contribute to the growth cum development of their countries, the question every right thinking mind will pose is how is this possible? This is so because among the factors to be put into consideration when we want to see or assess how much a country have developed is how much such a country have done when it comes to job creation among a myriad of other problems. The ratio of employment to the unemployed tells us how much effort a country have contributed towards development or otherwise. Unemployment basically is one problem that culminates in a million others if left unattended or unmanaged so to speak. Many social ills owe their roots to unemployment. This research is necessitated by the rate at which certain governments discourage private investments through making private investors pay through their nose all in the name of levies and taxes. The researchers adopted several techniques in its data collection techniques. Some sociological cum economic theories were used to back up this research study. The work concluded with the researchers soliciting the best possible ways to encourage private investors other than discourage them if African countries are to experience reasonable development in this 21st century.

Keywords: *Private investment, Master plan, Rapid development, Africa*



Diversifying the Economies of States: a Paradigm Shift


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Abstract

Among the problems bedeviling the economies of many countries the world over is mono economy. This simply mean depending on one source of income for the country, a typical example is Nigeria in West Africa, Diversification of these economies have become imperative owing to a million and one factors, since nobody is sure of what can happen in the one and only sector, that these countries that are considered as mono- economies, when this one sector is affected by one thing or the other, diversifying such a country becomes imperative. This research is occasioned by the high level dependency of given countries in one economic or source of livelihood or the other. The researchers adopted several techniques in gathering data for in depth analysis. Such techniques included oral inter-views, sampling of opinions, the use of questionnaires, the internet, textbooks and newspapers. The work concluded with the researchers suggesting ways that the economies of many countries can be diversified for optional performance.

Keywords: *Economies of states, Paradigm shift*



Sustainable Industrial Peace as a Catalyst for African Development: the Nigeria Experience

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Abstract

The incidence of industrial conflict in Nigeria has persistently been on the increase. Apparently, the situation has impacted negatively on its socio-economic development as evidenced by low productivity, loss of man hours, capital flight, depreciation of naira and host of others. This trend has been traced to the inadequacy in the conflict-handling behavior of labour leaders and management representative who could not apply the appropriate conflict-handling behavior in operating collective bargaining as a mechanism for conflict resolution. The study, based on the framework of Thomas and Kilmann (1974) identified five types of conflict-handling behavior namely; competing, avoiding, accommodating, compromising and collaborating. However, the findings of recent studies showed that the most prominently used conflict-handling behavior by the two social actors in Nigeria is competing and at best compromising while collaborating which is considered to be the most appropriate conflict-handling behavior that can stem the rising tide of industrial action in Nigeria was hardly used. The inability of the social actor to apply the appropriate conflict-handling behavior was adduced to their lack of certain skills that could rightly guide them to make the best choice of conflict-handling behavior. Based on the social learning theory on which the study was anchored, it was suggested that regular training programme on some behavior modification skills should be introduced for both labour leaders and management representatives. The suggested generic skills include emotional intelligence, assertiveness skills, interpersonal skills, and communication skills. It is anticipated that training on these skills for the two social actors would enhance their conflict-handling behavior and consequently the sustainable industrial peace required for inclusive and integrated development of Nigeria in particular and Africa in general could be engendered.

Keywords: *Sustainable industries, Peace, Catalyst, African development, Nigeria experience*



Reviving the Nigeria Economy: an Examination of Buhari's Shuttle Diplomacy

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Abstract

This article takes a critical look at Buhari's shuttle diplomacy aimed at reviving the Nigerian economy and tackling the security situation in the country. In the process, it examined some key issues in the foreign policy thrust of this administration, which include; the uncommon commitment to fighting terrorism, insecurity, anti- corruption, the call for repatriations of Nigeria's stolen money as well as oil price stabilization and attracting foreign direct investment in the country. It ask; What issues of economic and security benefits have been achieved so far through these shuttle diplomacy? After an examination of the issue from relevant literature, comment by experts including government policies, the Buhari's administration had made giant strides in three major areas. They include Negotiations for the stabilization of oil prices beyond 2016 with some major oil exporting countries; get the active involvement of countries on the Lake Chad Basin and the West to fight and uproot Boko Haram, including the funding aspects and the issue of IDPS; finally, there is so much skepticism about the agreements reached between this administration and their Chinese counterpart. However it is the most successful negotiation so far, which resulted to over six billion dollars' worth of foreign investments deal. These implies a huge inflow of capital and or investment, in turn, it will cushion the effect of this administration's "strict monetarism" economic policy which has slowed down growth rate in the last two quarters.

Keywords: *Shuttle Diplomacy Economy Revive Policy security*



The Need for the Application of Radio Carbon Dating to the Valuation of Historic Sites

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Abstract

The processes for the valuation of properties have been evolving over the years. The traditional methods of valuation that have held sway for many years now seem not to satisfy the value indication of most assets especially those of historic and cultural dimensions. This paper examined the application of radio carbon dating to the valuation of historic sites. The paper reviewed literature on archaeological interests and depended on quantitative data in assessing the impact of the application of radio carbon dating in assessing the value of assets of historic and cultural values. The paper concluded that though the traditional processes of valuation may be employed, the application of radio carbon dating in the valuation of properties especially of historic and cultural values will condition the value estimates of such properties such that the underlying substance of the purposes which the property serves will be exhumed and better appreciated.

Keywords: *Valuation; Radio Carbon Dating; Historic sites; Archaeology; Property.*



Enhancing Architectural Design Process through Interactions between Traditional and 3d Computer Models in Nigeria

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Abstract

Prior to the emergence of computers in architecture, 3 dimensional (3D) presentations of designs were only achieved manually in the form of perspective drawings and scaled physical models. With widespread adoption of computers in architecture, it offered new opportunities for presentation of 3D modeling, augmentation, animation and simulation of architectural designs. These presentations were made possible through computer aided architectural design (CAAD). In recent times, architectural practice in Nigeria has shown preference to computer aided 3D models while neglecting the traditional physical models to the detriment of the expected design outcome. This paper therefore seeks to explore avenues of increasing the interwoven relationships that exist between 3d generated models and traditional physical models with a view to enriching the architectural design practice and procedures. To achieve these tasks satisfactorily, 200 questionnaires were issued out to professionals in which 159 were retrieved. Both qualitative and quantitative analysis were carried out to evolve appropriate information and results.

Keywords: *Analysis, Architecture, Computer, Design, Models.*



An Inter-Disciplinary Approach to Cottage Cheese Industry towards Entrepreneurship Education Development in Bauchi

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Abstract

Animal cheese is a very nutritious food and one of the numerous products from processing of milk of cows, goats, sheep, buffalos and camels, etc. It is processed from milk by acidification and coagulation due to the application of a juice extract from Sodom apple, lime, etc. However, “AWARA” the plant cheese from cowpea specie of soya beans is mostly common and popular in the environment as Bauchi environment is endowed with all the natural ingredients, resources and materials that will facilitate cow cheese production. Using two locally sourced coagulants, Sodom apple (*Calotropis procera*) cheese was the preferred type in terms of high yield, very soft texture and higher weight of organoleptic tests. In this study, the lime cheese was significant in terms of higher whey volume for natural preservative and more acidic for good health reasons. Hence, Sodom apple (*Calotropis Procera*) as coagulant in cheese production using cow milk are preferred over lime for good yield and better cheese quality without risk for human intake and health. The awareness in this paper showcases an eye opener to the process, procedure and development of cheese from milk producing animals such as cow and sheep etc with different professional inputs. Due to lack of household refrigerator facilities and poor electricity supply in mostly parts of Nigeria and other parts of West Africa, several attempts to increase the shelf life of cheese abound. Notable examples include use of small and medium cottage industry to obtain, process, produce and use the final cheese as a dairy product for entrepreneurship education. It was recommended that the stakeholders should improve on the sensitization strategies and carry everybody along in the development, further research, empowerment, consumption, production and nutritional values of cheese.

Key words: *Cheese, cottage, development, entrepreneurship education*



Availability and Adequacy of Human and Material Resources for Students' Learning in Secondary Schools in Delta State

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Abstract

This study was carried out to assess the availability and adequacy of human and material resources for students' learning in secondary schools in Delta State, focusing on Oshimili South LGA. Three research questions were raised to carry out the study. Descriptive survey research design was employed as method of investigation. Population of this study consisted of 10 principals and 887 teachers in the 10 public secondary schools within Oshimili South LGA of Delta State. The sample size of the study comprised 5 principals and 444 teachers selected from 5 secondary schools using the simple random sampling technique without replacement at 50%. The instrument used to collect data was a self-developed questionnaire which contained 28 items; designed on a 4 point scale by the researcher and titled: Availability and Adequacy of Human and Material Resources for Students' Learning Questionnaire (AAHMRLQ). Instrument was validated by two experts from the Department of Educational Foundations and one expert from the Department of Educational Psychology (Measurement and Evaluation unit). Reliability of the instrument was determined through a pilot test selecting 3 principals and 15 teachers from 3 public secondary schools in Delta State, which were not part of the study. The result yielded a reliability 'r' value of 0.72 using the Cronbach Alpha statistical formula to collate data. This showed the internal consistency of the research instrument in clusters indicating that the instrument was reliable and dependable to gather the required information for the study. Data was analyzed using the mean statistics at 2.50 rating and standard deviation to answer the research questions. Based on the findings of the study which generally indicated that human and material resources were not adequately available for students' learning in secondary schools in Oshimili South LGA of Delta State; recommendations were proffered. Among such recommendations included: government including the private sector and financial institutions should partner and support schools development by providing the needed human and material resources as means of promoting students' learning in the secondary schools in Delta State.

Key words: *Adequacy, Human and material resources, Learning*



Encouraging Indigenous Entrepreneurs a Panacea to Problem of Food Insecurity: the Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

The problem of food insecurity among a host of others have been one of the issues of concern in developing countries and Nigeria seem to be the worst hit. Before now, the country have depended solely or largely on finished products like food and other necessities like clothing, cars, automobiles among others. All these problems boiled down to lack of encouragement from different Governments and their inferiority complex in seeing themselves as people who cannot produce even few of goods and services needed by them. This is shameful and disheartening because from time to time different Governments come on board without showing serious interest in securing food supply among a host of other basic necessities of life. This research is necessitated by the neglect of our indigenous manufacturers and encouraging of foreign markets and entrepreneurs. Some theories were introduced in the course of this work to make the work grounded. The scholars adopted several data collection techniques in order to have a detailed and thorough analysis. The work concluded with the researchers making recommendations on how the over dependence of developing countries on the developed countries could be curtailed.

Key words: *Encourage indigenous entrepreneurs, Panacea, Food insecurity, Nigerian Experience*



The Effect of Access to Microfinance on Poverty Status of Households in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assesses the effect of access of microfinance of households in Kaduna state. The objective of this paper is to determine the effect of accessibility of microfinance on the lives of its beneficiaries. It is believed that poverty can be reduced when the poor become economically active supported through microfinance. However, poverty rate in Kaduna state remain high despite the existence of microfinance banks. A total of 393 samples were selected using multi-stage sampling method, data was collected by administering questionnaire, descriptive statistics and averages were employed to analyse the data. The findings revealed that 23.38 percent have access while 76.62 percent have no access to microfinance bank loan facility. Likewise out of the total beneficiaries only 25 household's lives were better-off, 191 household's worse-off and 3 households lives remains unchanged. It is therefore recommended that increase number of microfinance banks should be encouraged by less stringent requirements when establishing new microfinance entities. Cost of capital should be reduced to the beariest level this will allow wider outreach of the target group.

Key words: *Microfinance, Poverty reduction, Outreach, Living standard, Economic Growth*



Date: 29th-30th June, 2016
Venue: Africa's Premier Business &
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Date: 28th-29th July, 2016

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CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

Deadline: 20th July 2016

E-mail: sustainable.development01@gmail.com

The conference is organized by the Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CREDRS) in collaboration with Kuwait University (KU) and Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS). Special emphasis will be on emerging trends in entrepreneurship, environmental sciences, energy conversion technologies, conservation and management strategies. Attendees include regional policy decision makers, leading academic scientists, researchers and practicing experts. The conference will bring together management experts, entrepreneurial, environmental and renewable energy researches in;

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- **Management & Social Sciences**
- **Agriculture, Rural Development & Tourism**

Top international scientists will give keynote presentations, in combination with oral and poster presentations from researchers and industry. Six parallel sessions will give opportunities for discussion on major scientific developments in entrepreneurship, emerging technology, environment-friendly energy research. Research papers presented at the conference will be peer reviewed and publish in International Research Journals. Published Journals will be indexed electronically in Thomson Reuters, SCOPUS, Google Scholar and Crossref.

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International Research Conference on Qualitative Education & Sustainable Development

Venue: **Modibbo Adama University of Technology (MAUTECH)
Yola-Adamawa State - Nigeria**

Theme: Strategies for Sustainable Development: Multi-Disciplinary Assessment

**Call for Abstracts: Deadline 15th Aug. 2016
E-mail: qualitative.edu@gmail.com**

This conference is held in affiliation with some of the worlds' leading Universities and NGOs in Africa. The conference provides opportunity for academicians and professionals from various related fields in education across African countries to come together for exchange of ideas/knowledge. It will promote enhanced discussions and networking for academics, researchers, administrators, policy makers, and advanced students.

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- (2) **Education, Social Sciences, Economics & Public Sector Management**
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Date: Wednesday 31st August - Thursday 1st September 2016

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Deadline:

Sept. 25th, 2016

Amidst various reform agenda, policies, development plans and programmes, Vision 2010, Seven-Point Agenda and a host of others, Nigerian leaders have articulated the Vision 20:2020, which targets to catapult Nigeria into the league of the first global 20 economies by the year 2020. The conference will discuss various issues, challenges and emerging implications for the management of the nation's economy. The conference will feature keynote addresses, round table policy debates (with live coverage and television streaming) as well as a parallel and poster sessions related to the conference theme.

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Submission of Abstracts/ Papers: The conference adopts a Multi-disciplinary approach; hence research papers to be submitted must cut across all disciplines and sectors of the Nigerian Economy. Abstracts are requested from members of the Public/Private Sector, Academia; **Education, Management, Social Sciences, Agriculture, Rural Development, ICT, Engineering, Environmental Sciences, Energy, Education, Arts, Humanities, International Relations, Law & Legislations, Health, etc.** All references should be APA referencing style. Submissions must include Author(s) Name, Institutional Address, E-mail and Phone Numbers.
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Date: October, 6th - 7th, 2016

Venue: University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

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