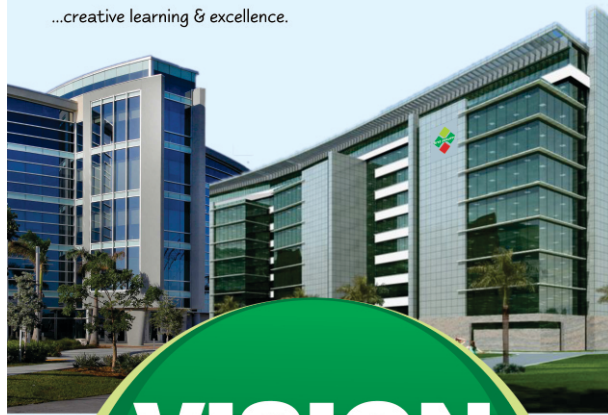


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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THEME: Advancing Sustainable Economic Development Strategies in Nigeria
DATE: Thursday 27th - Friday 28th April, 2023
VENUE: Needs Assessment Building, Alex-Ekweme Federal University,
Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State
TIME: 10:00am

CONFERENCE LOC:

Dr. Anuli Regina Ogbuagu
Department of Economics
Alex-Ekweme Federal University,
Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State
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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – THURSDAY 27TH APRIL, 2023

INTRODUCTION/WELCOME REMARK

INDUCTION OF MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER:

Prof. Smart Otu

Dean, Faculty of Social Science,
Alex-Ekweme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

LEAD SPEAKERS:

Prof. F. O. Ozoh

Department of Economics & Development Studies,
Alex-Ekweme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

Prof. P. Omoke

Department of Economics & Development Studies,
Alex-Ekweme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

DAY TWO – FRIDAY 28TH APRIL, 2023

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 9:00am – 10:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
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Plenary Session	- 10:30am – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

Research Linkages/Publications



Prof Charles Roland

International Directorate of Policy & Research
International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC)
United Kingdom

Engr (Dr.) Abdulazeez D. El-Ladan

The Future Institute
10 Coventry Innovation Village
Coventry University, Technology Park, CV12TL
United Kingdom

ED. Jonah Ulebor

Executive Director, Lextra Education Ltd
Office 27.10 Sugarmill Business Park
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Prof. Kalu E. Uma

*HOD, Department of Economics & Dev. Studies,
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10TH MAY, 2023


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Director IIPRDS - IDPR
University of Calabar - Nigeria


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S/N	Names	Address	Category
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2	Dr. Kenneth U. Ebong	No. 16 Gudi Street, Panama Estate, Off Peter Odili Road, Port Harcourt	Member
3	Dr. Joy Ogechukwu Obiora	Science Laboratory Technology Department (Chemistry), Federal Polytechnic Oko	Member
4	Dr. Pam Tok C.	The Carter Center, No 1, Jeka Kadima Street off Tudun Wada Ring Road, Jos	Associate

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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.
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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.

Editor's Guidelines For Manuscript Review

Reading Considerations

Try to bear in mind the following questions - they'll help you form your overall impression:

- i. What is the main question addressed by the research? Is it relevant and interesting?
- ii. How original is the topic? What does it add to the subject area compared with other published material?
- iii. Are the conclusions consistent with the evidence and arguments presented?
- iv. If the paper includes tables or figures, what do they add to the paper? Do they aid understanding or are they superfluous?

Spotting Potential Major Flaws

Examples of possibly major flaws include:

- i. Drawing a conclusion that is contradicted by the author's own statistical or qualitative evidence
- ii. The use of a discredited method
- iii. Ignoring a process that is known to have a strong influence on the area under study

The First Paragraph

This should state the main question addressed by the research and summarize the goals, approaches, and conclusions of the paper. It should:

- i. Help the editor properly contextualize the research and add weight to your judgement
- ii. Show the author what key messages are conveyed to the reader
- iii. Focus on successful aspects of the paper so the author gets a sense of what they've done well

The Second Paragraph

This should provide a conceptual overview of the contribution of the research. So, consider:

- i. Is the paper's premise interesting and important?
- ii. Are the methods used appropriate?
- iii. Do the data support the conclusions?

GENERAL REVIEW

As you're reading through the entire manuscript, keep in mind the argument's construction, the clarity of the language and content.

With regard to the argument's construction, you should identify:

- i. Any places where the meaning is unclear or ambiguous
- ii. Any factual errors
- iii. Any invalid arguments
- iv. Does the title properly reflect the subject of the paper?
- v. Does the abstract provide an accessible summary of the paper?
- vi. Do the keywords accurately reflect the content?
- vii. Is the paper an appropriate length?
- viii. Are the key messages short, accurate and clear?

Check the Language

Not every submission is well written. Part of your role is to make sure that the text's meaning is clear.

- i. Are there certain aspects that could be communicated better, such as parts of the discussion?
- ii. Should the authors consider resubmitting to the same journal after language improvements?
- iii. Would you consider looking at the paper again once these issues are dealt with?

On Grammar and Punctuation

The Introduction

A well-written introduction:

- i. Sets out the argument
- ii. Summarizes recent research related to the topic
- iii. Highlights gaps in current understanding or conflicts in current knowledge
- iv. Establishes the originality of the research aims by demonstrating the need for investigations in the topic area
- v. Gives a clear idea of the target readership, why the research was carried out and the novelty and topicality of the manuscript

List of References

You will need to check referencing for accuracy, adequacy and balance.

Accuracy

Where a cited article is central to the author's argument, you should check the accuracy and format of the reference - and bear in mind different subject areas may use citations differently. Otherwise, it's the editor's role to exhaustively check the reference section for accuracy and format.

Adequacy

You should consider if the referencing is adequate:

- i. Are important parts of the argument poorly supported?
- ii. Are there published studies that show similar or dissimilar trends that should be discussed?
- iii. If a manuscript only uses half the citations typical in its field, this may be an indicator that referencing should be improved - but don't be guided solely by quantity
- iv. References should be relevant, recent and readily retrievable

Balance

Check for a well-balanced list of references that is:

- i. Helpful to the reader
- ii. Fair to competing authors
- iii. Not over-reliant on self-citation
- iv. Gives due recognition to the initial discoveries and related work that led to the work under assessment

You should be able to evaluate whether the article meets the criteria for balanced referencing without looking up every reference.

Plagiarism

By now you will have a deep understanding of the paper's content - and you may have some concerns about plagiarism.

Contents

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Rapporteur: Mrs. Agu Glory

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Conference Abstracts

Socioeconomic Impact of Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of Umugo Town in Ugwunagbo Local Government Area of Abia State

¹Blessing Odochi Nnadozie & ²Anayochukwu Basil Chukwu

^{1&2}*Department of Economics & Development Studies*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, PMB 1010, Abakaliki, Nigeria

Abstract

In recent times, the rural-urban migration of many youths of Umugo in Ugwunagbo local government Area of Abia State has reached a worrisome level. Using primary data sourced through the administration of questionnaires for 229 respondents, this study examines the socioeconomic impact of rural-urban migration in Umugo town. Data was analysed using descriptive and regression analysis methods. From our results, it was observed that rural-urban migration positively impacted on the economic wellbeing of the community following an improvement in economic activities (2.7%), increase in quality of standard practices/new innovations and remittances by (3.4%) and (3.3%) respectively. Furthermore, rural-urban migration was found to increase crime rates by more than 3.5%, improve agricultural productivity and reduce poverty conditions by more than 3.7% and 2.7% respectively. Still, the result further showed that welfare improvement (4.2%) was the main driving factor for rural-urban migration in the community followed by skill acquisition (3.4%), family and peer influence (3%). However, environmental change was observed to be the least driving factor with 2.6%. Finally, the regression analysis results suggest that rural-urban migration in Umugo community increased the overall socioeconomic wellbeing (that is, education, health, electricity, portable water, income etc) of Umugo community by more than 19%. Therefore, this study recommends that in order to sustain the socioeconomic wellbeing of the community, there is the need for government at all levels (local, state and federal) to deploy adequate resources into the rural villages for the provision of basic social and economic amenities/ infrastructure to discourage further rural migrations of youths to the urban cities. Also, there is the urgent need for the state and local government council to channel more resources (human and material) to tame the rising security challenges in the community.

Keywords: *Socioeconomic Impact, Rural-urban migration, Youths and Economic wellbeing*

Optimal Inventory Model for Items with Modified Three-Parameter Weibull Deteriorating Function and Quadratic Demand Rates

¹Ibina, E. O, ²Oyah, M. P. & ³Okeahialam, A. H.

^{1,2&3}Department of Mathematics and Statistics,

Akanu Ibiam Federal Polytechnic, Unwana Afikpo, Ebonyi State.

Abstract

The paper examined an inventory model for item with inventory-dependent demand levels in which the wear time of item is assumed to follow a modified three-parameter Weibull distribution, the demand rate is a quadratic function with shortages allowed and completely backlogged. The Weibull instantaneous rate function describes different deterioration situations, while the quadratic demand function represents different phases of market demand. The model was analyzed assuming that the deficit is tolerable and completely accumulated. The paper discusses the optimal replenishment policy in terms of the number of items and their storage time to minimize the inventory cost per cycle. The three-parameter Weibull Hazard index reflects the impact of already worn-out items that are received in inventory, as well as the impact of items that may begin to deteriorate in the future. The results of this paper differ from similar results in the use of a modified three-parameter Weibull to model the wear time and a quadratic stock-dependent withdrawal rate. The model was found to be suitable for products whose inventory levels are displayed decoratively to attract customers and thereby increase sales. The modified three-parameter Weibull instantaneous rate included in the model captures the impact of obsolete items entering inventory as well as units that may begin to deteriorate in the future.

Keywords: *Inventory, Optimal, Stock-dependent; Modified Three-parameter Weibull, EOQ.*

Ibunanyidanda Philosophy, Good Governance and the Quest for Economic Sustainable Development in Nigeria

¹Egbai Mary Julius & ²Solomon Kingsley Christopher &

³Dr. Solomon Eyesan

¹*Philosophy Department, University of Calabar*

^{2&3}*Department of Philosophy, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike Ikwo.*

Abstract

The quest for good governance and sustainable development has been one of the most cherished dreams of Nigerians. This has continuously remain a distinct necessity, as the expectation of many rises to its crescendo due to the palpable negative narrative of Nigeria's poor Governance, insecurity, economic challenges, corrupt practices, ineffective and inept leadership. The yearnings of many Nigerians in relations to the basics of a good life and sustainable progressive society appears elusive. One wonders why Africa's most populous nation can barely compete favourably with the other Nations of the world. The twenty first century challenges therefore steers an unabated quest for good governance which is the undeniable foundation of any progressive society. Ibunayidanda philosophy as a philosophy of complementarity pursues vigorously the tenets of effective leadership and good governance. It upholds the progressivity of human societies through effective leadership catalysed by mutual complementarity. It believes strongly that ethnic, religious and distinct human identities are veritable tools which can be adequate harnessed for societal development. It affirms that the progressivity of human societies, is largely dependent not on exclusivist mind-set, but on mutual complementarity of citizens and leaders alike. Nigeria as a nation state can rise to the pinnacle of development, competitiveness, sustainable growth and profound productivity, where the principles of Ibuanyidanda Philosophy are applied. This work affirms therefore that Ibuayidanda philosophy is a necessary pivot of good governance and Economic sustainable development in Nigeria. In achieving the desired aim of the work, the Philosophical tools of exposition, criticality and analysis shall be systematically utilized.

Keywords: *Ibunanyidanda Philosophy, Good Governance, Quest, Economic Sustainable Development*

Ensuring Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria: Conditions and Constraints

¹Ugwu, Vitalis Chukwuemeka, PhD & ²Nwodo, Sylvester Nnaemeka, PhD

¹Department of Philosophy & Religion, Alex Ekwueme Federal University,
Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State

²Department of Sociology, Enugu State University of Science & Technology, Agbani.

Abstract

Nigeria has a long history of development initiatives directed at addressing various developmental challenges bedeviling the country. Since her independence in 1960, Nigeria has had no less than four major development plans meant to ensure sustainable economic and social progress for the people. For instance, we had the First National Development Plan (1962), the Second National Development Plan (1970 - 74), the Third National Development Plan (1975 - 80), and the Fourth National Development Plan (1981 - 85). These were either short term, medium term or long term plans, meant to tackle especially the indignity of poverty and hunger, and ensure enough agricultural yield, good health, quality education, gender equality among others. The National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) otherwise, known as the Country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), is one of the latest medium term development initiatives in the country. However, inspite of these development plans and interventions, Nigeria is still largely underdeveloped - a pointer to something intrinsically wrong with our perception of development and the methods we adopt. On its own, rural (under)development in Nigeria has become so vast and complex, thereby requiring a redefinition of our concept of development. This paper, therefore, aims to do exactly that and also to identify the nature of rural development problems which constitutes development constraints, as well as the required intervention programs necessary for sustainable rural development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Sustainable, Rural, Development, Conditions, Constraints.*

Financial Fraud or Fiscal Autonomy the Bane of Basic Insecurity in the Local Government Council

¹Cornelius Okorie (PhD) & ²Onele Sunday

¹Department of Political Science, Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike

²Department of Political Science, Alex Ekwueme Federal University,
Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State

Abstract

Local government council (LGC) is the third tier of government established under the 1979 Constitution for grass root development. The Constitution assigned functions to LGC which among others is provisions of basic amenities to the rural populace. Subsequent Constitutional amendments retained these lofty ideas. Surprisingly recorded evidences and observations point that LGCs are yet to satisfactorily perform these functions irrespective of huge sums of money released to them. Postulations on the reason for these poor performances vary along financial fraud and fiscal autonomy. This article examines the impact of financial fraud and lack of fiscal autonomy with a view to establishing their impacts on LGCs output performance. The article specifically interrogates the performance of LGCs from the perspective of financial fraud and lack of fiscal autonomy. We relied on the axioms of structural functionalism and employed documentary method for data collection while content analysis and narrative analytical technique was adopted. Relying on the strands of literatures we argue that financial fraud is the bane of insecurity in the LC. The study recommends that Nigeria financial intelligent unit (NFIU) seeking to provide safeguards to monitor the spending of local council accrued resources, if meticulously implemented, has the potential of addressing the hydra – headed crisis of poverty and insecurity that afflicts the local council.

Keywords: *Financial fraud, Fiscal autonomy, Insecurity, Local council*

Population Dynamics, Urbanisation and Environmental Quality in Nigeria

¹Okon, Asidok, ²Effiong, C. E., ³Essien, Mabel, ⁴Ubi, Peter,
⁵Ebi, Basseyi & ⁶Enang Udah

^{1,2,3,4,5&6} *Department of Economics*

University of Calabar, Cross River, Nigeria

Abstract

The link between population dynamics, urbanization and environmental quality remains a topical issue among environmental economists and policymakers. This study assessed the relationship between population dynamics, urbanization and environmental quality in Nigeria from 1980 to 2019 using parametric econometric approach of ordinary least squares (OLS) with a keen interest in interaction of the variables. The study found that the negative and damaging joint impact of population dynamics and urbanization on environmental quality is greater in magnitude (that is the coefficients) than the static general regression results. This buttresses the fact that the quality of the environment deteriorates faster when it is jointly impacted upon by increasing population and urbanization. This implies that a policy that will curb rising crude birth rate as well as increasing influx (net migration) of persons will help in no small way in enhancing environmental quality in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Population, Urbanization, Environment, Quality, Interactive*

Investigating the Determinants of Cereal Production in Nigeria

¹Innocent Chile Nzeh, ²Uzoechina, Benedict I. & ³Chika P. Imoagwu

¹Department of Cooperative and Rural Development,
University of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences Umuagwo, Imo State, Nigeria.

^{2&3}Department of Economics, Nnamdi Azikiwe University,
Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

Abstract

Food security has always been an issue that policy makers in Nigeria have put several strategies to attain. In any society where food provision is inadequate, the welfare of the citizens will hardly be guaranteed. Cereals consumption in Nigeria has been on the increase even though local supply is not adequate to meet the growing local demand. This paper shall focus on investigating the factors that determine cereal production in Nigeria over the period from 1970 to 2021 and under the framework of autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds. Considering that within the period of the study, some developments may have occurred which could introduce some breaks in the model; we shall test for multiple breakpoint tests to establish the possible break periods using Bai-Perron tests. Having established the breakpoint periods, the study shall split the models into sub-samples and estimate each model. The variables of interest shall be cereal production, land under cereal production, arable land, food imports, rural population growth and fertilizer consumption. The study expects all the variables to have positive contribution to cereal production except food import which is expected to have a depressing influence on cereal production. The outcome of the study shall influence the type of policy intervention to recommend.

Keywords: *Investigating, Determinants, Cereal Production, Nigeria*

Gender and Sustainable Economic Development Strategies in Nigeria

Enwo-Irem, Immaculata Nnenna

Department of History and Strategic Studies,

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State.

Abstract

This article explored linkages between gender and sustainable economic development strategies in Nigeria. Efforts were made to interrogate those factors that drive economic development as they relate to gender, and the place of gender on sustainable economic development was highlighted. It examined how traditional belief system which under on cultural division of roles between male and female, increase the vulnerability of women in accessing economic empowerment. The article thus argued that decision making process within the household is not only complex but it is also influenced by social and cultural norms. It also noted that inequalities in the allocation of resources matter because education, health and nutrition are strongly linked to human well-being, economic efficiency and growth, and that low level of educational attainment and poor health and nutrition affect individuals capacity to work productively. Economic inefficiency represents a significant loss to society and hampers sustainable Economic growth and development. This paper therefore argued that the restriction of the activities of half of the population of the country (women) to occupations such as small-scale businesses and low-income earning jobs hinders sustainable economic development. The work relied extensively on secondary source materials and data were analyzed thematically. The study concluded that putting women and girls at the centre of economic activities will fundamentally achieve or result in more and better drive sustainable development outcomes. It is the view of the author that concerted efforts should be made towards changing gender and social norms to address inequalities in power and privileges between persons of different gender as one of the effective strategies for sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Gender, Sustainable Economic Development Strategies, Nigeria*

The Impact of Value Added Tax (VAT) on the Nigerian Economy

¹Igwe, Chioma Esthermaris, ²Prof. Kalu E. Uma, &
³Ikechukwu Eze Okereke
^{1,2&3}Department of Economics & Dev Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examined the impact of Value Added Tax (VAT) on the Nigerian economy using annual data sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin and Federal Inland Revenue Service (various issues) spanning 1994 to 2020. The study adopted real gross domestic product (RGDP) as proxy for economic growth and the dependent variable, while manufacturing value added tax (MVAT) and services value added tax (SVAT) were used as the independent variables. The third factor, inflation was introduced as a control independent variable. The study adopted a secondary method of data collection. Augmented Dickey-Fuller test was used for stationarity test and the variable were integrated of order 1(0) and 1(1), thereby leading to the adoption of the method of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. The result of the study showed the following: MVAT has a negative and insignificant influence on real gross domestic product (RGDP) in Nigeria; SVAT has a negative and insignificant influence on real gross domestic product (RGDP) in Nigeria and there is a causality between VAT and the real gross domestic product in Nigeria. The paper therefore recommends among others that the government should intensify effort in organizing seminars and workshops to educate viable organizations and individuals on the need for prompt payment of VAT on manufacturing and services sectors in order to improve Nigeria's real gross domestic product.

Keywords: *Value Added Tax (VAT), Economic Growth and ARDL.*

The Impact of Exchange Rate Volatility on Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Ikechukwu Eze Okereke, ²Prof. Kalu E. Uma, ³Michael Enyoghasim PhD,
³Ikwor Ogbonnanya PhD, & ⁵Agbo Cyril Uchenna
^{1,2,3,4&5}Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper investigated the impact of exchange rate volatility on economic growth in Nigeria with the annual sample period ranging from 1970 to 2022. The broad objective of the work is to examine the impact of exchange rate volatility on economic growth in Nigeria. The paper adopted real gross domestic product growth rate, a proxy for economic growth as the explained variable while exchange rate and trade openness were the explanatory variables. The fourth variable, inflation rate was included in the model as an intervening explanatory variable. The data used are secondary data obtained from the annual statistical bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), World Bank Global Development Data, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and development (UNCTAD) over the period 1970-2022. The paper examined the stationarity of the time series data using Augmented-Dickey Fuller test. The unit root test showed that the variables were integrated of order 1(0) and 1(1). Hence, the work employed the method of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. The findings revealed the following: the long-run ARDL model showed that exchange rate, trade openness and inflation rate have positive and insignificant relationship with RGDP. On the basis of the outcome, the paper therefore suggested the following recommendations among others: appropriate monetary and fiscal policies should be adopted in order to achieve a more stable exchange rate that will sustain economic growth in the country; the government should encourage domestic production and consumption of goods and services in order to curtail the effects of exchange rate fluctuations on other macroeconomic variables; an enabling environment for the production of exportable goods should be provided by the government.

Keywords: *Exchange Rate, Volatility, Economic Growth and ARDL.*

The Impact of Sustainable Development Goals on Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Onele, Marcellinus Igwe, ²Prof. Kalu E. Uma, & ³Ikechukwu Eze Okereke
^{1,2&3}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper assessed the impact of sustainable development goals on economic growth in Nigeria using a quarterly data sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and World Development Indicators (WDI) ranging from 2000Q1 to 2020Q4. The study adopted real gross domestic product (RGDP) as proxy for economic growth and as a dependent variable, while National Poverty Index (NPI), Current Health Expenditure Per Capita (CHEP), Industry, including construction value added (INCV), Percentage of Budget allocation on Education (EDU) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) were used as the independent variables. The paper as a secondary method of data collection adopted an Augmented Dickey-Fuller test to determine the stationarity of the series and the outcome showed that the variables were integrated of order 1(1), thereby leading to the adoption of Johansen co-integration test and VAR model. The result of the work showed the following: National poverty index (NPI) has no short run relationship with RGDP; Current health expenditure per capita (CHEP) has no significant impact in the short run on RGDP; Industry, including construction value added (INCV) has no significant impact in the short run on RGDP; Education budget allocation (EDU) has no significant impact in the short run on RGDP and Gross fixed Capital formation (GFCF) has no significant impact in the short run on RGDP. The paper therefore recommends among others that the government and all the relevant agencies should provide ways of making credit available to the citizenry and also pursue policies of financial inclusion to accommodate the poor and the vulnerable either through deposit money banks or special development banks to reduce inequality in the country and also funds allocated to the health sector should be used purposefully and judiciously in pursuing health policies and programs in the country.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals, Real Gross Domestic Product, Gross Fixed Capital Formation and ARDL.*

The Impact of Globalization on Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Agbo Cyril Uchenna, ²Prof. Kalu E. Uma, & ³Ikechukwu Eze Okereke
^{1,2&3}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper explored the impact of globalization on economic growth in Nigeria. The data used was annual time series data covering the period from 1980 to 2020 and sourced from the CBN statistical database and other sources. The variables adopted include the real gross domestic product (RGDP) as proxy for economic growth and the dependent variable, while foreign direct investment net inflow, trade openness and exchange rate were used as the independent variables. The fifth study variable which is inflation was introduced as a control independent variable. The stationery test using Augmented Dickey-Fuller showed that the variables were integrated of order 1(0) and 1(1), that is stationary at level and after first difference. Hence, the adoption of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. The findings of the study revealed the following: the long run model showed that foreign direct investment net inflows has a positive influence on RGDP in Nigeria and statistically significant at 5% level; trade openness has a positive influence on RGDP and statistically insignificant at 5% level; exchange rate has a positive and insignificant influence on RGDP and that inflation relates to RGDP negatively and statistically insignificant at 5% level. The paper therefore recommends among others that Foreign Direct Investment net inflows and trade openness should be encouraged as an increase in both variables will improve the real gross domestic product of Nigeria, thereby creating a conducive environment for investments which is a necessity for improved economic growth. Also, adequate measures should be taken to improve on the nation's trans-border trade and trade relationships between the country and the rest of the world so that the domestic economy can benefit more from influence of globalization.

Keywords: *Globalization, Real Gross Domestic Product, Foreign Direct Investment and ARDL.*

Effects of Debt Service on Infrastructural Development in Nigeria

¹Amadi, Kingsley Wobilor & ²Agya, Atabani Adi

^{1&2}Department of Economics,

Federal University Wukari, Taraba State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The study examines the effect of debt services on infrastructure development in Nigeria. The increase in debt services has been worrisome; recently Nigeria's debt service has astronomically increased without interruption. This uninterrupted increase of debt service has resulted to decrease in infrastructure and private investment, consequently, decreasing aggregate demand, thus, increasing unemployment in the country. The study employed an econometric model to test a long run relationship between debt services and infrastructural development and found a long run relationship. The study also found a negative and statistically significant relationship between debt services and infrastructure in Nigeria. Base on the findings, the study recommended that government should look for alternative means of raising fund rather than borrowing.

Keywords: *Debt service, Infrastructure, Development and effects*

Synergistic Effects of Clove (*Syzygium Aromaticum*) and Aloe Vera Extracts in Formulated Herbal Toothpaste

Obiora Joy Ogechukwu

School of Applied Science and Technology

Department of Science Laboratory Technology, Federal Polytechnic Oke

Abstract

Toothpaste comes in different forms from paste, gel and powder. Synergistic effects of aloe vera and clove *Syzygium aromaticum* in herbal toothpaste was formulated using essential oils and crude extracts from the plants. Essential oils was obtained via steam distillation technique with Clevenger apparatus using fresh samples whereas crude extract was obtained whereas crude extract was obtained using solvent extraction methods using air dried sample via soxhlet extractor apparatus. The oils obtained was used to formulate the toothpaste using blend ratios 2:4, 4:6, 6:4, 5:0, 0:5 and 8:2 essential oils : crude extract formulations. The products were checked for microbial load using spread plate technique after serial solutions was inoculated into broth media on different Agar Agar, MacKonkey Agar and Dextrose agar Medias and maintaining incubation conditions. The result of the total coliforms and fecal coliforms showed NO Colony and this indicates compliance with the official requirement of microbiological quality as they did not show any growth, hence within the USP Permissible limit of (<102cfu/ml). This could be due to present of secondary metabolites in the plant extracts. The products when compared with commercial close up toothpaste showed neutral pH, homogeneity, foamability and freshness to the mouth, therefore with natural plant extracts a sustainable toothpaste with safe active ingredients were explored.

Keywords: *Toothpaste, Microbial, Essential Oils, Natural and Synergy*

Evaluation of the Effect of Electronic Banking and Cashless Society in the Nigerian Economy

¹Enyoghasim, Oguwuike Michael, ²Ogbonna, Jennifer Nkemdirim,
³Modebe, Chidimma Blessing, ⁴Duru, Emmanuella Adaobi &
⁵Ikeokwu, Valentine Lotanna
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the role of e-banking systems on economic growth in Nigeria over the period of 2010-2021. Specifically, the study analyses the role of e-banking systems on economic growth using value of e-banking transactions and volume of e-banking transactions. The study used quarterly time series data for value of POS, ATM, mobile, Internet transactions and real GDP for model 1 and volume of POS, ATM, mobile, internet transactions and real GDP for model 2. The multiple regression analysis, ARDL Bounds cointegration test and the Granger causality test were employed in this study. The results of the multiple regression analysis for model 1 and 2, shows that ATM and internet transactions is positive and insignificantly related to economic growth while there is a negative and insignificant relationship between POS transactions and real GDP in Nigeria. The result also shows that volume of mobile transactions is positive and significantly related to economic growth while value of mobile transactions is positive but insignificantly related to economic growth in Nigeria. The Granger causality test for model 1 shows the existence of a unidirectional causal relationship between value of POS, ATM and mobile transactions and real GDP. The granger causality test for model 2, shows there is a unidirectional causal relationship from volume of POS, mobile and internet transactions to real GDP. The study recommends the government invest in communication and internet infrastructure, internet security as well as awareness campaigns in order to capture a higher percentage of the population on these e-banking platforms and increase the number of banked in the population which will boost aggregate consumption, employment, trade and increase government revenues which would lead to an increase in economic development.

Keywords: *Electronic banking, Cashless society and Economic growth*

Energy Consumption and Life Expectancy in Nigeria

¹Jebbin Maclean Felix & ²Adebisi Saudat Adeola

^{1&2}*Department of Economics,*

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt.

Abstract

This study examined the effect of energy consumption (decomposed into renewable and non-renewable energy) on life expectancy in Nigeria from 1981 to 2022. The data for the study is sourced from Central Bank Statistical Bulletin. Energy consumption is proxied by Alternative and Nuclear Energy (ANE), Per Capita Electricity Consumption (CPN) and Fossil Fuel Energy Consumption (FEN), while Life expectancy is proxied by life expectancy at birth. The variables were subjected to stationarity tests and the result shows that the variables were integrated of mixed order of integration (level $i(0)$ & first difference $i(1)$). This justified the adoption of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) as technique of analysis. The ARDL Bounds test result indicates that long-run relationship exist among the variables in the model. The long run result showed that Per Capita Electricity Consumption (EPN) and Per Capita Income (PCI) have positive effect on life expectancy, while Fossil Fuel Energy, Trade Openness, and Alternative and Nuclear Energy (ANE) have negative effect on Life Expectancy in Nigeria. The short run result also shows that per capita electricity consumption has positive effect on life expectancy, while fossil fuel energy consumption and trade openness have negative effect on life expectancy in Nigeria. The study concludes per capita electricity consumption affects life expectancy positively, while fossil fuel energy consumption and alternative and nuclear energy affect life expectancy negatively in Nigeria. This study therefore recommends the adoption of green energy consumption as to improve life expectancy in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Energy Consumption, Life expectancy, renewable and non-renewable energy*

Government Expenditure and Inflation Rate in Nigeria: An Empirical Assessment

¹Anthony Ilegbinosa Imoisi, ²Emmanuel Ifeanyi Ajudua &
³Vivian Anietem Odishika

¹University of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Umuagwo, Imo State

^{2&3}Department of Economics, National Open University of Nigeria

Abstract

This paper reconnoitres the correlation between Nigeria's government expenditure and inflation rate within a multivariate framework from 1970-2020. Data sourced from the National Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Nigeria and the World Bank were utilized for this investigation. To ascertain if there exists any relationship among the variables, in the long run, the ARDL test was used. From the result, a long-run relationship exists between the variables in the model; the influence of government expenditure on the inflation rate in the short and long run is negative and insignificant, while that of exchange rate on the inflation rate is positive and insignificant in both periods; the influence of money supply on inflation rate both in the short and long run is positive and significant. Consequently, the research proposed that more government expenditure should go into productive activities, thus, boosting aggregate production in the economy as this tends to reduce the level of inflation. Furthermore, the increase in money supply has to be incessantly moderated by the CBN as a result of its ability to cause needless inflationary pressures in the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: *Inflation Rate, Government Expenditure, Money Supply, Exchange Rate, ARDL Test*

Revisiting the Empirical Relationship Between Health Expenditure, Governance and Economic Growth in Africa: Analysis of Nigerian Data

¹Marius Ikpe, ²Richard O. Ojike, ³Sunday A. Okwor, ⁴Precious I. Ohalete, & ⁵Joseph C. Odionye

^{1,2,3&4}*Department of Economics and Development Studies, Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State Nigeria*

⁵*Abia State University Uturu, Abia State Nigeria*

Abstract

As an aspect of human capital, a positive association exist amongst health, productivity, and growth in output per capita. On the other hand, social infrastructure defined by institution of governance has a direct effect on the environment upon which productive activities take place to determine outcome. Nigeria like most African countries is bedeviled by high prevalence of inadequate health financing and poor governance. Health financing for Nigeria consistently has fallen short of the AU health funding commitment of 15% of annual budgetary allocation to the health sector. Secondly, poor governance condition available resources and shape the state of infrastructure particularly health infrastructure, and socioeconomic conditions. In turn, this determines individuals' level of exposure to health risks and their capacity to actively contribute to productive activity for growth stimulation and sustainability. Against this backdrop, this study added to existing literature in the context of Nigeria, by theoretically applying the Solow augmented Mankiw-Romer-Weil structural model in examination of impact of government size and governance quality in the health sector, on economic growth. Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model was adopted in estimation. Findings show that governance quality adversely affects growth and this reduces the capacity of health spending to stimulate growth by almost equal margin. As a result, this study recommends legislative backing to the AU health funding commitment in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Public Health Expenditure, Governance, Economic Growth, Solow augmented Mankiw-Romer-Weil Structural Model, Nigeria*

The 2022 Electoral Act (As Amended) and Credibility of Party Primaries for the 2023 APC Imo East Senatorial Primary Election

¹Dr. Collins Friday Obialor & ²Ozuzu Henry Ugochukwu

¹Department of Political Science, Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education, Owerri

²Department of Political Science / Public Administration,
University of Uyo, Uyo Akwa Ibom State

Abstract

The electoral act 2022 was recently signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari for the conduct of the 2023 General elections. This study is an attempt to examine the 2022 electoral act and credibility of party primaries for 2023 APC Imo East Senatorial Elections, Imo State. The study assesses the implications of the Electoral Act, 2022 on the credibility of party primaries and Electoral process. Thus, the elite theory was found appropriate to explain the framework of analysis. The methodology, adopted for this study is both descriptive and analytical. The data gathering includes; textbooks, journals, articles, newspapers etc. The discourse revealed that the provisions of the electoral act, 2022 on party primaries were not adhered to by the APC in Imo East Senatorial Election. The paper argue that the violation has implication on the performance of the party in the 2023 senatorial election, in Imo East. The study recommended non-participation of parties in the provisions of the Act in conducting primaries. Also, people should develop interest to seek for credible process in selecting their party's candidates for general elections.

Keywords: *Political party, Electoral Act, Election, Party Primaries, Credibility.*

The Role of Insurance Sector Development in Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Enyoghasim, Oguwuike Michael, ²Ogbonna, Jennifer Nkemdirim,
³Ezeoma, Adaoma Favour, ⁴Duru, Emmanuella Adaobi &
⁵Ikeokwu, Valentine Lotanna
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

Abstract

According to the finance-growth nexus theory, insurance as the main risk management tool for businesses & households, promotes economic growth through channels of marginal productivity of capital and efficiency of channeling. Despite all the resources and efforts channeled to the insurance sector in the hopes of promoting economic growth in Nigeria, the goal is still far from reality as the country continues to face a variety of development challenges. This study therefore attempted to examine how insurance sector development has influenced the Nigerian economy, evaluating the challenges and suggesting viable solutions which will ultimately bring about development in Nigeria. This research studied the nexus between insurance sector development and economic growth in Nigeria for the period of 1981 to 2021. Annual time series data of the dependent (gross domestic product) and independent variables (insurance sector development, bank credit to private sector, market capitalization and consumer price index) were collected from secondary sources from 1981 to 2021 and analyzed using the ARDL approach on the basis that non of the variables are integrated at second difference. The long run coefficients of the variables reveal that there exist a significant positive relationship between insurance sector development and economic growth. Among the recommendation, the study recommends that the compulsory insurance policies stipulated by the Insurance Act should be properly sold in the society and well publicized.

Keywords: *Insurance role, Sector development and Economic growth*

Oil Rent Illusion and Industrial Growth in Third World Economies: Evidence from Nigeria

¹Anochiwa, Lasbrey PhD, ²Roseline Sama PhD & ³Michael Enyoghasim PhD

^{1&2}Department of Economics and Dev. Studies,

²Department of Educational Foundation

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria

Abstract

The study examines the management and impact of mineral rents in a country of underdeveloped industrial sector. The secondary data covers the period of 1981-2019 obtained from the Central bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical Bulletin and World Development Indicator (WDI). The data was analyzed using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) approach. The Industrial production is the dependent variables while oil revenue (*oilrev*), government expenditure (*gexp*), Industrial sector production (*ind*), and other control variables form the independent variables. The paper seeks to determine the short run and long run equilibrium conditions of the variables. Oil rent was positive but statistically insignificant to industrial growth whereas other variables were found to be positive. The implication is that mineral rents are under managed and has marginal influence on industrial growth. Government must deliberately put in place an effective approach towards channeling part of the proceeds from oil to improving the development of the industrial sector.

Keywords: *Oil rent, Investment, Dutch disease, Resource curse, Industrial manufacturing, Economic growth*

Output Growth Elasticity of Health Burden in Low- and Middle-Income Economies of Africa

¹Ikechukwu Andrew Mobosi & ²Benedict Azu

¹Department of Economics, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

²Department of Economics, University of Delta, Agbor; Delta State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study analyzed the responsiveness of the output per capita growth rate to health burden in low and middle income economies of Africa. It used a sample panel of 45 African countries with 28 macro panel series from 1994 to 2021. Specifically, the study estimates the marginal effect of health burden on output per capita growth rate across different income blocs in Africa. To ensure the robustness of the results, the study employed dynamic Fixed-Effect (within) Regression models, respectively. In the end, the result indicates divergence effects, such that, the low income (or less developed) and lower-middle-income economies are heavily burdened by poor health, having diminishing output per capita growth rate in Africa. It reveals a large negative marginal effect of health burden on output per capita growth rate, with the lower middle income indicates 23% marginal effects on output per capita growth rate, while the low-income economies recorded 25% marginal effects on output per capita growth rate, respectively, holding other factors constant. These findings suggest that an increase in the burden of health devalues Africa's growth and forces the over-burdened output per capita growth rate to diminish. Hence, improving the quality of health of the population would increase output per capita growth rate of African economies in the long-run. Thus, the study recommends that a regional inclusive health scheme with a funding target be formulated in Africa, which will ensure that various governments take health as an input, rather than mere consumption into their various economies' production functions. The study also recommends that governments of Africa, vie African Union, should enact and enforce a regional inclusive health scheme that recognizes the heterogeneous structure of the low and lower middle countries in Africa, where poverty, inequality and deprivation, including social power distribution spelt the population's access to basic health facilities.

Keywords: *Output, Growth, Health Burden, Low and Middle Income, Economies, Africa*

The Effect of Interest Rate on Investment in Nigeria 1990-2022

F. O. Chinyere Osunkwo

*Department of Economics,
Abia State University.*

Abstract

This study is on the effect of interest rate on investment in Nigeria from 1990-2022. Data for the study were secondary data obtained from the CBN Statistical bulletin of various years. Being a time series data, the data were subjected for stationarity test using the augmented dickey fuller unit root technique and were found to be stationary at their first differencing. The autoregressive distributive lag (ARDL) model was used to analyze the data, the result shows that interest rate at current and lag values inversely related with investment in Nigeria. It was recommended that government should reconsider her decision to increase the interest rate from 17.5% to 18%, because of the cash squeeze that has already reduced money supply in the country, as this will further increase interest rate and further reduce investment., rather interest rate on lending should be reduced in order to boost productivity, encourage industrialization so as to create employment opportunities for the citizenry.

Keywords: *Investment, Interest Rate, Productivity, Industrialization*

Teacher's Motivation and Student's Academic Achievement in Economics in Afikpo Education Zone of Ebonyi State

Chukwu, O. A.

Marketing Department,

Federal Collgr of Agriculture, Ishiagu

Abstract

The focus of this study was on teacher's motivation and student's academic achievement in economics in Afikpo education zone of Ebonyi state. Two specific purpose of the study, and two research questions were posed that guided the conduct of this study, the researcher adopted descriptive survey research design and the population of 1, 207 secondary school teachers that teach economics in 79 public secondary school in the Afikpo education zone of Ebonyi state. While 241 economics teachers were the sampling technique. The instrument used for data in the study was structured questionnaire were answered on individual item basis using mean and standard deviation while hypotheses were tested with t- test at 0.05 level of significance. The results of data analysis revealed that: teacher motivation improves classroom effectiveness in economics to a very high extent in Afikpo education zone of Ebonyi state based on these findings, the following recommendation were made: government as well as school proprietor should motivate teachers thorny prompt payment of salary offer of allowances, appreciation promotion as at when due and other fringe benefit it enhance their performance in class.

Keywords: *Teacher's Motivation, Student, Academic Achievement, Economics*

Insurgency in the North East States of Nigeria: A Challenge to National Development Aspiration 2017-2022

¹Samuel O. Nnadi, ²Charles Okeke Okoko & ³Ngene Innocent Aja

^{1&2}*Department of Political Science, Alex Ekwueme Federal University,
Ndufu Alike Ikwo, Abakiliki Ebonyi State*

²*Department of History and International Studies,
Evangel University, Akeze, Ebonyi State*

Abstract

The study interrogates activities of insurgents in the North –East states of Borno, Yobe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Kastina, Kebbi and Adamawa and its effect on food security in the country. Insurgency is fuelled, and sponsored by some top echelon of the Nigerian military and prominent politicians from the zone who have been feeding on the insecurity in the region, thereby making it much more difficult for the federal government to win the war against insurgents and restore sanity in the region. Secondary data formed the basis of data collection, interpretation and analysis. Data collection was based on documentary evidence. The study reveals that activities of insurgents had led to destruction of lives and property disrupted economic activities, farmers/herders clashes, abandonment of farms by the farmers. The study further reveals that many farmers have been killed and displaced, their farms destroyed and most farmers are now afraid to go to their farms for fear of either been attacked or killed by insurgents. The paper concludes that for the country to escape being plunged to massive food shortages, the federal government should endeavour to win the war against insurgents and restore sanity in the North East.

Keywords: *Insurgents, Region, Farmers, Farms, North-East*

Exploring the Impact of Natural Resources Depletion, Human Capital Development and Industrialization on Economic Sustainability in Nigeria

¹Otta Nkama N. ²Ogboonya Ikwor O. ³Durueke Chima & ⁴Ahamba Keneth
*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Nigeria depends largely on the exploitation of its abundant natural resources to propel economic activities – leading to the depletion of these resources. The purpose of this study is therefore to investigate the effect of natural resource depletion on economic growth in Nigeria while controlling for human capital, industrialization, a measure of financial development among other variables of interest. The study uses macroeconomic time-series from 1980 – 2018 due to availability of data. Unit root test with and without structural break are employed to test for the stationarity properties of the series. The study deploys ARDL bounds testing approach to cointegration to ascertain the existence or otherwise of a long-run co-movement between the dependent and the independent variables. The study confirms long-run relationship among the variables in the system. The results further reveal that both in the short-run and long-run natural resources depletion, industrialization and domestic credit to the private sector have positive and significant effect on economic growth within the period under review. However, while human capital index has negative impact on growth in the short-run, it is found to have long-run significant impact on economic growth. The study, thus, recommends continues development of the human capital and industrial sector in order to take advantage of natural resources exploitation for more economic prosperity in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Natural Resources, Human Capital, Industrialization, Nigeria*

Banks Credit Advancement and Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: Evidence from Rural Commercial Banks

¹Chukwunenye Ferguson Emekaraonye, ²Favour Chidinma Onuoha, & ³Mayor Munachiso Mbadiwe

^{1,2&3}Department of Economics, Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract

In a bid to address the financial needs of rural dwellers in Nigeria, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in 1977 initiated rural banking scheme with the aim of extending financial services of accepting deposits from rural dwellers and advancing credit facilities to the same category of people. This study therefore tried to examine how and the extent to which the rural banking activities through loans of rural branches of commercial banks (LRBC) have impacted youth unemployment rate in Nigeria. The study utilized time series data spanning the periods of 1992-2021 and equally employed Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model and Pairwise Granger Causality test in addressing its research questions. The results of both the long run and short run estimates show that loans of rural branches of commercial banks (LRBC) have not significantly impacted youth unemployment rate in Nigeria. Furthermore, it revealed that money supply (M2) significantly impacted youth unemployment rate but in a counter-intuitive manner. Credit to private sector (CPS) negatively and significantly impacted youth unemployment rate both in the long and short run scenarios, implying that preference should be given to credit to private sector instrument when the intention is to reduce youth unemployment rate in the country. Also, loans of rural branches of commercial banks (LRBC) was found to Granger cause youth unemployment rate (YUNR) but the same was not the case with youth unemployment rate. Given the findings, the study recommends that government through the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) enhances youths' access to loan by making it less cumbersome for the youth category to access. It also recommends that government through the Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment establishes effective recruitment information systems that will enhance proper linkages between hiring firms and labour market, especially the youth category of the Nigerian labour market.

Keywords: *Banks Credit Advancement, Youth Unemployment, Rural Commercial Banks*

Agricultural Activities and its Implication for Agric-Tourism Development in Ebo Farm Site in Yala Local Government Area, Cross River State

¹Odey Christopher Lifu, ²Ajoma Simon Okwoche & ³Tawo Alfred Oyong
^{1,2&3}*Department of Hospitality and Tourism Management,
University of Cross River State*

Abstract

Agric-tourism is another important potential area for alternative national revenue generation considering the prime need for new forms of physical and social economic development tools in Nigeria. It is a common knowledge that in the 1960s and 1970s Nigeria was tagged as a country with substantial agricultural economy. This era witnessed great growth in the nation's economy. Regrettably, in recent time the growth of the agricultural sector has continued to decline over the years as a result of over dependence on petroleum products. A critical look into the potentials of agric-tourism in Ebo community in Yala Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria will be an eye opener to many and to the Government (Local, State and Federal) level. The objective of the studies is to examine the potentials of agricultural activity in Ebo Farm Site for agric-tourism development in Yala Local Government Area Cross State, Nigeria. Ethnographic method was adopted during this research processes, Information were collected through various data gathering techniques like semi structured interview and open discussions which was used as a primary research tool, in order to obtain villagers opinion on agric- tourism as well as the potential of agric- tourism in the locality. The result revealed that practice of farming activities, such as crop production, snail farming, fish production and dairy within the Ebo people will offer lasting experience and opportunities for the tourists, which will in turn generate revenue and increase the livelihood of the people.

Keywords: *Agricultural activities, Agric-tourism, Ebo farms site, Development.*

External Sector Aggregates and Sustainable Economic Development: Are there Expected behaviour of Export, Import and Exchange Rate Variability in Nigeria?

¹Ogbonnaya, Ikwor Okoroafor, ²Ogbuagu, Regina Anuri,
³Michael Enyoghasim O., ⁴Otta Nkama Nnachi & ⁵Eze Ikechukwu Okereke
^{1,2,3,4&5}Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State Nigeria

Abstract

The paper investigated the behaviour of export, import and exchange rate variability as external sector aggregates and sustainable economic development in Nigeria using time series data spanning from 1970 to 2021. The paper adopted an Autoregressive Distributed Lags (ARDL) model and Bounds Test investigation to check for the cointegration and long-run form in term of the relationship among the variables in the model. This is so because the order of integrations were not the same, that is; a combination of order zero and order one (a condition that required the application of the ARDL model). Overall, the paper found that there is a positive and insignificant impact of external sector aggregates (export and import) but negative and significant effect of exchange rate behaviour on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The implication of the above findings suggested that export of goods and its twin import response have favoured balance of payment equilibrium while exchange rate has not fared well in sustaining economic development in Nigeria. The paper is therefore of the view that a quick policy response geared towards stimulating economic activities that will appreciate exchange rate of Naira to foreign currencies should be adopted to ensure sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Export, Import, Exchange rate variability, Sustainable economic development and Nigeria.*

Modelling Ecological Degradation: The Role of Urbanization, Natural Resource Extraction, Renewable Energy Use and Trade Openness in Sub-Saharan Africa

¹Ogbonnaya Ikwor Okoroafor, ²Nwani Chinazaekpere, ³Agbanike Tobechei, ⁴Ogbuagu Regina Anuli & ⁵Lasbrey Anochiwa

^{1,2,3,4&5}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State Nigeria*

Abstract

The paper applied stochastic impacts by regression on population, affluence, and technology (STIRPAT) to examine the ecological degradation in relation to urbanization, natural resources, renewable energy use and trade openness in Sub-Sahara African countries using data mostly generated from World Development Index (WDI). Using about 736 panel observations and 32 selected Sub-Sahara African countries, the estimate showed that the mean and distributional effect of urbanization, natural resource extraction and renewable energy use have significant effect on ecological degradation, while trade openness has positive but insignificant effect on ecological footprints. Also, the Shapiro-Francia W' test for normality examination showed that all the variables under investigation were statistically significant. Therefore, given the quick investigative outcome arising from the paper, it is suggested that policies on environmental clean -up, controlled urbanization, apposite renewable energy use and trade supervision should be adopted in order to limit ecological footprints in Sub-Sahara African countries.

Keywords: *Urbanization, Natural Resource Extraction, Renewable Energy Use, Trade Openness and Sub-Saharan Africa*

Organic Fertilizer an Alternative to Chemical (Inorganic) Fertilizer for Sustainable Soil Productivity in the Era of Economic Challenges (a Review)

Orji, J. E.

Department of Agriculture,

Alex-Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State

Abstract

The major constraint limiting crop yield in developing countries globally and especially in the tropical Africa is soil infertility. In order to improve the fertility of the soils for maximum food production and supplies, the use of inorganic (chemical) fertilizers was adopted and used extensively. However, the scarcity and high cost of the inorganic fertilizers in recent times due to economic and global challenges like covid 19 pandemic and wars is worrisome. Also, research has shown that the continuous use of inorganic fertilizer and total dependence on it for agricultural production have led to a decline in soil fertility, land degradation and rotting of certain crops especially tubers, hence the need for an alternative. This review work studies the need of producing organic fertilizers from various organic wastes (such as agricultural waste, sewage sludge, animal waste, municipal solid waste, food waste, etc) as alternative soil amendment using the technology advancement for solid organic waste management as obtained in the developed countries. This when adopted will not only enhance and sustain soil productivity but will help to free the environment of pollution and encourage economic growth. The work also provides insight to the production line of the organic fertilizer, sources or raw materials and advantages of substituting chemical (inorganic) fertilizer with organic fertilizer. It is obvious that organic fertilizer when produced will be affordable, available, cheaper and will improve and sustain the physical, chemical and biological conditions of the soils.

Keywords: *Organic fertilizer, Soil, inorganic fertilizer, Organic waste, Sustainability.*

Financial Development and Environment Quality IN ECOWAS Sub-Region

¹Onuoha, Favour Chidinma, ²Uzoechina I. Benedict,
³Emekaraonye, Chukwunenye Ferguson & ⁴Mbadiwe, Mayor Munachiso
^{1,3&4}Department of Economics, Evangel University Akaeze, Ebonyi State, Nigeria
²Department of Economics, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between financial development and environmental degradation in low-income and lower-middle-income ECOWAS countries for the period 1990 to 2020. The study employed Panel Autoregressive Distributed Lag model, informed by the outcomes of cross-sectional dependence and panel unit root tests. The results of the panel ARDL show that for low-income ECOWAS countries, a unit rise in financial development (FD) leads to 0.023 significant increase in carbon emission while a unit increase in FD^2 leads to 0.012 significant reductions in carbon emission in the long run. Also, energy consumption (EC) and EC^2 exert significant positive and negative influence on carbon emission respectively. In the short run, only FD^2 significantly impact carbon emission, as a unit rise in FD^2 leads to 0.024 increases in carbon emission. In the case of lower-middle-income ECOWAS countries, the results show that FD and FD^2 have positive and negative significant impact on carbon emission respectively in the long run. Similarly, economic growth (GDPC) and $GDPC^2$ indicate positive and negative significant impact on carbon emission respectively in the long run. Equally, in the long run, EC and EC^2 revealed a positive and negative significant effect on carbon emission respectively. In the short run, only the EC^2 significantly impact carbon emission, as a unit rise in EC^2 leads to 0.021 decreases in carbon emission. The results further validate the presence of EKC hypothesis between financial development (FD) and environmental quality (carbon emission) for both low-income and lower-middle-income ECOWAS countries. Given the findings, the study made recommendations that will aid appropriate policies in ECOWAS sub-region.

Keywords: *Financial Development; Environmental Quality; ECOWAS Sub-region; Carbon Emission*

An Appraisal of the Consequences of Social Change and its Implication for Development in Nigeria

¹Jonathan Akwagiobe Ukah (PhD), ²Fidelis I. Aboh & ³Chioma Olekama

^{1&3}*Department of Sociology,*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

²*Department of Sociology, University of Calabar*

Abstract

This study appraised the consequences of social change and its implication for development in Nigeria. Due to the consequences that come with social change, the acceptance of such change is sometime treated with skepticism and levity by Nigerians, thereby undermining the intended development it was supposed to achieve. The main objective of this study therefore, is to analyze the consequences and implications of social change on the development of Nigeria. To achieve this, a review approach was adopted where textbooks and articles on internets were reviewed in areas that constitute the objectives of the study. After the critical review, it was revealed that one of the consequences of social change is that social change comes with alteration that could be destructive despite its huge gains. Also, one of the reasons people reject social change is the fear of the negative effects it may bring. The implication of this is that the development process will be repressed and slow down. It has been concluded that social change comes with consequences and have negative implication on development. We therefore recommend that pragmatic approach to reducing the consequences that comes with social change be adopted.

Keywords: *Consequences, Development, Implications, Social Change & resist*

Government Expenditure on Agriculture and Agricultural Output in Nigeria

¹Okoro Mgboichimma Kalu, ²Dr. Uwajumogu Nkechinyere, &
³Mrs. Ogbonna Jennifer Nkemirim
*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This work examined government expenditure on agriculture and agricultural output in Nigeria, using annual time series data on agricultural output, deposit money banks' credit to the agricultural sector, government capital and current expenditures on agriculture, and inflation rate. The study employed ARDL Bounds Testing methodology in determining whether long run relationship exists between government capital and current expenditures on agriculture and agricultural output in Nigeria. The objective of the study is to determine the impact of government expenditure on agriculture on agricultural output in Nigeria and specifically to determine the impact of government capital expenditure on agriculture on agricultural output in Nigeria, ascertain the impact of government recurrent expenditure on agriculture on agricultural output in Nigeria and determine the impact of deposit money banks' credit to the agricultural sector on agricultural output in Nigeria. The results obtained showed that government capital expenditure on agriculture has no significant impact on agricultural output in Nigeria in the short run and the long run. The result further indicated that the impact of government current expenditure on agriculture on agricultural sector output in Nigeria is statistically insignificant in the short run and the long run. The study also discovered that deposit money banks' credit to the agricultural sector has no significant impact on agricultural output in Nigeria in the short run and in the long run. The coefficient of the error correction mechanism (ECM) was estimated at -0.209956 with probability value of 0.0068 and t-statistic value of -3.107227. Therefore, the ECM is statistically significant. It implies low speed of adjustment process of about 20.99%. The study recommends that government at levels should intensify and increase expenditure on capital items in agriculture sector on regular basis to enhance output performance of the agricultural sector of the economy, the expenditure should be closely monitored by the government an financial institutions should be made more available in rural areas where most farmers reside.

Keywords: *Government Expenditure, Agriculture, Nigeria*

The Assessment of Foreign Remittances Inflow and Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Chima, Sunday Chima, ²Prof. Uwazie I. Uwazie, & ³Ikechukwu Eze Okereke
^{1,2&3}*Department of Economics & Dev Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper is geared towards the assessment of foreign remittances inflow and economic growth in Nigeria with a sample period ranging from 1980 to 2022. Specifically, it examined the impact of foreign remittances on real gross domestic product growth rate, analyzed the impact of gross fixed capital formation on real gross domestic product growth rate and investigated the impact of trade openness on real gross domestic product growth rate. The paper adopted a secondary method of data collection and employed the use of Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model which showed that the underlying variables were integrated of order 1(0) and 1(1), that is stationary at level and at first difference with the real gross domestic product growth rate as the dependent variable and foreign remittances, gross fixed capital formation and trade openness as the independent variables. After a careful investigation, the result of the estimated long-run coefficients of the model showed that both the log of foreign remittances (LFREM) and log of gross fixed capital formation (LGFCF) have a negative influence on real gross domestic product (RGDP) while the log of trade openness has a positive influence on RGDP. The paper therefore recommends among others that foreign remittance inflows need to be invested into productive sectors. This is because without such investments the inflows cannot play any significant role in the economy. Hence, the need for government to implement policies that will encourage migrants and recipients to invest foreign remittances into productive sectors.

Keywords: *Foreign remittances, Real gross domestic product, Trade openness and ARDL.*

Comparative Analysis of Financial Leverage Ratios and Financial Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Nigeria

¹Dr. Ogbu Ikechukwu Ignatius, ²Dr. Oko Roseline Ali,
³Dr. Promise Nwakaego Edeogu & ⁴Nnam Hilary Ikechukwu
^{1,2,3}Department of Accountancy
³Department of Banking and Financing
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike. Nigeria

Abstract

This study assessed the comparative analysis of financial leverage ratios and financial performance of chemical and paint manufacturing firms in Nigeria. The methodology employed the use of secondary data and the ex-post factor research design. The population of the study was all the seven chemical and paint manufacturing firms listed on the Nigerian stock exchange and with a sample size of four companies. Data were sourced from annual financial report and the Nigerian Stock Exchange fact book. Static Trade-off Theory and Capital need theory was the underpinning theories used to anchor the research worthiness. The study used correlation as a tool of analysis. Finding shows that debt to equity ratio have negative and significant relationship with ROE while debt to capital ratio have negative and insignificant relationship with ROI. The study concluded that gearing ratios enhances management's decision in relation to financial performance. The study also recommended that researchers may extend study period and also conduct comparability study by taking data from different sectors of the economy.

Keywords: *Financial Leverage, Ratios, Financial Performance, Trade-off Theory, Capital need theory.*

Examining the Nexus Between Food Security and Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria: An International Relations Perspective

¹Victor Chijioke Nwosumba, ²Charles Ikechukwu Akor & ³Hope Nwaigwe
^{1,2&3} *Department of Political Science*
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike

Abstract

The relationship between food security and economic development is not in doubt. In this time of increasing global interconnectedness of domestic issues to the external environment it is difficult to discuss food security and sustainable economic development nexus without having the role of international actors in mind. Thus, this paper examines the nexus between food security and sustainable economic development in Nigeria using the lenses of international relations. It observes that Nigeria (like most African countries) has for long been confronted with food security and economic development challenges resulting from global politics and this often has left them making choices for the betterment of international capital against the genuine interest of the nation (the people). In the long run, this has affected sustainable economic development in the country very adversely. Utilizing the data collected from secondary sources and adopting political economy approach as a theoretical framework, the paper contends that even when food security is one of the indicators of a country's sustainable development it has been treated like a colour television by the international capitalists. So, for food security to play its role as a vital means through which sustainable economic development can be enhanced in Nigeria policy makers and implementers should treat it like a well-deserved phenomenon as it is done in the developed countries where for instance, food importation is at the barest minimal level whereas foreign earnings are very high.

Keywords: *Economic development, Food security, International relations, Nigeria, Sustainable economic development*

Budgeting System and Social Security: Dissecting the Crisis of Human Social Development in Nigeria

¹Emmanuel Chimezie Eyisi & ²Jonathan Akwagiobe Ukah

^{1&2}*Department of Sociology, Alex Ekwueme Federal
University, Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Development planning in most societies has often neglected the essence of social development as encapsulated in social security system. The most significant evidence of this neglect is the size of resource allocation to what is generally termed social amenities in the yearly budgets and development plans. Thus, beyond possibly health and education sectors in which budgetary allocations have been well below international standards; allocations to social security have been profoundly infinitesimal or largely residual. The lacklustre approach to social sector is a reflection of the *economistic* approach that conceives of development in terms of increased investment in the productive sector. Using descriptive research design, the paper extrapolated data from previous and current budgets and National development plans to establish the abysmal attention paid to the social sector by the policy makers. Our findings clearly indicate that the crisis of human social development in Nigeria has direct relation to the absence of a well-articulated social policy as part of development planning and annual budgets. Findings also showed that the focus on pure economic indicators: per capita income, Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), level of industrialization and other yardsticks used in measuring economic growth by development planners without commensurate attention to social security system does not only undermine national development and nation building, national security but impairs the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. The paper further establishes that development plans and programmes must be evaluated in terms of the extent to which they succeed in creating or fail to create the conditions for the realisation of higher quality of material well-being and social existence for the majority of the people. The paper recommends that comprehensive national policy on social security that will make for a stable, egalitarian society where social justice will reign should be fundamental in national development planning and national annual budgets.

Keywords: *Development; Development planning; Social policy, Budgeting, Social security; Human development*

Rent, Income, and Trade: Does Trade Mitigate the Negative Effects of Oil Rents on Economic Growth in Oil-Exporting Countries?

¹Chukwuemeka Chinonso Emenekwe, ²Robert Ugochukwu Onyeneke, ³Chika K. Ubaka, & ⁴Andrew Onyebuchi Nwakwegu

¹*Department of Economics and Development Studies,*

²*Department of Agriculture (Agricultural Economics and Extension Programme
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, P.M.B. 1010, Abakaliki*

^{3&4}*Department of Economics, Ebonyi State University P. M.B. 53 Abakaliki*

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of trade openness on reducing the negative effects of natural resource abundance on economic growth in selected oil-exporting countries. The resource curse, a well-known economic paradox where countries with abundant natural resources tend to have lower levels of real GDP per capita, has been observed in many oil-exporting countries. While previous studies have examined the relationship between oil rents and economic growth, few have explored the role of trade openness as a possible channel to reduce the negative effects of the resource curse. Using a dynamic panel data model, this study analyzes data from selected oil-exporting countries over the period from 1980 to 2017. The model estimates the impact of oil rents on real GDP per capita while controlling for other factors that may affect economic growth, such as trade openness, human capital, and political stability. The study also uses comparative analysis to compare and contrast the effectiveness of trade openness as a channel for mitigating the resource curse across different oil-exporting countries. The findings suggest that trade openness plays a crucial role in mitigating the negative effects of natural resource abundance on economic growth. The results demonstrate that trade openness has a positive and significant impact on real GDP per capita, while oil rents have a negative impact on real GDP per capita. The study also finds that the effectiveness of trade openness as a channel for mitigating the resource curse varies across different oil-exporting countries, with some countries benefiting more from trade openness than others. The implications of this study are relevant for policymakers in oil-exporting countries who are looking for ways to diversify their economies and reduce their dependence on natural resources. The findings suggest that promoting trade openness can help mitigate the negative effects of natural resource abundance on economic growth. Additionally, this study contributes to the existing literature on the resource curse and trade openness by providing new insights into the role of trade openness as a channel for mitigating the negative effects of natural resource abundance on economic growth in oil-exporting countries. Overall, this study provides new empirical evidence on the relationship between trade openness, natural resource abundance, and economic growth in oil-exporting countries. The findings suggest that promoting trade openness can help mitigate the negative effects of natural resource abundance on economic growth, and policymakers should consider this channel as part of their economic diversification strategies.

Keywords: *Rent, Income, Oil-Exporting Trade and Economic Growth*

Industrialization as Imperative for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

¹Okorontah Chikeziem F. & ²Uruakpa Chiagoziem G.

^{1&2}*Rhema University Nigeria, Aba, Abia State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

There is very strong evidence in support of industrialization as a key determinant of economic growth/development in the developed economies. This evidence is also manifesting in many developing nations as recorded in many literatures and as we practically see some developing nations migrating from agrarian economy or mono economy to industrial led economy or diversified economy. This study is on industrialization as imperative for sustained economic development in Nigeria. It examines Nigerian's industrial policy and economic performance focusing on the analysis of the structural changes in its manufacturing sub- sector associated with some key policy options since after independence. The aim of the study is to show how the industrial sector or the manufacturing sub-sector in particular has contributed to the growth/development of the economy. It combined descriptive/trend analysis and also econometric analysis (through the use of unit root test and ordinary least square technique) for its empirical study and found that the manufacturing sub-sector though significant in its relationship with economic growth has not contributed enough towards economic development of the nation. It also found that many of the policies that Nigerian government has adopted over the years that yielded little or no result are the same policies some developed nations adopted that made them what they are today. This means that Nigeria authorities know what to do but has failed to do it right. The policy implication is that, the road to Nigerian's industrialization has been discovered. But for Nigeria to join the rest of the developed world (as regards sustainable economic development) requires a change in the mind set of the people which can only be possible through a holistic and revolutionary change in governance and overhauling of the institutional framework at all levels of government.

Keywords: *Industrialization, Economic Development, Manufacturing, Nigerian economy, Re-orientation.*

Informal Sector Activities and Environmental Pollution: A Survey of Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State Nigeria

¹Anyanwu Kelechi Clara PhD, ²Uwazie, I. U. PhD, ³Agu Glory C., & ⁴Amaechi Chibuzor Rowland

^{1&3} *Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State &

^{2&4} *Department of Economics, College of Management Sciences*

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike Abia State, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper examined informal sector activities and environmental pollution in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State which has continued to deteriorate rapidly from environmental problems resulting from garbage and sewage disposal and the careless use of slopes and low-lying areas. Livelihoods of the poor, particularly the informal economic activities operating on streets and other public places, are usually seen as undesirable for environmental management especially by state authorities which are preoccupied with keeping the cities clean. Against this background of unrecognized problem but very important environmental upheaval, this research investigates informal sector activities and environmental pollution in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State Nigeria. Specifically, the research seeks to examine the methods of waste disposal of informal sector operators and its relationship to pollution of environment in Umuahia North LGA; examine the nature and characteristics of informal sector operations on pollution of environment in Umuahia North LGA; and to determine the damages done by the activities of informal sector on pollution of environment in Umuahia North LGA. The study utilized a sample size of one hundred and ten from some communities in Umuahia North Local Government comprises of Umuahia, Umukabia, Umuawa Alaocha, Umuagu, Umuekwule, Ihite Ude, Umuda Isingwu and Okaiuga Nkwoegwu. . The paper adopted a survey approach using a structured questionnaire designed in Likert scale of five points. The study revealed that activities of informal operators that are engaged in automobile business generates more pollution to the environment. The paper therefore recommends that alternative technology to harness the waste from the informal sector activities should be researched and deployed to ensure greener environment in Umuahia North LGA and Nigeria at large.

Keywords: *Informal Sector, Environmental Pollution, Environmental Management, Automobile Business, Green Environment*

Nexus Between Informal Sector and Employment Generation: A Survey of Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State

¹Agu Glory C, ²Anyanwu, Kelechi Clara PhD,
³Achumie Emmanuel Nwankwo, ⁴Lucky Orlu & ⁵Udo Miracle Oluebube
^{1,2&4} Faculty of Social Sciences, ³ School of Business Education &
⁵ College of Management Sciences;
^{1,2,3,4&5} Department of Economics,
^{1&2} Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike Ikwo, Ebonyi State
³ Federal College of Education (T) Umunze Anambra State, ⁴ Rivers State University,
Port Harcourt Nigeria & ⁵ Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike Abia State

Abstract

This study set out to investigate the contributions of the informal sector to the development of the Nigerian economy in terms of employment generation, capital savings and mobilization, efficiency, strong linkages with other sectors, utilization of local technology training ground for entrepreneurs and self-reliance. The main objective of the study is to ascertain the nexus between informal sector activities and employment generation in Umuahia North Local Government Area of Abia State Nigeria. Specifically, the research seeks to determine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in Umuahia North LGA; to examine the relationship between informal sector activities and employment generation in Umuahia North LGA and to ascertain the challenges faced by informal sector operators in Umuahia North LGA. The study utilized a sample size of one hundred and twenty one from some communities in Umuahia North Local Government comprises of Umuahia, Umukabia, Umuawa Alaocha, Umuagu, Umuekwule, IHITEUDE, Umuda Isingwu and Okaiuga Nkwoegwu. . We adopted a survey approach using a structured questionnaire designed in Likert scale of five points. The study reveals that engaging in informal sector activities increases work networking and thus enhances employment generation by about 90% in Umuahia North LGA. We therefore recommend that efforts should be made by both State and Local governments to reduce the pains of doing business in Umuahia North LGA. There are lots of illegal tax collectors who move around making it difficult for the informal sector activities to function appropriately.

Keywords: *Informal Sector, Employment Generation, Mobilization, Efficiency, Strong Linkages*

Matrilateral Distributive Justice and Cooperative Systems Among the Cross River Igbo: A Historicization

¹Charles Okeke Okoko, PhD & ²Samuel O. Nnadi

¹*Department of History and International Studies,
Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State*

²*Department of Political Science,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu, Ikwo, Ebonyi State*

Abstract

The gendered activities of the double unilineal communities of the Cross-River Igbo area, such as the Abam, Abiriba, Amasiri, Ihechiowa, Ohafia and Ututu, among others, share a certain historicity. These activities, overtime, enhanced the predominance of the matrilineal over the patrilineal. Yet, these communities were actually double unilineal (where the patrilineal and matrilineal social systems were practiced alongside each other) but had their productive and overall factors of sustenance tilted towards the matrilineal. The matrilineages were more in number (population) and owned a greater percentage of distinct and easily identifiable land spaces. The protection and usage of these lands were ensured by each matrilineage creating obvious platforms or totems that forewarned interferences. With time, the matrilineages spawned into cooperatives and imbued advantages on the matrikins vis-à-vis the matrilateral distributive justice system nexus the patrilateral distributive justice system. The paper concluded that the gendered and matrilateral socio-economic endeavours of the matrilineages of the Cross River Igbo communities underpinned, especially, the agricultural activities of the people. Data were collected from fieldworks conducted between 2013 and 2020.

Keywords: *Matrilineal, Matrilateral, Patrilineal and Cooperative*

Human Security and Sustainable Economic Development Nexus in Nigeria: An Assessment

¹Victor Chijioke Nwosumba, ²Michael Enyoghasim,

³Charles Ikechukwu Akor & ⁴Onwuka Cletus Offor

^{1,2&3}Department of Political Science

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike Ikwo Ebonyi State

Abstract

Globally, growing human security challenges have posed as serious roadblocks to the achievement of sustainable economic development in most developing countries. In this paper, the nexus between human security and sustainable economic development in Nigeria is assessed in view of the fact that instead of abating human security challenges are worsening. It is found that in the country human lives and property for instance are frequently threatened and lost to terrorists, insurgents, unknown gunmen, bandits, ethnic militants and environments degraded. Indigenes and foreigners owing to this, feel highly insecure as they live in fear and anxiety. Being a qualitative research and aided by secondary data analysis this study argues that it is as a result of the worsening human security that Nigeria is currently being faced by dwindling economic development which manifests in the drastic fall of domestic and direct foreign investments, increased brain drain, exponential poverty, rising un and under employment and their like and without adequately addressing these issues (as they seem now) achieving sustainable economic development is not realizable. It recommends that since all these have impacted sustainable economic development policies and strategies in the country so adversely to the extent that the hope of achieving vision 2030 agenda may no longer be guaranteed, the Nigerian state should as a matter of urgency redirect its policies and strategies toward enforcing the rights of people to human security as that remains the only solution to the nation's unsustainable economic development.

Keywords: *Human Security, Nigerian State, Personal Security, Rising Human Insecurity, Sustainable Economic Development*

Impact of Public Debt on Nigeria's Economic Growth

Andrew Onyebuchi Nwakwegu
*Department of Economics,
Ebonyi State University P. M. B. 53 Abakaliki,*

Abstract

This work examined the impact of public debts on Nigeria's economic growth from 1981 to 2021. The main objective was to verify the impact of selected public debts variables on economic growth in Nigeria. The methodology adopted was the Auto-Regressive Distributed Lag model based on the unit root test and some standard econometrics tests were conducted like the bound cointegration and the Error Correction Mechanism. The variables employed for the study were public external debt (EXTD), public domestic debt (DSTD), debt service burden (DSB), exchange rate (EXR) and interest rate (INTR). The findings showed that EXTD had a negative and significant relationship with RGDP with a coefficient of -0.210988 and a p-value of 0.0001, respectively. DSTD had a significant and positive relationship with RGDP, having a coefficient of 0.179881 and a p-value of 0.0517, further found that DSB with a coefficient of 0.067900 and a p-value of 0.5529, was positive but not significant. EXR had a negative impact on RGDP and was also not significant. INTR had a positive coefficient and a significant impact on RGDP too. The researcher recommends among others thus: external debt should be borrowed only when they would be strictly invested in productive ventures otherwise it should be avoided because of the negative significant impact it exerts on the economy; domestic debt can be encouraged since it has a positive and significant influence on the RGDP. In the case of debt service burden, it has insignificant positive influence on the economy, therefore if debt should be wisely invested, the burden will not negatively affect the economy. The implications of this study are relevant for policymakers in Nigeria who are interested in knowing the policies on debt and why the rising public debts have not really catapulted the economy to enviable growth. The findings suggest that promoting external debt will have negative impact on the economy in the long run and the need to curtail borrowing from external sources. Additionally, this study contributes to the existing literature on the effect of public debt on Nigeria's economic growth. Overall, this study provides new empirical evidence on the relationship between public debt and economic growth in developing economies with particular interest on Nigeria. The findings suggest that promoting domestic debt will have a longrun positive impact on Nigeria's economic growth due to its multiplier effect.

Keywords: *Public debt, Economic Growth*

The Impact of Climate Change on Nigerian Economy

Nwancho, Monday Egbonna

Department of Economics and Developmental Studies

Faculty of Social Sciences, Alex Ekwueme Federal University of Ndufu Alike, Ikwo

Abstract

This study analyzed how climate change affects the growth of the Nigerian economy using data from 1970-2020 and the ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation technique. The research focused on changes in annual rainfall, carbon emissions, and forest depletion to measure climate change, while changes in government expenditure, domestic private investment, and exchange rate were used as control variables. The findings revealed that carbon emissions have a negative impact on both short-term and long-term growth, while forest depletion negatively affects growth in the short run. These results suggest that the Nigerian government needs to adopt policies to address carbon emissions and forest depletion, including the establishment of a National Climate Change Commission. Additionally, the study found that domestic private investment and the naira-to-dollar exchange rate hinder growth in Nigeria, which calls for policymakers and governments at all levels to develop and implement policies to counter these negative effects.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Economic Growth, Ordinary Least Squares, Nigeria*

Women's Contributions to Item Amagu Development: A Case Study of Oginyi Echara, 1987-2022

Echara, Ambrose Echara

Department of History and Strategic Studies,

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike-Ikwo, Ebonyi state.

Abstract

The quest for women's participation in politics did not just start today in Nigeria. It has been a long protest from the female gender. In Item Amagu of Ikwo Local Government Area, in Ebonyi State, a case in point emerged in 1987 when Oginyi Echara emerged as the president of the Item Amagu Development Union, women's wing. She made a lot of innovations in an effort to uplift the status of the area. Oginyi's first project was the construction of Item Amagu Tower, used as centre for *Ajereke* festival. She also stopped women's maltreatment by their husbands where she enacted a law that approved the bundling of such men by a group of women. She was however ousted by a group of men who felt threatened by her reign and that brought about the end of women reign in Item, till 2022 when the same woman was appointed the leader of Item Amagu women group by Chinedu Ogah. This paper therefore argues that women should be given a position to occupy as most of them have genuine innovative minds that can transform the society. The study adopts liberal feminist theory in its analysis. Both primary and secondary sources are used; while qualitative historical method is adopted.

Keywords: *Women, Oginyi, Echara, Item, Development*

The Roles of the Informal Sector to the Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Michael Enyoghasim PhD, ²Tobechi Abganike PhD,
³Ikwor Ogbonnanya PhD, & ⁴Ikechukwu Eze Okereke
^{1,2,3&4}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper investigated the roles of the informal sector to the economic growth in Nigeria for a sample period of 40 financial years ranging from 1981 to 2022. The paper employed real gross domestic product growth rate which is a proxy for economic growth and as the explained variable with Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing value added percentage of GDP, Manufacturing Value Added percentage of GDP and Gross Fixed Capital Formation percentage of GDP as the explanatory variables to capture the relationships. Also, the Autoregressive Distributed Lag(ARDL) Bounds testing procedure was engaged, having confirmed that the variables under consideration were integrated of order 1(0) and 1(1). The findings revealed the following: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing value added percentage of GDP) relates to RGDP positively and insignificant at 5% level in the short run; Manufacturing Value Added percentage of GDP) relates to RGDP negatively and significant at 5% level in the short run and Gross Fixed Capital Formation percentage of GDP) relates to RGDP negatively and significant at 5% level in the short run. On the basis of the outcome, the paper therefore suggested among others that there should be an improvement in the share of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing value added, Manufacturing Value Added and Gross Fixed Capital Formation percentage of GDP for both formal and informal sectors of the economy through the enhancement in their budget allocations.

Keywords: *Informal sector, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing value added percentage of GDP, Manufacturing Value Added percentage of GDP, Gross Fixed Capital Formation percentage of GDP and Economic Growth*

Fiscal Federalism and Macroeconomic Stability in Nigeria: 1981-2022

¹Malachy Ashywel Ugbaka, ²Peter Samuel Ubi, ³Ojonye, Simon Monday &

²Bassey Okon Ebi

^{1,2&4}Department of Economics, University of Calabar, Calabar- Nigeria.

³Federal School of Statistics (National Bureau of Statistics),
Manchok, Kaduna-Nigeria

Abstract

Following the claim that a decentralised fiscal operation fosters faster socio-economic growth and development of the constituent regions or states than a centralised system, the clamor for the decentralisation of fiscal powers to the sub-national levels of government became a new dimension in economic thinking. Numerous nations have continued to decentralise their economic functions despite the fact that the arguments regarding the advantages of decentralisation are still up for discussion, as shown by the extensive literature on the subject. There are nations whose attempts at economic decentralisation have failed over time, despite the fact that it cannot be disputed that some have benefited from the process. The effects of fiscal decentralisation on macroeconomic stability, which is understood to mean a point in which an economy settles at a steady state in the phase of macrocosmic fragilities, following the participation of sub-national governments, is one area in which studies on this endeavor are lacking. The question of whether fiscal federalism, as it is currently practiced in Nigeria, has contributed to the desired macroeconomic equilibrium has remained a theoretical conundrum. As a result, this study aims to quantitatively investigate how fiscal federalism and macroeconomic stability relate in Nigeria for the years 1981 to 2022. The time series data were analyzed using Auto-regressive and Distributed Lag (ARDL) model. The results show that the Nigerian government's current fiscal operations have not been successful in achieving the objectives of macroeconomic stability for sustainable development. The paper therefore suggested that political cum fiscal restructuring of the federation is necessary in order to promote even growth throughout the subnational regions.

Keywords: *Macroeconomic stability, fiscal federalism, decentralization, political economy, institutional reforms, and restructuring*

Matrilateral Distributive Justice and Cooperative Systems Among the Cross-River Igbo: A Historicization

¹Charles Okeke Okoko, PhD & ²Samuel O. Nnadi

¹*Department of History and International Studies,
Evangel University, Akaeze, Ebonyi State*

²*Department of Political Science,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu, Ikwo, Ebonyi State*

Abstract

The gendered activities of the double unilineal communities of the Cross-River Igbo area, such as the Abam, Abiriba, Amasiri, Ihechiowa, Ohafia and Ututu, among others, share a certain historicity. These activities, overtime, enhanced the predominance of the matrilineal over the patrilineal. Yet, these communities were actually double unilineal (where the patrilineal and matrilineal social systems were practiced alongside each other) but had their productive and overall factors of sustenance tilted towards the matrilineal. The matrilineages were more in number (population) and owned a greater percentage of distinct and easily identifiable land spaces. The protection and usage of these lands were ensured by each matrilineage creating obvious platforms or totems that forewarned interferences. With time, the matrilineages spawned into cooperatives and imbued advantages on the matrikins vis-à-vis the matrilateral distributive justice system nexus the patrilateral distributive justice system. The paper concluded that the gendered and matrilateral socio-economic endeavours of the matrilineages of the Cross-River Igbo communities underpinned, especially, the agricultural activities of the people. Data were collected from fieldworks conducted between 2013 and 2020.

Keywords: *Matrilineal, Matrilateral, Patrilineal, Cooperative*

Socioeconomic Factors Influencing the Willingness of Household to Participate in Cashless Transaction in Ohaozara, Ebonyi State

¹Makuachukwu Gabriel Ojide, ²Ngene Thompson Christopher, & ³Kelechi Charity Ojide

^{1&2}Department of Economics and Development Studies,

³Department of Mathematics / Informatics / Computer Science / Statistics,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines the socio-economic factors influencing the willingness of cashless transaction in Ohaozara local government in Ebonyi State and its impact on Nigerian economy with clarifications on the benefits of cashless transaction to Household members. The field work is quarterly from 2021(Q1-Q4) on the willingness of household to transact using Automated Teller Machine, point of sale, debit card, crypto-currency, transfer payment mobile application and other computerize device use for cashless transaction. The study is a proxy for the impact on the Nigeria payment and value system using a primary data. A well-structured questionnaire was used in the field survey, for 203 households which were issued to residence living in Ohaozara local government area. The two main objective of the study is (i) to ascertain household who are willing to participate in cashless transaction (ii) examine the socio-economic determinant influencing the willingness of household to participate of household participation in cashless transaction. Ordinal logit was used for the ascertain household who are willing to participate in cashless transaction using the p- value where it is less than 0.05 level of significant, it depicts that household are willing to transact using cashless transaction. The second objective was to examine the socio-economic factors influencing the willingness of household participation in Ohaozara Ebonyi State. The socioeconomic determinant such as age of the household head, income of the household head, gender of the household, marital status of the household, linear regression analysis was used to analyzed the socio economic determinant influencing the willingness of cashless transaction, the result reveal that willingness of household to participate on cashless transaction does not necessary depend on age, marital status, income, size of the household, gender, but greatly depend on their willingness as an individual. A policy framework that encourages the sensitization programmes (seminar and training on the important of transacting using cashless transaction and help to retreat bottle neck problems that household members face during transaction. The study, therefore, recommended that the cashless policy and government should invest on internet (power supply) to help to correct lapses in the less developed area.

Keywords: *Logit, Gender, Household, Sensitization, ATM, POA*

Sustainable Economic Development Effect on Disability Persons in Nigeria: A Cross Sectional Study

Dr. Eze Ogbonnaya Nweze

Department of Accountancy,

Alex-Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu Alike, Ebonyi State

Abstract

The study is aimed at reviewing the sustainable economic development impact of persons with disability in Nigeria; across sectional study shows that among the three million persons with disabilities from the Cross sectional study carried out reviewed that 80% reside in low-income regions where human and technological resources for care are extremely limited. The study sought to assess the economic effect of persons living with disability, concurrently matching age, sex and site to care to individuals with non stigmatized chrome medical attention. Verbally administered questionnaires were made to compare data for demographic characteristics, education, employment status, housing and environmental quality, safety and perceived stigma. Then the study stand to review how the economic impact involved in suffering from this challenge has determined the effects both to the individual and society is 60% proportional effect. The study also reviewed that the economic consequence; is the limitation they suffer in their occupational activities, which is inversely proportional to the degree of control over their seizures. The study also reviewed that the costs linked to its numerous psychological and social consequence is also challenging, hence, that there should be proper policy coordination and policy stability for persons with disability. Also a reform in the educational curriculum should be made to ensure they are educational self-reliance with meta-cognitive skill.

Keywords: *Disability, Development, Economic, Education, Health, Occupation.*

Monetary Policy and Economic Growth of Nigeria: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria (1981-2022)

¹Dr. Osunkwo, F.O.C, ²Uke, Kalu Ejibe & ³Omoruyi, Pamela Owamagbe

^{1&2}*Economics Department, Abia State University, Uturu, Nigeria*

³*Economics Department, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study examined the impact of monetary policy on economic growth of Nigeria; for the period 1981-2022. Secondary data were collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin. The study used Gross Domestic Product as proxy for economic growth and employed as the dependent variable; whereas, monetary policy rate, Cash Reserve Ratio, Treasury Bills and liquidity rate respectively were used as the explanatory variables to measure monetary policy. Hypotheses formulated were tested using Autoregressive Distributed Lagged (ARDL) Bound co-integration test ECM. The study revealed that Cash reserve ratio (CRR) and Treasury Bill Rate (TBR) were positive and statistically significant on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) has a negative and is statistically significant to economic growth in Nigeria. While Liquidity ratio had a negative and insignificant impact on Gross Domestic Product in Nigeria. The ECM result reveals that the error correction term is negative and statistically significant and this corroborates and shows evidence of a certain return to the short run equilibrium in the model. Therefore, the study recommends that monetary authorities should give priority attention to CRR and TBR monetary policy tool as it will produce a more desired result in terms of economic stabilization.

Keywords: *Monetary policy rate, Cash reserve ratio, Liquidity ratio*

An Assessment of the Effects of Oil and Gas Activities on the Water Sample of Nun River, Niger Delta, Nigeria

¹Oyesanya Oluwaseun Uzoma & ²Okeugo Chukwudike Gabriel
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

The water samples were inspected for heavy metals and organic hydrocarbon constituents that may have been sourced from the oil and gas exploration activities around the area. Laboratory analyses confirmed that Oil and grease values ranged from $<0.1 - 1.3\text{mg/l}$ in the wet season and a uniform value of $<0.1\text{mg/l}$ on all samples for the dry season. The total hydrocarbon contents (THC) varied from $<0.1 - 0.72\text{mg/l}$ in the wet season and $<0.1\text{mg/l}$ at all samples in the dry season. Manganese concentration ranged from $0.034 - 0.144\text{mg/l}$ in the wet season, and $0.033 - 0.083\text{mg/l}$ in dry season. Zinc concentration ranged from $0.2 - 0.98\text{mg/l}$ in the wet season and $0.285 - 0.368\text{mg/l}$ in the dry season. Lead levels varied from $0.009 - 0.042\text{mg/l}$ and from $0.010 - 0.049\text{mg/l}$ in the wet and dry season respectively. Observation showed Chromium, Vanadium and Nickel concentrations were $<0.005\text{mg/l}$ at all samples points both for the wet and dry season. Cadmium concentrations were found varying from $<0.001 - 0.008$ and $<0.001 - 0.006$ during the wet and dry seasons respectively. Iron (Fe) ranged from $0.305 - 3.32\text{mg/l}$ in wet season and ranged from $0.539 - 1.05\text{mg/l}$ in dry season. The result shows that oil and gas exploration activities have contaminated the Nun river which in turn would have a negative effect on the aquatic inhabitants of the river and also on human health if used for drinking or domestic use.

Keywords: *Hydrocarbon, Nun River, Heavy metals, Water Samples, Pollution*

Foreign Reserve Sustainability and Nigeria Economic Growth

Tochukwu C. Nnaji

¹*Departments of Economics, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria.*

²*Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education, Eha-Amufu, Enugu State Nigeria.*

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of foreign reserve sustainability and Nigeria's economic growth within the time frame of 1981-2022. The broad objective of the study is to ascertain the impact of foreign reserve sustainability and Nigeria's economic growth. The study was guided by the following specific objectives; to determine the impact of foreign reserve sustainability on Nigeria's economic growth; to examine the causality relationship between foreign reserve sustainability and Nigeria's economic growth. The study adopts Ex-post facto research design in analyzing the time series data on the chosen variables which are foreign direct investment (FDI), external debt (EXDEBT), current account balance (CAB), external reserve (RES), terms of trade (TOT), the labour force (LF) and Technology growth (TECHG) as the independent variables and real gross domestic product (RGDP) as the dependent variable. The data were collected from the 2022 edition of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin. The findings of the study indicate that the federal external reserve, the balance of payment, and foreign direct investment exhibits negative and non-significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria. More so, the study further indicates that exchange rate and trade openness have a positive and significant impact on the economic growth in Nigeria. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommends that there is a need for the federal government to either retain the external reserve in the Federal Reserve vault for the management of the exchange rate dynamics or invest it in productive investment to translate to increased economic growth.

Keywords: *Foreign Reserve Sustainability, Foreign Direct Investment, Current Account Balance, Terms of Trade, and Labour Force.*

Climate Change Risk Disclosures and Stock Market Returns: Empirical Evidence from Nigeria

¹Stephen Friday Aleke, ²Collins Okechukwu Irem, ³Friday Kennedy Ozo, ⁴Friday Edeh Ogbu, ⁵Frankline C. S. A., Okeke, & ⁶Ekpete Committe
^{1,2&3}Department of Banking and Finance; ⁴Department of Business Administration;
⁵Department of Accountancy,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndu Alike, Ebonyi State- Nigeria
⁶Department of Accounting, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State Nigeria

Abstract

Climate change affects global stock market decisions. This study examined the relationship between climate change risk disclosure and Nigerian stock market performance from 2006 to 2021. All share indices are affected by carbon emission taxes (proxied by petroleum exploration taxes), solid mineral mining taxes, and federal government green bonds. Descriptive statistics, normality, and the URT were utilized to assess series stationarity. Jarque-Bera examined regularity. The climate change disclosure variables (carbon emission tax, solid mineral mining tax, and federal government green bond) are 4881.147, 73.477, and 328.042 billion, while the average market capitalization is \$15,188.24 billion. These averages (mean values) illustrate how climate change risk disclosure influences the market capitalization of the Nigerian stock exchange. The factors had a moderate correlation, but their strengths varied. The taxes on solid mineral exploitation, green bonds, and carbon emissions were the highest at 98.77%, 95.91%, and 29.65%, respectively. Climate change disclosure variables have a greater impact on stock markets. Policymakers should support carbon emission levies to reduce the threat of climate change and boost stock market returns. The federal government should increase green bond utilization for climate change mitigation infrastructure. The solid mineral mining tax base should include surface and subterranean artisanal mining. This reduces operational hazards with a market impact.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Risk Disclosure, Stock Returns, Nigeria*

Impact of Oil Revenue on Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Henry-Agbe, Nnenna Salome, & ²T. F. Agbanike

^{1&2}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This work examined the impact of oil revenue on the economic growth in 1970-2020 using annual time series data on gross domestic product, oil revenue, real interest rate, and exchange rate. The study employed ARDL Bounds Testing methodology in determining whether long run relationship exists between the variables employed. The objective of the study was to investigate the impact of oil revenue on the economic growth in Nigeria and specifically to determine if there is a long – run relationship between oil revenue and economic growth in Nigeria; ascertain the extent to which exchange rate depreciation has impacted Nigeria's economic growth; and to ascertain the extent to which the interest rate has impacted Nigeria's economic growth. The results obtained showed that oil revenue, real interest rate, and exchange rate had no significant impact on the economic growth in Nigeria growth. The study recommended that government should generate more revenue from oil by efficiently managing the oil sector and government should also control and regulate both the exchange rate and interest rates, to ensure steady economic growth.

Keywords: *Impact, Oil Revenue, Economic Growth, Nigeria*

Bank Lending & Cereal Production in Nigeria

¹Comfort Kalu & ²Nkechinyere Uwajumogu

¹*Department of Economics,*

²*Development Studies,*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

Abstract

One major developmental challenge facing developing countries like Nigeria is food insecurity and poor nutritional values and content of meals. This has great implications on human capital development and economic growth. Cereals such as wheat, rice, maize, oat, barley, rye, millet and sorghum etc are important sources of dietary protein, iron, vitamin B complex, vitamin E, carbohydrates, niacin, riboflavin, thiamine, fibre and traces of minerals important for both humans and animals. This study empirically examined the impact of bank lending on cereal production in Nigeria, for the period spanning from 1981-2021, employing time series data from secondary sources. The study used Auto regressive distributive lag (ARDL) model and the findings of the study were robust as all necessary pre and post estimation tests were conducted. The empirical findings support the finance-led hypothesis and advocates for increased intensive and extensive funding of the agricultural sector in general and cereal sub-sector in particular.

Keywords: *Cereals, Agricultural output, Credit*

The Abstract of Analysis of Inequality in Utilization of Child Healthcare Services and Demographic Factors in Nigeria

Mrs. Nnamani Chioma Lilian
Department of Economics
Ebonyi State University Abakaliki

Abstract

High prevalence of inequality in utilizing child healthcare services has contributed in child mortality rate among under-five children globally. Though majority of these children are found in less developed economies such as Nigeria where poverty, income inequalities and diseases are widespread. This study examines the inequality in utilization of child health care services in Nigeria using the Nigeria Demographic Health Survey NDHS, 2013 data. The main objective of this study is to ascertain the demographic factors that determine child health care utilization in Nigeria. The methodology employed in this study include: Logit model, to estimate the marginal effects on the probability of utilization of child healthcare services. Also the techniques of Field's (2003) approach to regression Base (RB) decomposition of inequality, were used to examine the difference in prevalence of child healthcare services between rural/urban dwellers and across male/female gender in Nigeria. "Utilization as dependent Variable" is proxy for modern healthcare facilities which takes the value 1 or 0 otherwise. From our first objective, the empirical analysis reveals that there is a significant relationship between utilization of child healthcare service (Modern health facilities) and educational level of the mother of the child (0.0513702); similarly occupation of the parents of the child indicates a significant relationship with utilization (0.0000445), the reason is that as household move from labour-induced manual jobs to white-collar jobs they would be more likely to patronize improved child health healthcare services. This reflected the premise that children whose parents are menial workers may be more endangered than those whose parents are white-collar employed, thus the former having less health attention than the latter. In addition, it was found that the south west region (-0.0187363) of Nigeria has the least likelihood that households would not utilize modern child healthcare services while the North West (-0.1256421) is most likely not to utilize same. The recommendation that arouse is that more awareness should be made about child healthcare utilization. This would cover the gap between those who are more educated and those who are not since educational attainment is also a factor which reveals inequality in child healthcare consumption. Households should be encouraged on family planning so as to enable them have an optimal household size. Health insurance should be encouraged as a cooperative. This would afford households whose forerunners are not formally employed enjoy improved healthcare services.

Keywords: *Child Healthcare, Child mortality, Birth rate and Poverty reduction*

Noise Pollution and Livability in Selected Neighbourhoods in Enugu East Local Government Area, Enugu State, Nigeria

¹Chinedu D. Ani, ²Chidi Okeugo, & ³Ifenyinwa L. Ezeala

*Centre for Environmental Management and Control, University of Nigeria Nsukka
Department of Geology, Faculty of Physical Sc. University of Nigeria Nsukka*

Abstract

Environmental noise pollution harms not only the quality of life but also poses major health and societal issues. This instead advances a serious distraction to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which is to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Therefore, the study aimed to look at the amount of noise pollution and livability in a few neighbourhoods in Enugu East LGA, Enugu State, Nigeria. The noise level was measured with an Auto-Ranging sound level instrument, model TM-102, and 400 questionnaires on noise pollution variables and noise pollution awareness was distributed to residents of the 11 study areas. The noise level was measured both during the day and at night. The results showed that the mean noise level varies significantly ($p=0.003$) between sampling locations. Noise pollution was shown to be higher in mixed residential and commercial areas than in isolated residential ones. Trans-Ekulu, Abakpa 2, and Nkwo Nike had the greatest values of 75.95 dB(A), 75.35 dB(A), and 55.89 dB(A) in the morning, and 64.85 dB(A), 61.65 dB(A), and 60.25 dB(A) in the night, respectively. The Enugu State Housing Estate had the lowest mean value of 54.7 dB(A) in the morning and 47.75 dB(A) at night. In all research areas, the average noise level exceeded the NESREA guidelines for both mixed residential and business and isolated residential. The factors that influence noise pollution differ by $p=0.001$ between localities. These factors include the usage of generators, automobiles, markets, loud music, and animals, with generators having the greatest impact, followed by the market, and animals having the least. It was also revealed that the level of awareness of noise pollution varies considerably between areas ($p=0.002$). The age group 20-30 years had the highest level of awareness, while the age group 51 and older had the lowest. According to the study, the existing level of noise pollution in the study location poses a major health risk to the population and the environment. To ensure long-term control of noise pollution in the area, it was proposed that efficient urban planning, implementation and enforcement of appropriate environmental legislation, and public knowledge of the consequences of environmental pollution be implemented.

Keywords: *Awareness Level, Enugu East, Livability, Noise Pollution, SDG 3*

Reassessment of the Effect of Non-Oil Trade on Economic Growth in Nigeria Using ARDL Model

¹Rita Amarachi Kalu & ²Makua Chukwu Gabriel Ojide
*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State*

Abstract

The Nigerian economy has for decades perilously leaned on crude oil. Consequently, it has had an unstable growth trajectory driven by the alteration of oil prices. Nigeria has been suffering from Dutch disease which began when oil was discovered in the 1960's, having focused its efforts predominantly on its oil resources; the potential for making other sectors less attractive. The effects of the recent global economic crises on Nigeria's economy have reaffirmed the urgent need for economic diversification in the country. Although no country is immune to such global crises, the over reliance on oil export revenue by Nigeria exposes her economy excessively to external shocks. The study investigated the impact of non-oil trade on Nigerian economy during the period of 1986-2021. This study was carried out against the background of the crucial role while non-oil export and non-oil import can play as an alternative source of revenue apart from crude oil. To achieve this objective, multiple regression analysis was used in analyzing the data. The study adopted the Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) theory of trade and the Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) method. Thus, the research hypotheses were structured in accordance with the specific objectives. The empirical result shows that non-oil export and non-oil import is statistically significant ($\alpha < 0.05$) to Nigeria economic growth. On the other hand, exchange rate is positive but fluctuates ($\alpha > 0.05$) to Nigerian economy. As a result, some recommendations were made which include encouraging international relations in order to promote export and increase revenue, increasing the tempo of economic activities in the Non-oil sectors of the economy, efficient allocation and use of resources, developing capital base of the Non-oil sector and emphasizing more on industrial sector through adoption of conducive exchange rate, recreation of industrial sectors which will attract more developments and exports, diversification from monoculture economy to multicultural one and creating economic environment that will help boost the activity of non-oil export sector.

Keywords: *Effect, Non-Oil Trade, Economic Growth, ARDL Model*

A Face Recognition Attendance System for Nigerian Universities

¹Ezea Ikenna L., ²Richard-Nnabu Nneka & ³Nnakuzie Doris Nkechi

^{1,2&3}Department of Computer Science/ Informatics

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

Abstract

Academic attendance is one of the key factors used in the evaluation of student's academic performance as 75% attendance is required for any examination in most Nigerian Universities. Currently this procedure is abused as attendance records does not reflect the actual percentage of punctuality and consistency of students to classes. This is because students abuse the process by writing attendance for friends who in actual sense did not take part in the lectures. This research developed a face recognition attendance system that authenticate students by matching the students' faces with the faces the system has encountered. The system is developed by applying soft voting on two machine learning models (Convolutional Neural Network and Support Vector Machine). This method gave a performance accuracy of 95%. This research work is very vital for lecturers, quality assurance and the university academic planning division as it will help to give accurate statistics of students undertaking a course(s). This will go a long way in helping the University curriculum and time table development team.

Keywords: *Attendance System, Face Recognition, Machine Learning, Convolutional Neural Network, Support Vector Machine*

Linking Local Currencies, Credit Ratings, Africa's Reinsurance Market and Economic Development

¹N. N Nkwor; ²K.C Ozor, ³C. I. Nwafor & ⁴E.O Onah

^{1&2}*Department of Banking & Finance,*

³*Department of Accountancy,*

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike, Ebonyi State

⁴*Department of Banking & Finance, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus*

Abstract

Africa's reinsurance companies have consistently underperformed their foreign counterparts operating in the region. This study investigates reasons behind the above dynamics. The paper argues that, at least in part, the problem can be attributed to the international nature of reinsurance business - denominated in US Dollar being matched with local currencies that are frequently devalued. The implication of this on a firm's balance sheet and business performance is adverse and, invariably, affects the credit rating status of most African reinsurers in the global arena. In addition, affiliation and ownership structure and regional privileges were found to be of essence in explaining the exception of Africa Re, the only African reinsurer that has maintained excellent credit rating in the global reinsurance industry overtime.

Keywords: *Reinsurance, Africa, Under-performance, Credit rating*

Impact of Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Controlling Unemployment in Nigeria

Nwibo Nneamaka Fidelia

Departments of Economics,

Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria.

Abstract

The study examined the impact of fiscal and monetary policies in controlling unemployment in Nigeria between the time frame of 1981-2022. The study is guided by the following specific objectives; to examine the impact of fiscal policy in controlling unemployment in Nigeria; to determine the impact of monetary policy in controlling unemployment in Nigeria; to examine the causality relationship between fiscal and monetary policies and unemployment rate in Nigeria. Time series data were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin 2020. The researcher employed OLS regression techniques in estimating values of the chosen variables. The study specified unemployment rate as a function of broad money supply, interest rate, government expenditure, taxation and public debt service payment. The speed of short run adjustment to long run equilibrium is 43.8235%. The broad money supply and interest rate are statistically significant with probability value of 0.0018 and 0.0312 respectively while government expenditure, government tax and public debt service payment are statistically not significant with probability value of 0.7760, 0.3504 and 0.5441 respectively. The F-statistics indicates that the variables are jointly statistically significant with the probability value of 0.00360. The result of the Granger causality test indicates that a unidirectional causality relationship running from broad money supply, government tax, to economic growth with the probability value at 0.0213 and 0.0063 respectively. A zero causality also runs from INTR and LOGGOVEXP to LOGRGDP with a probability value above 0.05 benchmark. The study recommends that government should explore new ways of increasing taxes on people with very high income, profits and luxury consumption goods.

Keywords: *Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy, public debt repayment service payment, taxation and broad money supply.*

Monetary Policy, Institutional Quality and Banking Sector Stability in Nigeria

¹Enyinnaya Timothy Matthew, ²Obi Joy Nneamaka (PhD),
³Chukwuoyims Kevin Egwu, ⁴Ifeanyi Precious Ohalete,
⁵Michael Ogubuike Enyoghasim
^{1,4&5}*Department of Economics and Development Studies,*
²*Department of Agriculture,*
³*Department of Business Administration,*
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu-Alike

Abstract

This paper presents an in-depth analysis of the effects of monetary policy and institutional quality on banking sector stability in Nigeria. To investigate this, the study employed time-series data collected on quarterly basis covering the period of 2002Q1 to 2020Q4. Data is sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria and the World Bank's world development indicators (WDI). The ARDL approach was adopted for analysis of collected data. The results of the analysis show that monetary policy and institutional quality have significant positive effects on banking sector stability. These findings imply that monetary policy, institutional quality and banking sector stability should be considered when making policy decisions in order to ensure a healthy and efficient economy. The results also suggest that policy makers should focus on strengthening the institutional and regulatory frameworks, as well as improving the quality of Nigerian monetary and banking policies. The paper provides policy implications and directions for further research. First, policy makers should create and enforce laws and regulations governing the banking sector and ensure that monetary policies and exchange rates are realistic and appropriate. Second, the government should increase the institutional quality regulating the banking sector by investing in technology, training, and research and development. Third, policy makers should focus on improving banking sector stability by strengthening the infrastructure and reducing the concentration of risks among banks.

Keywords: *Monetary policy, Institutional Framework, Banking Sector Stability, ARDL.*

Broadcast Intervention in Agriculture: Study of Gabasawa Local Government Area of Kano State

Maryam Umar Mukhtar, PhD, NIPR, ACSPN, ACCE
*Department of Mass Communication,
Bayero University, Kano*

Abstract

The study examines broadcast media intervention in agriculture study of Gabasawa Local Government, Kano state. Mass media plays vital role in agricultural process. The media can enhance knowledge and change people behavior by attracting their attention to specific issues. The study is within development media theory, survey research method was adopted. Findings revealed that media play significant role in agriculture. Most of the programmes in broadcast media are educative and beneficial to farmers such as (NomaTushenArziki) and (Mukomagona) as indicated by majority of respondent. The study discovered that in adequate fund, lack of fertilizer and erosion are their major problems. Based on the above findings the study recommend that adequate fund should be given to rural farmers inform of government assistance, agricultural programmes on broadcast media should be given priority to crop cultivation and animal husbandry with proper knowledge on modern techniques.

Keywords: *Mass media, Agriculture, Development communication.*

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