



NIGERIAN NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Nigerian National Strategic Conference On Sustainable Development

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

C/o Dr. Love Arugu

Director, South-South Geo Political Zone

Department of Political Science & Strategic Studies

Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Secretariat: + 234 (0) 8174380445

Email: researchfindings@rocketmail.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

© International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies December, 2014

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstract its cover page design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies.

ISBN:



CONFERENCE PANELISTS/INVITED GUESTS

Conference Chairman

Dr (Mrs) A. S. Antai
Department of Economics
University of Calabar, CRS

Distinguished Guest of Honour

His Excellency
Chief Godswill O. Akapbio
Executive Governor, Akwalbom State

Guest of Honour

Professor (Mrs.) Comfort MemfinEkpo
Vice Chancellor, University of Uyo
Akwalbom State

Lead Speaker

Professor Nathaniel Ozigbo
Department of Business Administration
University of Abuja, Nigeria

Keynote Speaker

Professor Kabiru Dandago Isa PhD, FCA, FNIM, MNES, AAIF
Faculty of Science & Management Sciences
Bayero University, Kano State, Nigeria

Co-Host

Chairman, African Research Council
On Sustainable Development
Engineer (Dr) Diji Chukwuemeka
Mechanical Engineering Department
University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Coordinator, Technical Session

John Nma Aliu
Director, Northern Political Zones
Department of Banking and Finance
Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

Chairperson LOC

Dr. Love O. Arugu
Director, South South Geo Political Zone
Department of Political Science & Strategic Studies
Federal University, Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Please note that this schedule may be subject to minor adjustment when faced with contingencies

WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 2014: Pre-Conference) Arrival of Conferee/ Delegates

THURSDAY, December 4th, 2014: Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

FIRST SECTION

8:00-9:00am

Conference Registration & Information Desk Open

9:00-9:15am

Welcome Remark: Dr. Love Arugu

9:15-9:30am

Institutional Brief

Chiekezie Okoronkwo FNIVS, FNISM

Department of Estate Management

Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri, Imo State

9:30 10.00am

1st Presentation by the Chairman

Dr (Mrs) A. S. Antai

Department of Economics

University of Calabar, CRS

10:30 11: 45am

Keynote Speaker

Professor Kabiru Dandago Isa PhD, FCA, FNIM, MNES, AAIF

Faculty of Science & Management Sciences

Bayero University, Kano State, Nigeria

11:45 12:30 pm

Goodwill Message by Invited Guests of Honour

12:30 1:30 pm

2nd Presentation by the Lead Speaker

Lead Speaker

Professor Nathaniel Ozigbo

Department of Business Administration

University of Abuja, Nigeria

1:30noon 2.00pm

Conference Photograph & Launch



SECOND SECTION

2:00pm 5:00pm:

Multi-disciplinary Plenary Sessions

5:00- 5:30pm:

Policy Interaction, Plenary Review and Closing

DAY 2

Friday, 5th December, 2014

8:00-9:00am

POLICY BRIEFING/MEETING

PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL OF AFRICAN RESEARCH EXPERTS

Chaired by Zonal Research Directors

9:00am-3:00pm

Plenary Sessions

3:00- 4:00pm:

Launch Break

4:00- 5:00pm

Communiqué/Conference Closing Comments

5:00- 5:30pm: Departure

SATURDAY 6TH September, 2014 (Departure of Delegates)



WELCOME ADDRESS BY DR. LOVE O. ARUGU,
AT THE OCCASION OF THE NIGERIAN NATIONAL STRATEGIC
CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



On behalf of the Stakeholders of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies, I wish to formally welcome all of you to the Nigerian National Strategic Conference on Sustainable Development. This conference is coming at a time in our national life when the Federal Government is working towards national transformation.

The theme of this conference, Economic Infrastructure and Sustainable National Development defines the direction of our discourse. Infrastructure development has in recent times assumed a central importance in Nigeria's fight to attain social and economic stability. The provision of economic and social infrastructure can expand the productive capacity of the Nigerian economy by creating enabling environments for small and medium scale businesses in an economy, thereby encouraging economic development.

Regrettably, over the years, the poor state of infrastructural facilities has been the malaise of Nigeria's economic development. The near collapse of public infrastructure in the country is occasioned by many years of neglect by the government as well as lack of maintenance culture and effective planning.

Experts have also noted that a durable and sustainable socio-economic development can never be realised without paying due attention to the development and improvement of infrastructure, explaining that infrastructure investment and development are of key strategic importance and constitute the bedrock and catalyst for sustained economic growth and development. This is because infrastructure development creates the enabling environment to stimulate business and industrial activities, thereby enhancing productivity, reduced operational cost, job creation, income generation, wealth creation, poverty reduction, new ventures and business opportunities.

Operators in the industrial sector say achieving true, meaningful and enduring development, requires that government to effectively tackle the challenges of basic infrastructural needs of the country by ensuring efficient, stable and reliable power supply, safe potable water, functional public transportation system, effective communication system, reliable health and educational facilities, good and environmentally-friendly public sanitation, and efficient security infrastructure.



As scholars, well-meaning Nigerians and other neighboring countries, the challenges of achieving effective policy framework and viable implementation structure for the Nigerian nation and other developing economies of the world is a research concern.

I have no doubt that at the end of this two days interactive session; we will come out with a meaningful policy blueprint that will inform our policy makers on the right path to follow. Special thanks to the Chairman of this Conference and all Guests of Honour who have come to support this worthy course. I acknowledge every researcher who is present in this conference. I look forward to your findings.

Welcome to Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, the Number 1 transformed State in Nigeria.
Thank you for your attention.

Dr. Love O. Arugu

Director of Research

South South geo-political zone

International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies (IIPRDS)!



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) is an independent international research and development Institute. The Institute provides a platform for independent, collaborative and institutional evidence-based research work. Most research endeavors in the Institute addresses specific policy and development challenges affecting developing economies of the world. It also partners with government and non-governmental agencies in advancing sustainable development initiatives.

Since incorporated, the Institute has pursued its mandate of being a leading international research and publishing institution by organizing International Research Conferences and Seminars. Findings are published in International Research Journals. Other publications (released and expected) include;

- i African Development Charter Series: UN Development Policy Document
- ii Achieving Development Goals in Africa: Inclusive & Integrated Strategies
- iii Strategic Framework for Local Government Performance
- iv Nigeria's Development Profile in Time Perspective
- v Executive Economic Reviews
- vi Standards for Writing Research, etc

The Institute has projects arms, among which are the Research Institution and Training Academy. The Research Institution is known as the African Research Council on Sustainable Development and currently operates/functions with two frameworks:

- i. *Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies*
- ii. *Centre for Quality & Analytical Research*

The Training Academy referred to as Advanced Academy for Manpower Training and Development is a training consultancy outfit established primarily to cater to the training needs of public and private sector officers in all areas of administrative and economic management and to provide direct inputs into the design of economic policies. The long-term objective of the Academy is to develop skills for administrative and economic management so as to maintain a critical core of public and private sector officers who can easily rise to the needs and challenges of a responsive civil service in the design and management of policies at the Federal, State and Local Government levels.

Our Collaborative Drive

For the Institute, Collaborative Research is the standard. Participants from different disciplines are encourage to engage in knowledge sharing by developing scientific constructs, relevant in addressing the complex challenges of development strategies. Plenary discussions are multidisciplinary based. The Institute is harnessing opportunities for International Partnership. On our website, there is a long list of national and international partners, working with the Institute to achieve its research and development objective. These partners sponsor, provide institutional backings,



publish findings and index reports in research repositories.

- i. *At the Institutional level, there is healthy partnership with the following institutions:*
 - a Coventry University- United Kingdom,
 - b Weber State University- United States,
 - c University of California- Los Angeles,
 - d University of New South Wales- Sydney,
 - e Concordia University- Canada,
 - f University of Southern Australia,
 - g University of Ghana- Accra,
 - h University of Education- Winneba,
 - i UniversitiTeknology- Malaysia,
 - j Over 13 Universities in Nigeria are already working with the Institute.

- ii. *At the organizational level, the under listed organisations work in partnership with the Institute:*
 - a United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
 - b United Nations Development Programme
 - c International Scientific Research Publishers
 - d Research for Development
 - e Global Science Forum
 - f Develop Africa, etc.

Editorial Peer Review Policy

The Institute has a seasoned and experienced Multi-disciplinary International Professional Editorial Peer Review Board (MIPEPRB). Members are drawn from about 7 Universities, within and outside Nigeria. See website for details. The board operates a blind peer reviewed system. All submitted manuscripts are reviewed initially by internal editorial process. Manuscripts are evaluated according to the following criteria: material is original and timely, writing is clear, study methods are appropriate, data are valid, conclusions are reasonable and supported by the data, information is important, and topic has social and empirical relevance. Peer reviewer identities are kept confidential. Final decisions regarding manuscript publication are made by the Editor. For every paper accepted and published by the Institute, a Certificate of publication is issued in line with the International Academic Journal Quality Guide.

The Institute and Knowledge Exchange Initiative

One of the latest features of our institutional research endeavor is the Knowledge Exchange Initiative. Knowledge exchange is a two-way process where social scientists and individuals or organisations share learning, ideas and experiences. We are committed to knowledge exchange and encouraging collaboration between researchers and the private, public and civil society sectors. By creating a dialogue between these communities, knowledge exchange helps research to influence policy



and practice.

We build partnerships and work collaboratively in a range of ways. Examples of our collaborative activity include:

- i Developing strategic partnerships with organisations to ensure we maximise the impact of our activities
- ii Working with partner organisations to develop and fund major research and capacity building initiatives
- iii Supporting initiatives to foster direct collaboration between social scientists and other individuals and organisations.

Collaborative working benefits both the researchers and the individuals or organisations involved. Through collaboration, partners learn about each other's expertise, share knowledge and gain an appreciation of different professional cultures. Collaborative activity leads to a better understanding of the ways in which academic research adds value and offer insights to key issues of concern for policy and practice.

For researchers, the benefits of knowledge exchange and working collaboratively can include:

- i Informing and improving the quality of your research
- ii Enhancing your understanding of research users and their needs
- iii Applying evidence based knowledge to important business or policy issues

For those using research, the benefits include:

- i Accessing experts and cutting edge research
- ii Accessing innovative ideas that could improve policy or practice
- iii Enhancing organisational creativity, performance and productivity

Expanding the Realm of Research

In keeping to its mandate of being the world's leading International Research Institute on Policy Review and Development Strategies, the Institute on regular basis breaks new research grounds and provides opportunities for researchers to expand the realms of their researcher interest. For details, please see the website, www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Take advantage of our new Exchange of Idea Initiative and Partnership research features. Register online and be certified as an International Scientific Researcher...

- i INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RESEARCH PUBLISHING, Canada, UK, Malaysia, Germany
- ii LEAGUE OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS, UK, Pakistan
- iii INTERACTIVE KNOWLEDGE, European Research Council, USA, Los Angeles, Sydney & Canada
- vi PROFESSIONAL COUNCIL OF AFRICAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH EXPERTS, Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, S/Africa



Publications/ Journal index

The Institute publishes International Registered Research Journals both online and in print. The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance. Published queerly in hard print and e-version, all publications are regulated by the ABS Academic Journal Quality Guide.

PARTNERING INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL PUBLISHERS

International Scientific Research Consortium

The Future Institute

Coventry University

Technology Park, CVI 2TL,

United Kingdom

Directorate of Research - Malaysia

Yakubu Aminu Dodo

Department of Architecture

Faculty of Built Environment

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

Skudai 81310, Johor Malaysia

Dr. B. Batiha

Journals Manager

Science Publishing Corporation

Germany

spc@sciencepubco.com

Editor

KEJA Publications

4/122, PerumalNaicker Complex, 2nd Floor,

G.S.T. Road, Otteri, Vandalur,

Chennai-600048 INDIA

Email:ijpbreditor@gmail.com

<http://www.kejapub.com/publish-with-us.php>

SAGE Indian Journal

Journalscomm@sagepub.in

SAGE India journals are indexed in the prestigious Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports®.

This reflects a commitment to publishing research of the highest quality on an international scale.



Professor Humphrey H. D.

EDITOR, International Scientific Research Publishers
International Research Partnering Coordinator
United Kingdom

CONTACTS, DIRECTORATES OF RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES PROGRAMMES

NIGERIA

DR. LOVE O. ARUGU

DIRECTOR, SOUTH SOUTH GEO-POLITICAL ZONE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & STRATEGIC STUDIES
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, OTUOKE, BAYELSA STATE, NIGERIA

DR. DAMAIN MBAEGBU

DIRECTOR, SOUTH EAST GEO POLITICAL ZONE
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
MADONNA UNIVERSITY, OKIJA NIGERIA

ENGINEER (DR) DIJI CHUKWUEMEKA

DIRECTOR, SOUTH WEST GEO POLITICAL ZONE
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

JOHN NMA ALIU

DIRECTOR, NORTHERN POLITICAL ZONES
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND FINANCE
KADUNA POLYTECHNIC, NIGERIA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH - GHANA

DIRECTORS

DR FRANCIS BANURO

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA BUSINESS SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, LEGON

CLEMENT AYAREBILLA ALI

UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA
P.O.BOX 25, WINNEBA, GHANA

DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH - KENYA

DIRECTOR

ESTHER ADEBITAN
DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, KENYA



DIRECTORATE OF RESEARCH - MALAYSIA

YAKUBU AMINU DODO

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

FACULTY OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

SKUDAI 81310, JOHOR MALAYSIA

INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES PROGRAM- UK

DIRECTOR

ABDULAZEEZ D. EL-LADAN

THE FUTURE INSTITUTE

COVENTRY UNIVERSITY

TECHNOLOGY PARK, CVI 2TL, UNITED KINGDOM



AFRICAN RESEARCH COUNCIL ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The agenda for Institutional and Collaborative Research endeavour has been set by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP). To key into this front, the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies through her research Unit, the African Research Council on Sustainable Development is setting up a Research Working Group.

Research Groupings:

The under listed are the various project groupings.

1. Social Engineering and Sustainable Development
2. Agriculture and Rural Development
3. Governance, Social Security and International Relations
4. Health, Science, Information and Communication Technology
5. Public and Private Sector Management
6. Environment and Energy
7. Economic Reforms, Capacity Building and Entrepreneurial Development

Following the inauguration of the Research Working Group for Sustainable Development, the first phase of Institutional project was launched on “Environmental Risk Assessment of Cement production in Nigeria”. The Executive Summary of the project have been presented and approved (see details on this link: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/images/journals/RWGOngoingProject.pdf>).

The study of the socio-economic, health and other related impact of the cement industry in Nigeria in the past ten years is in line with the institute objectives and the increase in production volume of the industry has been taunted as a major policy success in Nigeria. This makes the success in the industry a subject for policy review and re examination. The study is expected to cover the six geo political zone of the country. This is because currently the cement industry is spread across the country and new cement plants are also spread across the country.

You can be part of the project and other research projects of the Institute. Contact through email,

DR. DIJI, C. J.

*Mechanical Engineering Department
University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria
admin@internationalpolicybrief.org*



CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CRERDS)

Background

Energy is fundamental to all human activities. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) cannot be achieved without access to energy. Energy is inevitable for poverty alleviation and the production of goods and services. Globally, more than 1.6 billion people live without access to electricity and 2.4 billion people are without modern energy services for cooking and heating. In Nigeria, an estimated 60–70% of the population does not have access to electricity. Energy demand in Nigeria is dominated by fuel wood, with women and children most affected in the energy crisis.

Thus a major developmental challenge facing Nigeria is to build a sustainable energy future which is expected to simultaneously meet the energy needs of its growing population, enhancing the quality of life of the people and addressing environmental concerns especially climate change. Renewable energy technology is a promising solution to the energy crisis in Nigeria. Apart from being sustainable and inexhaustible, it can be set up in small units and is therefore suitable for community management, ownership and rural development.

Also, a major important ingredient in the deployment of renewable energy technologies as a strategy for overall sustainable energy development in Nigeria is the extent to which the human resource requirement is available to formulate, implement and manage the scale of various renewable energy initiatives in the country. The scarcity of qualified and well trained professionals to initiate, manage and sustain broad reforms and manage the transition to achieve a more efficient and sustainable energy sector development has remained a major challenge in most developing countries including Nigeria.

Despite the huge gap in skills and acute shortage of skilled personnel in the renewable energy sector, there is no training and research institution in Nigeria that focuses specially on this need. Considering that renewable energy studies is multi-disciplinary in approach and spans the social sciences, natural and applied sciences, management studies, engineering and information technology, the need to establish a Centre that will approach renewable energy studies from a holistic point of view is self-evident and long overdue. Indeed, it is this compelling need to meet this challenge in Nigeria that the Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS) is being proposed at the Kaduna Polytechnic, an institution with a reputation for excellence, in collaboration with the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) Nigeria, an international and reputable development agency with global outreach and domiciled at the University of Calabar, Nigeria.

CRERDS is designed to provide a multi-disciplinary and innovative programme for the sound training of renewable energy professionals, as well as equipping existing practitioners in the industry with the modern tools for managing renewable energy



projects and other environmental challenges in the country and beyond. CRERDS is expected to be a skill based platform where Engineering practice and standard is provided with focus on employment creation for the jobless youth, fresh graduates as well as setting standard.

The Centre is expected to provide unique capacity building initiative in the country that leverages on its connection and collaboration with other reputable energy centers and institutions to deliver a rich menu of competencies in training and staff development in sustainable energy development.

Vision and Mission of CRERDS

Vision Statement

To expand the frontiers of practical skill knowledge; and its application in renewable energy and related discipline; in furtherance of the overall goals of youth empowerment and sustainable human development.

Mission Statement

To be a Centre of excellence in renewable energy studies that builds bridges between sound research and practical skill acquisition across energy related matters and between policy makers and practitioners in government, industry and the society.

Objectives of CRERDS

The core objective of CRERDS is to meet the renewable energy requirements of Nigeria by producing the practitioners with practical skills and competencies needed in the industry. The other objectives of the Centre are to:

1. To provide platform for Engineering skill practice
2. To improve and enhance Engineering skills amongst interested youths in the country.
3. To create a level playing ground for setting standard and quality assurance amongst practical oriented individuals.
4. Provide an industrial platform for energy professionals, institutions and the general public to meet.
5. Promote sustainable human and energy development through training, research and information dissemination.

Activities of CRERDS

The two key activities of the Centre are training and research

1. Training

The core of the Centre's programme is teaching and capacity building leading to the award of the equivalence in Certificate and ordinary National Diploma in Electrical Installation (Domestic wiring); Inverter construction Techniques; Winding and



Rewinding Techniques; Alternative source of power system (installation and design, renewable system investigation and development); Maintenance of equipment (electrical, electronics, PC, mobile phones management, maintenance and repairs) and Engineering project financing, improvement, expansion and diversification (Entrepreneurial skills).

The scope of the training is as follows:

A. Electrical Installation

- a) Identification and demonstration of materials and instruments
- b) Functions of components, instruments and materials
- c) Procurement procedures
- d) Execution through step by step approach

B. Inverter

- a) Components identification, types and coding by physical and data sheets
- b) Components and device ratings, functions and applications
- c) Testing components and devices
- d) Building Circuits
- e) Types and signal testing
- f) Types of inverters, their ratings and construction

C. Winding and Rewinding Techniques

- a) Components, devices, instruments and materials identification and functions.
- b) Identification of different wire gauges.
- c) Execution on different diameter electric motors
- d) Lamination process etc.

D. Alternative Source of Power System

(Renewable Energy System Investigation Development and Utilization)

- a) Identifications and demonstration of types and sizes of different photovoltaic cells
- b) Classification, production process and economic feasibility
- c) Utilization, design, and installation process
- d) Construction of solar boreholes, solar cookers, solar dryers etc.
- e) Types, categories and capacities of photovoltaic technology and panels
- f) Choice and selection criteria

E. Equipment Maintenance

(Electric, Electronics, PC and Mobile Phones Maintenance and repairs)

- a) Guidelines and precautions
- b) Identification and functions of tools, kits and instruments
- c) Identification, categorization and types of equipment.
- d) Management and troubleshooting shooting
- e) Testing



F. Engineering Project Financing

(Asset Based Engineering Financing)/Engineering Entrepreneurship Skills

- a) Project oversight
- b) Projects risk management
- c) Project and programme management investment and asset management
- d) Knowledge, skills, attitude and procurement
- e) Procedures, negotiation, collaborative and team building

It is expected that the programmes stated above would be accomplished in a systematic manner through seminars, and training in collaboration with research institutes, government agencies, civil society organizations, and sponsors within and outside Nigeria.

2. Research

The centre is also expected to play a very active role in renewable energy research. It will engage in multi disciplinary collaborative research on major issues relating to renewable energy sector in particular and the issues of sustainable energy development and development strategies in general. The research activities will be conducted within the context of best global practices. Research in the centre is expected to produce empirical dimensions to what is taught in the classroom. Case studies will show how theories are applied to real life industry practices which can also help in influencing the level of discourse in policy formulation and implementation of various renewable energy initiatives and projects.

The Centre will develop research capabilities in the following broad thematic areas:

- a) Energy and the Economy
- b) Renewable energy development
- c) Regulation and legal issues in renewable energy development
- d) Renewable energy technology and related issues
- e) Climate change and sustainable development

Contact

All correspondence and enquiries should be directed to:

ENGR. (MRS.) RAMATU A. ABARSHI

DIRECTOR

Centre for Renewable Energy Research and Development Strategies (CRERDS)

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Kaduna State Nigeria

+234 8027091130, +234 8174380445

admin@internationalpolicybrief.org



NIGERIAN NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

DR. DIJI, C. J.

CHAIRMAN

African Research Council on Sustainable Development (ARCSD)

Mechanical Engineering Department,

University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

+234 8034742182

Table of Content

Nigerian National Strategic Conference
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Paper Title/Author(s)

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | SOCIAL BENEFITS OF AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES IN SOUTHERN KADUNA, NIGERIA.
<i>¹Zira, B.D., ²Y. M. Abui., ³Arifalo E.I., & ⁴Akpan, M.</i> | - 1 - |
| 2. | PARTNERSHIP FOR HEALTH: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE NON-PROFIT SECTOR TO HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN GHANA
<i>Francis Anderson Adzei</i> | - 1 - |
| 3. | CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC GOODS IN NIGERIA: IMPACT ON SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
<i>Azu, Victoria N.</i> | - 2 - |
| 4. | THE TRANSPORT SECTOR AND THE SPREAD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SPREAD OF EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE
<i>¹Nwaorgu, Omenihu C. & ²Nwankwo, Chinemerem Alvan</i> | - 2 - |
| 5. | THE COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA AND HEALTH HAZARDS FROM MOBILE PHONES
<i>¹Nwaorgu, Omenihu C. & ²Nwankwo, Chinemerem Alvan</i> | - 3 - |
| 6. | NIGERIA, A PERPETUAL GREAT COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE AT 54: AN INTERROGATION
<i>Dr. Linus Ugwu Odo</i> | - 3 - |
| 7. | EXAM ETHICS IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA
<i>¹Dr. Igberi, C. N. & ²Onwube, Onyebuchi</i> | - 4 - |
| 8. | THE STATE, INFRASTRUCTURE DEMOCRACY AND PEASANT PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA
<i>Matthew D. Ogali PhD</i> | - 5 - |



9. **AN EXAMINATION OF NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE** - 6 -
¹Abubakar Umar Alhaji & ²Abdulkadir Ahmed
10. **DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. A CASE OF CALABAR MUNICIPAL AREA OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA** - 6 -
Eno, Sunday George
11. **PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS A TOOL FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA** - 7 -
Fatile, Jacob Olufemi PhD

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

12. **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND E-LEARNING SYSTEM INTEGRATION** - 8 -
Mohammed B. Ribadu
13. **A FRAMEWORK FOR ADOPTING E-GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA** - 8 -
Suleiman Sa'ad
14. **THE DETERMINANTS OF EFFECTIVE HUMAN RESOURCES TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THE DOWN STREAM NIGERIAN BANKING SECTOR (A STUDY OF SELECTED MICROFINANCE BANKS (MFBS) IN OWERRI METROPOLIS, IMO STATE, NIGERIA.)** - 9 -
Damian Mbaegbu, PhD
15. **INFLATIONARY PRESSURES IN NIGERIA: EXAMINATION OF DETERMINANTS AND CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP (1980 2012)** - 10 -
Mrs. Uwakaeme, O. S. PhD
16. **ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF DETERMINANTS AND CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP (1980 2012)** - 10 -
Mrs. Uwakaeme, O. S. PhD
17. **PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC SECTOR: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS** - 11 -
¹Awe, Kayode Obafemi PhD, ²Tugbobo Adebola Nojimu, & ³Ajolor Olusegun



18. **EFFECT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON SMEs PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA** - 12 -
Awe, Kayode Obafemi PhD
19. **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA** - 13 -
Adeyemi Babalola
20. **ASSET PROTECTION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD: THE AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT FUNCTION IN NIGERIA BUSINESS ORGANISATION** - 13 -
James S. Kehinde, PhD

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND ARTS

21. **REPOSITIONING THE MASS MEDIA FOR DEMOCRATIC SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA** - 15 -
Ugulah Bright, PhD, MALD, MA, PGD (mgt). Bsc (Hons.) FIMIM, MNIPR, ACIPM.
22. **REPOSITIONNING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION FOR MANPOWER AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** - 15 -
¹Joeguluba Joe & ²Ogori Akama Friday
23. **THE HUMAN FACTOR AND THE IMPERATIVE OF A GOOD ROAD NETWORK IN NIGERIA** - 16 -
Frank N. Enor
24. **ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** - 17 -
Jonathan E Oghenekohwo, PhD
25. **NIGERIA'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP PREDICAMENTS: UNSUSTAINABILITY, POOR GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE POLICIES, EDUCATION AND FUNDING** - 17 -
Sanusi Mohammed Isa
26. **TEXTILE DESIGN AS A DIVERSIFICATION OF NEMBE SE ARTS AND CRAFTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** - 18 -
Pamela Isemikon Cyril-Egware PhD



27. **MASS TOURISM IN WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN NIGERIA: A THREAT TO HERITAGE CONSERVATION.** - 19 -
¹Omotayo, O.L., ²Kolawole, G.T., ³Adedeji, E.O., & ⁴Chikezie, J.
28. **GROUPWARE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** - 20 -
Usman Dahiru Haruna
29. **GROUPWARE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** - 20 -
Usman Dahiru Haruna
30. **EMBARKING ON IMPROVISATION IN CURRENT ELECTRICITY FOR EXPOSURE OF PHYSICS STUDENTS TO DIGITALISATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** - 21 -
¹Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka, ²Odigwe, Fidelis Obi & ³Nwoye, Amarachukwu Nkech

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCES

31. **THE ROLE OF ICT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA ECONOMY** - 22 -
Sadibo Victor O
32. **REVISITING ECONOMIC HOUSING SYSTEMS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** - 22 -
¹Kabiru Zakari, ²Osunkunle Abdulmageed & ³Bello Musbau Adewumi
33. **CONFLICT OF HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT VALUATION MODEL: AN EXIT STRATEGY PROPOSED** - 23 -
¹Iregban, M. M. ²Akhalumeh, P. B. & ³Aliu, M. M.
34. **PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT: A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIAN PUBLIC CIVIL SERVANTS** - 24 -
Dr. (Mrs.) Grace Ngozi Ekpunobi



School of Social Sciences

1

SOCIAL BENEFITS OF AGROFORESTRY PRACTICES IN SOUTHERN KADUNA, NIGERIA.

¹Zira, B.D., ²Y. M. Abui., ³ARIFALO E.I, ⁴AKPAN, M.,

¹Department of Forestry and Wildlife, University of Maiduguri

²Department of Environmental Management, Kaduna State University

³Department of Forestry and Wildlife Mgt. ModibboAdama University of Technology, Yola

⁴Department of Forestry and Wildlife Management, University of Uyo

Abstract

The study examined social benefits of agro-forestry practices in Southern Kaduna, Nigeria. The data were collected from 307 practitioners using multistage sampling technique. Composite index level of living standard (CILLS) was used to analyze the data. The result after the adoption of agro-forestry practice ranged from 3.81 in Kaura Local Government Area to 5.21 in Jema'a Local Government Area. The relationship between the social indicators and the (CILLS) was positive and significance at 5% level of significant. The number of independent variables found to be significant on local government basis ranged from 2-4 (School, health care centre, road and water).

Keywords: Social Benefits, Agro-forestry, Production.



2

PARTNERSHIP FOR HEALTH: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE NON-PROFIT SECTOR TO HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN GHANA

Francis Anderson Adzei

Department of Public Administration and Health Services Management

University of Ghana Business School Legion, Accra Ghana

Abstract

The debate on whether public-private partnerships (PPP) have occasioned more benefits to society than good still remains unresolved. While some authors argue that PPPs are the third model of governance to ameliorate the inefficiencies of the private and public sectors individually, others contend that PPPs have caused more harm than good to local economies, especially in Sub-Saharan African countries. This paper examines the contribution of the partnership between the government and the private not-for-profit health service providers in the health sector of Ghana. Using qualitative case study design technique, six districts were purposively selected to form the unit of analysis. The analytical method used in this study was the thematic content analysis. Results of the study show five major areas of collaboration policy dialogue, information exchange, service provision, finance and service monitoring and regulation. It was also found that even though the partnership has contributed largely to improving the health infrastructure of the country, the level of mistrust among the partners is limiting the partnership from achieving its full potentials. Implications of this study include a call for revision in the national policy on PPP



and a call for a legal framework to direct PPP in relation to health sector. Some inherent limitations of qualitative case studies have been duly acknowledged in this paper.

Keywords: partnership, health, public, private, non-profit, Ghana



3

CITIZENS' PERCEPTION OF PUBLIC GOODS IN NIGERIA: IMPACT ON SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Azu, Victoria N.

*Department of Political and Administrative Studies
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Port-Harcourt,
Port-Harcourt-Nigeria*

Abstract

The increasing level of carelessness in the use of public goods in Nigeria has raised concern over the sustainability of public infrastructure. This paper examined the perception shared by the Nigerian citizens about public goods and how this impression guides their attitude and behaviours towards the use of facilities provided by government for common good. Data for this work was primarily gathered from the author's direct observation, related published works on the behaviour of public officers as well as attitudes towards funding public goods. The work gathered that the citizens' lack of awareness on the meaning of public goods which manifests in such attitudes as tax evasion, institutionalized corruption, misuse and abuse of existing infrastructure etc., have caused some dislocations, misdirection and misinterpretation on how these goods should be used to guarantee their sustainability. The work concluded by providing some recommendations expected to create this awareness, and begin the process of changing the citizens' worldview about public goods.

Keywords: Public Goods, Citizens, Perception, Sustainable Development



4

THE TRANSPORT SECTOR AND THE SPREAD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SPREAD OF EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

¹Nwaorgu, Omenihu C. & ²Nwankwo, Chinemerem Alvan

¹Department of Political Science, University of Port Harcourt

*²Department of Political and Administrative Studies,
University of Port Harcourt*

Abstract

The new millennium has witnessed increased expansion in the reach of air, sea and land transport networks. Large volume of passengers and goods are moved from one vicinity to another; both domestically and internationally. As is to be expected, the movement of passengers and goods is complemented by the rapid movement of vectors. It came as no surprise when reports filtered in that a case of the dreaded Ebola disease has been recorded



in Lagos, one of the most densely populated cities in Nigeria, courtesy of a Liberian who came into the state by air. Presently, travelers from affected countries have been instrumental to spreading the disease to countries like the USA. This paper, therefore, x-rays the often unchecked ability of the transport sector to spread disease and how such spread can be mitigated.

Keywords: Communicable diseases, transport sector, vectors, mitigation.



5

THE COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA AND HEALTH HAZARDS FROM MOBILE PHONES

¹Nwaorgu, Omenihu C. & ²Nwankwo, Chinemerem Alvan

¹Department of Political Science, University of Port Harcourt

²Department of Political and Administrative Studies,
University of Port Harcourt

Abstract

In 2013, the number of mobile phone subscribers in Nigeria was placed at 130 million, the highest in Africa. Even as this high number portends good business for telecommunication operators, it translates to health risk to Nigerians, reputed to be the most populated black country in the world. Mobile network operators site their towers around residential areas, schools and hospitals, thereby increasing health risk. Given that one of Nigeria's major assets is her dense population, this paper aims to investigate how the indiscriminate location of mobile towers and massive ownership and usage of mobile phones in Nigeria is likely to increase health risks to Nigerians, and in the long run, perhaps, lead to a reduction of the population of Nigerians.

Keywords: Communication infrastructure, health hazards, population.



6

NIGERIA, A PERPETUAL GREAT COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE AT 54: AN INTERROGATION

Dr. Linus Ugwu Odo

Department of Public Administration
IBB University, Lapai., Niger State.

Abstract

Nigeria became 54 years old as an independent country on 21st October, 2014, having gained political independence on 1st October, 1960. At independence, Nigeria was described as the beacon of hope and a bastion of democratic government in Africa. However, 54 years after independence, the history of the country has been a cycle of hope-despair-hope, which has now given way to a long spell of frustration, despair and dashed hopes. The vast majority of



the people are deeply frustrated and disappointed over unfulfilled hopes of solving persistent poverty, unemployment, corruption, insecurity, failure of leadership, social tensions and political instability, which have become stumbling blocks to the Nigerian project. This is in spite of the enormous sacrifices of Nigerians to ensure the survival and progress of the country. The paper interrogates the paradox that despite size and abundant human and material resources, Nigeria lingers in the doldrums, perpetually a great country of the future even at 54. The paper reflects on how and where it all went wrong and based on that recollection, recommended steps to make amends in order to get the country back on track towards the actualization of its greatness as was the dream of the founding fathers at independence.

Keywords: Nigeria, Perpetual, Great, Country, Future, and Interrogation.



7

EXAM ETHICS IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

¹Dr. Igberi, C. N. & ²Onwube, Onyebuchi

*Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Federal University Ndufu-Alkelkwo,
Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Economic infrastructure connotes a complex of structures, physical and institutional, for the sustainability of a given system. At the heart of all economic infrastructure programme is the application of time tested knowledge. The acquisition and application of such knowledge requires individuals with integrity whose knowledge capability have been tested through standard examinations. The increasing incidence of unethical practices in relation to examinations in Nigeria has casted doubt on the reliability of Nigerian certificates and the quality of education in the country with implications for sustainable economic development. This has made it almost impossible for Nigeria to develop and enshrine a sustainable framework for economic infrastructure programme. Moreover, the ranking of Nigeria as no. 1 on the world's exam malpractice index in 2012 and the fact that an average of #25billion per annum is generated from exam malpractice is a serious cause for concern. The objective of the research is to highlight the economic implications of unethical practices relating to examinations in Nigeria. Using analytic reasoning, the research observed that unethical behaviours relating to exams in Nigeria is capable of running down the nation's financial system and distorting macroeconomic stability. The research noted that the antidote is abiding by exam ethics and supporting the acquisition and application of standard knowledge through advance learning. The paper has four sections. Section one introduces the topic while section two reviews relevant literatures. Section three discusses the economic implications and section four concludes with recommendations and conclusions.

Keywords: Exam ethics, Economic sustainability and Economic infrastructure.



THE STATE, INFRASTRUCTURE DEMOCRACY AND PEASANT PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

Matthew D. Ogali PhD

*Department of Political & Administrative Studies,
University of Port Harcourt, Port Harcourt*

Abstract

A major component of colonial development policy was an infrastructural distribution pattern that was badly skewed against the peasantry and the rural setting in Africa. Colonialism pursued a dual policy of channeling the evacuation of agricultural and mineral resources from Africa to Europe and concentrating social infrastructure in the urban and even more specifically in the Government Reserved Areas where the colonial officials resided. Consequently the denial of infrastructure to the rural areas where the peasantry is dominant was one of the hallmarks of colonial development, a policy that was bequeathed to the post-colonial state. This paper argues that though several development strategies have been adopted to develop infrastructure in the rural areas, but all have so far failed to satisfactorily develop infrastructure in the rural areas, to enhance peasant production and integration into the mainstream of the nation's economy. The argument is hinged on what is conceptualized here as infrastructure democracy defined as the right of availability and access of the citizens of a state, particularly the rural dwellers, to social infrastructure in their areas of domicile and milieu of economically productive activities. The theory of unequal or uneven development enunciated by neo-Marxist scholars such as Paul Baran (1957), Andre Gunder Frank (1967), Samir Amin (1976), Theotonio Dos Santos (1973) is adopted as the theoretical framework for this paper. The major objective of the paper is to evaluate the implications of the lopsided provision of infrastructure by the state in developing societies like Nigeria. This paper is significant for advocating the view that the concept of democracy needs to be expanded to include uniformity in the provision and access to modern infrastructure in the rural areas where the peasantry is predominant rather than being concentrated in the urban areas. The methodological approach for data collection is mainly from secondary sources, while the scope of the paper covers every part of Nigeria with special emphasis on the rural areas. The findings show a consistent policy of deprivation of the rural areas in infrastructural distribution and a persistent failure of rural development policies despite the huge contribution of the rural agricultural sector to the GDP. In conclusion the paper insists that the emphasis on democracy and democratization would be meaningless without infrastructure democracy designed to effectively integrate the peasantry into the modern national economy.

Keywords: Peasantry, Rural Development, Democracy, Infrastructure, Productivity, Agriculture



9

AN EXAMINATION OF NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE MARXIST PERSPECTIVE

'Abubakar Umar Alhaji & 'Abdulkadir Ahmed
*Department of Political Science Federal University,
Kashere, Gombe State-Nigeria*

Abstract

The development of human society with its upheaval events due to individuals' interactions in the process of production leads to disagreements and sometimes conflict between opposing classes. Generally there is agreement between and among contending views of Liberal and Marxist extractions concerning the role of economy in human and national development. This study is an attempt to critically examine the Nigeria's economic structures vis-à-vis sustainable development using Marxist perspective as a tool of analysis. Marxism believes that economy is the 'base' that determines the super structure including politics, religions, ideas, beliefs and other socio-political determinisms through material conception and historical development. The method of data collection and analysis is qualitative. The study reveals that Nigerian economy is characterized by factors which inhibit its sustenance for development. These include poor wage labour, poverty and unemployment, poor industrial base, security challenges and the unequal trade exchange at the international level. Therefore, the study recommends that improved wage labour for workers to commensurate their contribution in the process of production, creation of employment opportunities, harnessing economic potentials to stimulate industrial growth, improve conducive atmosphere for economic activities and government should determine to protect its products at the international level.

Keywords: Marxism, Sustainable, Development, Economy and Government.



10

**DIFFICULTIES OF TEACHING PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
A CASE OF CALABAR MUNICIPAL AREA OF CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA**

Eno, Sunday George
*Uncial International Demonstration Secondary School,
University of Calabar, Calabar*

Abstract

The teaching of geography in secondary schools the world over cannot be complete without the inclusion of physical geography which forms the backbone of the subject. However, teaching physical geography presents a special challenge in secondary schools in most cases. This paper attempts to identify and proffer solutions to these problems. The paper examined the major components of geography, the topics that make up physical geography, the teaching methods to be adopted and the instructional materials available for use in teaching physical geography. To address the topic properly, four objectives were set and achieved using questionnaire as the instrument for primary data collection. The



questionnaires were administered to selected geography teachers and analyzed using percentages, tables and charts. The result showed that the major difficulty confronting geography teachers in teaching the physical aspect of the subject is the dearth of instructional materials to properly teach most of the topics. The paper hence proffered solutions to the identified problems as well as a policy recommendation on the subject.

Keywords: *Physical Geography, Instructional Materials, Physical Features, and Landforms.*



11

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS A TOOL FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Fatile, Jacob Olufemi PhD

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences Lagos State University Ojo, Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract

Public Private Partnership (PPP) is becoming an obvious facilitator and approach to sustainable development of any society. Development of infrastructure projects with private capital through Public Private Partnership has become one of the commonly adopted strategies in developed and developing countries. As a result, the last twenty years have seen the rise to power of public-private partnerships as a means of crowding in investment and expertise from the private sector to the delivery of public goods and services. The paper notes that many years of underinvestment and poor maintenance have left Nigeria with a significant infrastructure deficit which is holding back the country's development. The paper further argues that PPP have a significant contribution towards the attainment of national development. This is because Public-Private Partnership frameworks provides important instrument for attracting investments and have been identified as a viable means to effectively address constraint of financing, management and maintenance of public goods and services. Also, PPPs can enable the Government to fulfill its responsibilities in efficient delivery of socio-economic goods and services by ensuring efficiency, effectiveness, accountability, quality and outreach of services. It suggests among others that Nigeria needs to make massive investments beyond the means available to government in order to close its yawning infrastructure gap which is essential for the attainment of national development. The paper concludes that Private Sector Partnership remains a veritable tool for the achievement of development in our nations and that Nigeria clearly needs to invest more in its infrastructure, as it is obvious that the current state of infrastructure does not meet the requirement for sustainable national development.

Keywords: *Public-Private Partnerships as a Means of Crowding in Investment*



School of Management Sciences

12

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND E-LEARNING SYSTEM INTEGRATION

Mohammed B. Ribadu

*Department of Information Technology
Modibbo Adama University of Technology, Yola*

Abstract

Current knowledge management focuses on knowledge acquisition, storage, retrieval and maintenance. E-Learning systems technology today is used primarily to handcraft training courses about carefully selected topics for delivery to employees registered for those courses. Knowledge management is used to rapidly capture, organize and deliver large amounts of corporate knowledge. This paper investigates the integration of e-Learning systems and Knowledge Management technology to improve the capture, organization and delivery of both traditional training courses and large amounts of corporate knowledge. First, a model is proposed for the phases of knowledge management. That model is then enhanced with concepts and technology from e-Learning. The model subsequently illustrate real world scenarios that add increasing amounts of knowledge management to an e-Learning environment. Analysis of these four scenarios will help to better understand the practical relationship between knowledge management and e-Learning systems.

Keywords: E-learning systems, Knowledge Management, (KMS), Content Management System (CMS), organizational learning, collaborative



13

A FRAMEWORK FOR ADOPTING E-GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Suleiman Sa'ad

*School of Management and Information Technology Department
of Information Technology Modibbo Adama
University of Technology Yola, Adamawa State Nigeria*

Abstract

Information and Communication Technologies have transformed the process of governance in the world. In order to manage government dealings for the benefits of populace, governments have adopted e-governance technologies in service deliverance. Amongst the aims of this paper are to present an all-inclusive analysis of e-governance so as



to give it a sound framework, assessment of the levels of e-governance achievement, and assess critical success factors of e-governance performance. The analysis of the impact of e-governance in service provision in Nigeria is as well presented. It remarks that the country is facing some challenges in the introduction of e-Governance. Looking at the importance of successful implementation of e-governance services and from a practical perspective, the paper recommends that government should endeavour to take an affirmative position towards the factors which will bring about efficient and proficient e-governance in Nigeria. They should also declare access to ICT services as basic human right of every citizen and to set up a schedule and guarantee enabling setting in order to attract the precise level of investments. Finally, we conclude that there will be light at the end of the tunnel regarding the potential of e-governance to transform the internal efficiency of government and the relationship of government with its citizens.

Keywords: ICT, e-Governance, Governance, Framework, Citizens



THE DETERMINANTS OF EFFECTIVE HUMAN RESOURCES TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN THE DOWN STREAM NIGERIAN BANKING SECTOR (A STUDY OF SELECTED MICROFINANCE BANKS (MFBS) IN OWERRI METROPOLIS, IMO STATE, NIGERIA.)

14

Damian Mbaegbu, PhD

Head, Department of Business Administration & Management.

Madonna University @ Okija, Nigeria

Abstract

The paper examined the factors that determine the effectiveness of employee training and management development strategies in the down-stream sector of the Nigerian Banking Industry. A cluster of seven microfinance banks in Owerri metropolis in Imo State of Nigeria was used as the representative sample for the population estimated at about 200 viable microfinance banks (M.F.Bs) with capital bases of not less than N20million. The targeted sample subjects were 115 employees stratified to include managers, operations officers and marketers in a ratio of roughly two males to one female employees. They responded to our questionnaire instrument. The Likert type questionnaire calibrated with summated ordinal measurement scale was used for data collection. The data analyses employed both descriptive (parametric) and inferential (inductive, non parametric) statistics. The chi-squared statistic was used to test the three hypotheses formulated for the study. The findings were as follows: Funding or training budget was the most significant determinant of training effectiveness in the Microfinance sub sector of the Nigerian banking industry followed by training infrastructure and training methods. The conclusion was that employee training and development should be given the seriousness they deserve in the MFBS by increasing the training budgets, expanding the training infrastructure and using the appropriate training methods. This is underscored by the strategic.

Keyword: Roles the MFBS play in financing small and medium enterprises (SMES) for sustainable development.



15

INFLATIONARY PRESSURES IN NIGERIA: EXAMINATION OF DETERMINANTS AND CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP (1980 – 2012)

Mrs. Uwakaeme, O. S. PhD

*Department of Banking and Finance Madonna University,
Okija Campus, Anambra State*

Abstract

In recent times, the Nigerian economy has witnessed a persistent upward trend and volatility in her domestic price level and this has become a major socio-economic problem in Nigeria. This study therefore examines the determinants of inflation as well as the direction of causal relationship that exist between inflation and its possible determinants in Nigeria, for a period of 33 years (1980 – 2012), applying econometric analysis based on Granger causality test, Co-integration and Error Correction Mechanism (ECM) modeling, using OLS. The analyses of the findings, using the Monetarist Open Economy framework, established that interest rate, money supply, foreign exchange rate and government fiscal deficit are, in the long-run, positively and significantly related to inflation, confirming that they are major contributors to inflationary tendencies in Nigeria. Income output (GDP) is inversely and significantly related to it, implying that inflation discourages growth. The Granger causality test show a mixed result unidirectional, bilateral and independent. Another major finding is the evidence of a lag effect of monetary policy aggregates on the price level. The speed of the equilibrium adjustment of the model (as indicated by the well-defined ECM coefficient with significant negative sign) is slow and suggests that inflationary pressures in Nigeria tend to adjust slowly to the disequilibrium tendencies in these explanatory variables in the long run. Based on these findings, the study recommends the sustenance of increase in production capacity through economic efficiency which will dampen the inflationary pressures. The optimal interest (lending) rate should reflect the overall internal rate of return in the productive sector with due attention to market fundamentals. There is need for fiscal policy initiatives that will channel funds to the productive sector and minimize excess liquidity in the system. Monetary authority should ensure effective coordination of monetary and fiscal policies to avoid counter-cyclical effect. They should also take cognizance of policy lag effect and therefore design monetary policy in line with the expected magnitude of expected changes.

Keywords: Inflation, Determinants, Co-integration, .Unit Root Test and Causality Test



16

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION OF DETERMINANTS AND CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP (1980 – 2012)

Mrs. Uwakaeme, O. S. PhD

*Lecturer, Department of Banking and Finance
Madonna University, Okija Campus, Anambra State*

Abstract

In recent times, despite all her efforts to grow the economy, Nigeria's rate of economic growth has remained very volatile and sluggish. This study therefore examines the major economic growth determinants as well as the direction of causality that exists between



economic growth and some selected economic growth indicators in Nigeria, employing the Johansen Co-integration and Granger Causality tests for a period spanning 1980 to 2012. Using the newer endogenous growth framework and based on the empirical evidences, the results demonstrate that a positive and significant long-run relationship exists between economic growth (GDP) and some selected economic growth- indicators ,namely productivity index (industrial), stock market capitalization and FDI, indicating that they are major growth determinants. However, the impact of trade openness, although positive, is not quite impressive as reflected in the size of its regression coefficient in part. Others (inflation and excessive Government fiscal deficit) show significant inverse relationship with economic growth, implying that they constitute impediment to the growth of the economy. The directions of causality between economic growth and the selected determinants are mixed unidirectional, bilateral and independent. Overall, the speed of the equilibrium adjustment (as indicated by well- defined negative ECM coefficients with) is slow and suggests that economic growth process in Nigeria tends to adjust slowly to the disequilibrium changes in those determinants indicating policy lag effect., Based on these findings, the study recommends that the government should strive to achieve sustainable price stability ,fiscal discipline, economic efficiency driven by infrastructural support and enhanced technological capabilities ,strong institutional and economic reforms to increase productive capacity. Stable polity to promote trade, domestic and foreign investments, should also be highly emphasized. There is also need for the policy makers to take cognizance of the policy lag effect and design policies in line with the expected magnitude of expected changes.

Keywords: Economic Development, Determinants, Co-integration, Unit Root Test, and Causality Tests.



17

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY IN THE NIGERIAN PUBLIC SECTOR: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

¹Awe, Kayode Obafemi PhD, ²Tugbobo Adebola Nojimu, & ³Ajulor Olusegun

*Department of Industrial Relations and Personnel Management
Faculty of Management Sciences Lagos State University*

Abstract

The study examined performance management problems and prospects and their relationship with effective and competitive service delivery in the Public sector in Nigeria. The study adopted a theoretical and descriptive analysis of available literature and an empirical study of public policy management of cosmopolitan Local Government in Lagos State using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings showed that there is a significance relationship between a well-established performance mechanism individual and organizational productivity and efficient and effective service delivery. The findings also showed that sustained performance management system monitoring and feedback, when applied in the developmental context, facilitate employee professional growth, synergy with developmental goals, retention and development of organizational and



productivity culture. It was found that the reason for poor performance of the Nigerian Public Sector is embedded in the Workers' attitude to work as they perceive government work as no man's work. They display tendencies to loot and high level of lackadaisical behaviours there greatly reducing service efficiencies productivity and competitiveness. Therefore, the study recommended that public sector employees groups and teams be reoriented and continuously developed on the essence of job commitment and engagement with resultant high level of proficiency, competency and service delivery for creative work and sustainable national development.

Keywords: Performance Management, Public Sector, Service Delivery, Development Administration.



18

EFFECT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON SMEs PERFORMANCE AND SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

Awe, Kayode Obafemi ^{PHD}

*Department of Industrial Relations & Public
Administration, Lagos State University*

Abstract

The study investigated the effect of transformational leadership style on the performance of SME's and sustainable development/competitiveness of the informal sector in Nigeria. Specifically it examined the relationship between the transformation leadership between the transformation leadership variables, individual consideration, intellectual stimulation, cognition and vision presentation on the worker's operational efficiency/productivity and enhanced competitiveness of the SMEs. A survey method was applied on 300 respondents randomly selected from the staff of four notable restaurants, Mr Biggs, Chicken Republic, Sweet Sensation and Tantalizer. Data collected through questionnaire were statistically analyzed the formulated hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that there was significant relationship between the transformational leadership and workers' productivity and organizational competitiveness including sustainable development of Nigerian informal sector. Therefore, the study recommended that management of SMEs blend other forms of leadership into transformational leadership giving high priority to human side of organization for sustainable development and competitiveness of the informal sector in Nigeria

Keywords: Transformational Leadership and Sustainable Development in Nigeria



19

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA

Adeyemi Babalola

*Department of Accounting and Finance
Ajayi Crowther University Oyo,*

Abstract

The public and private sectors in Nigeria have witnessed an avalanche of bad governance arising majorly from lack of transparency and accountability as well as weaknesses in the internal control mechanisms of the organizations in these sectors. One of the consequences of such governance seems to have been the absence of a large scale sustainable development in the socio-economic environment. Where there are pockets of such developments, their sustainability have remained quite unabated. The main focus of this research therefore is to investigate whether good governance can have any impact on sustainable development. In carrying out the study, the relationship between governance and development as well as the significant difference between good governance and sustainable development were examined. Primary data were utilized for this study and the method of data analysis included correlation analysis, t-test statistic and regression analysis. The findings from the study showed that there is a positive relationship between governance and development. It also revealed that good governance can have an impact on the expected sustainable development in these sectors. The study thus recommended a sound public-private sector partnership that will enable the evolution and sustainability of substantial developments in the country as a whole.

Keywords: Public Sector, Private Sector, Sustainable Development, Good Governance, Transparency Accountability an Internal Control.



20

ASSET PROTECTION AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD: THE AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT FUNCTION IN NIGERIA BUSINESS ORGANISATION

James S. Kehinde, PhD

*Department of Accounting Lagos State
University, Ojo, Lagos State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The study examines the effect of the internal control system and audit on the financial report as well as on the assets of the organization. The issue of probity is persistence due to fraud and irregularities in the financial dealing of the firm and on the financial report of the firm, the role of the internal audit com-management of the firm in this regard remain on clear and non specific. Structured questionnaire, a survey method was adopted for the study, the simple random sampling method was adopted for variable selection, while the chi-square was used to analysis data collected. The result shows that the internal auditor and management of the firm were responsible for effective working of the internal control



system of the organization and also for fraud prevention. It was also revealed, that an effective internal control system will reduce the menace of fraud and irregularities. The asset performance and protection in the organization is also shown not to be the function of the internal audit alone, the management is also responsible for the safety of the firm's assets. It was recommended that a system that will allow for both upward and down ward flow of information should be established. Ethical standard and norm should be established that will reduce the incidence of fraud and irregularities within the firm. It was also recommended that enhanced and efficient corporate governance practice should be put in place to reduce the incidence of exogenous error, fraud and irregularities.

Keyword: Asset Protection and Financial Statement Fraud Financial Report in an Organization.



School of Education & Arts

21

REPOSITIONING THE MASS MEDIA FOR DEMOCRATIC SUSTAINABILITY IN NIGERIA

Ugulah Bright, PhD, MALD, MA, PGD (Mgt).Bsc (Hons.) FIMIM, MNIPR, ACIPM.
*Department of Theatre Arts, Niger Delta University,
Faculty of Arts, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State*

Abstract

In the current democratic surge in Africa including Nigeria, the role of the mass media in articulating acceptable political standard, culture and values for sustainability of democratic dividends have increasingly become very important. Consequently, the media in discharging its orthodox functions of information sourcing, packaging and dissemination to the heterogeneous publics have been misconstrued and often times have come under cross fire as its practitioners are harassed and institutions bombed by insurgents and belligerent militias. These barbarisms against the mass media accentuate weak performance of the media amidst high level of insecurity in the country. Succinctly, this paper has focused on the intricacies of democratic transition processes cutting-across political parties participation, institutional arrangements, awareness stimulation and civil participation in entrenching democratic dividends in the country. These of course, must be anchored on the principles of democratic sustainability. The aim is to have free press that will be able to provide for the masses a true account of goings-on in government and the society at large and act as a watch dog of the people's rights against any abuse by those in authority.

Keywords: Mass Media, Democratic Dividends, sustainability, Citizen's Participation, Social Order & Developments.



22

REPOSITIONING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION FOR MANPOWER AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

¹Joeguluba Joe & ²OgoriAkama Friday

*¹Department of Agricultural Education School of Vocational Education,
Federal College of Education Kontagora Niger State*

*²Department of Home Economics School of Vocational Education,
Federal College of Education Kontagora Niger State*

Abstract

The paper discussed the relationship between science and technology education with artisan and technician, basic skilled acquirable through the road side workshops. It point out that a proper combination of the two concepts of basic skills acquired with artisan and



technician along our road side through language orientation, local content theory, curriculum, trial and error approach, dependability and motivation can lay solid foundation for family livelihood and sustenance through capacity building which can lead to man power growth, technology key start, quality and accessible and sustaining education. Skills acquisitions from our road side artisans and technicians cannot be separated from formal education and occupies a pivotal place in science and technology education from the family to national security. Teaching science and technology education in isolation from the real Nigeria world and its application should be de-emphasized. Without the real world of practical's; to applying science and technology skills in our national evolving problem solving situations , technology transfer is unlikely to happen hence under quality and unsustainable consumptions as well as underdevelopment of our nation. An environment in which students make periodic connections between learning science skills at schools and applying them in daily life at artisan and technicians shops and workshops will help develop the needed skills in our children for quality and accessible education for sustainable livelihood for families and nationhood building.

Keywords: Positioning, science and technology, Road side artisan, Livelihood, Economic growth.



23

THE HUMAN FACTOR AND THE IMPERATIVE OF A GOOD ROAD NETWORK IN NIGERIA

Frank N. Enor

*Department of History/International Studies
University of Calabar, Calabar*

Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the imperative of a good road network as aspects of infrastructural development in Nigeria. The human factor as the driver and harbinger of development is emphasized to show that the success or otherwise of any development agenda is man centred. The paper has combined a preview of related literature with personal observation of policy and practice to drive home the conclusion that man as the epicenter of all development requires self-examination as a prerequisite for national development. Such thought provoking questions as why does government allocate resources yearly to projects that mere already captured in previous annual budgets?, What action does government take on fraudulent or failed contractors?, does government see a need for monitoring, evaluation and accountability, to ascertain level of job execution? These and many other questions are raised and answers attempted.

Keywords: *Self-Examination, Infrastructural Development, Good Road Network, Government Policy*



24

ECONOMICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Jonathan E Oghenekohwo, PhD

Department of Educational Foundations Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

The premise of sustainable national development is measured by the quantum of investment in national food security, sustenance of human capacity development and its' utilization, technological advancement and its' deployment in the production lines, socio-cultural advancement, peace and security that subsist in a nation. This premise, is perhaps well encapsulated in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which of course, can be attained given the available economic infrastructure that can support poverty reduction, elimination of all forms of exclusion, enhanced and sustained national food security, health care delivery, advancement in the application of industrial technologies, as well as attainment of self-sufficiency in all sectors of production. This scenario is possible when the requisite economic infrastructures that are relevant to and consistent with the variables of national development are positively correlated. However, in developing economies, the likely positive correlation of these variables, determine to all extent, how sustainable national development can be attained, based on the economies of scale of the nations' economic infrastructure in the context of development.

Keywords: Economic Infrastructure: Sustainable Development: Investment: Economies of Scale: Exclusion



25

NIGERIA'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP PREDICAMENTS: UNSUSTAINABILITY, POOR GOVERNMENT/PRIVATE POLICIES, EDUCATION AND FUNDING

Sanusi Mohammed Isa

*C/o Oando Service Station, Wunti Gate,
P O Box 3548, Bauchi, Bauchi State Nigeria*

Abstract

The importance of entrepreneurship to any economy, society and state cannot be over emphasized. Entrepreneurship is therefore, a major segment in every state's socio-economic and sustainable development which provides substantial employment, growth and development to the economy, socio-economic stability of a state and enhances proper exploitation/harnessing of both human and material resources. States with less or poor entrepreneurship drives are likely to have poor economic performance and encounter more socio-economic turbulences. Nigeria, whose economy is developing, is in shackles of poor entrepreneurial performance due to several factors. This study explores these predicaments which have over the years negatively affected the performance of entrepreneurship in the Nigerian economy as well as impacting negatively on Nigeria's



strive to curb unemployment and trigger socio-economic development. The study used secondary sources to gather data. It is found that states and economies only succeed in overcoming unemployment when entrepreneurship opportunities are optimally explored and harnessed, unsustainability of most entrepreneurial establishments and policies, poor government and private entrepreneurial policies and shortage of or poor funding are the banes of Nigeria's and Nigerians' entrepreneurial drives over the years. The study recommended among others comprehensive design and implementation of entrepreneurship policies and programmes in both public and private sectors, qualitative and sustained entrepreneurial education, inculcation of entrepreneurship practical skills, adequate provision and proper channeling of funds in both public and private sectors towards entrepreneurial establishments, supports and sustenance, filling the major gap existent between theory and practice of entrepreneurship in Nigeria especially in the educational institutions, institutional minimization of risks involved in entrepreneurship drives, optimum exploitation of initiatives especially among the youth and proper orientation to students on the significance of entrepreneurship drives to economic and socio-political stability, adequate and balanced distribution of socio-economic and infrastructural facilities among the citizenry and various parts of Nigeria..

Keywords: Development, Economy, Employment, Entrepreneurship, Policies, Resources and Youth.



26

TEXTILE DESIGN AS A DIVERSIFICATION OF NEMBE SE ARTS AND CRAFTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Pamela Isemikon Cyril-Egware ^{PhD}
*Department of Fine Arts and Design, Faculty of
Humanities, University of Port Harcourt*

Abstract

Textile design is the embellishment of fabrics using different techniques to suit the purpose or function for the production of textile. This could be the introduction of motifs of different kinds and from different sources. This research is a proposal for a textile design industry which will serve as an infrastructure in diversifying Nembe se arts and crafts for sustainable economic development. It is noteworthy however that the Nembe people are not known textile producers but are lavish consumers of other Nigerian locally and foreign produced textiles. The lack of this has inspired me to introduce an industry for empowerment and expansion of skills and the production of their own textiles in Nembe for sustainable development. They are engaged in other arts and crafts such as weaving of fishing and preservation gargets, hats, sewing, canoe carving and several others. Customized traditional textile design that is identifiable and also acceptable to them is recommended in this paper to enhance the identity of the people. Such designs are titled in Nembe language and designs got from the environment. They include such designs as Abadi-a-ingo, Alatari and Amakubuikara. These titles have significance in the history, culture and environment of



the Nembe people. Batik technique was used to define the features of the motif, while silk thread and iron-on stones were applied to embellish the surface. Three major communities were investigated for the acceptability of the design from which kings, chiefs, elders and youths (male and female) were interviewed to arrive at this design.

Keywords: *Textile Design, Arts and Crafts, Diversification, Empowerment, Sustainable Development.*



27

MASS TOURISM IN WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN NIGERIA: A THREAT TO HERITAGE CONSERVATION

¹Omotayo, O. L; ²Kolawole, G.T.; ³Adedeji, E.O.; & ⁴Chikezie, J.

*Federal College of Wildlife Management,
New-Bussa, Niger State, Nigeria*

Abstract

World heritage site is an internationally acclaimed area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) that is protected by legislation because of its unique cultural landscape and natural values to mankind. This study was carried out in Osun groove located in Osogbo, Osun State Nigeria between 2007 and 2013 with the major aim to evaluating mass tourism threat to heritage conservation. National commission for museums and monument Osogbo and Osogbo cultural heritage council were purposively chosen for the study. Simple random sampling method was used to draw sample from the study. Structured questionnaire and personal observation were involved in primary data collection while secondary data were collected through existing relevant documents. Data collected were subjected to descriptive statistical analysis. It was revealed that pollutions were the highest threat while theft of artifacts was the least. Recommendations were made to reduce the threats.

Keywords: *Mass Tourism, World Heritage, Threat, Heritage Conservation, Cultural Landscape, Destination.*



School of Engineering & Sciences

28

ICT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abubakar Mohammed

*Department of Information Technology
Modibbo Adama University of Technology*

Abstract

The use of ICT to drive sustainable development is a constant debate. Whereas one group staunchly defends employing ICT for guiding and implementing sustainable development, others fight vigorously to highlight its many negatives. One should readily agree that, as with most things in this world, applying ICT to propel any development will have its benefits and pitfalls. Its measurement must therefore be focused on whether the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The study argued that driving sustainable development through ICT initiatives bring much greater benefits than negative consequence. The study also acknowledged that like all good projects, protocols and methods are important to success; therefore, when advancing sustainable development with ICT as the driving force, it is essential to have proper planning, analysis, implementation, and monitoring if one anticipates favorable outcomes.

Keywords: ICT, Sustainable Development, Knowledge Transfer, Globalization, Millennium Development Goals.



29

GROUPWARE APPLICATIONS AS A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Usman Dahiru Haruna

*Department of Information Technology,
Modibbo Adama University of Technology Yola*

Abstract

Collaborative software (groupware) emerged with the development of Web 2.0 tools and technologies. This phenomenon has grown in momentum with the appearance of popular websites. However, apart from personal use, groupware applications have become an important constituent in the business field. This research introduces the evolution of



groupware application in relation to organizational development. Furthermore, it investigates multiple aspects and linkages between collaborative software and organization. This is in terms of creating a collaborative and a knowledge sharing social networks to produce more productive organizations. The result of the analysis is been presented using tables and graphs. The research recommends any organization that wants to progress or develop should employ the use of groupware applications in its processes.

Keyword: Groupware as a Tool and Technologies Development.



30

EMBARKING ON IMPROVISATION IN CURRENT ELECTRICITY FOR EXPOSURE OF PHYSICS STUDENTS TO DIGITALISATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

¹Nwosu, Frederick Chukwuebuka; ²Odigwe, Fidelis Obi; &

³Nwoye, Amarachukwu Nkech

Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering Federal Polytechnic Oko, Nigeria

Department of Science Education Nnamdi Azikiwe University Awka, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria as a developing nation should match towards education activities that will bring sustainable development of the nation, especially in this era of computer and information technology (IT). Involvement in education activity like improvisation in current electricity can bring about exposure in digitalization associated with computer and information technology. The thrust of the paper is embarking on improvisation in current electricity for physics students' exposure to digitalization necessary for sustainable development. The paper pointed out that instructional materials are needed for effective education in current electricity (a part of physics) necessary for acquisition of knowledge and skill in digitalization. When the instructional materials are lacking, there is need to embark on improvisation so as to achieve sustainable development. Issues discussed in the paper are: relevance of digitalization in sustainable development; current electricity as a basis for digitalization; need for improvisation in current electricity; and improvisation in current electricity for exposing physics students to digitalization.



Keywords: Sustainable Development, Digitalization, Improvisation, Instructional Materials, Current Electricity, Physics.



31

THE ROLE OF ICT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF NIGERIA ECONOMY

Sadibo Victor O

*Project Management Technology Department, Federal
University of Technology Akure, Ondo State Nigeria.*

Abstract

Africa has been faced with problems of poverty and deadly disease which has negative effect on quality of social, cultural and political lives of people over the years. It is a continent characterized by developing and underdeveloped countries with low per capital income and economic inequality among the people in the society. The diversity in cultural, social and political views of many African countries makes it difficult for the people to accept the global technological change and innovations, in the society. However, over the past few decades' progress has been made towards the introduction of new innovative ideas in technology in most African countries such as internet, telecommunications and electronic banking (e-banking) through awareness, creation and introduction of ICT as a discipline in higher institution. Thus, this paper seeks to look extensively at the contributions of ICT towards sustainable economic growth and development in terms of GDP (gross domestic product) Real growth rate (RGR) and employment rate (EMPR). A tool of economic analysis such as regression was employed to determine the impact of ICT on the economy by analyzing key macroeconomic variables such as level of income, unemployment rate and level of technology. It was found out that there is a positive correlation between the role of ICT and sustainable development in Africa.

Keywords: *Sustainability, Economic Development, Innovation and Globalization*



32

REVISITING ECONOMIC HOUSING SYSTEMS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

¹Kabiru Zakari; ²Osunkunle Abdulmageed; & ³Bello Musbau Adewumi

*Department of Architectural Technology, Federal
Polytechnic, Bauchi Federal Polytechnic, Offa*

Abstract

The Provision of economic infrastructures, especially housing for the masses has been characterized with major challenges over the years. To salvage this situational trend, certain innovative constructions (materials and methods), principles, laws and regulations among others are expected to facilitate access to economic houses. Ever increasing demands for economic housing systems in the country can never be under estimated which calls for adequate sustainable national development. Such economic houses are geared to meet up with all global practices and standards (environmental, physical and social). At least,



minimum design standard requirements within the general accepted level of environmental friendliness, safety, security, health, access and ecological considerations are to be put in place. As a result of the above, this paper revisits the exposition of duly accredited indigenous construction and technology such as innovative designs systems, economic systems, modular systems, and energy systems and zero emission systems, etc for implementation.

Keywords: sustainable, economic, housing, development and systems.



33

CONFLICT OF HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING AND EMPLOYEE BENEFIT VALUATION MODEL: AN EXIT STRATEGY PROPOSED

¹Ireghan, M. M. ²Akhalumeh, P. B. & ³Aliu, M. M.
^{1,2&3}Departmentt of Accountancy Auchi Polytechnic
Auchi Edo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The study titled: “Conflict of Human Resource Accounting and Employee Benefit Valuation Model: an exit strategy proposed” is carried out to develop a set of valuation model and accounting procedures to be adopted in the determination, recording and presentation of human capital values in the accounting systems and published financial statements globally. Since early 70s, the non-inclusion of human capital values in financial reports has been perceived as under reporting among reporting entities by the public. Accounting Practitioners have been finding ways around it while accounting teachers have developed several theories which are yet to gain general acceptance. The model developed in this study is a modification of the Lev & Schwartz model which states that the human resource of a company is the summation of all the net value (NPV) of all expenditure on an employee. The variables in the model are universal or are of common characteristic to all organisations globally. The workability of the model is based on the fact that it capitalises all significant cost incurred from the very point of sourcing for the employee to the point the enterprise obtains the obligation to pay for those perceived services receivable, properly discounted at an appropriate discount rate r for a given period n . The paper posits that an objective value of an enterprise human resource is that future value which is placed on the employee by the employer and is accepted by the employee i.e. terms of employment. The implication of the model is that published account will now depicts the true value of the organisation The study recommend among others that an IFRS should be developed to provide an appropriate rate of discount that will be adopted universally in the discounting of employee future benefits derivable by the employer and secondly to develop IFRS adopting employee benefits as the basis of determining the value of human capital globally.

Keywords: Conflict, Human Resource, Employee benefit and Valuation Model



34

PENSION FUND MANAGEMENT: A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIAN PUBLIC CIVIL SERVANTS

Dr. (Mrs.) Grace Ngozi Ekpunobi
Department of Management Studies
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Abstract

The study investigated Pension Fund Management as a sustainable development of Nigerian Public Civil Servants. The study seeks to determine the influence of Pension Fund management on sustainable development of Nigeria Public Civil Servants with particular reference to Kaduna State. Data for the study were collected with the use of structured questionnaire and interview. Data obtained were analysed using percentages, frequencies and chi-square. Results and findings revealed that Pension fund Management influences the sustainable development of Nigerian Public civil Servants. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that Government and Labour Unions should work out modality to monitor the PENCOS and PFAs to avoid the incidence of fraud that will lead to the scheme failure.

Keywords: Pension fund, Management and Nigerian Public Civil Servant.

AUTHOR GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT SUBMISSION

Important Notice

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

Submission of Manuscripts

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

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

Format of Paper

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

References

The reference style should be the APA format.

Review Process

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

Copyright

Upon acceptance of a paper by the journal, the author(s) have automatically transferred copyright of the paper to International Standard Research Publishing. The transfer will ensure widest possible dissemination of information.

Charges

Manuscripts must be submitted along with a processing fee of N5, 000 or \$50. Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper via admin@internationalpolicybrief.org and pay a publication fee of \$200 (USD) only.

Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of the published Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

Publication decisions: The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decision.

Fair play: An editor at any time evaluate manuscripts for their intellectual content without regard to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, ethnic origin, citizenship, or political philosophy of the authors.

Confidentiality: The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone other than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Disclosure and conflicts of interest: Unpublished materials disclosed in a submitted manuscript must not be used in an editor's own research without the express written consent of the author.

Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org