

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INNOVATIVE RESEARCH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCE THEME:

The African Economy and Sustainable Development: Issues, Challenges and Strategies

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International Conference on Innovative Research and Sustainable Development

Theme

The African Economy and Sustainable Development: Issues, Challenges and Strategies

Objectives

The conference provides a very big exciting platform and context for global sustainable development scientific research, policy and practice. It adopts a multi-disciplinary approach in assessing sustainable development issues within the context of the African Political Economy.

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Conference Programme

Tuesday, July 28th, 2015

(Pre- Conference) Arrival of Conferees/ Delegates

Wednesday, July 29th, 2015

Opening Ceremony and Plenary Sessions

- 9:00-10:00am: Conference Registration
- 10:00-10:15am: Welcome Remark by the LOC
- 10:15-10:30am: Institutional Brief/ Chairman's Remark
- 10:30-12:00noon: Featured Presentations/Keynote
- 12:00-1:00pm Launch Break & Group Photograph
- 1:00 4:00pm Training Workshop/ Plenary Session
- 4:00- 5:00pm Policy Review

Thursday, July 30th, 2015

Plenary Sessions/ Policy Briefing/ Communique

- 9:00 -10:00am: Conference Brief
- 10:00 -1:00pm Plenary Session
- 1:00- 2:00pm Launch Break
- 1:00 4:00pm Plenary Session
- 4:00- 5:00pm Communiqué/ Closing Ceremony

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5. On acceptance of paper for publication, authors will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

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SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL JUSTICE AS BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

When American moral/political Philosopher John Rawls introduced his ideas on achieving political stability and social justice through his two principles of justice in *Political Liberalism*, he argued that the two principles apply strictly to the basic structure of society. The understanding is that once the social structure is just, justice is guaranteed in society and this, Harvard professor of Sociology, philosophy and economics, Amartya Sen argues is development. We argue that the greatest challenge facing Nigeria is how to fashion a social-political structure that can ensure political stability and social justice in the society. This was evidenced in the recent rhetoric by the national assembly to amend the 1999 constitution and the deliberations at the 2014 national conference. This challenge is borne out of Ahmadu Bello's assertion in 1962 that the Nigerian people, in terms of culture, language, morality, religion, and philosophies lack homogeneity, uniformity in thought; and are riddled with so many incompatible pluralities and diversities that it had become almost impossible to forge a united nation and subsequently develop. The analysis of the structure of the Nigerian society within the sociological conceptualization of social structure or what Rawls refers to as the 'basic structure' therefore is being undertaken here to convey, among other things, how the governance capabilities of the Nigerian state and the agency of the Nigerian citizens through their ethics, conducts and actions can and are directly impacting the society with the problem of social injustice. The relationship between structure and agency is analysed in the bid to show how the structural defects of the Nigerian people as agents are responsible for the social breakdown in the country and how the people can reform the structure through their ethics and politics. This paper thus dissects the structure of the Nigerian society, as scholars assert that it inadvertently encourages injustice due to inherent inconsistencies at play since 1960 when the country gained independence; and how a just structure can stimulate development in the country.

Keywords: Social Structure, Social Justice, Development, Nigeria

NEW MEDIA AND THE QUESTION OF SECURITY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA

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Abstract

There have been raging debates about the proliferation of arms, wanton distraction of lives and properties since the dawn of 21st century pre-dating the shift in political order. In Nigeria, heinous conflagrations of barbaric attacks by hoodlums and religious sects such as Boko Haram amongst others have left several dead, displaced and suffering resulting from insecurity in contemporary times. While adopting national interest strategies in tackling the home grown terrorist attacks, the mass media have been disdained and cut in the web of cross-fires between the insurgents and government forces. In order to pontificate the course for peace and tranquility, the mass media have continued to strategize on its modus-opprandi (operations) through the new media in communicating and publicizing the onslaughts by government authorities and policies against belligerent attacks. These nefarious and traumatic situations have necessitated the need to assess the security situation in the country especially in some parts of the North-East Nigeria with the view of utilizing the new media networks and apparatuses to ensuring social order through communicative messages towards achieving positive behavioral outcomes in Nigeria.

***Keywords:** New Media, Security, Social Order, Behavioral Change and Communicative Message.*

PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE AND DEVELOPING ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR TOURIST AND INDUSTRIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY NIGERIA

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Abstract

The heritage and tourism development as the main stay of many nations' economy until the present, would inform one of the potentials of these avenues for human and economic development. These avenues are aiding many countries in developing countries in maintaining their economy. The unique circumstances of the people's life ways, the history and the environment thereof, and the traditional practices warranted heritage and tourism to be developed and used in dealing with human welfare and job creation. This paper weighs the relevance of these numerous resources in Nigeria, both tangible and intangible, then the matters arising against the development for maximum benefit with a view to further bring heritage and tourism to the happy social life and wisdom of adopting it as the best means of development for the 21st century, assessed and adopted in the elusive present and fixed as our future tower of economic growth and profitability.

***Keywords:** Heritage, relevance, tourism, entrepreneurship, human welfare, economic growth, profitability.*

BINARY SYSTEM AS AN ESSENTIAL MATHEMATICAL OPERATION IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING USEFUL FOR DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Most of advances in technology have strong bearing with electronic engineering. However, an essential mathematical operation that forms the bedrock in electronic engineering is binary system. The paper discussed binary system in relation to electronic engineering. Issues the paper looked at are: role of electronic engineering in development, basic understanding of binary system, and application of binary system in electronic engineering. Binary system focuses on digit that deals with base two (2). Thus, binary deals with zero (0) and one (1). The use of 0s and 1s is the foundation of digital electronics which has given rise to computerization and information technology very useful in development. The paper concluded that digitalization in electronic engineering is mostly based on binary operations. Recommendations made in the paper gears towards appreciating the role of binary system in electronic engineering.

Keywords: Binary system, Essential, Electronic engineering

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS AND DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO OF LISTED CHEMICAL AND PAINTS FIRMS IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This paper is an empirical analysis of influence of Corporate Governance Mechanisms on Dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints firms in Nigeria for the period of 2008-2013. The listed Chemical and Paints firms are Eight (8) in numbers as provided by Nigerian stock exchange fact book 2013. All the eight firms were used for the study. Corporate Governance Mechanisms was proxy with Board size, Board composition, Audit committee size and Audit committee composition, while dividend payout ratio was proxy with ratio of dividend paid to total asset. The study adopted multiple regression techniques and data were collected from secondary source through the annual reports and accounts of the firm. The findings revealed that board size and board composition has negatively, strongly and significantly impacted on dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints firms in Nigeria, while Audit committee size have positive, strong and significant influence on dividend payout ratio. But audit committee composition shows no significant contribution to dividend payout ratio of listed Chemical and Paints firms in Nigeria. It is recommended amongst others that the listed Chemical and Paints firms should increase the number of audit committee members where investors are only interested in dividend payment as it may serve as a sure means of having increase in payment of dividend to shareholders. But where shareholders are only interested in capital gain rather than dividend payment, the number of board members and outside directors should be increased as this will discourage payment of high dividend in favour of capital gain.

Key words: Dividend payout ratio, corporate shareholdings structure, Bird-in-hand theory, Signaling theory, Agency theory.

ANALYSIS OF THE PATTERN OF LABOUR USE AMONG SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN ZANGON KATAF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined the pattern of labour use among small scale farmers in Zangon Kataf LGA, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study had the following objectives namely: examine the type of farm tools used on the farm, determine the operation wise labour employment in crop production, assess the family to hired labor ratio based on different operations and estimate the determinants of household labour use in the study area. A total of 149 farmers were randomly selected through multistage sampling. Primary data was used which was collected using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics which involved the use of frequencies and percentages were used. Similarly, ANOVA and regression analysis were used for data analysis. The findings revealed that the mean household size was 7.5 persons while the mean farm size was found to be 5.6 ha. The findings also revealed that farmers in the area were still using local implements like hand hoes, sickles, cutlasses, hoes and rakes. The ANOVA analysis for example revealed that land preparation, weeding and threshing had the highest requirement for family labour and the differences in the family labour usage for all farm operations was found to have an F value of 2.256 which was significant at 5% level of significance. Similarly, the differences in the amounts spent on hired labour for the various farm operations were found to be significant at 1%. The highest amounts of money spent on hired labour were for the following operations: land preparation (N28,150.00), weeding (N12,557.14) and planting (N11,692.31) per household in 2014. However, the differences in the number of adult family members used in the various farm operations were found not to be significant. Similarly, the differences in the number of hired labourers for the various farm operations were found not to be significant. The result of the regression analysis indicated that the exponential production function had the best fit with an R^2 value of 0.89. The coefficients of age, farm size, access to modern farm inputs, cooperative membership, visit by an extension agent, years of farming experience and farm incomes were all significant at 1% level of significance and determined the household labour use in the study area. The study recommended that the State and Local Government should assist the farmers to access modern farm implements for increased productivity and production.

Keywords: Farm implements, Family labour, Hired labourers

GOD-FATHERISM A COG ON THE WHEEL OF AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY OF NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Politics of violence, rancor and bitterness have characterized the continent of Africa's politics over the past few decades. Before now politics was regarded as a thing of choice and merit but that is no longer the case with African politics at large and Nigeria in particular. The question now is who do you know in the political terrain, is the person a political guru or god-father? Political god-fatherism have ravaged the face of politics in Nigeria. Here in Nigeria what determines victory is how strong and capable your political god-father is. This in essence means how capable he or she can assemble touts who can hijack election materials, cast the votes themselves and return the election materials. What a shame for a continent working for how to develop and get some wrongs, the right way. The paper used certain ways to collect the data for this research enterprise. These techniques included oral interview, observation (participant and non-participant methods) the questionnaires, documented sources among others. The work concluded with the scholars mentioning ways god-fatherism which is a thorn on the flesh of Nigerians can be gotten-rid-off and make the nations polity better and more sanitized.

Keywords: Cog, Wheel, Development

THE EFFECTS OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG ADDICTION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A STUDY OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

A lot of seminar works, conferences, texts, journals to mention but these few have dealt so extensively on the topic of drug abuse and drug addiction especially in a country like ours. But another aspect worth mentioning is that this trend continue to be on the increase at the break of each new day. The rate at which our dear youth who ought to be leaders of tomorrow handle drugs is becoming more alarming than we feared. Drug abuse can be taken for the wrongful consumption of drugs. Many Nigerians lack the simple knowledge on how to handle drugs yet most if not all of us are self doctors. Other than allowing doctors make drug prescriptions for us, we walk up to the pharmacists demanding the buying of certain drugs. All these among a wide range of other spectrums amount to abuse of drugs. On the other side of the same coin, addiction to drug simply imply that such a person(s) can no longer do without the constant consumption of say a given drug or drugs. The Nigerian society is in decay and our health life is something that calls for worry and unless something is done fast enough we will soon be experiencing higher rate of mal-adjusted personalities in this society due to drug. Drugs keep alive and at the same time kills. The research is one that is all encompassing and embracing too, therefore these crop of scholars thought it wise to adopt techniques that would be most suitable for our purpose of fact findings which included documented sources, observation method and the questionnaires among a host of other methods. The paper concluded by mentioning ways that drug abuse can be abated or curbed and a more mentally-healthy society achieved here in Nigeria.

Keywords: Effects, Drug abuse, Drug addiction

THE INFLUENCE OF MATHEMATICAL GAMES AND PUZZLES ON TEACHING AND LEARNING MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

Students' poor attitudes and performance in mathematics in all levels of education across the globe and in Nigeria in particular has been the concern of teachers, parents, curriculum planners as well as the government. Against this backdrop, this research study was carried out to find the causes of the aforementioned challenges and thereafter suggests ways to drastically improve the students' level of achievement in mathematics particularly in the secondary schools. Furthermore, the paper examines the implication of the use of mathematical games and puzzles as a motivational tool in the teaching and learning mathematics. Also, it explores the importance of games as a means for overcoming the phobia and boredom in mathematics classroom. The research was carried out in four schools in Gwale Local Government of Kano State. Students in each school were grouped into two. That is, those exposed to the use of games and puzzles during lesson and those that are not. Data were collected and later analyzed through questionnaire and achievement test. In conclusion, our research work revealed that there is significant difference between the attitudes and achievement of students between the two groups. Then, discussions of findings and recommendation were discussed.

Keywords: Influence, Mathematical games, Puzzles

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF REVENUE GENERATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN TARABA STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study is aimed at examining the issues and challenges of Revenue generation at the local government level in Taraba State. Among the problems facing local governments in Nigeria today is insufficient funds to meet the required demands of its citizens and these problems emanate from poor revenue collection, tax evasion, poor record-keeping and local governments nowadays mostly depends on statutory allocation from the federation account. A fifty two items validated questionnaire was administered to the seventy-five (75) staff of some selected local government councils in Taraba state and the respondents were drawn from revenue units in the departments of Admin, Works, Primary Health and Agriculture of the respective local government councils. The time-frame of this study is five years (2008-2012). The methodology used was survey design and. hypothesis was tested using chi-square. Finding were made that over dependence on the externally generated revenue (i.e: statutory allocation from the federation account), lack of accountability in revenue administration and complete absence of skilled staff that will ensure adequate record keeping are the major problems hammering revenue generation by local government councils. And this study recommended that revenue collectors should be trained and re-trained; and they should also be compelled to keep records of all collections made; as this will ensure accountability in revenue generation at the local government level not only in Taraba State but in Nigeria in general.

Key Words: *Issues, Challenges, Revenue generation, Local governments, Statutory allocation.*

COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AUDIT ORDINANCE 1956 IN PUBLIC SECTOR AUDITING BY STATES GOVERNMENTS IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Public sector auditing in Nigeria are regulated the Audit Ordinance 1956 and this is aimed at securing integrity of public sector financial reports. This study is aimed at determining the level of compliance with requirements of the Audit Ordinance of 1956 in North Eastern states of Nigeria. This paper covered four states consisting of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba states). The time-frame of the study covers a period of ten (10) years (2003-2012). The methods and materials used for the study include content analysis and annual reports and accounts of the selected states. Findings were made that the Audit Ordinance of 1956 is partially complied with in financial reporting at 74.26% by States Governments in North-east Nigeria and this partial compliance level (of 74.26%) is inadequate. And recommendations were made that the existing Audit Ordinance of 1956 should be amended and other relevant laws that will regulate the audit of public sector financial statements should be enacted. In addition, a regulatory body like the Financial Reporting Council of Nigeria (FRCN) should be empowered to enforce compliance with the amended Audit Ordinance of 1956 and other statutory/regulatory standards on a mandatory basis for all public sector reporting entities in Nigeria

Key Words: *Audit Ordinance, Requirements, Auditing, Public Sector, State Governments.*

IMPACT OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS ON FINANCIAL REPORTING QUALITY (FRQ) OF STATES GOVERNMENTS IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of Financial Regulations (FRs) on quality of financial reporting by State Governments in the North East Nigeria. A survey of the financial reporting practices of Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba states in Northeastern part of the country was made. Data was generated from primary sources; questionnaire was administered among three respondents groups of Public Sector Accountants (PSA) Auditors in Public Sector (APS) and External Auditors in Practice (EAP). The hypothesis of the study was tested using chi-square test. Findings were made that compliance with the financial regulations does not impact on the quality of financial reporting by States Government in North Eastern Nigeria. Therefore, this study recommends that the existing financial regulations should be reviewed, modified and amended to cater for current and contemporary situations in public sector financial reporting environment.

Key words: *Financial Regulations, Impact, Financial Reporting Quality, State Governments.*

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AMELIORATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Climate change has become an inevitable global problem, affecting almost every part of the world, in which Nigeria is not left out. Various evidences in the scientific literature indicates that in the coming decades the world will witness higher temperatures and changing precipitation levels. Although no region of the world will be entirely spared, the negative impacts are likely to fall most heavily on developing countries and in particular low-income countries in tropical and sub-tropical regions like Nigeria. However, green infrastructure has been proposed as one approach to mitigate and adapt the built environment consequences of increased temperatures resulting from climate change. This paper therefore assesses the impact of green infrastructure towards mitigating the various challenges imposed on the environment by climate change in Nigeria. Qualitative literature review methodology was used to evaluate available evidences on whether green infrastructure interventions, such as tree planting or the creation of parks, green spaces or green roofs, affect the air temperature of an urban area. The study observed that the presence of green infrastructure as carbon sink and multifunctional ecosystems capability will go a longer way to tackle various challenges emanating from climate change. It recommended more programm for green infrastructure planning and implementation in Nigeria urban centres by the government and other stakeholders, more stringent measures by the government to control deforestation and more awareness campaign for the citizens to desist from activities that depletes the ozone layer and as well encourage the protection of available greenery in the environment. With this, the on-going global warming will seriously decline.

Key words: *Adaptation, Climate Change Challenges, Global Warming, Green Infrastructure, Mitigation*

ATTITUDES OF URBAN AND RURAL DWELLERS TOWARD FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN ENUGU STATE IMPLICATIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigates the attitudes of urban and rural dwellers towards female genital mutilation in Enugu State, Nigeria. Survey research design was employed in this study. The instrument used in this study for data collection was 35-items questionnaires and a sample size of one hundred and eight nine (189) respondents was also used. The analysis employed frequency distribution tables and simple percentages. The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and chi-square (X^2) test were employed in testing the hypotheses. The key findings showed that the major reasons for the prevalence of FGM in Enugu state were cultural beliefs, lack of education and knowledge. Also, it showed that the attitude of the urban and rural dwellers on FGM varies, as the majority of the rural and urban people displayed positive and negative attitudes respectively. It is hereby recommended that the social workers should lobby and influence policy makers so as to enact policy on FGM in order to deter people from the practice, and also organize several community education and programs to create awareness on the dangers of FGM,

Keywords: *Female Genital Mutilation, Attitudes, Rural, Urban, Social Work. Harmful Traditional Practices*

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ICE CREAM MADE FROM CISSUM POPULNEA (CISSUS GUM)

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Abstract

The use of cissum populnea in the production of ice cream and comparing it with a standard control for its chemical properties were investigated. The chemical results showed that moisture content 18.5 %for sample B, protein 4.4% for sample C, fat value for sample C and D were 6.28% and 614% respectively. Values compared favorably with standard control. Ash value and carbohydrate content were slightly similar with the control sample .This indicates that cissum populnea can take the place of additives in the production of ice cream, and this may be due to its food value compared to other additives ,especially cholesterol in egg as well as it binding nutrient bioavailability.

Keywords; *Cissum Gum, Ice Cream , Physiochemical ,ingredient.*

LOG-LEHMANN TYPE II WEIGHTED WEIBULL (LLWW) REGRESSION MODEL: THEORY AND METHOD

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Abstract

We present four-parameter log-lehmann type II weighted weibull distribution based on the Lehmann type II weighted weibull distribution (Badmus et al, 2014). We introduce the new model (Theory and method) which could be used more effectively in the analysis of survival data. Some properties of the newly proposed model are discuss including moments and moment generating function, survival and hazard rate function, and maximum likelihood estimates (MLEs). The LWW distribution, due to its flexibility in accommodating (increasing, decreasing, bathtub and unimodal) many forms of the risk function. However, we hope that the model may give more realistic fits than other models.

Keywords: *Log-lehmann, Hazard Rate, Moment Generating Function,
Regression Model, Survival Rate, Weighted Weibull*

EMBEDDING THE ENVIRONMENT IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

These papers assess the need to embed the environment in sustainable development in Nigeria. It takes a look at development indicators of sustainable development in Nigeria. It contains an overview of embedding the environment in sustainable development in Nigeria where various strategies adopted and those suggested are outlined. This paper identified a number of interlinked objectives for embedding the environment in sustainable development and concluded with a call to improve statistical information and indicators in tackling environmental issues as they are essential in order to ensure that the objectives of sustainable development is met.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Environment, Economic Development, Embed.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH PERFORMANCE: EVIDENCE FROM NIGERIA: 1980-2012

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Abstract

This study investigated impact of international trade on Nigeria's economic growth performance for the sample period 1980 to 2012. In order to capture the dynamic structure of the model, including the inevitable feedback effects, the vector autoregressive technique was adopted. This technique was followed up with both impulse response functions and forecast error decomposition. The variables employed for the analysis are gross domestic product (GDP), a proxy for economic growth, openness, foreign direct investment (FDI), and exchange rate (EXR). The results of the impulse response function and the forecast error decomposition revealed that future changes in the variables are to a large extent explained by shocks or innovations in the selected variables, confirming the equilibrium. Openness and FDI were shown to be very significant determinants of economic growth in Nigeria. The ECM value which was in consonance with the a priori expectations of being negative, fractional and significant indicated that about 2% of any disequilibrium is corrected annually. The recommendations therefore are that Nigeria should embark on more liberalization policies in order to increase her openness and foreign direct investment inflows, and secondly, the exchange rate to be market-determined to enable it reap the full benefits of liberalization.

Keywords: *Openness, Liberalization, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Growth, Vector auto Regression.*

HEALTHY MICRO FINANCE SUBSECTOR PANACEA FOR SUSTAINABLE MSMEs AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) has been acknowledged to be the highest employer of labour all over the world and catalyst for sustainable growth and development. Despite these obvious value additions to society, finance has remained a major hindrance to the MSMEs businesses. The reasons are not farfetched, the deposit money banks are unwilling to lend to this segment of the market in view of the high risk profile inherent in MSMEs businesses. The Microfinance subsector has been the vanguard towards bridging this financing gap since the introduction of microfinance policy regulatory framework of the central bank of Nigeria in 2005. This study examines past and present efforts at bridging this financing gap and how healthy microfinance subsector has become imperative to bridging the financing needs at the bottom of the pyramid in order to provide employment for the teeming population, alleviate poverty and achieve sustainable growth and development. The data for this research is from secondary source, Text books, materials from journals, newspapers, magazines, text books, CBN vision 2020 document, CBN statistical bulletin, internet documents among others. The paper concludes with recommendation for deliberate government policy towards a healthy and sustainable microfinance subsector that would effectively support the MSMEs for optimum performance by bridging the financing gap faced by the MSMEs businesses and make way for job creation, poverty alleviation, sustainable growth and development.

Keywords: *Healthy, Microfinance Subsector, MSMEs, Panacea, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable*

AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA,S DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE: NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE (2002-2010).

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Abstract

New Partnership for Africa Development is a unique opportunity to improve governance and lure investment in Nigeria and Africa at large. NEPAD has been a pledge by African leaders with common vision to eradicate poverty and place African on the path of sustainable development and equally participate in the world economy and body politic. The blueprint will address socio-economic, environmental and political priorities. The fountain stone of NEPAD is anchored on global standards of democracy and good governance for sustainable development. Democracy and good governance will only thrive on the altar of participation, transparency, equity, inclusiveness, effectiveness, efficiency and accountability to enhance development. The Nigerian state has transit from authoritarian to civilian regimes, yet the prospect of democracy and good governance for sustainable development is still gloomy. However, the failure of good governance and insecurity has multiply and increase terrorism across Nigeria and Africa at large. The data will be generated from focus group discussion, historical and documentary sources from African Union journals, internets of content analysis will constitute our data analysis. The findings of the paper reveal that for NEPAD programme to achieve its objectives depend largely on what Nigerian governments primarily do at the national level to implement the comprehensive plan for the success of NEPAD. The New Partnership for Africa's Development believes that Nigerian development programmes takes place in the context of good governance. The paper therefore recommends the need for effective and efficient public sector management with stable macroeconomic policy, effective resource mobilization and efficient use of public resources; increased government responsiveness for citizens to create conditions for economic prosperity

Key words: *Corruption, Nepotism; Good Governance; Development, Democracy, MDGs.*

SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION IN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

In this paper, social studies education in capacity building is identified as a prerequisite for national development. National development is an agglomeration of the factors necessary for societal development. It ranges from political, economic, technological, social, cultural, to educational sub-sector. Social studies equips students with sound judgment that will make them take appropriate actions considered productive to the growth of the society. Since development is critical and essential to the sustenance and growth of any nation, a country is classified as developed when it is able to provide qualitative life for her citizenry. To achieve this qualitative life, there is a need therefore to embrace social studies education as a veritable tool in capacity building for national development.

Keywords: *National Development, Capacity, Building, Development, Social Studies, Education.*

HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING IN BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is on effective human resource planning for the achievement of organizations determined objectives in Nigeria. Addressing this issue the study derives its data from secondary sources, which involve an extensive review of related literature on the subject. The paper concludes that the critical nature of engaging in human resource planning cannot be overemphasized, since failure to plan for future needs can be devastating and can probably leave the organization with a shortage of talented individuals with the right skill sets. The study recommends that managers of organizations should adopt continuous Human resource planning process. Planning requires constant monitoring to ensure that human resource objectives are aligned with corporate objectives. As the environment changes, corporate objectives and human resource objectives should be revised and realized.

Keywords: *Planning, Human Resource, Human Resources Management, Business Organization*

FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN NIGERIA: AN OLD WINE IN A NEW BOTTLE

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Abstract

Financial inclusion strategy in Nigeria concerns about improving accessibility of adults to varieties of financial services and products that best meets their needs at affordable cost. This concern arises from the fact that about 39.2 million adult Nigerians representing 46.3% adult population are financially excluded and majority of them are women (NFIS, 2010). This paper attempts to review the previous initiatives by government towards bringing vast majority of adults Nigerians from the informal sector into national financial system, and then compare them with the current strategy with a view of finding whether they differed. Thus, the research questions are: what are the difference(s) between the previous and present strategy? What are the successes and failures of the past initiatives? How should the past experience be used to improve the present strategy? And what are the challenges confronting the current strategy? Although the paper is a review attempt, figures and percentages are used for analytical clarifications. The findings from this study indicated that there are no much differences between previous initiatives and this new strategy. Furthermore, the structural deformities in the economy that hinder the success of the past economic programmes and strategies will still affect the current financial inclusion strategy in Nigeria if adequate care is not taking. Therefore, the paper recommends that: Government should promote and restore confidence about banking and other financial system to rural people through adequate and effective sensitizations/workshop as well as strengthen the banking sector, government must also tackle the lack and shortage of infrastructural facilities in the country and the current security challenges in the country should also be overcome.

Keywords: *Financial Inclusion, Strategies, Successes And Failures, Challenges, Government*