



**8th Multi-Disciplinary Conference
on African Development Analysis**
UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, **NSUKKA - NIGERIA**

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme: Addressing the Challenges of
African Development Economies:
Multi-disciplinary Discussions

14TH - 15TH JUNE, 2023





8TH MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

THEME

Addressing the Challenges of African Development Economies: Multi-disciplinary Discussions

DATE: Wednesday 14th - Thursday 15th June, 2023

VENUE: University of Nigeria, NSUKKA, Enugu - Nigeria

TIME: 9:00am (GMT+1)

CONFERENCE LOC:

Ekekwe, Ezinwanne

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8TH MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 14th June, 2023

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Research Training	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY TWO – Thursday 15th June, 2023

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
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¹Amadi, Uchechukwu Ebeke, ²Ijomanta, Umunnabuike Eze,
³Agha Romanus Urom & ⁴Maji Jibrin
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Abstract

Attitudinal change in this context is a change in human behavior which can encourage peaceful coexistence and hard work for the purpose of improving man's standard of living. The greatest discovery of our generation is that human beings can improve their living standard by altering the attitude of their minds. This research work focuses on attitudinal change and entrepreneurship development among youths in Afikpo North, Ebonyi state of Nigeria. The researcher applied primary and secondary method of data collection. The theoretical framework is based on sociological theories of entrepreneurship, economic theories of entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurship innovation theory. The sample and sampling techniques adopted is random sampling. Findings reveal that the Nigerian nation is economically and technologically crippling as a result of misplacement of priorities, political instability, fanaticism, insecurity, occasioned by militancy/insurgency, tribalism, nepotism, poor orientation, and others. Nigeria has abundant untapped mineral resources capable of extinguishing unemployment, if effectively harnessed. Most Nigerians instead of enhancing their coping capacity have surrendered their fate to religion and superstition. They blame their ancestors for their woes and the resultant effect is constant booting and rebooting with dangerous viruses exterminating all traces of previous achievements, without replacement or modification. The basic ingredients which accelerate entrepreneurship development are pride of craftsmanship, urge for self-reliance, documentation, application, competition, imitation, search, researching, test and retesting. The youths should think positively, create a way, where there is no way, while our elites should imitate the advanced nations by churning out ideas that can elicit a positive attitudinal change and arouse the people's morale and plunge them into action, and man judged by the content of his character and not by tribal idiosyncrasies and stereotypes.

Keywords: *Attitude, Entrepreneurship, Economy and Development*

The Role of Principal in Managing and Implementing Policy on Education in Public Secondary Schools in Anambra State

¹Dr. Okafor Patrick Chinenye & ²Dr. Chinwe Juliana Enemu

¹*Department of Education Foundation*

²*Department of Science Education*

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University, Igbariam Campus, Anambra State

Abstract

This paper specifically examined the role of principals in managing and implementing policy on Education in Public secondary schools in Anambra State. The paper also looked into the possible challenges facing principals in public secondary school. However, this necessitates the introduction of some roles of principal which covers many different areas including leadership, teacher evaluation, furthermore, being an effective principal is hard work and is also time-consuming. A good principal is balanced within all her roles and works hard to ensure that he is doing what he feels is best for all constituents involved. It has also been discovered that restricting factors such as , Time is a major limiting factor for every principal. A principal must become efficient at practices such as prioritizing, scheduling, and evaluating the students Performance and so on. Mindful of other issues, the following recommendations were made; Ministry of Education should collaborate with relevant stakeholders to enhance principals' role in managing and implementing policy on Education through leadership strategies, intensive and annually seminars, workshops and conferences.

Keywords: *Principals, Managing, Implementing, policy on Education, Secondary schools*

Analysis of the Factors Influencing Technical Efficiency in Integrated Crop-Livestock Farming System in Kaduna State, Nigeria

Sulaiman Muhammad

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Federal College of Education, Zaria-Nigeria*

Abstract

The study was conducted to determine the best efficient integrated crop-livestock farming system in Kaduna state, Nigeria. Primary data were obtained through structured questionnaire and interview schedule. A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select 7 LGAs (Ikara, Kubau, Kudan, Lere, Soba, Sabon-Gari and Zaria) purposively in stage I for prevalence of integrated crop-livestock farming, 28 villages were selected purposively also for the same reason in stage II while at last stage 78 crop-livestock farmers were randomly selected. Descriptive statistics and Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) were used to achieve the objective of this study. Results of the socio-economic characteristics revealed that about 92% of the integrated crop-livestock farmers were found to be male with mean age of 44 years and household size of 7 persons per farmer. Results from the DEA showed that the mean total efficiency, pure efficiency and scale efficiency were found to be 0.75, 0.87 and 0.82, respectively. The DEA results further revealed that farmers can reduce the quantity of farm size, labour, seed, fertilizer, manure and agrochemical inputs by 1.6, 11.6, 15.8, 5.9, 32.3 and 23.8%, respectively. Furthermore, the findings revealed that 19.9, 30.19 and 65.11% of farmers operated at optimal, sub-optimal and super-optimal scale, respectively. Tobit regression model used to determine factors influencing technical efficiency established that coefficients of age (0.0210), marital status (0.0016), household size (0.0616), education level (-0.1247), farming experience (0.1412), extension contact (-0.2548) and cooperative membership (-0.1102) were statistically significant variables at different level of probability. There should be synergy between crop and animal scientists; extension agents and agricultural economists to bring into bearing the needs for farmers to imbibe integrated crop-livestock farming to achieve optimum level of efficiency.

Keywords: *Crop-livestock, Integration, Efficiency, Data envelope analysis (DEA), Nigeria*

The Impacts of Strategic Entrepreneurship on Nigeria Economic Growth and Development

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Abstract

There has not been in existence any business ventures either small, medium and large that succeed without taking entrepreneurial strategic measures in form of proper planning, management, good decision making and so on so also, no nation can thrive successfully without taking strategic measures. Therefore, this calls for the need to examine strategic entrepreneurship as it impacts the economic growth and development of Nigeria. The study was conducted to achieve two main objectives. The first objective is to examine effects of strategic entrepreneurship on business innovative skills and the second objective is to examine the significant effects of strategic entrepreneurship on economic development of Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Also, the population of the study consists of some selected entrepreneurs in Borno and Kwara States. Simple random sampling technique was used to draw out one two hundred (200) respondents. The data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that strategic entrepreneurship have a positive effect on the profitability level of business organizations. Furthermore, it was revealed that strategic entrepreneurship significantly affects Nigeria economic growth and development. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that the entrepreneurs should undergo trainings that will help them positively utilize strategic measures to boost business performance and give them competitive advantages. Also, the government should ensure that entrepreneurs across the nations are regularly encouraged to strategically carryout all business operations as this will in turn increase the GDP of the nation, creates more employment opportunities as well bring the rate of poverty to the minimum.

Keywords: *Strategy, Strategic Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth and Development*

Effect of Insecurity on Agricultural Productivity in Nigeria

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Abstract

In most recent time, Nigeria has been witnessing a consistent raise on insecurity which has negatively affected agricultural productivities' as well as the lives of the citizens. Using an Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method, this study empirically investigates the linkage between insecurity and agricultural productivity in Nigeria during the 40 years period from 1981 to 2021. The empirical findings indicated that population growth, gross fixed capital formation, insecurity, unemployment rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investments are negatively affected by the growing level of insecurity and therefore, retarded agricultural output in the short and long-run. In reverse, improved health services, government expenditure on education, government spending on agriculture, positively correlated with agricultural productivity and, therefore, stimulated agricultural output in the long and short run. Therefore, the study suggests that policy makers should, in order to increase agricultural outputs, provide a conducive enabling environment capable of discouraging insecurity, and providing job opportunities for the teeming population. Keywords: Insecurity- Agricultural output- Bound test to co-integration- Banditry- Agricultural spending.

Keywords: *Insecurity Effect, Agricultural and Productivity*

Application of Linear Programming Techniques for Optimal Control of Production and Distribution Processes, a Case Study of Sadco Nigeria Limited, Zaria

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Abstract

In SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria, optimal control of production and distribution has a fundamental role to play. One inevitable area where production planning has proven useful is in the allocation of scarce resources to meet certain production demands, also in the distribution of finished goods to different demand location at minimum cost. In this study, SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria with potentials for production of items under different facilities was considered. The items produced are being distributed to number of locations whose demand is known. This research addresses some predominant problems peculiar to SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria such as, the problem of determining what products should be made, how much of each item should be produced, how to minimize cost and thus maximize profits. The objectives of the company are to minimize the total cost of operations as well as maximizing the total sales profit based on the set of decisions, demands, capacity restriction and budget constraints. Three integer programming models were analyzed to address the production planning problem, while the Linear Programming Techniques were used as for the computation of the optimal solution. The results obtained showed that not all items should be produced if a maximum profit is to be achieved.

Keywords: *Linear programming, Optimal solution, Constraints, Integer programming, Decisions*

Moderating Role of Family Support on the Relationship Between Entrepreneurial Training and MSMEs Performance of Women Entrepreneurs in Kaduna State

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Abstract

Despite the interest of researchers to examine the relationship between entrepreneurial training and women MSMEs performance, their results produced inconsistencies of findings. This study examines moderating role of moderating role of family support on the relationship between entrepreneurial training and MSMEs performance of women entrepreneurs in Kaduna State. The study employed cross-sectional survey research design. Self-administered questionnaires were used to obtain data from women entrepreneurs operating in Kaduna State. The population of the study is two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (2,832) registered women (Kaduna State Ministry of Business Innovation and Technology, 2021). Krejcie and Morgan, (1970) sample size table was used to arrive at the sample size of three hundred and thirty-eight (338). The data collected was analysed using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with the aid of PLS version 3.0. Findings of the study revealed that entrepreneurial training has no significant effect on the performance women MSMEs in Kaduna State. On the hand, family support was found to significantly moderate the entrepreneurial training and women MSMEs performance in Kaduna State. The study recommends that women owners and managers of MSMEs in Kaduna State needs not only the entrepreneurial training but also family support in order to achieve higher performance.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Training, Family Support, MSMEs Performance and Women*

Interpersonal Skills and Career Performance Among Self-Employed Business Education Graduates in Federal College of Education, Zaria

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Abstract

Drawing upon human capital theory, this paper examined the effect of entrepreneurship skills on career performance. A total of 319 self-employed business education graduates in Federal College of Education, Zaria were used in the study. The present study also employed a cross sectional research design in which data was collected and analysed within a short period of time. Results using Partial Least Squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) supported the hypothesized direct effect of entrepreneurship skills on career performance. Specifically, there was a positive relationship between interpersonal skills and career performance. Theoretical, methodological and practical implications are discussed. In particular, the results recommended that entrepreneurship skills acquired through the mandatory entrepreneurship education programme for college of education students in Nigeria are an important consideration in helping self-employed college of education graduates to enhance their career performance.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship skills, Interpersonal skills, Career performance*

Effect of Banking Sector Regulation and Supervision on the Performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

This aim of this paper is to investigate the effect of banking sector regulation and supervision on the performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria (DMBs). It is apparent that recurrent failure of banks in Nigeria were due to their inability to proactively identified and manage the inherent risks related to business operations. However, taking into consideration several dimensions of financial firms' operations, regulation and supervision has become more comprehensive and intrusive. Regulators have also taken steps to gain a deeper understanding of the impact of their activities in achieving the goal of a sound and stable financial institution and financial system. Specifically, this study adopted longitudinal research methodology to examine the effect of financial regulation and supervision measured by the rate of performance equity ratio and corporate governance compliance on the performance of banks in Nigeria. Secondary data obtained from the annual financial statements of the firms for the periods of 2015-2021 was used in the analysis. The study utilized panel data regression model to estimate the direct relationship. The study shows the existence of a significant effect performance equity ratio and corporate governance compliance on the performance of banks in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended that the apex regulators should re-assure banks are committed to policy compliances under the provision of Risk-Based Supervision approach.

Keywords: *Regulation, Supervision, Off-site and On-site Supervision, Banks' Performance*

Influence of Motivation on Employees' Job Satisfaction

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Abstract

Poor motivation in organisations affect employees' job satisfaction. The objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of motivation on employees' job satisfaction in registered and selected private organisations in Owerri, Imo State. This paper employed survey research design. The population of the study was 3527 employees in registered and selected organisations in Owerri, Imo State. The sample size of the study was 400 respondents randomly selected from the population. Closed ended structured questionnaire was used to generate data as primary source. The 5point Likert scales (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neutral, Agree and Strongly Agree) used in this study were adapted from previous studies. Validity of the instrument was determined by the experts in the field. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the stated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The paper found that job security, financial rewards and career growth have positive significant influence on employees' job satisfaction. The paper recommended that managers should continue to provide job security, financial rewards and career growth to boost employees job satisfaction in organisations.

Keywords: *Motivation, Job Security, Financial Rewards, Career Growth and Employees' Job Satisfaction.*

Accounting Education as a Tool for Curbing Corruption for Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

There are myriads of challenges facing economic development in African countries especially Nigeria; ranging from poor leadership and or bad governance, corruption, poverty, poor or lack of infrastructural amenities and other social and cultural issues inseparable from economic development. But this paper examined the role of accounting education in curbing corruption for economic development in Nigeria. The paper is literature review type so it reviewed accounting education programmes in Polytechnics and Universities, the role of professional accounting bodies, corruption, causes of corruption, challenges of corruption and how stakeholders in accounting education can help curb corruption for economic growth and stability. The paper noted that the Federal Government has not actually shown serious commitment in combating corruption until General Muhammadu Buhari (Rtd) became President in May, 2015. The paper concluded that the concrete step the Federal Government can take in curbing corruption is to come up with a legislation introducing life imprisonment and capital punishment like it is done in countries like China and Russia, for those found guilty of corruption. It is also recommended that the fight against corruption should start from top government functionaries to the subordinates and that all elected public officials should declare their assets before and after leaving office as measure to check corruption.

Keywords: *Accounting, Accounting Education, Corruption, Economic Development*

Assessment of 1KVA Solar Powered Inverter for Residential Application

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Abstract

The project comprises of a Solar panel, Inverter, Charge Controller and a Battery. It employs step by step methods for the design and construction of the Inverter having an Oscillator and MOSFET stages, MOSFET, IRFP150N was used in the power stage. The constructed unit was tested and assessment was carried out on it. An Analyzer Meter was used to determine the efficiency of the system. This project can serve as an alternative means of power supply thus eradicating epileptic power supply in the country.

Keywords: *1KVA, Solar, Inverter, Residential, Battery, Charge Controller*

Innovation Skills and Utilization Among the Home Economics Education Graduates in the Global Community

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Abstract

With the increased number of graduates searching for work in the labour market, the need for innovation and training in University and colleges is increasing rapidly. This study examined innovation skills and utilization among the Home Economics Education graduates in the global community. A sample of the participants was taken from Federal Colleges of Education Zaria, where the relationship between innovation skills and its utilization was investigated. The study employed descriptive correlation and cross-sectional design. Qualitative approach was also used, in addition to purposive and random sampling. The study used 300 respondents which include some staff of federal college of education Zaria, local government administrators were the graduate's works, and lastly the Home Economics graduates from federal college of education Zaria also. The data were analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. Regression was used to test the effects of all the variables, while Pearson's linear correlation analyses were used to test the relationship at 0.01 level of significance. The findings showed the correlation between innovation skills and utilization among the Home Economics in the global community was positive at $0.000 < 0.01$ level of significant. Innovations emerged as the major predictor of skills utilization. However among the recommendations was that the policy makers should re-evaluate the current Home Economics Curriculum to suit the global demand.

Keywords: *Innovation skills, Economics education and Graduates utilization*

Effect of Jigsaw IV Cooperative Learning Strategy on Students' Performance in Geometry Among Senior Secondary School Students in Zaria Metropolis, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of Jigsaw IV Cooperative Learning Strategy (J4CLS) on Students' Performance in Geometry among Secondary School Students in Zaria Metropolis. A pretest-post test Quasi experimental research design was used for the study. The experimental group was exposed to J4CLS while the control group was taught using conventional method of teaching. Sample size of students was selected from two senior secondary schools in Zaria Metropolis as the sample of the study drawn from a population of 15 schools. The two schools selected were pretested to find their academic status before the treatment. An instrument was developed named Geometry Performance Test (GPT) with reliability coefficient of 0.79. The concept of Geometry discussed in this study was plane geometry (2-D geometry). The data collected were analyzed using Mean scores, Standard Deviation and t-test at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance. The result obtained revealed that there is significant difference in the mean scores of secondary school students taught geometry concepts with J4CLS and their counterparts taught with conventional method of teaching in Zaria Metropolis. The result also revealed that the strategy (J4CLS) is gender friendly. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that, Mathematics teachers should integrate J4CLS into main streams of pedagogy in the teaching at Senior Secondary Schools.

Keywords: *JIGSAW IV Cooperative learning Strategy, Performance, 2-D Geometry.*

The Impact of Recruitment in the State Higher Educational Institutions of Borno State

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Abstract

A big challenge of higher education in Nigeria and Borno State in particular is the shortages of academic staff in the state higher education. The study raised one questions to determine: The impact of recruitment on academic staff development. Hypotheses was formulated and tested in line with the objectives of the study. Related literatures were reviewed based on the stated objective. Survey method was employed for the study. The population of the study were all academic staffs of the State higher educational institutions. The sample of the study comprised all academic staff from the three selected institutions using closed questionnaires. The collected data was presented by the use of simple frequency and percentages, and later analysed using Chi-square statistical technique. The finding reveals there is a significant relationship between recruitment and academic staff development. The study concluded that recruitment influence academic staff development. It is recommended that the state government should recruit adequate number of academics both in quantity and quality to adequately handle the fast rising numbers of the students for qualitative performance.

Keywords: *Impact, Recruitment, Academic and Staff development*

Issues in the Economic Development of Nigeria, Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

Economic development are activities geared towards the improvement of physical and social structures which can lead to enhancement of man's standard of living. This study paid more attention to challenges of economic development, and the way forward. In the course of this research, secondary method of data collection was used in the generation of data; such methods included internet, newspapers, books, inductive and deductive reasoning. The theoretical framework used in this study is based on the theory of Mercantilism, Economic Nationalism, Linear Stages of Growth Model, Structural-Change Theory, and Economic psychology. Findings show that, religion fanaticism, and superstition, affect economic development in Nigeria, other challenges confronting the economic development of Nigeria are unguided fiscal policies, politics of vengeance, tribalism, and nepotism, under-utilization of resources, low rate of industrialization, etc. Based on the above findings, the paper recommends that, there should be orientation and reorientation in order to liberate the greater population of Nigerians from penury of poverty, mental slavery, energize their moral and plunge them into positive actions which can enhance the total gross domestic product of the nation.

Keywords: *Economic Development, Behavioral Perception, Industrialization, and Output*

Monetization of Politics in Nigeria, Democracy and National Development

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Abstract

The structure of the Nigerian economy is typical of an Underdeveloped economy. Over half of the gross domestic product (GDP) is accounted for by the primary sector with agriculture continuing to play an pivotal role. The oil and gas sector, in particular, remains the mainstay and major driver of the economy, accounting of over 95 percent of export earnings and about 85 percent of government revenue between 2011 and 2012, the sector contributed 14.8 and 13.8 percent to GDP in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Nigeria has been going through a lot of economic problems in recent years. This paper discusses the challenges of Nigeria's economy problems, causes and the way forward. Ineffective leadership and corruption, over reliance on oil, inflation, unemployment, Government policy, monetary policies, inadequate infrastructures and power supply, inadequate health facilitates, insecurity were identified from the research. The study noted that strong law against corrupt practices should be put in place, development of both private sector and small businesses, unity, implementation of the right monetary policy, provision of employment opportunities for the youth, provision of needful social amenities, adequate security, improvement on housing and home ownership for Nigerians and diversification of the economy. To ensure future economic stability in Nigeria, government should engage the services of a resourceful economic team that can rescue the nation out of the present economic situation and put the national interest first before political and personal interest.

Keywords: *Development, Strategies, Interventions, Good governance, Businesses, Jobs, Industrialization, Technology, Manufacturing, Resource Utilization*

Lifelong Learning Program: An Imperative for Promoting Adult Learners on their Academic Performance

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A b s t r a c t

This paper will discuss lifelong learning program as an imperative for promoting literacy among Adult learners on their academic performance. However, life by learning has been explained by many researchers as learning activities that are beyond the areas of traditional education. It means, it not only relates to the educational areas, but also has more contact with the survival areas. As a force of promoting literacy among Adult learners on their academic performance is today one of the most rapidly growing fields of education and training. The mission of lifelong learning includes greater dimension of openness and flexibility, whether in terms of access, curriculum other element of structure. Therefore, the paper will look at the concept of lifelong learning, literacy among Adult learners. Significant of lifelong learning, stages of lifelong learning, characteristics of lifelong learning, benefit of lifelong learning, meaning of literacy and community literacy among learners.

Keywords: *Lifelong learning,, Adult learners, Literacy*

Public Health Expenditure and Health Outcomes in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study looks into how public health spending affects health outcomes in Nigeria as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth using autoregressive distributed lag model. The results demonstrate that there is a long-term, stable link between public health spending and health outcomes. The outcomes also demonstrated that raising public health spending raises life expectancy and lowers newborn death rates. While per capita income in Nigeria has negligible impact on health results, the urban population and HIV prevalence rate have a substantial impact on health outcomes. According to the results, spending on public health for enhancing health outcomes in Nigeria, it is still essential.

Keywords: *Health Spending, Infant Mortality, Life Expectancy, Per-capita Income, Bound Test*

Socioeconomic Determinant of Under Five Malnutrition in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria has one of the highest cases of child malnutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa. Considering the fact the malnutrition leads to poor health outcomes which is inimical to adequate human capital development, understanding the socio economic determinant of malnutrition in Nigeria is critical in informing policy going forward. This study is an attempt to identify the socio-economic determinant of malnutrition in Nigeria. Using data from the Nigerian Demographic and health survey 2018, the study estimated two Logistic regression model with Stunting and Wasting as the dependent variable, while, hhsizex, wealth index, geographical Zone, mothers education, place of residence and sex of household head and other socio economic variables as independent variables. The study established that the richer the household, the less likely a child is going to suffer from malnutrition. The wealth status of a household was found to have a statistically significant impact in reducing child malnutrition in Nigeria in the period under review. The study also identified household size as one of the causes of child malnutrition. The study identified that higher household sizes increases the risk of stunting among children under five and the impact is also statistically significant in the period under review.

Keywords: *Malnutrition, Socioeconomic variables*

Addressing the Challenges of Physical Education Programme in Secondary Schools for Greater Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Physical education (P.E) being a multi-faceted discipline is an aspect of general education which is facing myriads of challenges in areas such as; facilities, funding, staffing, and curriculum related issues which make it contribute less in the economic development of Nigeria in particular and Africa in a wider sense. This paper reviewed existing literatures on the various challenges facing these disciplines and proffer possible solutions to the challenges militating its development as to compete with the global standard. It begins by defining the concept of P.E and describing the nature of the P.E programmes in Secondary schools. It also, highlighted the nature of the challenges facing P.E in secondary schools such as inadequacy of teaching staff, poor facilities and inadequate supply of sporting equipment, inadequate funding of intramural and extramural sport competition, as well as the misconception of the subject by the public. The paper articulated how possible solutions to the identified problems could be used to develop our economy as a West African country. The paper concluded that solving the problems facing P.E programme in our secondary school as contained in various literature will help immensely in developing our economy. The paper therefore recommend that government and private organisations should come to the aid of P.E programmes in secondary school through funding, equipment supplies and sponsorship of talented athletes thereby overcoming the challenges facing P.E in secondary school for sustainable economy in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Physical education, Economy, P.E programme, Inter and Extramural sports*

Effect on Strength of Concrete Made with Partial Replacement of Sand with Marble Dust

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Abstract

Concrete is a major component of most infrastructural facilities today because of its versatility. Concrete is a critical material in the construction industry. Sand is a major component in the production of concrete while marble dust is a by-product of marble that can be used completely or partially to replace sand in the production of concrete. Using marble dust as an alternative to sand in making concrete enhances its quality. Deteriorating environment caused by excessive exploitation of sand is a reason for exploring another material of similar quality that can replace sand in manufacture of concrete. This study was conducted in order to decide the effect on concrete strength made with part replacement of sand with marble dust. In this project, experiments were carried out to determine the compressive strength of concrete produced with marble dust instead of sand at varying percentages; the optimum replacement level was also determined. Additionally, sieve analysis tests were carried out on the sand and marble dust in order to determine their fineness modulus. All the concrete cubes were allowed to cure over 7-days, 14-days and 28-days separately. From the results obtained, concrete of maximum compressive strength was produced by replacing 50 percent of the sand with marble dust when compared with the other replacement levels. Compressive strength improved for the curing ages from using 100% sand up to 50% replacement of sand with marble dust. The maximum compressive strength obtained was 37 N/mm² after 28 days of curing and this occurred at 50% replacement level. The fineness modulus obtained for marble dust was 3.50 while that of the sand was 3.51. Marble dust can therefore be mixed with sand of similar fineness modulus as fine aggregate in concrete production.

Keywords: *Construction industry, Compressive strength, Sieve analysis, Curing ages, Fineness modulus*

Examining Spread of Anemia Among Under-Five Children in Nigerian: A Geo-Spatial Study

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Abstract

Among different public health challenges facing countries in the sub-Saharan Africa, anemia remains a menace among children less than five years old. This results into increase in the risk of child mortality. This research assesses the spread of anemia in Nigeria using spatial analysis. The study examines effects of some selected socio-economic variables in the prevailing level of anemia among under-five children in Nigeria. Data from the Nigeria Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) as surveyed by the National Population Commission (NPC) in collaboration with the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) are used. The anemic level of the children is assessed by the level of hemoglobin (Hb). The effects of the selected independent variables on the anemia status of the children are assessed using a structured additive distributional regression model. Estimation of the parameters is done using the Bayesian approach. Findings from the analysis reveal that the male children have lower Hb level in comparison with the female. Also, children residing in urban area have higher Hb level than those from rural areas. Most children with reported cases of malaria two weeks preceding the enumeration are found to have severe anemia. From the six geo-political zones in the country, children from the North-West region are found to have significantly highest Hb level and hence are the least anemic. Efforts towards eradicating malaria especially among children under the age of five should be improved on. This will in turn results to lower cases of severe anemia among children. More health education on relevance of improved nutritional supplements should be provided, particularly among rural dwellers. Micronutrient supplements that help in militating against diseases that causes shortage in red blood cells should be made more accessible through various government intervention lines.

Keywords: *Examining Spread, Anemia, Under-Five Children, Geo-Spatial*

An Appraisal of the Socio-Political and Economic Crises Challenging Nigeria's Development

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Abstract

Nigeria is a country that is facing many crises that include social, political, economic, socio-political and economic crises among others. This paper however, appraised the socio-political and economic crises challenging the country's development. These socio-political and economic crises include Farmers-Herders Crisis, Indigene/Settler Crisis, Niger-Delta Crisis, Boko Haram insurgency, Banditry, Corruption, Unemployment and Poverty among others. As crisis is the highest form of conflict, 'Structural functional theory' was adopted as guide in the appraisal. Empirical information was extracted from the secondary sources of data. The appraisal reveals that these crises challenging Nigeria's development were all caused by the 'basterd interests' and they have all abilities, capabilities and mighty towards getting the country down and subsequent collapse as it happened in so many countries around the world. The study therefore, concluded that these crises might metaphors into wars. The authorities concerns need to take drastic measures toward tackling the 'bastard interests' before these crises escalate into wars.

Keywords: *Appraisal, Socio-Political, Economic, Crisis, Development, Nigeria*

Examining the Factors that Influence the Provision of Credit to the Private Sector in Nigeria

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Abstract

Investigating the determinants of private sector credit is a topic that should inspire domestic investors and policy makers, especially in developing countries where investment funding is constrained by several factors. This study employed both the Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) and the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) with monthly series that spanned the period from 2007M1 to 2021M12 to examine the factors that determine private sector credit in Nigeria. Findings of the study revealed that exchange rate and the US federal fund rate had negative and significant impact on the private sector credit in both models. However, broad money supply, inflation rate, bank reserves and prime lending rate were found to exert positive and significant influence on the private sector credit. The study concludes that even though boosting domestic credit provision is paramount, excess credit extension could affect the achievement of macroeconomic objectives of price and exchange rate stability. Consequently, it is the contention of the study that fiscal measures should be aligned with monetary policy measures in order to improve productivity. Improved productivity is capable of controlling inflation and fluctuations in exchange rate, thereby relieving the pressure on the monetary authorities to boost domestic credit on one hand and on the other hand struggle to maintain both price and exchange rate stability.

Keywords: *Private sector credit; Broad money supply; Bank reserves; Exchange rate*

The Implication of Distribution Management Strategy on Customer Satisfaction (A Case Study of Transport Service Limited, Lagos)

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Abstract

Distribution management is one of nowadays tools to face economic challenges; it's a mix of business and core activities of the organization. The supply and logistics activities integrated together to form what's known as distribution activities. The distribution activities within a business organization attempt to satisfy customers through achieving the time and location related market challenges and also through the cost of the service provided as well as the quality, taking into consideration customers' needs and purchase power. Customer satisfaction is important because it provides marketers and business owners with a metric that they can use to manage and improve their businesses. Customer satisfaction is also a way to determinate the continuity of the business or of a product life by measuring the loyalty of the customers. If the customers are happy and satisfied, it will ensure the continuity of sales which means the continuity of the business. The general objective of this study was to carry out an assessment of customer satisfaction on the distribution strategy of a foremost logistics and supply chain solutions company, TSL Logistics LTD. Specifically, the study sought to examine the impact of retail distribution strategy on customer satisfaction, to investigate the effect of online distribution strategy on customer satisfaction, to evaluate the relationship between personal distribution strategy and customer satisfaction, and to determine the influence of depot distribution strategy on customer satisfaction. The study was guided by game theory, theory of distribution channel, depot theory and system theory. The sampling frame for the study comprised of the members of staff and customers of Transport Service Limited Company in Lagos, Nigeria (Ikoyi and Mushin branch). The total number of respondents was 174. The study used questionnaires, containing open ended to obtain primary data. The questionnaires were self-administered. For research data analysis and presentation, data was collected, edited and coded to ensure consistence. The analysis of data involved more of statistical tools in the presentation of information. Simple percentages were used in qualifying the relationship in one datum to another. The chi-square technique was featured in the results aspect of the hypothesis. The study concluded that retail distribution management strategy, online distribution management strategy, personal distribution management strategy and depot distribution management strategy have an active and direct role in customer satisfaction. Based on the research findings, the study recommends that Transport Service Limited Company should focus on customer satisfaction by adopting appropriate distribution management strategies. Also, the study recommends that Transport Service Limited Company should choose a distribution strategy that best satisfies their customers. Furthermore, the study recommends that a combination of more than one distribution management strategy should be adopted by Transport Service Limited. This will help to improve the service provision to the customers.

Keywords: *Distribution Management, Customer Satisfaction, Transport Services, Logistics*

Entrepreneurial Culture a Way Out of Unemployment in Nigeria (A Study of Ondo State)

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Abstract

This study examined entrepreneurial culture as a way out of unemployment among the youth in Nigeria (A study of Ondo State) and the specific objectives of the study are to examine the extent to which exposure to technical knowledge influence the job creation among youth in Ondo State as well as evaluate the extent to which exposure to occupational experience affect job creation among youth in Ondo State. A survey research design was used for this study and according to Ondo State profile, the population of Ondo State is 3,460,877. The random sampling technique was adopted for the study to select 10 respondents from each of the 18 local government areas in Ondo state. Therefore, the sample size for this study was 180 respondents in Ondo State. The test of hypotheses was analyzed using Chi - square to test the Hypotheses at 5% level of significance. A total of 180 copies of questionnaire were administered to the respondents and 168 the copies of questionnaire were retrieved completely. The finding of the study revealed that entrepreneurial culture contributed to setting up of small business among the youth in Ondo State. The study also discovered that entrepreneurial culture led to exposures to technical knowledge and occupational experience among youths in Ondo State. The study concluded that exposures to technical knowledge (χ_{cal}) 35.071 > (χ_{tab}) 9.49 has positive relationship on job creation as well as occupational experience (χ_{cal}) 51.416^a > (χ_{tab}) 9.49 has positive and significant relationship on reducing the level of unemployment among youth in Ondo State. The study recommended that there is need to formulate policy to enforce implementation of entrepreneurial culture so as to expand business operations in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Culture, Unemployment, Nigeria, Youths*

The Significance of Accounting Records in Small Scale Businesses: The Lagos State Experience

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the contributions of accounting records in efficient performance of small-scale business. Two hypotheses were formulated in line with the objectives of the study. Survey method was adopted, and data were collected through the use of questionnaire. Data generated were analyzed with means, standard deviation and weighted value and the hypotheses formulated were tested using Z-test statistical technique. The study found The training of accountants by these institutions and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance, this is because if there is adequate financial support, more unemployed Nigerians will engage in small scale enterprises thereby gaining their means of living easily than looking for unavailable white collar job. The researcher recommended that the training of accountants by concerned institutions and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance so that unemployed Nigerians will get engaged in small scale enterprises thereby enhancing their daily living.

Keywords: *Accounting records, small scale business and efficient performance*

Information and Communication Technology Adoption and the Growth of Small Medium Enterprises in Lagos Metropolis, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study used cross sectional study design and data were collected from business owners operating within the divisions of Lagos State. The study found out that the level of ICT adoption in Lagos State was moderate. ICT adoption was mostly marked with establishment of separate IT department, use of bulk SMS, printers, scanners and photocopiers. Specialized ICT skills, regular updates and outsourcing of ICT functions appeared to be a key challenge businesses face in ICT adoption. The findings however, indicated that growth of SMEs is a conglomeration, of which adoption of ICT is a microcosm. The study recommends that Government of Nigeria through Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development should consider promoting ICT business growth by sponsoring business software development and distributing the same at subsidized costs. Training institutions should strengthen the ICT training programs by aligning them to the required job demands as dictated in the field of business. Government should also promote the application and adoption of ICT e-business by slashing the exorbitant taxes charged on the use of these products. Government should stimulate entrepreneurship development training to address the shortfalls in staff competence, individual job creation and profitability skills.

Keywords: *ICT, SMES, Adoption, Business, Growth*

Development of Examination Behaviour Record: A Probity Measure for Prevention of Cheating in School Examinations

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Abstract

Cheating in examinations is an educational menace that has threatened the very essence of schooling in most countries of the world. Therefore, it has become imperative for researchers in education to seek alternative strategies for curbing it in order to restore the dignity of school examinations as an instrument for assessing actual educational attainment by students. This research study addresses this challenge by developing an inventory that could be used to measure the examination behaviour of prospective candidates for school certificate examinations. The rationale for developing the instrument is based on providing a tool for identifying students who have positive tendencies towards engaging in cheating behaviour during school examinations. The initial sample used for the validation of the Examination Behaviour Inventory was 2000 candidates enrolled for the 2019 Senior School Certificate Examinations in Nigeria while the standardization of the instrument involved 4000 candidates. Cronbach Alpha index of the instrument is .843 and Factor Analysis delineated 12 principal component factors. Other psychometric properties of the inventory and the detailed processes involved in the construction, validation and standardization of this valuable educational instrument is reported. The instrument is recommended to School Counsellors, Psychologists, Teachers, Administrators and other stakeholders in education who are interested in the identification of prospective candidates who have a tendency to engage in cheating during examinations so as to apply proactive reformation on them.

Keywords: *Examination; behaviour; Inventory; Proactive strategies; Malpractice; Education; Integrity*

The Impact of Bookkeeping on the Survival of Small Businesses in Ondo City

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Abstract

This paper examines the effect of bookkeeping on the survival of Very Small businesses in the Ondo City. A sample of 150 respondents was selected through stratified and random sampling. Data was collected mainly through questionnaire. Descriptive (percentages) and inferential (the Chi square) statistical tools were used for the analysis and testing of hypotheses. The findings revealed that most very small businesses in the Ondo City have an account clerk and record their transactions manually following the single entry system. The major bookkeeping challenge they face is the lack of time, as such many of them maintain only the sales book. The study also revealed that when adequately kept, bookkeeping significantly influences the survival of very small businesses in the Ondo City as it enables them to trace their problems and to provide appropriate solutions. It was recommended that very small business owners should acquire further training in bookkeeping or employ qualified bookkeepers to assist them in their tasks.

Keywords: *Bookkeeping, Very small businesses, Accounting system and survival*

Effect of Deferred Tax Accounting on Financial Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of deferred tax accounting on financial performance of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria using data from 19 out of 56 listed manufacturing companies that are selected based on judgmental sampling technique. In so doing, the study adopts the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to test two hypotheses stated in line with the specific objectives. Findings from the study reveal that, deferred tax asset and liability have a positive but insignificant effect on profitability of listed manufacturing companies in Nigeria. Following the study's findings, the study suggests that manufacturing enterprises in Nigeria investigate possible tax credits for specific assets and investigate the feasibility of utilizing such tax credits to minimize their tax burden through tax deferral. This may minimize the enterprise's tax burden and, as a result, boost the firm's profitability.

Keywords: *Deferred tax assets, Deferred tax liability, Ability to pay theory, and profitability*

Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Balance of Payments in Nigeria (1970-2020)

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the balance of payments in Nigeria for a period of 50 years, 1970-2020. Secondary data extracted from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletins and National Bureau of Statistics were used for the study. Other variables introduced as control variables are data on imports and exports for the same period of time. Statistical analyses were employed to carry out normality test, unit root test using Dickey-Fuller (DF) for the stationarity of the data set, also cointegration test was conducted using Johansen cointegration test for long run relationship among the variables. Granger causality test was also conducted. The data were estimated using Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM). The results of Granger Causality test indicate that balance of payment granger caused import but there is no causality relationship between exchange rate and balance of payments in Nigeria. The results of Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM) indicate that exchange rate has significant effect on the balance of payment in Nigeria. Based on this result, the government should channel its monetary and fiscal instruments in boosting national productivity and encouraging exports, this will go a long way in stabilizing the exchange rate and sustaining a favourable balance of payments.

Keywords: *Exchange Rate, Balance of Payments, Imports, Exports, Vector-Error Correction Mechanism*

Effective Implementation of Social Studies Curriculum in Institutions of Higher Learning: Contemporary Issues

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Abstract

The paper titled Effective Implementation of Social Studies Curriculum in Schools: Contemporary Issues. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which Social Studies curriculum has been effectively implemented institutions across Nigeria. The paper considered content and concept of social studies curriculum, adequate human resources, political influences, government policies, and availability and effective utilization of instructional materials as major factors that contribute to ineffective implementation of Social Studies curriculum in our institutions of learning. Some challenges of Social Studies curriculum will also be addressed. The paper made use of secondary sources such as relevant journals, textbooks and the internet. The paper recommends that the government, non-governmental agencies should organize workshops conferences, seminars, among others on the strategies, methods and construction of special tools for the evaluation of social studies curriculum if social studies must be effectively implemented.

Keywords: *Effective Implementation, Curriculum, Social Studies, Contemporary Issues*

Women Empowerment: Panacea for Poverty Reduction and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined and investigated how cooperative societies operating in Edo State have been carrying out poverty reduction activities among their members so as to help them contribute to community development. The study answered three research questions. The population of this study comprised 1,178 members of twenty-one (21) registered cooperative societies whose activities cover thrift and loan, and thrift and credit facilities. Stratified random sampling technique was used to sample 552 representing 50% of the members of the twenty-one (21) thrift loan and credit co-operative societies which were used for the study. Through the study, author established that cooperative societies in the area of study have been empowering their members through their poverty reduction activities. However, factors such as Lack of capital and corruption among the heads of cooperative societies in the State have been militating against the effectiveness of the cooperative poverty reduction activities. Therefore, in order to sustain the cooperative poverty reduction activities, cooperators need cooperative education.

Keywords: *Cooperative society, poverty, poverty reduction, community development*

Information and Communication Technology as a Tool for an Enhanced Teaching and Learning of Learners with Special Needs

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Abstract

The globalization of the economy and the spread of technologies during the past few decades have been accompanied by changes in social interactions, culture, and educational systems. Experience has proven that with careful use of technology, the effects of disability on people can be mitigated. In order to support the teaching and learning of students with special needs, this paper attempts to offer insights into information technology as a study, specifically the design, development, implementation, and management of computer-based information systems, particularly software applications, and computer hardware. ICT is important in special needs education in at least four ways: in the classroom, in the environment, in the use of human resources, and in the use of learner technologies. The teaching and support staff in special needs education are empowered by ICT. The article comes to the conclusion that ICTs have a lot of promise for use in education.

Keywords: *ICT: Information and Communication Technology, Learners with Special Needs, teaching and learning*

Insecurity and the Socio-Economic Development of Displacement Affected Communities in Northwest Nigeria

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Abstract

Globally, insecurity has become one of the major plagues and banes of development. It has a long-lasting humanitarian and economic effect on Nigeria and Africa as a continent. Notable amongst these dimensions of insecurity are terrorism, sectarian violent conflict, militancy and banditry. In recent times, banditry in Nigeria represents a major national security challenge which raises serious implications in terms of the socio-economic development of the affected communities and the country at large. Even though the security challenge facing Nigeria's northwest geopolitical region is multifaceted, banditry stands out as the most devastating. In 2022 statistics shows that about a hundred groups of bandits with over 300,000 militants are operating in all the states of the northwest region of Nigeria. These bandits have been killing, destroying, and kidnapping victims in over 200 communities. Displacement rate from this threat has been in millions. The study adopted qualitative methodological approach of data collection in line with the interpretivist epistemology. A purposive sampling was used to select 10 informants who were displaced persons from five different communities affected by the activities of bandits. Findings show that different national approaches have been adopted to curb this menace both by the government, but the plights of the communities whose citizens, and socioeconomic development have been affected, has not received sustainable political response from the government and stakeholders. The need to therefore bridge this gap to forestall a cyclical pattern of banditry and reset the communities on regaining their socio-economic losses for development is therefore recommended.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Development, Displacement, and Communities*

The Effect of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Balance of Payments in Nigeria (1970-2020)

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of Intellectual capital on financial performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the result examine the effect of Value Added Human Capital, Structural Capital and Value Added capital employed on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The study employed a longitudinal research design. However, a sample of 8 banks was used in this study and the selection was done using the convenience sampling procedure. The study made use of secondary data from the annual reports of the sampled quoted companies on the Nigerian Stock Exchange for the period 2012-2018. The data estimation technique made use of panel regression. Our findings reveal that (i). Value Added Human Capital has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. (ii). Value Added Human Capital has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria is rejected and (iii). Structural Capital Value Added has a significant effect on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. In view of the study findings, the key recommendation of the study is the need for companies to pay more attention to human and intellectual capital. A situation where human and intellectual capital is not recognized in the financial statement is a huge anomaly given the critical role it plays in corporate performance.

Keywords: *Capital, Financial performance and Structural Capital*

Long Run Effect of Oil Price Shocks and Exchange Rate Volatility on Economic Growth in Nigeria: An Empirical Investigation

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Abstract

The aim in this research work is to examine the effect of oil price shocks and exchange rate volatility on economic growth in Nigeria. This scope of the study will cover 40 years to yield 40 data points per variable from 1980 to 2019. The Johansen Cointegration and the Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (GARCH) Models will be employed in the analysis of the data. Interest in this research area stems from the observed slow rate of Nigeria's economic growth partly due to oil price shocks and exchange rate volatility especially given the failure of government policies and incentives over the long run period.

Keywords: *Effect of Oil, Price Shocks and Exchange Rate*

Utilization of Learning Activity Package on Academic Achievement and Retention Among N.C.E. Biology Students in Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State

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Abstract

This study analyzed the Utilization of Learning Activity Package (LAP) on Academic Achievement and Retention among N.C.E. Biology Students in Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State". The study was based on two objectives and two research questions. The quasi-experimental design was adopted for this study. The population comprised of all N.C.E. Biology Students in Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State. Simple random sampling (balloting) technique was used to sample 200 students. The instrument used for this study was a Biology Achievement Test (BAT) which comprised a multiple-choice questions containing 25 items with four options having one correct answer. Data was collected through an achievement test which was administered to the students and the data gotten was analyzed using the mean, standard deviation and the t-test statistical analysis. The findings of the study revealed that there is significant difference in the level of retention of students taught biology using the learning activity package and those not taught with the learning activity package .Conclusion and Recommendations were made as follows that teachers should improve in teaching methodologies in teaching and learning biology in Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State; Teaching using learning activity package is very essential in teaching and learning by Biology teachers in all level of education in Nigeria..

Keywords: *Learning utilization and Academic achievement*

Addressing the Challenges of African Development on Disability Economic Empowerments Through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) was initiated due to the fact that 2000 millennium development goals (MDGs) of the international monetary fund and United Nation came short of the much expected visions and commitment to a wide range of goals to eradicate poverty and increased economic prosperity. This paper is an attempt to examine the influence of the 2016 sustainable development goals in addressing the challenges of African development on disability economic empowerment and growth. The paper highlights the concepts of disability and discusses the failures of the MDGs of 2015 adding that the failure was due to the fact that persons with disabilities were not included in the development and economic agenda and were left behind in all programmes of action that were addressing the challenges of African development on disability economic empowerment. The paper discusses futures of persons with disabilities in the newly introduced sustainable development goals, adding that disability was cheerfully mentioned 6(six) times in order to address challenges of African development on disability economic empowerment. The paper also highlight the 17(seventeen) goals indicating that SDGs-4 were the main instrument which therefore strengthen the development and growth of disability through equality education. The paper asserts that one of the crucial factors of addressing the challenges of African economic empowerment is the education system of the African nations adding that the UNESCO'S attempt to build peace, eradicate poverty has been subscribed by SDGs, Goal-4. The paper made some recommendations among them, are that educational facilities, inclusiveness of programme of action and effective environment should be upgraded to meet the demand of persons with disabilities.

Keywords: *Sustainable development goals (SGD), millennium development goals (MDGs), persons with disabilities, Economic empowerment, addressing the challenges of African development, Poverty eradication*

Party Politics, Political Ideology and Democracy

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Abstract

Party politics and political ideology are influenced and sustained by politician's political interest. Prior to 2015 and 2023 General Elections in Nigeria, political parties witnessed a lot of political alignments, realignments and maneuverings. In Nigeria's political history and mainly since 1999, political ideology has been visibly lacking as what is seen in Nigeria is individual interest. This is because political positions are sure ways of enrichment. Therefore, party's ideology does not hold sway over politicians but rather personal interest. This study interrogates issues on party politics and political ideology and their impact on 2015 and 2023 General Elections. In order to have a clearer understanding of the subject matter, the study has been segmented into sub-headings. The objective of this study is to carefully examine the impact or influence of party politics and political ideology on the 2015 and 2023 General Elections in Nigeria. This study used secondary sources such as text books and journals. It has suggested the way forward considering the implications of party politics and incoherent political ideology by politicians on the 2015 and 2023 General Elections.

Keywords: *Party, Politics, Political, Ideology, Democracy*

Effects of Variability in Viscosity and Thermal Conductivity on Steady Mixed Convection Couette Flow and Heat Transfer

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Abstract

Abstract. An investigation one acts of variability in viscosity and thermal conductivity on steady mixed convection ow and heat transfer in a vertical channel is carried out. The equations of momentum and energy were solved analytically using Homotopy perturbation method. The impacts of the several controlling parameters were investigated and discussed. From the course of investigation, it was found that uid velocity and temperature increase at uid section near the heated plate while it decrease at section near the cold plate as the viscosity increases. The thermal conductivity decreases the uid velocity gets increased at the heated plate while the reverse case was observed at the cold plate. It was further found that a higher mixed convection parameter leads to induce a reverse ow.

Keywords: *Phrases. thermal conductivity; Variable viscosity; Mixed convection; Couette ow; Homotopy perturbation method*

China Economic Development Plan: Lessons for Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper aims at unravelling the trajectories/dynamics economic relationship between Nigeria and China and how such relationship positively engenders national development. Data is sourced via qualitative method as views and relevant resources are synthesised. The paper further analyses the perspectives of both protagonists and antagonists on Nigeria-China relations, where the antagonists argued based on the asymmetrical nature of the interaction between the two entities and concluded that such relationship is nothing but a reincarnation of extension of neo-colonialism. On the other hand, the protagonists argued positively that effective utilisation of the benefits inherent in relationship is capable of yielding greater developmental advantages. It is positioned that complete delinking of Nigeria from such relationship is almost impossible, but taking lieu from Chinese method of development is possible and capable of yielding positive results. Agriculture and Health sectors should be modelled and strategized according to the Chinese perspective of development.

Keywords: *Development, Economic Development, Economic Development Plan*

Food Security: Processing, Utilization and Households' Welfare in Nigeria

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Abstract

The main objective of this study was to determine the effect of food processing and utilization on the food security aspirations and welfare of Nigerian households, using Nigerian data. The study utilized econometric techniques and based its framework on Sen's Poverty and Famine hypothesis. It was found that an individual or household's constant and lower calorie intake undermines their nutritional dreams, hence exacerbating food insecurity in the process. It was also discovered that the cost of sourcing for kerosene fuels remained the main constraint for the majority of households in the country. This is given the fact, that the average Nigerian household's poor purchasing power had incapacitated them; hence they lacked the financial muscle to continue purchasing kerosene fuel at exorbitant prices, with adverse consequences for processing and hence food security. Deriving from the foregoing, the study recommended that government should evolve poverty reduction strategies, including promoting income generating strategies that can transit a chunk of the unemployed to persons with income to command adequate access to their food needs. Furthermore, for Nigeria to overcome the incidence of food insecurity, the focus should be on curtailing corrupt practices, particularly in the oil industry towards making cooking fuels affordable to every household.

Keywords: *Food security; Processing, Utilization; ARDL; Nigeria*

Conflict-Induced Theory of Hunger and Malnutrition: *X-Raying the Socio-Political Dimensions to Food Insecurity in Third World Countries (A Case of Nigeria)*

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Abstract

This study titled “Conflict-induced theory of hunger and malnutrition: X-Raying the Socio-Political Dimensions to Food Insecurity in Third World Countries” (A Case of Nigeria) viewed conflicts between farmers, pastoralists and other terror gangs as the precursor for rising incidence of hunger and malnutrition in Nigeria. It is a qualitative analysis of how the unending cycle of violence by different terrorist groups against Nigerian farmers and farming communities had impeded the sustainable production of food for the nation's teeming population. Inferences from the study gave rise to the conclusion that apart from the socio-economic challenges that impede food security in Nigeria and other neighbouring countries, political factors such as conflicts, especially between farmers and non-state actors has been the harbinger for stagnated growth as well as low food production and thus food insecurity in these countries. The study thus recommends that, to remedy the challenge of food insecurity in third world countries, the government should go beyond addressing the socio-economic challenges that impede food security and as a matter of urgency understudy its peculiarities as it regards attacks by terrorists against farmers and farming communities towards adopting home-grown measures and remedies that would curb the menace to guarantee a more effective, enhanced, robust and sustainable food production for its teeming population.

Keywords: *Conflict; Hunger; Malnutrition; Theory; Nigeria*

Psychosocial Factors Influencing Choice of Retail Outlets Among Consumers in Ibadan

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Abstract

The world of food distribution is experiencing globalization that is encouraging the development of various supermarkets in Ibadan. Consumers, therefore, have to decide on where to buy between the old traditional markets and new supermarkets. Previous studies focused on a clean environment, price, parking, product variety, proximity and bargaining as factors that influence the choice of retail outlet. This study was therefore designed to investigate the influence of personality (extraversion and openness to experience) and socio-demographic factors (gender and income) on the choice of retail outlet among consumers in Ibadan, Oyo State. The purposive sampling technique was used to select 336 Ibadan residents through a structured questionnaire that measured socio-demographic variables, personality ($\alpha=0.71$) and choice of the retail outlet ($\alpha=0.87$). Data were analysed using the Chi-square test. Consumers' personality (extraversion $\chi^2=28.23$; $df = 1$; $p<0.05$ and openness to experience $\chi^2=38.31$; $df=1$; $p<0.05$) significantly influenced the choice of retail outlet. The result revealed that the majority of consumers who are high on openness to experience (38%) and introverted (38%) preferred shopping in the supermarket. The result further revealed no significant influence of gender and income on the choice of retail outlet. Consumers' personalities influenced the decision to buy in a supermarket or traditional market, therefore, retail outlet owners and managers should put into consideration the consumers' personalities when designing their outlets to suit the needs of these consumers.

Keywords: *Retail outlets, traditional market, supermarket, personality, openness to experience*

Antioxidant and Free Radical Scavenging Activity of Solvent Fraction of *Antiaris Africana* Leaf

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Abstract

Natural antioxidant is present in plant and the antioxidant essential to good health, when free radical are unchecked, it could lead to wide range of illness and chronic diseases. Antioxidants help to neutralize and remove free radical from the body. In this study antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity of *Antiaris africana* were examined. The crude extracts of *A. africana* subjected to solvent partitioning using n hexane, dichloromethane and methanol. Each fraction was screened for phytochemicals, Nitric oxide scavenging activity (NO), 1,1 diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), deoxyribose (DOR), Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity (TEAC), and reducing power of different fractions of *A. africana*. The result shows that methanolic fraction of *Antiaris africana* contain highest amount of phytochemicals because it is only fraction that tested positive to flavonoid while dichloromethane fraction contain almost all the compounds (Tannins, Saponin, Anthocyanin, Terpenoid, Cardiac glycoside) present in methanolic fraction except flavonoid, while N- hexane fraction tested positive to terpenoid, tannin, and cardiac glycoside only. All the fractions possess antioxidant activities as observed in NO, DOR, and RP, however, dichloromethane fraction had the highest antioxidant activities with $81.24 \pm 1.36\%$ at $100 \mu\text{g/ml}$, $76.35 \pm 6.47\%$ and $0.5 \pm 0.7 \mu\text{g/ml}$, for each assay as compared to the methanol and n- hexane fractions which possess lower antioxidant activity. In conclusion *A. africana* leaf extract is rich in phytochemical and antioxidant properties, the presence of phytochemicals in each of the fractions could be responsible for different degree of antioxidant activities.

Keywords: *Antioxidant radical, Scavenging and Solvent fraction*

Principles and Practice of Cooperation in the Context of Universal Application Among Cooperatives in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper understudied the development of cooperative principles globally and the context of how they are localized among cooperatives in Nigeria. Federal Polytechnic, Ile Oluji Staff Cooperative Multipurpose Society and other three were surveyed in Ondo State while the observations were recorded. There were no significant variations in the activities of the Cooperatives understudied and the stated ICA 1995 Principles save for “cooperation among cooperatives” and “education, training and information” of the general public about the benefit of cooperatives. Observations from this study were that although, cooperative societies understudied had their laws tailored to many of the ICA Principles 1995, they have minimal association with secondary and tertiary cooperatives in and outside their local area. The need for formal education of Staff and Executives of these cooperative societies was recommended. Likewise, the need for cooperatives to intensify information to the public about the benefit of cooperatives.

Keywords: *Principles, Practice, Rochdale, Values, Cooperatives, Cooperation, Universality*

Application of Information and Communication Technology Student Performance in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the level of information and communication technology ICT competences of public school on Jamb Centres in model secondary school Sokoto, descriptive survey method was used which involved a questionnaire, interviews, and observations One Hundred and Ten (110) teachers served as respondents, results showed that most of the teachers have a basic knowledge on ICT and needs improvement. More teachings is hereby needed to the teachers for them integrate ICT in teaching and other related task assigned to them so as to uplift and enhance the quality of education of the said elementary public school.

Keywords: *Information and Communication Technology, ICT Competence, Assessment, Social Science, Descriptive Research, Sokoto State.*

The Effects of Taxation on Revenue Generation in Nigeria: A Survey of Related Literature

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Abstract

This paper examines the effects of taxation on revenue generation in Nigeria, via review of related literature. The paper analyzes the direction of causality between taxation and revenue generation, collection and administration within following variables: Taxation, Deficit, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Public debt, Tax reforms, Digital economy and Stakeholders, based on basic researches conducted in relationship with voluntary compliance, avoidance, evasion, double taxation and economic laws. Taxation remains a veritable instrument for national development, apart from being a major source of revenue for governments to provide infrastructure needs, security and services needed by the citizens and raises the standard of living above the poverty line. Tax planning policies can stimulate economic growth and job creation through its impact on government investment, voluntary compliance, and balance of trade, capital formation in the economy and to avoid frustration by citizen. The reform in tax system is to ensure effectiveness, equity economy, and transparency which are necessary conditions for a healthy public finance. The decision to reforms and develop national tax policy for federal, state and local government is to serve as a guide on revenue collection specification and tax administration generally and address the constitutional rights and privileges of Nigerians. The three tiers of government who are ultimately responsible and accountable to the taxpayers, and who are responsible for the budgeted revenue and expenditures preparation, are to ensure effective tax revenue generation and collection.

Keywords: *Taxation, Revenue generation, Tax policies, Tax reforms, GDP*

Nigerian Readiness Toward Acceptance E-Learning as a Tool for Teaching Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic Among Nigerian Tertiary Institution of Learning

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Abstract

Quality STEM learning, which remains the key to Sustainable Development globally, is under threat, sequel to covid-19 pandemic that has bedeviled the academic activities owing to its social distancing rule. Alternatively, tertiary's institution worldwide has embraced digital learning in order to sustain the academic activities. Unfortunately Nigerian's tertiary institutions are still under difficult condition even though they have the experts. This study ascertains Nigeria's readiness toward digital learning, prospects, challenges and policy option amidst covid-19 pandemic. Our findings reveal that even though meaningful efforts have been made by few of the private universities but the public universities are not good enough for full implementation of digital learning. The study suggested that a liberalization of the educational sector from the bureaucratic bottleneck that has bedeviled its transformational development over the years and concluded that STEM education as a key to national development cannot be relegated to the background but must be fully funded and adequately equipped to face the challenges of sustainable development.

Keywords: *Digital – learning, Covid-19, Mathematic Education, Issues and Challenges*

A New Embedded Multi-Step Collocation Approach for the Numerical Solution of Stiff Ordinary Differential Equations

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Abstract

The K-step multi-step collocation approach ($k > 2$) is embedded in one step with the aim to improve both the accuracy and the stability properties of the numerical integration procedure for stiff ordinary differential equations (Odes). The associated initial boundary or mixed conditions can all be treated uniformly by the resulting one-step block methods. The process is demonstrated by three numerical initial value problems of stiff ordinary differential equations occurring in real life which work favorably with existent schemes.

Keywords: *k-step, Multi-step, Collocation, Embedded one-step Stiff, Ordinary Differential Equations.*

Assessment of the Impacts of Nomadic Education Programme on the Livelihood of Pastoral Nomads Education System for Sustainable Development in Yobe State

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Abstract

The study is on assessment of the impact of Nomadic Education Programme for Pastoral Nomads in Fune Local Government Area of Yobe State. The objective is to determining the impact of Nomadic Education programme on the socio economic development of Pastoral Nomads in the 21st Century, The study adopted survey research design. The population of the study consisted of (90) participants, facilitators, and (16) officials of State Universal Basic Education Board in the State, with a sum total number of 106. The whole population were used as sample size for the study. Purposive sampling techniques were used in determining the sample size. The instruments used are Questionnaire for Participants, and interview Schedule for Officials. The reliability co-efficient of the instrument were 0.67 and 0.71 respectively. The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics where the results were presented on tables/pie-charts. The findings of the study are that, the impact of Nomadic Education Programme includes, pastoralist now participate in politics, conflict between farmers and pastoral Nomads have been reduced, the researcher recommended that; Yobe state government should improve on the activities covered by Nomadic education among others.

Keywords: *Pastoral Nomad, Effectiveness of the Nomadic Education, livelihood, impact, Socio Economic Development, Sustainable development*

Modified Inertial Iterative Algorithm of Generalized F - Projection Method for Fixed Point Problem, Maximal Monotone Operators and Generalized Mixed Equilibrium Problems

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to investigate fixed point problem, maximal monotone operator and generalized mixed equilibrium problems by considering the generalized f - projection technique. We propose a modified inertial based algorithm for finding a common solution in respect of this problem. Also, we prove a strong convergence of the sequence generated by the propose modified inertial iterative algorithm in uniformly smooth and uniformly convex Banach spaces. Finally, we give some applications of our theorem.

Keywords: *Inertial, Generalized f - Projection, Fixed Point Problem, Maximal Monotone Operators, Generalized Mixed Equilibrium Problems, Strong Convergence*

Women Empowerment: Panacea for Poverty Reduction and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Many women entrepreneurs in developing countries most especially Nigeria are facing disproportionate obstacles due to lack of mobility, capacity and technical skills, with some experiencing several discrimination, hardship and exclusion. This paper examines women empowerment as a panacea for economic development and poverty reduction in Nigeria. The study tests the hypothesis that women empowerment has effect on poverty reduction. Data used for this study were sourced from both secondary and primary sources of data. The data were analyzed using frequency tables, percentages, mean and z-test. The study was conducted using some selected women entrepreneurs registered with National Association of Small-Scale Industries (NASSI) in Enugu State, Nigeria. The study found out that women need education, skills, access to assets/credit, social protection in order to fully develop their productive assets and tackle poverty. The researcher recommended that for women, their families and society to reap the benefits of economic development and poverty reduction; investments in and empowerment of women both economic and socially are inevitable.

Keywords: *Economic Development, Empowerment, Poverty Reduction, Women*

Factors Mitigating Against Women Participation in Computer Science in Borno State

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Abstract

Women's "second class" position in our society necessitated their struggle for equality with men to enable them survive in this changing society. Western education has influenced some traditional practices of our society, so much that the traditional ties of domestic responsibilities such as running the homes do not bind the modern women. The development of science and technology can make men and women to become self-reliant and less dependent and enable them to contribute meaningfully to the nation building. The paper examines the concept of computer science; the access of women to computer science; the role of computer science knowledge in nation building; and the factors mitigating against the active involvement of women in computer science. Recommendations were suggested: government should provide the necessary facilities needed for the programme; Religious and Community leaders should educate their members about the important of girl-child(women) education in the family and nation building.; They should also be enlightened about gender equality in the society so that the preference of males over females should be eliminated; In order to improve on the enrolment of female children into school, government should emphasis on the laws and policies that prohibit the removal of female children from school and early/forced marriage. So that they(women) can be equally represented with their male counter parts in the discipline.

Keywords: *Participation, Western Education, Facilities, Nation Building, Computer science*

Youths Sensitization and Empowerment: Challenges, Effects and Solutions

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Abstract

The relevance of youth in any society can never be overemphasized as the youths form the driving force for successful growth and development of nations across the globe. Therefore, it becomes important to evaluate youths sensitization and empowerment in Nigeria. Basically, the study was conducted to achieve two major objectives viz: to evaluate the challenges of youths sensitization and empowerment, to examine the effects of effective youths sensitization and empowerment on the individuals, community and the national at large. To achieve the objectives of the study, survey research design was adopted and 170 respondents were drawn out of the study population using simple random sampling technique. Questionnaire was utilized for data collection. The data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using simple percentage, mean and standard deviation. It was discovered from the findings of the study that some of the challenges of youths sensitization and empowerments were technology barriers, lack of social amenities, high illiteracy level, poverty, bad governance, amongst others. However, the resultant effects of effective youths sensitization and empowerments are increase in problem solving skills, drastic reduction in poverty rates, crime rates reduction amongst others. Therefore, the study concludes and recommends that the government and other non-governmental organizations should ensure that the youths are well sensitized and empowered. This in no small measure will facilitates increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) of the nation as well as people no longer be afraid of terrorist activities such as kidnapping, herdsmen invasion, arm robbery amongst others.

Keywords: *Youths, Sensitization, Empowerment*

Assessment of Safety Attitude and Awareness in Biology Laboratory Among Senior Secondary School Biology Students in Zaria Educational Zone

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Abstract

This study assessed safety attitude and awareness in biology laboratory among senior secondary school biology students in Zaria educational zone. This study used descriptive survey. Data was collected using SAPQ as instrument for data collection. 5,182 biology students were studied. Random sampling selected 357 Biology students in line with Krejcie and Morgan 1970 Sampling Table. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions. The majority of respondents risked their lives in biology labs. The findings also showed that male and female biology students differed slightly in their mean safety awareness, although there was no significant difference between them. Males were slightly more aware than girls. The researcher recommends that the government should sponsor the science teachers to workshops and seminars organized on safety/risks of laboratories. Also, in building biology laboratory, attention should be placed on the design and location to ensure expansion and safety.

Keywords: *Assessment, Safety, Attitude, Awareness, Laboratory, Educational Zone*

Public Policy and Development Problems in Bayelsa State: A Review of the Education Policy of Former Governor Seriake Dickson

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Abstract

This study examines public policy and the problems of development in Bayelsa State with a specific review of the Education Policy of Governor Seriake Dickson administration. Public Policy is an importance mechanism for governance towards development at any level. In Nigeria, government formulate public policies in addressing developmental challenges of the people and those policies help to serve as instruments for improving the lives of the citizens. More so, the pertinence of education to the realization of a developed system that tied down to an effective and efficient policy process play a key role in state overall goals. The research employed qualitative method and utilized content analysis, while the source of information was mainly secondary. The study frames its arguments with the People- Centered Paradigm. Major findings revealed that the educational policy in Bayelsa State is still awaiting its success despite the over 100billion naira votes to the education sector by the previous and present governments, and effective implementation of the education policy was hampered by hasty decisions, political instability, poor planning and mismanagement. The paper therefore, recommends among other things that: there should be a very strong political will in implementing the educational policies in the state, public awareness should be created and opportunities should be given to different bodies to present their proposals in implementing public policies in the state.

Keywords: *Public Policy, Development, Education*

Effect of Analogy Teaching Strategy on Academic Performance of NCE II Biology Students' Misconceptions of Evolution Concept in Zaria

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Abstract

This study seeks to investigate the effect of analogy teaching strategy on the academic performance of NCE II Biology students' misconceptions of evolution concepts in Zaria. In this study, a quasi-experimental research design was used. One hundred and twenty (120) NCE II Biology students were sampled from a population of 934 for the study. Two null hypotheses were formulated and tested. Evolution Performance Test (EPT) and Evolution Misconception Questionnaire (EMQ) were used as instruments for data collection. The collected data were analysed using means scores and standard deviation to answer the research questions and Mann-Whitney U-test statistical tools to test the stated hypotheses using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Version 22). The results showed that there is a significant difference in the academic performance of students exposed to teaching with analogy ($p = 0.00$), and teaching with analogy has a positive effect on NCE II Biology students' academic performance. There is no significant difference in the mean misconception scores of NCE II Biology students taught using analogy teaching strategy and those taught using the lecture method ($p = 0.83$). The researchers concluded by recommending that educational stakeholders should provide teaching and learning materials for teaching and learning evolution at NCE level using teaching-with-analogy, among others.

Keywords: *Analogy, Teaching Strategy, Academic Performance, Students' Misconception, Evolution Concept.*

The Impact of Radio Lectures Method on Teaching and Learning of NCE II Biology Students of Federal College of Education, Zaria

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Abstract

This project entitled "Radio-Lecture Use in the Teaching and Learning of NCE II Biology Students in Federal College of Education, Zaria. The research work find out the following objectives which include find out if there is mean difference between student academic achievement in Biology before and after radio lecture methods among NCE II students, assess the level of awareness of radio lecture in Biology educational programmes among NCE II students in Federal College of Education, Zaria. The research work concluded that difference between student academic achievement in Biology before and after radio lecture among NCE II students. It was also concluded that there is no awareness of radio lecture method in Biology educational programmes among NCE II students in Federal College of Education, Zaria. Finally, the research work recommended that Ministry of education should implement teaching and learning with Information and Communication Technology in tertiary level curriculum and Schools administration shouldn't be depending on government for the provision of Information Communication Technology (ICT) facilities to school.

Keywords: *Radio Lectures, Teaching and Learning, NCE II Biology Students*

Effects of Demonstration and Practical Activities on Students' Psychomotor Performance in Learning Biology Among NCE Students in FCE, Zaria

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Abstract

This study sought to determine the impact of practical and demonstrative approaches on students' psychomotor performance in learning Biology among NCE students in FCE Zaria, Kaduna State. To direct the investigation, two research questions and two hypotheses were developed. A 1,007 (one thousand and seven) sample of NCE II students was employed in the study, which had a quasi-experimental design with a pre-test, post-test, and control group. The Biology Achievement Test (BAT), which was taken from their biological practical guidebook, BIO 224, was the instrument used for data collection. Two departmental experts evaluated the face and content validity of the instruments. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation was performed to determine the instrument's reliability using the test-retest approach, and the instrument's reliability was determined to be 0.75 coefficients. Research topics were addressed using the mean and standard deviation. The 0.05 threshold of significance was applied to the hypothesis test using an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and independent t-test. The results demonstrate that students' psychomotor performance is enhanced when various instructional methodologies are combined with real-world activities as the outcome also demonstrates that there is a notable difference in the effects of demonstration and practical approaches on students' psychomotor performance in biology learning. Furthermore, the study found out that there was no significant difference in mean psychomotor performance of male and female students exposed to practical activities. To balance the theoretical and practical components of teaching biology, it was suggested that the government set up workshops, seminars, and training programmes for both biology instructors and lab personnel.

Keywords: *Practical Activities, Psychomotor, Performance & Lecture Method*

Effects of Demonstration and Practical Activities on Students' Psychomotor Performance in Learning Biology Among NCE Students in FCE, Zaria

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Abstract

This study focuses on the impact of an ICT tool (WhatsApp) on learning among secondary school biology students in Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The research was necessary since biology is a core science subject and a prerequisite for the majority of science-related occupations, making it difficult to apply the most effective teaching techniques in the COVID-19 pandemic era. Three research objectives, three research questions, and two research hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted a quasi-experimental research design with a population of 1,248 SS 2 biology students. A purposeful sample technique was used to select intact classes of 80 (42 students = experimental group and 38 students = control group) students for the purpose of this research. The research instrument used to collect data was the Biology Performance Test (BPT), with a reliability coefficient of 0.76. The analytical tool used was a t-test (one sample t-test) at the 0.05 level of significance via the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 22). Result reveals that students taught by ICT-integrated tools (WhatsApp) perform better than students without the ICT tools; recommendations were made that SS 2 Biology students in Zaria, Kaduna State, should be encouraged and sensitized for the use of ICT (WhatsApp) for learning, among others.

Keywords: *ICT, WhatsApp, Integration, Biology Students, Learning*

The Impact of Recruitment on Academic Staff Development in the State Higher Educational Institutions of Borno State

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Abstract

A big challenge of higher education in Nigeria and Borno State in particular is the shortages of academic staff in the state higher education. The study raised one questions to determine: The impact of recruitment on academic staff development. Hypotheses was formulated and tested in line with the objectives of the study. Related literatures were reviewed based on the stated objective. Survey method was employed for the study. The population of the study were all academic staffs of the State higher educational institutions. The sample of the study comprised all academic staff from the three selected institutions using closed questionnaires. The collected data was presented by the use of simple frequency and percentages, and later analysed using Chi-square statistical technique. The finding reveals there is a significant relationship between recruitment and academic staff development. The study concluded that recruitment influence academic staff development. It is recommended that the state government should recruit adequate number of academics both in quantity and quality to adequately handle the fast-rising numbers of the students for qualitative performance.

Keywords: *Impact, Recruitment, Academic staff development.*

Principles and Practice of Cooperation in the Context of Universal Application Among Cooperatives in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper understudied the development of cooperative principles globally and the context of how they are localized among cooperatives in Nigeria. There were no significant variations in the activities of the Cooperatives understudied and the stated ICA 1995 Principles save for “cooperation among cooperatives” and “education, training and information” of the general public about the benefit of cooperatives. Observations from this study were that although, cooperative societies understudied had their laws tailored to many of the ICA Principles 1995, they have minimal association with secondary and tertiary cooperatives in and outside their local area. The need for formal education of Staff and Executives of these cooperative societies was recommended. Likewise, the need for cooperatives to intensify information to the public about the benefit of cooperatives.

Keywords: *Principles, Practice, Rochdale, Values, Cooperatives, Cooperation, Universality*

The Significance of Accounting Records in Small Scale Businesses in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the contributions of accounting records in efficient performance of small-scale business. Two hypotheses were formulated in line with the objectives of the study. Survey method was adopted, and data were collected through the use of questionnaire. Data generated were analyzed with means, standard deviation and weighted value and the hypotheses formulated were tested using Z-test statistical technique. The study found The training of accountants by these institution and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance, this is because if there is adequate financial support, more unemployed Nigerians will engage in small scale enterprises thereby gaining their means of living easily than looking for unavailable while collar job. The researchers recommend that the training of accountants by these institutions and the various professional institutes should focus more on practical means of solving accounts reporting needs of small and medium scale enterprises; and that government should provide adequate financial assistance, this is because if there is adequate financial support, more unemployed Nigerians will engage in small scale enterprises thereby gaining their means of living easily than looking for unavailable while collar job.

Keywords: *Accounting records, small scale business and efficient performance*

Hypoglycemic Activity of Methanolic Extract of Balanite Eagyptiaca Stem Back on Alloxan Induced Diabetic Rats

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Abstract

The stem back of balanite aegyptiaca (family: Balanitacrae) is prescribed traditionally as remedy for diabetes mellitus, which is a major health problem in the world, ranked seventh among the leading caused of death. This study was designed to evaluate the hypoglycemic activity of methanolic exact balanite aegyptiaca in normoglycaemic rats, glucose induced hyperglycemic rats and alloxan-induced diabetic rats. The methanolic extract at 200mg/kg body weight significantly ($p < 0.05$) lowered the fasting blood glucose levels of the normoglycaemic, glucose induced and allaxan induced diabetic rats by 81%, 58% and 61% respectively. This finding suggest that methanolic extract of the stem back of the plant posses hypoglycemic activity and therefore support the traditional use of the plant for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: *Hypoglycemic activity, Methanolic extract and Balanite eagyptiaca*

Anti-Diabetic Effect of Chloroform- Methanol Extract of Abrus Precatorious Linn Seed in Alloxan Induced Diabetic Rabbit

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Abstract

The antidiabetic effect of chloroform – methanolic extract of Abrus Precatorious seed was studied in alloxan diabetic rabbits. The effect was compared to that of gilbenclamide—a known antidiabetic drug in the class of Sulphonyl Urea and a control group that received normal saline instead of the extract. Normal blood glucose levels drawn before alloxan injective were 127.80 ± 2.55 , 114.36 ± 4.17 and 123.60 ± 1.47 mg/100ml for chloroform – methanol, gilbenclamide and control respectively. When 50mg/kg body weight of chloroform-methanol, Gilbenclamide and 5ml of normal saline for control were given orally, blood glucose levels decreased in chloroform – methanol and gilbenclamide has 13.8, 32.3, 60.3, 53.5, 46.8, and 46.2 after 65, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 and 68 hours of oral administration respectively. While that of chloroform – methanol extract was 42.9, 58.7, 67.1, 67.9, 56.6 and 51.8% respectively. The peak percentage reduction was 69.1% after 30hrs and 61.3% after 20hrs for chloroforms – methanol extract and gilbenclamide respectively. This study therefore has shown that the chloroform – methanol extract of Abrus precatorious seed has some anti-diabetic properties similar to that of gilbenclamide. This is shown in their similar percentage reduction in blood glucose level.

Keywords: *Anti diabetics, Chloroform, Methanols extract, Abruss precatorious seed and alloxan*

Impact of Project Based Strategy on Students Retention and Performance in Biology Concept for Entrepreneurial Skills Acquisition Among Secondary School in Zaria, Kaduna State

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Abstract

The study examined the Impact of Project-based Strategy on Acquisition of Entrepreneurial Skills, Retention and Performance in Biology Concept, among Secondary School Students, in Zaria local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study adopted pre-test, post-test, post post test quasi-experimental design. The population consisted of 7437. Fifteen public senior secondary school were involved. Three secondary schools were purposively sampled. The sample size was 174 which consist of (87 males and 87 females) SSII Biology students using Two Experimental groups (EG1&EG2) and one Control Group (CG). Three instruments were used for the study; (1) Biology Concept Entrepreneurship Test (BCET), (2) Entrepreneurial Skill Acquisition Test (ESAT) and (3) Biology Performance Test (BPT) the instruments were validated by experts in the field. The reliability coefficients of the instruments using PPMCC were estimated at $r = 0.71$, $r = 0.78$ and $r = 0.68$ respectively. Descriptive statistics in form of mean, standard deviation and standard error were used to answer research questions, t-test, Scheffe test, ANOVA and ANCOVA at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance were used in testing the Null Hypotheses. The findings revealed that there was significant difference in performance mean scores of students taught biology concepts for entrepreneurship using Project-based Strategy. There is significant difference in students' retention ability levels in skills acquisition using DATS as assessment tool over those exposed to TFLE as assessment tools of Project-based Strategy in biology. Based on the findings recommendations were made one of which was that Project exhibition of finished products should be encouraged in schools as it develops in students' occupational knowledge, job skills, work experience, and this makes self-employment and business ownership a viable and appealing goals for today's students.

Keywords: *Project Based Strategy, Students Retention, Biology Concept, Skills Acquisition*

Analysis of Livestock Rearing: A Technical Cost Reduction Approach in Crop Production

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Abstract

Empirical evidence from literature revealed that the studies of integrated crop-livestock farming systems (ICLFS) are scanty in Nigeria. Hence, the study *estimates the benefits of ICL farming system and factors determining profit among ICL farmers in Kaduna state, Nigeria. The study also hypothesized that, integrated crop-livestock farming system does not reduce cost of production in the study area.* Primary data was obtained using structured questionnaire administered to the crop-livestock farmers (CLF). 428 CLFs were sampled from 84 villages belonging to seven Local Government Areas. Descriptive statistics, net farm income and multiple regression models were used to achieve the objectives. The results of the mean output indicated that ICL farmer produced $3,302.66 \pm 749.70$, $2,955.45 \pm 350.90$, $1,004.24 \pm 20.98$, $3,971.55 \pm 932.12$ and $1,026.29 \pm 144.91$ kg of maize, sorghum, cowpea, rice and soybean per hectare/year respectively. Findings established that the mean number of large ruminant, small ruminant and poultry reared per farmer were 19.00 ± 2.70 , 24.00 ± 13.56 and 149.00 ± 119.01 herds respectively. The mean benefit-cost ratio of 1.64 ± 0.21 , 1.39 ± 0.53 , 1.44 ± 0.39 , 2.67 ± 0.27 , 2.30 ± 0.31 and 1.52 ± 0.15 were estimated for crop production per ha, dairy cow, beef cattle, goat, layer and broiler bird respectively. Coefficients of farm size (1.06), livestock worth (0.54), household size (0.10), extension contact (0.13), farming experience (-0.13) and credit accessed (-0.01) were factors determining profit among CLFs. From the findings, it is concluded that, *livestock rearing reduces cost of production in the study area.* Farmers are encouraged to increase the farm size and livestock to seek opportunities of economic of scale, income and food security.

Keywords: *Integrated crop – livestock, small ruminants, large ruminants, poultry, cost-benefit, profitability*

Intellectual Capital and Financial Performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of Intellectual capital on financial performance of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. Specifically, the result examine the effect of Value Added Human Capital, Structural Capital and Value Added Capital Employed on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. The study employed a longitudinal research design. However, a sample of 8 banks was used in this study and the selection was done using the convenience sampling procedure. The study made use of secondary data from the annual reports of the sampled quoted companies on the Nigerian Stock Exchange for the period 2012-2018. The data estimation technique made use of panel regression. Our findings reveal that (i). Value Added Human Capital has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. (ii). Value Added Capital Employed has a significant effect on Return on Assets of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria and (iii). Structural Capital Value Added has a significant effect on Return on Asset of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria. In view of the study findings, the key recommendation of the study is the need for companies to pay more attention to human and intellectual capital. A situation where human and intellectual capital is not been recognized in the financial statement is a huge anomaly given the critical role it plays in corporate performance.

Keywords: *Intellectual Capital, Financial Performance, Deposit Money Banks*

Problematizing Statement of Research Problem in a Research Topic

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Abstract

Identification of statement of research problem has been a major issue troubling researchers and this was promised on the poor reading habit and understanding what exactly the study set out to solve. Therefore, this study was designed to guide researcher on areas where they can easily identified there research problem. The conceptual paper was guided from the evidenced documented from previous studies and other library materials. The study identified the following areas as a veritable source of statement of problem identification in research. Such areas include: scope, location, methodology, literature review and significance or justification of the previous work. Other vital areas to consider are policy documents, observation, and situational analysis, deductions from theory, interviewing practitioners, personal experience and interdisciplinary perspectives. The study therefore recommends that a research topic should be compelling, researchable and it should supports multiple perspectives.

Keywords: *Problematizing statement and Troubling researchers*
