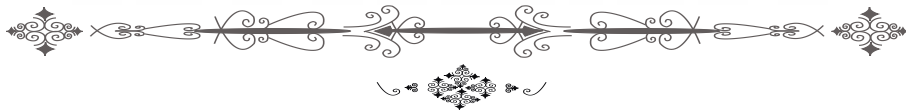




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SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



1. EMERGING CHALLENGES OF MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN INTERNAL SECURITY OF NIGERIA



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Abstract

In recent times, Nigeria has experienced certain exigency that ranges from sectarian violence and insurgencies in some parts of the country to militancy in the Niger Delta Region. The military involvement in Internal Security Operations (ISOPs) is inevitable as the need for high level of belligerence continually reveal itself. The need for military participation in internal security operations leaves much to be desired as, this move however is not without challenges of its own as the military is not particularly trained for ISOPs unlike the Civil Security Authorities. As a result, the military consistently engage in acts which are not civil enough. According to the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which provides for the military, that is the Army, Navy and Air Force will be to defend Nigeria from external aggression, maintain its territorial integrity and security, its borders from external aggression on land, sea or air, suppressing insurrection and acting in aid of civil authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the president but subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by an Act of National Assembly. The institutional failure, and daunting crisis in the country has become endemic and the outcome has been barbaric, as the spate of violent crimes in various parts of the country including kidnapping, armed robbery, assassination, brutal and extra judicial killings; all these constitutes violation of human rights. The civil security organization lacks good training, equipments and logistics, therefore their inability to tackle the menace of these unpatriotic and undemocratic elements, the security challenges witnessed in the country therefore called for more of military intervention in form of internal security operations. The involvement of the military in the internal security of the country has created negative reactions; the enormous cry by the masses on the state of emergency in the three states in the North-East Region of Nigeria should be discontinued as a result of the military exceeding their constitutional roles.

Keywords: Challenges, Internal Security, Involvement, Military.



2. THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA COMMUNITIES: IGBO EXAMPLE



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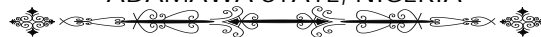
Abstract

There is a general agreement by most people especially in the intellectual and leadership quarters that the creation of social infrastructure or "infrastructural facilities" are very necessary for the development and progress of any society and its members especially those of the 21st century. Many people see the above as same especially the Igbo's of different walks of life and persuasions to them in a place where we have adequate and or enough educational facilities for the education of the young people, adequate health facilities to take care of the people's health needs, modern network of transport facilities to facilitate or enhance social communication and movement of goods and services, modern and accessible telecommunications and information technology equipment, development and progress will be achieved. Therefore, the objective of this work among others include to examine the various social infrastructures needed to usher in development, discussing the different ways each and all together can enhance and bring about the much needed development and progress of the Igbo who live or occupy the rain-forest belt of southern Nigeria. This paper will equally discuss different definitions of development and progress in Igboland in the face of these social infrastructures growing constantly among others.

Keywords: Role, Social Infrastructure and Development.



3. ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FISH PRODUCTION IN YOLA NORTH AND GIREI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA



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Abstract

The study examined the econometric analysis of fish production in Yola North and Girei Local Government Areas of Adamawa State, Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used to select two local government areas in Adamawa State while snowball sampling technique was used to select 105 fish farmers in the study area. Multiple regression models were used to analyze the data. The result indicated that, most of the farmers were young and energetic as about 72% were between less than 30 and 50 years of age. Male dominated the business with about 77% while majority (about 68%) were married. Moreover, the mean average household size was 8 people. Educational status of the farmers showed that 91% of them had one form of education or the other. The result also showed that most of the farmers were experienced and majority (79%) used their personal savings to finance the business. The gross margin of the enterprise per kilogramme was

? 495 indicating that it is a worthwhile enterprise. The multiple regression result indicated that the exponential function gave the best fit with an R^2 of 81%. The result showed that pond size, type of fish, amount of water, number of fingerlings stocked, labour and educational level of the farmers were the determining variables for fish output. The study recommended the establishment of fishery hatcheries and feed mill to reduce cost of production and increase output.

Keywords: Gross Margin, Econometric, Multiple Regressions and Fish Production.



4. SOCIAL JUSTICE, DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE AND THE QUEST FOR NATIONAL SECURITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

This essay highlights and examines the political and moral factors embedded in the problem of national security in Nigeria thereby aligning with previous studies which have rejected a pure military approach to issues of security. It discusses the critical socio-political challenges that confront Nigeria in its quest for the establishment of a lasting and genuine national security. The essay examines the connection between security issues and the well-being of the people. It discusses the existential values which are foundational to the establishment of enduring national security in Nigeria. It argues that the nation's aspiration for sustainable development will be realized if the foundation of Nigeria's national security be redefined due to the visible failure of the hitherto restrictive military and economic approaches.

Keywords: Democracy, National security, Social justice and Sustainable development



5. OPTIMAL PRODUCTION PLAN OF FOOD CROP PRODUCTION IN PERI-URBAN AREAS OF ADAMAWA STATE, NIGERIA



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Abstract

The study analyzed the optimal food crop production plan and resource allocation among peri-urban farmers in Adamawa State, Nigeria. Primary data were collected from 198 peri-urban farmers using structured questionnaire. Linear programming model was used as analytical tool. The result revealed that the optimal production plan gave a programme value of N49, 423.718 as the gross margin of production and recommended the production of only two out of the ten enterprises included in the model. These enterprises are the sole cowpea (0.247 ha) and maize/sorghum (0.951 ha) enterprises. The resource allocation pattern revealed that only two of the constraints were fully utilized in arriving at the optimal solution. These land size (ha) and agrochemicals (litres), their corresponding shadow prices are N17,511.95 and N5,810.02 respectively. It was recommended that, to tackle the problem of inefficient allocation, farmers should be given proper orientation and basic training in major farm management techniques; this will help them to be more efficient in the allocation of productive inputs.

Keywords: Optimal Production PLAN, PERI- Urban, Food, Crops, Agriculture and Adamawa State.



6. RESUSCITATION OF NIGERIAN ECONOMY THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION



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Abstract

Policy makers, educators and other researchers from other sectors are seeking for ways to overcome the challenges of Nigeria in this current dispensation. However, one of the ways to combat this menace is through the intervention of the educational sector. Early childhood education is the foundation of formal level of education and this formative stage needs careful attention, policies and expertise of professional input. To this effect, the commitment of experts in various communities is pertinent. This study therefore investigated the impact of community participation on preschool education for sustainable Nigeria economy. The study adopted a descriptive survey research. The respondents were 40 teachers, 5 head teachers and 5 community representatives from 2 local governments. Two validated and structured questionnaire were used

for data collection. The study provided answers to 5 research questions raised and data collected were analyzed descriptively. Results show that there was low participation of community members in preschool education; some factors were identified as hindrances and finally, factors that can promote community participation were identified. Recommendations were made from the Findings of the study.

Keywords: Community participation, Preschool Education and Sustainable Economy.



7. THE USE OF WEB-BASED GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) FOR TOURISM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IN EBONYI STATE



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Abstract

A Geographical Information System(GIS) is a computer that synthesizes analyses, and displays many different types of geographical data in an easily understandable form.GIS includes data input processing, data storage, retrieval and database management, data manipulation and analysis, display and product generation and finally a user interface which enables the one using the system to operate it. The tourism industry in Nigeria is a growing one and already governments are underway to support the effective management and promotion of the industry. Several attempts to enhance this development have suffered some drawbacks due to inadequate access to information of tourism facilities, destinations and services. This paper was jointly handled between computer science department and Hospitality Management And Tourism of Akanu Ibiam federal polytechnic, Ebonyi state. It discusses how a web-based geographical information system (GIS) is used for the rendering and analysis of tourism information for the efficient management and promotion of tourism. A typical model of a web- based enabled GIS for tourism was implemented using the Ebonyi state, Nigeria as a case study.

Keywords: Web-Based Geographical Information System and Tourism



8. COMPUTER IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: FOCUS ON RESERVATION AND BILLING



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Abstract

Computer plays an important role in the hospitality and tourism industry. Both customers and businesses can benefit from advances in communication, reservations and guest services systems. Computer allows continuous communication and streamlines the guest experience, from reservation to checkout. Booking engines to allow easy access by consumers and travel professionals; the systems enable individuals to make reservations and compare prices. Booking engines cut costs for travel businesses by reducing call volume and give the traveler more control over their purchasing process. Because many tourism businesses are large and dispersed, they use computer systems to stay connected. Computer systems allow communication between branches and locations which makes it easier to streamline reservations and cross-company policies. This paper x-rays how the computer can be used in hotel to keep all of the staff on the same page and make it easier to access information that can improve the guest experience: guest preferences, housekeeping information and reservation details can all be kept on a single system.

Keyword: Computer, management, reservation and billing



9. ICT AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY



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Abstract

Information system in tourism, such as computer reservation system, yield management system, and tourism-marketing systems, have been among the pioneers of leading edge technology applications and have driven the dynamics of development in tourism services. Tourism is regarded as one of the most successful applications of electronic commerce. This paper is synthesizing and analyzing the current situation, trying to set the stage and to show ways of future research, it also focuses on inter organizational processes and information systems, it takes a network-oriented approach, corresponding with the fact that travel and tourism is an inter-organizational business. In

order to provide a coherent picture, the work is located within a triangle of tourism research, information technology and computer science. With respect to these scientific fields, different perspectives are pursued and integrated .e.g. Tourism and internet, electronic marketing, electronic travel agencies and E-promotions. Therefore, IT developments that have taken place with respect to the tourism industry are over viewed. More so, the challenges they pose for the sector and tourism operators generally are also identified.

Keywords: ICT, Tourism, electronic marketing, electronic travel,
E-promotions.



10. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF LEATHER
AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY, ZARIA



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Abstract

Organization faces conflict every day. By establishing strategies for facing and working through conflict, teams work more effectively and efficiently. These strategies also reduce the stress, tension and disruption levels associated with workplace conflict. Conflict involves feelings, perceptions and actions. To positively address conflict and resolve issues, management needs to help team members recognize the true issue. The purpose of conflict management, whether undertaken by the parties in conflict or whether involving the intervention of an outside party, is to affect the entire structure of a conflict situation so as to contain the destructive components in the conflict process. Effective conflict management succeeds in (1) minimizing disruption stemming from the existence of a conflict, and (2) providing a solution that is satisfactory and acceptable.

Keyword: Conflict, management, and leather



11. PENSION FUNDS ADMINISTRATION AT STANBIC INVESTMENT BANK TRUST AND COMPANY (STANBIC IBTC) PENSIONS A CATALYST FOR NIGERIA ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.



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Abstract

Nigeria does not have a meaningful state social security system as mostly employees do not earn enough during their working life to cater for themselves or their financial liabilities during their retirement. The extended family system goes some way in providing for retirees, although the pressures of modern urban life and the advent of nuclear families have started to erode this as a form of support system. Therefore, rather than relying on charity, most employees seek pensions to cater for their retirement, pensions may be provided by way of occupational pensions scheme organised by employees; or privately arranged individual pensions. A pension is the right of an employee to derive some sort of benefits; which are sometimes generally referred to as pensions, consist of a lump sum payment upon separation from service (gratuity) and/or periodic payment (pension) (www.duhamime.org/legal Dictionary/pension .aspx). Pension is a fixed sum to be paid regularly to a person typically following retirement from service. (en Wikipedia.org/wiki/pension). A Pension is a regular payment made by the state to people over a certain age to enable them subsist without work. The pension fund cannot be generated without taking into cognizance the new reform of contributory pension scheme; as this is the only way the fund can be generated for investment, economic growth and development. Pension funds will continue to be idle and possibly embezzled if not legitimately made available for the purpose of economic development.

Keywords: Pension Funds Administration at Stanbic Investment Bank



SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES



12. THE IMPACT OF MONEY MARKET OPERATIONS ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF NIGERIA (1981-2013)



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Abstract

The study examined the impact of money market operations on the economic growth of Nigeria. In the model specified, Gross Domestic Product is used as the constant (Dependent variable) while money market interest rate, ratio of loan to deposit, commercial bank deposit, credit to private sector are the independent variables. Data was collected from the CBN statistical Bulletin for the period between 1981-2013. The statistical techniques used for the analysis is the ordinary least square techniques with the aid of SPSS 16.0 software package. The research indicated that money market interest rate and ratio of loan to deposit in Nigeria within the period under study have a negative relationship with the GDP. While commercial bank deposit has a positive relationship with the GDP but does not have significant effect on the economic growth and credit to private sector also has a positive relationship with the GDP. To help increase the performance of the variables, government should increase money market interest rate MMI so that it can induce investment in the money market instruments. The Ratio of Loans to Deposit RLD should also be increased to help boost economic growth.

Keywords: Economic growth, Money market, GDP, and
Bank Deposit



13. E-MARKETING AS A STRATEGY FOR THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY



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Abstract

The study was an assessment of e-marketing as a strategy for the diversification of the Nigeria economy. The objectives of the study were to explore the application of e-marketing as a tool

towards successful economic diversification; and to know the extent e-marketing could encourage foreign investment into the country. This was motivated by the fact that despite the potentials embedded in the country's non-oil sector, the fast dwindling price of oil in the global market spells doom for the country since the oil sector is the major contributor to the Nigerian economy. Survey research design was employed and secondary data was used. Among the findings of the study were that e-marketing serves as a tool (towards significant successful economic diversification) that propels the promotion of non-oil sector; E-marketing could enhance the viability of the non-oil sector; E-marketing could significantly attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into the country. To achieve these, it is appropriate that the non-oil sectors will need to be promoted effectively in the global market. This would require not just the conventional marketing strategies but the use of e-marketing strategies since the world is a global community.

Keywords: E-marketing, Strategy, Diversification and
Nigeria Economy



14. TERTIARY EDUCATION TRUST FUND: A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS



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Abstract

Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETF) formerly known as Education Tax Fund (ETF) is an intervention agency set up to provide supplementary support to all levels of public tertiary institutions with the main objective of using funding alongside project management for the rehabilitation, restoration and consolidation of tertiary education in Nigeria. Since the establishment of the fund, tertiary institutions find it easy to fund a good number of developmental projects. The study adopted content approach analysis in analyzing the trends in TETF allocations and disbursements from 2007 - 2013. The result of the analysis shows that there has been an increase of allocations to beneficiaries over the years. The beneficiaries are doing well in disbursing the funds as new structures, staff training and developments are on increase. In order to meet up with the pressing needs of tertiary institutions, the 2% tax imposed on all registered companies should be reviewed upward, and the funds should be extended to non-teaching staff.

Keywords: Tax, Allocations, Disbursements and Tertiary Institutions



15. CORPORATE SHAREHOLDINGS STRUCTURE AND DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO OF LISTED IN CHEMICAL AND PAINTS COMPANIES IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

This paper is an empirical analysis of influence of Corporate Shareholdings Structure on Dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints Companies in Nigeria. The study is for the period of 2008-2013. The listed Chemical and Paints Companies is Eight (8) in number as provided by Nigerian stock exchange fact book for 2013. All the eight firms were used for the study. Corporate Shareholdings Structure was proxy with managerial shareholding, institutional shareholding, block shareholding and foreign shareholdings, while dividend payout ratio was proxy with dividends to net income for the same period. The data were collected from secondary source through the annual reports and accounts of the firm. The study adopted multiple regression technique. The findings revealed that managerial shareholdings has negatively, strongly and significantly impacted on dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints Companies in Nigeria, while Institutional shareholdings, Foreign shareholdings have positive, strong and significant influence on dividend payout ratio. But block shareholding shows no significant contribution to dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints Companies in Nigeria. It is recommended amongst others that the listed Chemical and Paints Companies should increase the number of shares allotted to institutional shareholders and foreign shareholders where investors are only interested in dividend payment as it may serve as a sure means of having increase in payment of dividend to shareholders. But where shareholders are only interested in capital gain rather than dividend payment, the shares held by management should be increased as this will discourage payment of high dividend in favor of capital gain.

Keywords: Dividend Payout Ratio, Corporate Shareholdings Structure, Bird-in-hand Theory, Signaling and Theory, Agency Theory.



16. A FRAMEWORK FOR A SUSTAINABLE FIRE SAFETY STRATEGIES AND CONTROL IN THE DESIGN OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

The incessant fire incidence and terrorist attacks on public buildings in Nigeria has caused a serious concern for architect and other engineering professionals to come up with an integrated fire safety strategies and security measures for the building as well as within the building site. As the negative

effects of the conflagrations reached an epidemic proportion in Nigeria with market fires, logging community fires and facility fires and institutional or public buildings fire continues to claim lives and properties worth billions of naira annually, it has also lead to water contamination, soil erosion, atmospheric pollution with hazard to life generally, the positive effects of fire include stimulating growth and maintaining various ecological systems. But this essay centred on providing sustainable fire safety strategies in the design of institutional complexes or public buildings which provides both administrative and accommodation services for the public. This was made possible by reviewing the most recent fire incidence that has engulfed some of the public buildings in the town and city centres of some states in Nigeria. While relevant books were consulted, some officials of fire service department were interviewed to ascertain the major causes of public building fires and the challenges faced during fire fighting and rescue operation. The study revealed the total lack of design considerations for fire safety especially access to the site in most emergency fire fighting and rescue operations, and also non-existent of sprinkler systems for the purpose of total extinction of the fire, or to retard it until the arrival of the fire authority. For a sustainable fire protection of human and property to be effective, the paper recommended mainly amongst many to include a Fire Protection Engineer with adequate experience and knowledge in fire protection and life safety design. It is most important that the project delivery team include The Fire Protection Engineer should be involved in all phases of design, from planning to occupancy. Also Design Standards & Criteria (i.e., Building Code, etc.); should be utilized by the design team, including statutory requirements, voluntary requirements addressing owner's performance needs, and requirements that are sometimes imposed by insurance carriers on commercial projects, and a Site Requirements; a quality site design should integrate performance requirements associated with fire department access, suppression, and separation distances and site/building security.

Keywords: Fire, Safety Strategies, Escape Route, Design and
Institutional Complexes



17. EMPOWERMENT: A TOOL FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF MASTERS STUDENTS IN BABCOCK UNIVERSITY, ILISANREMO, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA



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Abstract:

Considering the present state of the labour market where unemployment is ravaging the economy, there is the need to look into the empowerment scheme in Nigeria in the context of seeing empowerment as a tool for economic growth and development. This study is focused on the level of awareness about empowerment and its impacts on the Nigerian citizens. The study employs survey design as its research approach. The sample frame consists of all 2014-2015 masters

students in the faculty of management sciences of Babcock Business School with the total population of 307 with a random selection of 20 from each department as the sample size of 120 from 6 (six) departments. Data for the study was collected through primary and secondary sources. Primary data was elicited by administering 120 questionnaire of which 110 representing 92% were successfully filled and returned. The secondary source was through relevant literature from journals and internet. The data was analyzed using simple percentage based on three research questions. Research question one shows 98.1% that greater majority of the respondents agreed that there is sufficient awareness about empowerment as a tool for economic development. Question two also shows 31.8.% that there is significant difference in the perception of the respondents as regards the positive impact of empowerment on the citizens. Third question revealed that 90.9% people have accepted the effect of empowerment on economic growth and development as perceived by the respondent. The findings from the study revealed that, majority of the people are well informed of empowerment as a tool for economic development as perceived by the respondent and came to conclude that the four key objectives of employment generation, poverty reduction, wealth creation and value reorientation are indeed attractive issues to be the crux of any worthwhile development plan. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended among others that empowerment as a developmental tool, needs special attention in the area of policy (ies) implementation.

Keywords: Empowerment, Tool, Economic Development, Master and Students, Development.



18. MENTAL ABILITY, MENTORING AND LEADERSHIP COMPETENCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE



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Abstract

Successful organizations are those that have always taken employees development as a challenge by looking out for leaders with desired qualities and enhancing those qualities to suit the vision and mission statements of such companies. This study evaluated the effects of mental ability, leadership competence, and formal mentoring (independent variables) on organizational performance (dependent variable).The study methodology was the adoption of secondary sources of data through the review of texts, journals, internets as well as informed observations. Better options were made through the review of literature via conceptual, theoretical and empirical frameworks on the study variables. Results confirmed a strong effect on the independent variables and the dependent variable. Recommendations were; Organizations should encourage career development to boost performance. Competent leaders with high mental ability are expected to mentor others and

educate them on the key to their critical success factors for organizational growth and sustainability. Career development should be seen as a continuous process in any Organization. There is need for employee motivation and periodic organizational performance review.

Keywords: Mental Ability, Leadership Competence, Mentoring and Performance, organization.



19. THE IMPACT OF LEARNING- GOAL ORIENTATION ON LEADERSHIP COMPETENCE IN AN ORGANISATION



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Abstract

The focus of every organization is goal achievement which consequently yields to maximization of shareholders' wealth. Sometimes, the goal achievement becomes a challenge to attain due to incompetency of the leaders/managers who do not realize the importance of career development or on the job training coupled with little or no support from the management. This paper investigated the impact of learning goal orientation (LGO) on leadership competence (LC) in an organization. Secondary source played the role of data elicitation through journals, texts, internet and some informed observations. Literature was reviewed on conceptual, theoretical and empirical frameworks as related to the study variables of learning goal orientation as the independent variable and leadership competence as the dependent variable. The result indicated significant relationship between learning goal orientation and leadership competence. Leaders who practice career development are more successful and can with stand organizational challenges. Better options were made in form of recommendations; Individuals are advised to imbibe LGO in order to excel in their dealings especially as leaders. Organizations irrespective of the cost and or time are to support their staff career development as this will enhance productivity.

Keywords: Learning Goal Orientation, Leadership, Competence and Organization Achievement



20. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD AND VALUE RELEVANCE OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN QUOTED CEMENT FIRMS IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

With growing adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) by most countries, researchers has not relent effort in finding out empirically how the standard has added value to the relevance of financial information reporting to users. This study empirically examines whether the mandatory adoption of IFRS has improved the value relevance of financial information in the financial statements of quoted cement companies in Nigeria. The population constituted the five listed cement company listed on the Nigeria Stock Exchange(NSE) as at the year 2010 sample were selected based on the activeness of company the NSE that is only four cement companies are active as at 2013. Data were extracted from financial statement figures of 2010 and 2011 (pre-adoption of IFRS) and 2012 and 2013 (post-adoption of IFRS). Descriptive statistics and regression were conducted to analyze the effect of IFRS adoption on the accounting information quality using Stata version 12. The study finds that the earning per share, book value of equity and share prices of Cement Company have significantly improved following IFRS adoption, although earnings per share proved more significant compared to book value of equity. The study further suggests that earnings per share and book value of equity are relevant in determining the value of shares in Nigerian Cement Company in the post IFRS era. However, this study is limited since it is not generalizable beyond the limits of the listed cement. In addition, the study only examines the effect of IFRS adoption on reported earnings and book values of equity. Accounting numbers other than earnings and book values of equity, such as net assets, cash flow from operations might be considered in further research. Also as at the time of this study there no up to date financial reports by most of the cement company which has hindered the study in using the year 2012 as the base year for the mandatory adoption of IFRS owing to the fact that the year before and after must balance. It is therefore recommended that FRC and other accounting standards setters should ensure prompt preparation and publication of financial reports by listed firms. And future researcher can incorporate the limitation of this study to carry out research in the area.

Keywords: Value Relevance, IFRS, Accounting Information, Quoted
Cement Firms in Nigerian



21. ADOPTION OF IFRS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS EFFECTS: THE PERCEIVED CONFIDENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN NIGERIAN MONEY DEPOSIT BANKS



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Abstract

This study investigates the perceived confidence of stakeholders in financial statement reporting after the adoption of IFRS in Nigerian Money Deposit Banks (NMDBs). The population consist of 22 listed Money Deposit Banks in the Nigeria Stock Exchange (preparers) and Stakeholders (users). The study adopts the simple random sampling technique in arriving at the sample size of the study. This study is based on survey design via the use of questionnaires as a source of primary data collection. The Five-point Likert scale instrument was used in analyzing the data. Results indicate that IFRS implementation will promote confidence of stakeholders in financial statement reporting and reduce information irregularity and strengthen the communication link between all stakeholders. It is recommended that IFRS adoption should be sustained in NMDBs in order to increase stakeholder's confidence.

Keywords: IFRS, Financial Statement, Perceived Confidence.



22. PUBLIC PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP: STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



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Abstract

The efficiency of the public service delivery system is vital for the smooth operations of the business environment. Improvements in the public sector delivering system through removal of unnecessary bureaucratic bottlenecks, regulatory framework and use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) are essential for public private partnership. Although the private sector is expected to be more active in investments and creation of jobs, the Nigerian business environment is still less friendly to private investors. Unethical and sharp practices remained the order of the day. This study explores the strategies for enhancing public private partnership (PPP)

in Nigerian Business Environment. Findings reveals that infrastructural inadequacies, sharp practices and low fiscal incentives combined to affect PPP in Nigeria. The study recommended strengthening of institutions and provision of infrastructural facilities for enhanced PPP in Nigeria.

Keywords: Public Private Partnership, Business Environment,
Bureaucracy, ICT.



23. STRATEGIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF MICRO FINANCE BANKS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIC SECTOR IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

Nigeria's economic potentials is well recognized. Given the level of considerable resource endowment especially in the area of fertile land, good weather condition and human capital, the Agricultural sector should emerge as the major pillar of economic growth. However, despite the high potentials in this sector, problems of access to credit facilities, low yield and use of low quality implements still persist. The study examined the role of micro finance banks towards solving the problems in Agric sector in Nigeria. Questionnaires and structured interviews were employed to collect data which was subjected to statistical analysis. The findings of this study indicate that most micro finance banks still insist on stringent collateral requirements for Agric. Loans. The paper concludes that micro finance banks can be repositioned to play a more strategic role in Agric. Credit delivery services. The study recommends the use of collateral alternatives such as group guarantors by micro finance banks for loan disbursements to farmers.

Keywords: Micro finance, Agricultural productivity, Credit
Facilities and Livestock.



24. EFFECTS OF CASH MANAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

Cash management which is one of the components of Working capital management is expected to enhance the performance of enterprises and by extension, the share holder's value. The relationship between cash management and performance was investigated for a sample of 211 small and medium sized enterprises in Kaduna North and South Local Government Areas of Kaduna Nigeria for the period 2008-2012. The cash management was used as the independent variable while performance of SMEs was considered as the dependent variable. Correlation coefficients and regression analysis were used as measures of the relations. The cash management showed significant positive relations with performance of SMEs. The regression results rejected the null hypothesis that cash management does not affect the performance of SMEs. It (regression results) however, ensured the positive relation between cash management and performance measures of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

Keywords: Effect of Cash Management on the Performances of Small and
Medium Enterprises



25. EFFECTS OF INVENTORY MANAGEMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

Inventory management which is one of the components of Working capital management is expected to enhance the performance of enterprises and by extension, the share holder's value. The relation between cash management and performance was investigated for a sample of 211 small and medium sized enterprises in Kaduna North and South Local Government Areas of Kaduna Nigeria for the period 2008-2012. The inventory management was used as the independent variable while performance of SMEs was considered as the dependent variable. Correlation coefficients and regression analysis were used as measures of the relations. The inventory

management showed significant positive relations with performance of SMEs. The regression results rejected the null hypothesis that inventory management does not affect the performance of SMEs. It (regression results) however ensured the positive relation between cash management and performance measures of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).

Keywords: Effect of Inventory Management on the Performances of
Small and Medium Enterprises



26. ADOPTION OF IFRS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS EFFECTS: THE PERCEIVED CONFIDENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN NIGERIAN MONEY DEPOSIT BANKS



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Abstract

This study investigates the perceived confidence of stakeholders in financial statement reporting after the adoption of IFRS in Nigerian Money Deposit Banks (NMDBs). The population consist of 22 listed Money Deposit Banks in the Nigeria Stock Exchange (preparers) and Stakeholders (users). The study adopts the simple random sampling technique in arriving at the sample size of the study. This study is based on survey design via the use of questionnaires as a source of primary data collection. The Five-point Likert scale instrument was used in analyzing the data. Results indicate that IFRS implementation will promote confidence of stakeholders in financial statement reporting and reduce information irregularity and strengthen the communication link between all stakeholders. It is recommended that IFRS adoption should be sustained in NMDBs in order to increase stakeholder's confidence.

Keywords: IFRS, Financial Statement, Perceived Confidence.



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION & ARTS



27. CAREER INNOVATION AS AN INSTRUMENT TO TRANSFORM THE NIGERIAN ECONOMIC STANDARD THROUGH THE YOUTH



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Abstract

This paper has her focus on Career Innovation as an Instrument to Transform the Nigerian Economic Standard through the Youth; this has to be actualized through the adequate education of the youth on how to make their choices of occupational career selection to foster the growth of the nation. The paper enlightened the populace on the reason that career education should be granted to the youth of a given community or society, which Denga (1983) mentioned the points among other that the youth should adopt; occupation of interest, academic related career choice, develop effective job hunting strategies, understand their self-potentials etc. we also stated a career choice theories of John Holland which expresses that a career choice should be realistic, investigative, artistic, social, and conventional. Some career determinants were stated as; psychological factor, sociological factors, economic factor, situational factor, educational factors, political factor, and religious or Value factor. We also discovered the mode of dissemination of information via; the community, the company, through the media (Radio and Television, newspaper, and magazine), the Federal, State and Local government, bulletin board, and exhibition of career. Some recommendations on the ways forward for career choice among the youth of our nation were made. It becomes quite certain that if the youths are well guidance towards their future ambition it creates room for a growth in the standard of living among that nation.

Keywords: Career Innovation, Instrument, Transform and
Nigeria Economic Standard.



28. COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CSDP) AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN NIGERIA: THE PARTICIPATORY COMMUNICATION APPROACH



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Abstract

This study seeks to explore how participatory communication can be used as a means to facilitate poverty alleviation. It seeks to examine how participation, involvement and interest of beneficiaries in poverty alleviation projects will facilitate the process of poverty reduction. Development communication has been chosen as the theoretical framework, criticizing the extant paradigm of modernization, and arguing for the alternative paradigm of participation and self-reliance. Descriptive and evaluative design approaches have been adopted to elicit data from members of CSDP host communities in Jalingo Local Government Area, as assessment of CSDP micro projects in Taraba State from 2009-2012 is done. Questionnaire and interview instruments serve as the major means of collecting data. The research discovers that community members were involved and actively participated in the activities of the CSDP micro projects in their communities. Results also indicate that the projects have impacted positively in the lives of beneficiaries. Thus the research concludes that participatory communication is key to poverty alleviation, hence recommending the approach to policy makers and development planners for maximum results.

Keywords: Poverty, Poverty Alleviation, Strategic Communication; participatory Communication and Community Development



29. ATTAINMENT OF TOURISM AND FOOD SECURITY AS STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOAL IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES OF THE WORLD



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Abstract

Sustained and effective development of tourism and food security will make a tremendous impact on the nations and on the achievement of Development Goal in developing economy as in World Summit on Food Security in Rome, 2009. Tourism development is increasingly viewed as an important tool in promoting economic growth, alleviating poverty, and advancing food security. The imperatives nature of other means of earning income has continued gallivanting, non-complimenting and provoking on the side of tourism and food security hence proffer articulated frame work on both sides. Inadequate attention to the human side of development has created gaps in understanding their impact on lifestyles. Increasing levels of understanding and learning will facilitate their blending to meet our needs and priorities such as the objectives by NEEDS.

Development institutions have important role to play in the structural implementation of strategies already put together by National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). World bodies such as UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank, and South Commission have been making contributions an support to the developing countries to progress in achieving economic development through tourism and food security and offer many challenges and opportunities to the developing nations.

Keywords: Food Security and Tourism.



30. NIGERIAN OIL/GAS REVENUE AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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Abstract

This study basically in an empirical manner analyzed the impact of oil & gas revenue generated from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) to national development in Nigeria. The study adopted regression techniques and time series data for the various years analyzed were collected from secondary sources, notably from the central bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin. The finding of the study reveals that oil & gas revenue generated from the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is positively, strongly and significantly influencing national development in Nigeria. It is recommended among others that, the Nigerian government should utilize revenue derived from the sale of petroleum and gas related products to cater for the environs affected by the unnecessary and deliberate flaring and venting of greenhouse gas. Also, the Nigerian government should utilize the revenue generated to enhance the development and revival of local refineries in the country.

Keywords: Oil & Gas Revenue, National Development,
Greenhouse Gas Emissions.



31. PHYSICS EDUCATION: TRANSFORMING THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY THROUGH PEDAGOGICAL SHIFT



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Abstract

Education is the best process to achieving any form of transformation. The economy of any nation primarily depends on the level of scientific and technological development of such nation through the process of education. Physics has being identified as a core subject for scientific and technological advancement. Nigerian students run away from this subject as a result of poor performance due to poor method of instruction which is predominantly on teacher's activities at the expense of students' interactions in the classroom. This of course hinders Nigerian students from constructing their own knowledge that will lead to the discovery of new technologies to solve problems of energy and power and boost the economy rather than depending on foreign technologies. The study compares student achievement in four different classroom interaction patterns in the teaching and learning of Physics in secondary schools in Lagos State. A pre-test, posttest non randomized control group quasi-experimental design was adopted. Purposive sampling was used to obtain a sample of 211 SSII students of intact classes from four co-educational secondary schools. A validated Physics Achievement Test (PAT) of reliability coefficient $r = 0.73$ was used. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. Data were analyzed using ANCOVA. Results showed a significant main effect of treatment and gender on achievement of students in physics. Also, there was no interaction effect of treatment and gender on students' achievement in physics. students exposed to teacher-student interaction obtained the highest mean score of 44.00, followed by those exposed to group work/projects and supervised by the teacher (Mean=37.60), the control group has a mean of 35.92 while the student taught by a fellow student scored the lowest (Mean=32.92). Researchers recommended that varied forms of classroom interaction patterns should be adopted for teaching physics for a transformative economy in Nigeria.

Keywords: Nigerian Economy, Physics Education and Transforming.



SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & SCIENCES



32. PALYNOSTRATIGRAPHY OF LEMNA- PARLIMENTARY ROAD TRANSECT (BENIN FORMATION) IN CALABAR FLANK, NIGERIA



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Abstract

Three litho sections of Benin Formation located along Lemna Parliamentary Road Transect in Calabar, Cross River state of Nigeria, consisting of clay, gray shale intercalated with peat, mudstone, medium to coarse grained sandstones and pebbly sandstones were studied stratigraphically with a view to discern its depositional environment and age using pollen and spores. Twelve (12) samples were collected from these lithosections and they yielded the following noticeable palynological taxa: *Psilatephanocolporites laevigatus*, *Retriocolporites irregularis*, *Zonocostiteramonae*, *Pachydermites diedeorixi*, *Echiperiporites estelae*, *Psilatricolporite crassus*, *Psilatricolporite sp*, *Retibrevitricolporites obodoensis*, *Ctenolophonidites costatus* and *Brevicolporites guinetii* for the pollen. Spores (ferns and fungi) include *Laevigatosporites discordatus*, *Acrostichumaureum*, *Verrucatosporites alienus*, *Polypodiaceoisporites-retirugatus*, *Magnastriatites howardi*, *Fusiformisporites* and fungi spores. These results showed that these sedimentary units are of Early Miocene to Late Miocene age. The environment of deposition is alluvial/ fluvial and coastal settings characterized by freshwater swamp / rain forest and mangrove forest. This is correlated with warm, humid and high rainfall climate of tropical vegetation.

Keywords: Lithosection, Stratigraphically, Palynological taxa,
Environment and Vegetation



33. ACHIEVING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION OF THE AFRICAN ECONOMY



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Abstract

The African region has undergone serious regional economic development frustration for more than five decades now. For Africa to meet up with enhanced economic development and growth, a lot of developmental strategies should be put in place. Diversification of the African economy can deliver complete improved utilization of the continent's vast Agricultural and mineral resources. Mineral processing, expansion of manufacturing activities, production and export of non-traditional Agricultural and industrial products, and the development services such as tourism, will all improve Africa's economic prospects.

Keywords: Economic Development, Diversification and African Economy



34. MAINTAINING POWER SYSTEM STABILITY IN NIGERIA THROUGH POWER FACTOR CORRECTION



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Abstract

Nigeria power system is fraught with fluctuations and power outages. Most of the powers generated from the generating stations are lost during transmission and distribution to the load centers. The result of this is the huge economic loss of about three hundred million Naira per annum by the government of Nigeria. The generated capacity in the Nigeria's power system is still below 4,517.6MWs and power supply has been Nigeria's greatest economic bane. Therefore, the installed and the generated capacities should be protected in order to maintain power stability and loss free transmission of the generated power. This paper therefore considered power factor correction as a veritable tool in achieving power system stability and reliability for efficient utilization of the installed and generated capacities.

Keywords: stability, power factor, power triangle, power improvement.



35. MODELING COMPLEX POWER SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN DIFFERENT SIMULATION TOOLS



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Abstract

This paper presents a new modeling concept underlining the development of complex models for advanced power system components using HVDC Light as an example. Instead of writing the model for HVDC Light in different simulation tools as user defined component, a “common component” is developed which represents the detailed control functionality of HVDC Light. This common component is then linked to different simulation tools through appropriate user model interfaces. The common component is quite general and can be interfaced with any simulation tool that permits linking of an external application. This tool independent modeling approach is particularly useful for upgrade and maintenance of models with utmost quality especially when the product is under constant development. The performance of the HVDC Light models implemented in this novel way was evaluated for PSS/E and Power Factory and found to be satisfactory for power system dynamic stability analysis.

Keywords: HVDC Transmission, Dynamic Response, Modeling, Simulation, PSS/E, Power Factory



36. THE DANGERS OF HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES ON HUMANS AND PLANTS



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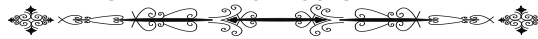
Abstract

As a result of increasing population of the world, towns are expanding; many buildings are constructed near high voltage overhead power transmission lines. The increase of power demand has increased the need for transmitting huge amount of power over long distances. For any current carrying conductor, there is a field around the conductor which may be electric or magnetic. High voltages generate higher electric and magnetic field. Hence, this electric and magnetic field causes serious health problems to the people living under the grid system. This paper takes a look of these problems and suggested solutions to it.

Keywords: Magnetic field, Electric field, Line shading and Grounding



37. GENETIC ALGORITHM METHOD OF REDUCING POWER LOSSES ON A TRANSMISSION LINE



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Abstract

This paper is a new approach to reducing losses using genetic algorithm. While reducing power losses, the problem is to increase the voltage profile in power system by using control tools such as generator voltage, shunt VAR sources and transformer taps. In this study, the series capacitors are also considered as control tools. Moreover, to locate the series capacitors, the candidate lines are determined by using sensitivity analysis. In this study also, both active and reactive power losses are reduced and optimum operating conditions of the control variables are determined using genetic algorithm. The proposed method is applied to 6-bus standard test system and the results are provided.

Keywords: Reactive power, Active power and
Genetic algorithm.



38. ACCESSING THE TECHNICAL ISSUES AND SOLUTIONS TO POWER CRISIS IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

Nigeria has been facing an extreme electricity shortage for many years. This shortage in electricity supply was as a result of financial, structural, and socio-political factors, which cannot be isolated. Nigeria's power sector has high energy losses from generation down to the consumer's unit, a low collection rate and low access to electricity by the population. There is insufficient cash generation because of these deficiencies. As a result, the power sector is consequently reliant on fuel subsidies and funding of capital projects by the government. Presently, only 10% of rural households and 40% of the country's total population have access to electricity. This paper takes a look at technical issues as well as challenges confronting the power sector and suggests solutions to the country's present power crisis.

Keywords: Generation, Transmission and Distribution.



39. EFFECTS OF PREGNANCY ON SERUM UREA AND SERUM CREATININE CONCENTRATION, CASE STUDY OF FEDERAL MEDICAL CENTRE, NGURU, YOBE STATE



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Abstract

Pregnancy begins after coitus at or near the time of ovulation. Of the millions of ejaculated sperm cells, thousands reach the female ovum in the outer end of the fallopian tube, but usually only one penetrates the egg to form pregnancy. Hormonal changes in pregnancy bring about change in physiological and homeostatic mechanisms to ensure the fetus is adequately provided for. Blood serum samples of 50 pregnant women, in their second trimester, attending antenatal care at Federal Medical Center, Nguru, were analyzed for Urea and Creatinine concentrations. A separate 50 blood serum samples from normal non-pregnant women, with no history of liver or renal disorder, was used as control group. The samples were collected and tested using standard procedures and the statistical analysis was done using unpaired student T-test. It was found that the blood serum concentration of the Urea was significantly lowered during pregnancy ($P < 0.05$) compared to non-pregnant women values, while the serum concentration of Creatinine has no significant difference compared to the control group. The significantly lowered concentration of urea is attributable to hormonal changes and consequential plasma volume increase among other effects, while the insignificant difference in concentrations of creatinine compared to the control group is due to the fact that creatinine concentration is also controlled by muscle mass in addition to hormonal changes. These muscle mass variation is absent in pregnancy. These changes resolve after delivery. The data and findings obtained in this research work forms a baseline to distinguish between maternal physiological changes and pathology in pregnancy.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Physiology, Serum, Hormone,
Urea and Creatinine.



40. APPLICATION OF LINTNER MODEL TO THE DIVIDEND POLICY IN THE BANKING SECTOR IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

This research examines some Banks listed in the Nigerian Stock Exchange which is a market for purchase and sale of existing dividend, shares and securities. The scope at large extent is to satisfy the conformity of the Lintner model, dividend policy to the banking sector in Nigeria. We investigate whether or not the dividend policies of the firms in the sample also conform to Lintner's model, the dominant factors that affect the dividend payment and the long and short run

association in the variables. In this paper, four (4) stages of analysis are used namely: Johansen test of co-integration, Wald test, the fitted regression model and fitting Lintner's model. We used secondary data for the analysis which covers the period of 25 years (1989 to 2013). The sample focus on the financial sector i.e. Banks listed on the Nigerian stock exchange (NSE), Security exchange commission (SEC) fact book 2010, 2011, 2012. Also, pooled data was used in the analysis, Eighteen (18) out of the total banks in Nigeria was considered in this research work. Our findings show that EPS has a positive influence on dividend payment leading to an increase in future earnings over time that is, no long and short run in the variables which rules out causality association between the variables. Lastly, estimation is done using software E-VIEW 7 package.

Keywords: Co-integration, Dividend, Johansen test, Lintner model and Wald test,



41. EFFECT OF CAREER INFORMATION ON KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AMONG SCIENCE STUDENTS IN SELECTED SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS IN GREATER ACCRA



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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to determine the accuracy and the source of the knowledge of physiotherapy among senior high school students. Making an informed career choice is key to both personal and professional development in the advancement of a career. Convenience sampling method was used to select a total of 325 public and private senior high school students. The experimental study design employed convenience sampling method to select a total of 325 public and private senior high school students. A self structured questionnaire in close question format was used to determine the student's accuracy of knowledge and the sources of information about physiotherapy, after which a lecture on physiotherapy was given to one group of students the other group received no lectures. A second questionnaire was administered after a two week period. The SPSS version 13.0 was used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics was used to summarize the data. Student Unpaired t-test was used to determine statistical differences between the mean of the variables. Significant level was set at 0.05 alpha. 71.1% of the students had some information about physical therapy. The physiotherapy task that most students (84%) identified was "instructs a patient in exercises." The task least familiar which the students (26%), was "works in industries," Sources of information about physiotherapy was media (73.6%) with 54.6% being television. Significant differences were found with the public students being more accurate in their

knowledge of physiotherapy (mean score of 11.1 on a scale of 0.0 -14. 0). There was no significant difference in the accuracy of knowledge of physiotherapy in gender and seniority in both groups. There is no significant difference between students who receive the career information and those who did not. There seems to be misconceptions about certain aspects of the profession. Periodic education of the public particularly key stakeholders to the profession is crucial to effectively market the profession in the right way.

Keywords: High School Students, Career Information and
physiotherapy knowledge



42. MULTI-OBJECTIVES OPTIMIZATION MODEL USING CONSTRAINT-BASED GENETIC ALGORITHMS FOR NIGERIAN PAVEMENT MANAGEMENT



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Abstract

The research problem involved is that in growing cities, there is a huge demand for efficient transport system; one of the main problems facing road planners is how to keep the existing road in a proper condition to cover these needs. The objective of this work is to develop a computer model that can be used to optimize pavement maintenance and rehabilitation problems and which will be suitable for wide application in Nigeria located in tropical climate. A multi-objective optimization model that will guide decision makers in finding optimum strategies for maintaining pavement in a serviceable condition over a given period of time in Nigeria has been developed (ABUPAVE-R). Multi-objective optimization model was developed for a multi-year maintenance planning by incorporating the constraint-based genetic algorithms to deal with the “combinatorial explosion” characteristics of the project-level planning. The methodology adopted was the development of the genetic algorithms program that optimized road performance and cost action. The collected data were: Network parameters, Decision parameters, Traffic Parameters, Pavement condition Parameters, and Maintenance and Rehabilitation Parameters. The results of the work carried out are displayed in tables and figures and discussed. From the result calculated by the computer program, chromosome 22312212213102000110 represents the following 20 years maintenance strategies: Overlay in years 3 and 11; Crack sealing in years 4,7,9,10,12,18,and 19; Do nothing in years 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20; and Pothole patching in years 1,2,5,6,8, and 14. Pavement parameter or attribute such as Potholing was introduced into the ABUPAVE-R model for the development of a pavement management system in order to solve the problem of potholes which are major problem in Nigeria than advanced countries where this often is not incorporated into the models. With this,

Policy Recommendations is drawn; additional maintenance objective could be incorporated to make the developed model more practical; for example the maintenance work maximization and the maintenance time requirement minimization. No longer is it good enough to simply be preserving the structure of our roads as best we can with our assigned budget. In the next century we will be required to consider the tradeoffs between agency costs, user delay and safety, and be able to justify increases in budget to the legislature and the public.

Keywords: Genetic Algorithms, Effective Performance, Minimum Cost and Decision Maker



43. BREAST CANCER SCREENING (BCS) AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL FIVE (5): THE NEED FOR AWARENESS ON BREAST CANCER SCREENING



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Abstract

In developing economies typical of Nigeria, Breast cancer has become a nightmare with minimal hope for intervention to stop its progression. This has contributed significantly to economic and social burden experienced by most women in these parts of the world. However, Breast Cancer Screening (BCS) plays a vital role in the early detection of cancer among women. This study aimed at investigating the awareness of female patients about Breast Cancer Screening. A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed to female patients that visited the Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Teaching Hospital (UDUTH), Sokoto, Nigeria within first quarter of 2015. Data collected were entered into Microsoft Excel Spreadsheet and analyzed using SPSS version 20. Out of the sampled 100 respondents, 31% have never heard about Breast Cancer Screening while 24% do not know whether BCS improves outcome of treatment or not. However, 8% believed that BCS leads to loss of breast with 46% not sure if BCS leads to loss of breast or not. From this study, we can deduce that up till now a high percentage of females have never heard about Breast Cancer Screening, Thus, the need for increased awareness on the need for routine Breast Cancer Screening among women. This makes the place of mass media as well as other relevant advocacy frameworks have become absolutely necessary in the context of best practices and conventional standards. This bears implications for the millennium development goals and the post 2015 development agenda especially in programming the implementation framework of the said agenda as they facilitate service delivery improvement and quality of life in the developing parts of the world.

Keywords: Breast, Cancer and Screening, Women, Nigeria.



44. EFFECTS OF DESIGN ERRORS ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



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Abstracts

There have been extreme issues of building failures and other serious matters as a result of design errors. Construction and engineering professionals have found it difficult to learn from their mistakes, particularly with regards to the prevention, identification of design errors, projects that have wrought disaster after the construction are completed. Yet, design errors have been the root cause of several catastrophic accidents that have resulted in the loss of life and injury of workers and members of the public. So much emphasis is placed on the issue of time and cost that quality takes a back seat. This research justifies several mixed-mode research approaches and prior theoretical knowledge extracted from the literatures, case-study projects, interviews and visitation to construction sites. The paper further examines level of perception among the principle parties in the construction industry and the factors that control design and construction. Type and causes of design errors in the construction industry were identified and classified using a structured questionnaire and experts' validated causal analysis diagram that explain the relationship between the factors and the elements. Findings were validated and supported by case study projects. This research equally pointed to ways of improving performance and project delivery including ways of curtailing design errors in construction industry and improved understanding of the occurrence.

Keywords: Effects of Design Errors Construction and Projects



45. AN INVESTIGATION OF ENTREPRENEUR INTENTION AMONG ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDENTS IN NIGERIA POLYTECHNICS (A CASE STUDY OF FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, ILARO)



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Abstract

This study was undertaken to explore the entrepreneurial intention among Polytechnic Students in Nigeria with case study of the Federal Polytechnic Ilaro. The population for the study was all students from various departments undergoing entrepreneurship education/training. The total population in this study was 100. The respondent were selected by using simple random sampling. Logistic regression model were used for the two hypothesis tested. The two environmental factors

examined are Family environment and Nigeria environment. The impact/significant of these factors were examined to know how they can impact on students entrepreneurship intention. The study revealed that parental entrepreneurship skill directly influences students' entrepreneurial intention and that opportunities that exist in Nigeria affect students' entrepreneurial intention. Hence, the researcher suggests that schools should involve the services of psychologist and motivational speakers in Nigeria entrepreneurship curriculum in order to work on the students thinking mentality about entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Intention, Education,
Polytechnic



46. KNOCKDOWN RATE OF MOSQUITO SPECIES TO DDT AND DELTAMETRIN INSECTICIDES



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Abstract

Mosquitoes are the most important insect that affects human health, especially the poor, who are more at risk of its bite hence making them sick. This work was therefore aimed at determining the knockdown rate of mosquitoes to Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT) and deltamethrin in five communities of Billiri Local Government Area, Gombe State. Mosquitoes were collected from their larval stage and reared to adult in the insectary laboratory. These were tested for each of the communities namely poshiya, kekkel, komta, Bare and anguwan kasuwa in 30 minutes and 1 hour percentage knockdown as the diagnostic stage using standard World Health Organization bioassay procedures. Percentage knockdown observed in mosquitoes exposed to DDT-5% was very low from all the study sites. The diagnostic time (30 minutes and 1 hour) was not reached. Knockdown exhibited in mosquito's ranges from 0-5% at 30 minutes and 1-6% at 1 hour. Exposure to deltamethrin shows that all mosquitoes from the five sites exhibited more than 40% knockdown. Poshiya had the highest knockdown of 48% and Kasuwa the lowest with 41% within 30 minutes. At 1 hour reached, more than 70% of mosquitoes were killed where Kasuwa exhibits the highest percentage knockdown of 96% and poshiya the lowest with 72%. This study reveals that deltamethrin is more effective in the control of mosquitoes in the indoor residual spraying (IRS) compared to DDT.

Keywords: Mosquito knockdown, DDT, Deltamethrin, Billiri,



47. ASSESSMENT OF RESEARCH, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF MDGs PROJECTS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT IN BAUCHI



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Abstract

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be measured through a set of goals, targets and indicators for combating poverty, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women will be able to assess progress over the period of 1990 to 2015. Nigeria as a UN member states, it must get not only additional financial resources from both domestic and external resources, but should also formulate prices and set up an institutional environment that will ensure that the resources are used efficiently and effectively. Based on the data base of the MDG Information Systems, it was gathered that serious gap exist among research, design and implementation of MDGs projects towards development in Bauchi, which requires adequate means of bridging gaps. Considering the involvement of architects in the MDGS Construction Projects, there are many questions yet unanswered. Such questions include: To what extent had Africans, Nigerians and MDG architects benefitted from the laudable intervention by the World Bank? Therefore, the methodology here uses both qualitative and quantitative research design methods based on secondary data together with SWOT analysis. Looking critically as a result of the above, the nature of MDGs in Bauchi state of Nigeria, this review paper identified and uses notable MDGS Construction Projects available to arrive at some recommendations that will help foster a progressive National Development.

Keywords: Research, Resources, Implementation,
Systems and Development.



48. FRAMING NIGERIA POPULATION POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



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Abstract

Nigeria only lately recognized the crucial role of population factor in national development. To this direction, the country articulated population policy in 1988 and revised it in 2004. This paper reviews the core sections of the policy to measure its promise as a guide to population management in Nigeria. It weighs the prescribed fertility and mortality targets against the currently observed indices of those variables. The result calls for a sit up! The policy is a mass of bogus goals and objectives merely expressing national desires without any clear strategy for the attainment. The policy pursues a more than replacement level fertility as a demographic goal; hopes for "demographic dividend" from the changing age structure and intends to fill the unmet need for family planning in Nigeria. These pursuits are deficient and obsolete for Nigeria in the 21st century.

Fertility level targeting is not a meaningful policy goal as optimizing demographic condition is possible only with a modeled stationary population not actual population experiencing irregular age structure, migration and mortality as Nigeria does. Demographic dividend is a function of the population quality rather than its changing age structure, and meeting the unmet need for family planning does not invariably reduce fertility. The paper raises a new rationale, some new directions, new emphasis and new objects of policy action as basis for framing Nigeria population policy in the 21st century. It is an attempt at stimulating thinking about goals and modalities for aggregate-level population policy emphasizing “quality dimension” in population modeling. Nigeria’s population policy is to center on improving human resource bases for national development.

Keywords: Nigeria Framing Articulate Population



49. GAPS IN OBSTETRIC FISTULA COMMUNICATION INTERVENTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNICATION RESEARCH AGENDA



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Abstract

Statistics show that Nigeria may not meet with the millennium development goal of improving maternal health due to a high maternal mortality rate which is estimated to be 630 women per 100,000, live births. One of the worst indices of poor maternal health is obstetric fistula, which is still prevalent in all the regions of Nigeria. With medical advancement and access to emergency healthcare, obstetric fistulae are almost nonexistent in developed nations; however, they continue to be a source of significant suffering for families in the developing world, particularly in the uneducated and poor like Nigeria. As a result, in this study we raise key questions that remain unanswered with regard to obstetric fistula health communication intervention agenda. In particular, there are inadequate studies examining how communication has targeted men in fistula eradication initiatives. For instance, despite the understanding that men are partners in reproductive health, how has communication research focused on men's communication perspectives with regard to obstetric fistula? Also, how has research focused on the use of new communication technologies to tailor men-specific fistula intervention messages? Based on meta-analysis of the research literature on communication intervention in obstetric fistula, we observe that these issues have been ignored by research efforts. Such gaps may have contributed to the inability to totally eradicate fistula in Nigeria. In this study, we propose that research efforts focus on the issues raised here. We also suggest theoretical and epistemological orientations in investigating men's fistula communication perspectives. The observations in this present study have multi-sector implications for Nigeria as one of the countries that ratified the contents of the millennium summit and also as one of the countries that have received aid from the United Nations for the realization of the MDGs.

Keywords: Gaps, Obstetric fistula, Communication interventions, Implications, Communication research, Agenda



50. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: CRITICAL QUESTIONS ON MASS MEDIA AGENDA SETTING FUNCTION



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Abstract

Strong causal relationship exists between what audience members take as important and what the media say is important. Theoretical postulations like the Agenda-setting theory give credit to the media for such causal outcomes. As a result, when citizens are asked what the most important development problems facing the country are, they answer with the most accessible news issue in memory, which is typically the development issue the news media focused on the most. This underlines the need for the media to discuss issues of utmost importance to the nation. The appellation of African countries like Nigeria as 'developing nation' or 'underdeveloped country,' is clear evidence indicating her present status and need. However, the critical question is, do the media discuss exhaustively issues pertaining to development in all the sectors? If they do, what are the indices? There are debates in the literature that the media neglect to raise the agenda on certain key sectors of the economy. Obviously, this would have some negative consequences for even development of all the sectors. This is against the back drop that access to information is a fundamental building block of both social and economic development. Our task in this article, is to critically examine the agenda-setting role of the media within the context of the Development communication theory, a theory which is Afro-centric and very relevant to a discourse on sustainable economic, social and political development of Nigeria. When applied to the focus of this paper, the theory supposes that the transmission of ideas, information and culture by the media should reflect the development needs of the society. This is more so, when it is agreed that, the major preoccupation of countries like Nigeria, at the moment, is the quest for desirable development. Therefore, in this article, we question media's sustainable development agenda setting vis-à-vis the development aspirations of Nigeria. We also describe how media agenda on sustainable development will spur and accelerate development in various sectors of the nation's life. Finally, we conclude that media development discourse is important in raising issues for public and policy action. Based on these discussions, policy-oriented recommendations are proffered.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Critical Questions,
Mass Media, Agenda-Setting



51. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARAMETRIC TECHNIQUES OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF DECISION MAKING IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR



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Abstract

This study examined the effectiveness of parametric techniques of hypothesis testing in decision making in the public sector. The study observed that different parametric tools of hypothesis testing could be applied depending on what the manager or decision maker wants to achieve. As a general phenomenon, for manager to arrive at a reliable decision, there is a need for him to follow systematic process through formulation of hypotheses in line with variables under consideration. The study was based on a survey conducted among a sample of 200 civil servants that cut across Ministries, Departments and Agencies in Ogun State who were randomly selected. Data generated from the field survey conducted were analyzed using some selected parametric techniques such as T-test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Z-test and Regression Analysis. Generally, the results of our analysis in the application of the various tests showed that the decision as to whether to accept or reject the null hypothesis remained unchanged in each situation using the same data. Thus, irrespective of the test employed in the analysis of data, the researcher would still arrive at the same decision. Parametric tests become more effective where the interval and ratio scales of measurement are used and samples are from the population. Also, where the assumptions of normality are satisfied, then parametric tests are most suitable. Although there are some inherent weaknesses associated with the use of parametric tests particularly difficult mathematical or statistical computation often associated with the technique, it was observed that they are often more potent and powerful tool of analysis for decision makers or researchers. Parametric tests are powerful tests because they are probabilistic tests of significance. Also, calculations of parametric tests are rapid and most applicable where two or more variables are identified. Experience has shown that researchers and students prefer non-parametric statistics when it is obvious that parametric statistics are more appropriate. Thus, parametric techniques should be taught more in research methodology so that students and other researchers can be more conversant with the technique. Besides, research supervisors in higher institutions of learning should be more familiar with the application of the various parametric techniques and advice their students on which of them should be used in a particular situation.

Keywords: Effectiveness of Parametric Techniques of Hypothesis



52. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY: EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING IN ADULT AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (TECHNICAL), OMOKU



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Abstract

The paper discussed the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a means of teaching and learning in Adult and Non-Formal Education in Federal College of Education (Technical), Omoku. ICT is an emerging tool with great potentials as it has played a vital role in achieving social, economic, educational, scientific and technological development (Adedeji, 2010). The purpose of this paper is to ascertain how ICT has helped both teachers to teach better and students to learn faster and better. To achieve this purpose, the paper articulates three research questions to guide the discourse. A 20-item structured questionnaire known as Information and Communication Technology and Teaching and Learning in Adult and Non-Formal Education (ICTTLANFE) was used for data connection. Data were collected from sample size of 42 staff and students in the Department of Adult and Non-Formal Education in Federal College of Education (Technical), Omoku. The data collected were represented in tables and analyzed using mean statistics. The findings reveals that ICT gadgets are available in teaching and learning in Adult and Non-Formal Education; ICT facilitates effective teaching and learning process in Adult and Non-Formal Education; it further reveals that absence of ICT gadgets can slow teaching and learning process in Adult and Non-Formal Education. Based on the findings, the researcher recommends that Federal and State governments and Schools Management should endeavour to provide more computer systems in all ICT centers in the school; provide related infrastructure (regular electricity, buildings, chairs and tables; and provide strong support system to monitor and control the progress of ICT centers in schools. The researcher concludes by stating that the introduction of ICT in teaching and learning would be an added advantage to both the teacher and students especially in Adult and Non-Formal Education in Federal College of Education (Technical), Omoku.

Keywords: Information and Communication and Technology



53. THE WOMEN'S AGENDA AND THE NIGERIAN MASS MEDIA



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Abstract

Feminism and gender balance remains a critical issue that poses serious concerns for the development of the social, political and economic structures all over the world. Perhaps, it is on this backdrop women's agenda became more pronounced arising from their agitation and claim that what a man can do, woman can do even better. Since their quest and claims from the Beijing conference, women have been considered to be critical in contributing towards the growth and well being of people both at the family and societal levels. It is based on this background; the focus of this article tends to identify the factors responsible for such maligned treatment by their male counterparts using various stereotypes especially the mass media in Nigeria as a platform to redress the anomalies and highlight the role and contributions of women towards a sustainably political and economic order in the country.

Keywords: Gender, Inequality, Women, Mass Media and Development.



54. THEATRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN ISSUES IN NIGERIA



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Abstract

Theatre and drama have always been used to advocate for positive change in most African societies. It is on this background, theatre for Development (TFD) is built to promote development programmes through participatory communication which involves theatrical performances and skills capable of articulating cultural expressions and dramas in promoting the aspirations for political education, economic growth and sustainability of cultural values in Nigeria. This article has focused on the need to identify the intricacies in the process and practice of drama as exacerbated in the Nigerian Theatres and home videos particularly in redressing issues of women and gender inequality so as to enhance the emancipation of women and create an equitable order in the social, political and economic systems for development sustainability in the country.

Keywords: Theatre, Drama, Women, Participation, Development and Sustainability.

