



Kenyatta University Conference Centre (KUCC)

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

International Interdisciplinary Research and Development Conference

Theme: Advancing African Solutions to African
Development Challenges for Sustainability

12TH - 13TH DECEMBER, 2023
KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI - KENYA

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES



INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI - KENYA

THEME

Advancing African Solutions to African Development Challenges for Sustainability

OBJECTIVE

The research conference is open to all in the research and scientific community. The conference will feature interdisciplinary plenary sessions.

DATE: Tuesday 12th - Wednesday 13th December, 2023

TIME: 10:00am (GMT+1)

CONFERENCE LOC

Dr. Andre Yitambe

Kenyatta University, Nairobi

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MAUTECH, Nigeria

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Wright State University, USA

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Secretariat: +234 8174380445, +233 246663206

Email: conferencestrategies@gmail.com

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INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI - KENYA

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE: Wednesday 4th April, 2023

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 10:00am - 10:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 10:30am - 1:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm

DAY TWO: Thursday 5th April, 2023

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 10:00am - 10:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 10:30am - 1:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm



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Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

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 University of Calabar-Nigeria

Paul Henderson
 United Nations Research Consultant
 New York, United States

Project Coordinators
P. R. Gillah
 Sokoine University of Agriculture
 Morogoro, Tanzania

Jonah Ulebor
 ED, Lextra Education Ltd.
 Leeds, LS 11 7HL, United Kingdom

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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



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Dr. Bassey Anam
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Conference Abstracts

Effect of Access to Finance on the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) in Kano State

Raudat Laure Mohammed
Department of Business Education
Federal College of Education, Zaria

Abstract

The study investigates effect of access to finance on the performance of small and medium enterprise (SMEs) in Kano State. The sample of 390 out of the population of 21,615 registered SMEs operating in Kano State was obtained using Dilman (2014) sample size formular. The analysis was carried out using Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with PLS version 3.0. The results show that access to finance has positive and significant effect on SMEs performance in Kano State. The study recommends that SMEDAN, CBN, MFIs and NIRSAL should work together by providing adequate financial resources that can assist SMEs to boost their performance. Finally, limitations and suggestion for future research were provided and discussed.

Keywords: *Access to finance, SMEs performance*

Analysis and Optimization of Transmission Line Losses Using Power World and Etap

¹Dr. Ehibe Prince & ²Alozie Innocent

¹Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Abia State polytechnic Aba, Nigeria

²Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Abia State Polytechnic Aba, Nigeria

Abstract

Line loss analysis and performance indices are used in this paper, "Optimization of Power Transmission." Line losses Using Etap and Power World to determine whether the system can withstand the effects of a transmission outage in relation to the current load demand and scenarios where the load demand increases in a power environment, the Newton-Raphson algorithm's AC load flow approach is used to calculate the voltage magnitude, phase angle, and real and reactive power flowing via each system bus. They are also used to rank the severity of the effects of line outages on the remaining system components and to expose the effects of line outages on the transmission lines' ability to transfer power in terms of the buses' prescribed voltage margins. The load-flow results from the Electrical Transient and Analysis Program (ETAP) and Power World Simulator (PWS) were used to validate the power loss (steady-state of the 41 buses) result of this work, and the annual MWH for power loss level compares favorably well with the typical practice of utility operators' monthly energy balance, thus bridging the gap between the theoretical and practical information. Our findings demonstrated a notable improvement in the voltage profiles of all impacted buses as well as a increase in power performance. In order to improve dependability and security for sustainable electric energy supply, the research effort has analyzed network losses with optimal network efficiency.

Keywords: *Electrical Transient and Analysis Program (ETAP) and Power World Simulator (PWS) Active power, Reactive power per unit P.U, Power Network Bus*

Deployment of Technology for Enhancement of Healthcare Delivery in Rural Areas in Nigeria

Dr. Oju Onuoha

*Department of Computer Science,
Abia State Polytechnic, Aba, Nigeria*

Abstract

As a result of the number of processes that patients are required to observe before and while seeing their doctors, it is important to develop a system that facilitates the relationship between them in an efficient manner. In this study, we propose an application that will reduce the transaction processing time and costs between doctors and patients, and also enable access to available health information at any time in any location. The proposed mobile healthcare application was prototyped using HTML, CSS, JS, Android studio for the front-end while PHP and MySQL enabled the backend. The methodology adopted for fact finding was Structured System Analysis and Design Methodology (SSDAM)

Keywords: *Healthcare, Mobile technology, Android, Application*

Analysis of Women Involvement in Agricultural Business in North West Nigeria

¹Oladejo Lukman Gbolagade & ²Olusegun Kazeem Lekan

Department of Business Management

Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined the Analysis of Women Involvement in Agricultural Business in North West Nigeria. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select adequate sample size for women livestock producers from three out of the seven states in the region that are considered having homogeneity characteristics among the states i.e., Katsina, jigawa and Zamfara states. In order to be 95% confident that acceptable margin of error is within 5%, three hundred and twenty-three (323) women farmers in agricultural business involving livestock production was selected as sample for an unknown population size according to Charan and Biswas (2013). A mixed method of analytical technique involving qualitative and quantitative such as Simple Descriptive Statistics, Participation Index and Multiple Regression Analysis were used to analyze data. The grand participation index (3.12) implies that women always participated in livestock production. Women often participated in the feeding of animals (mean=4.92), caring for sick animal (4.62), cleaning of pens and cages (mean=4.46), provision of water (mean=4.48). Sheep and goats were the major types of Livestock kept by women. The regression results revealed that experience in livestock production ($p<0.01$), age ($p<0.01$), and income from non-farm activities ($p<0.01$) were the significant factors influencing women involvement in livestock production. While, major constraints faced by women in livestock production were inadequate capital, dominance by their spouses and high level of involvement in non-farm activities. The study recommends adequate training for all women involved in livestock production in the zone. The women livestock farmers should be supported with seed capital that is free of interest and also, their husband should always give them freedom to participate in this productive Agric-business activity.

Keywords: *Women, Agricultural Business and Livestock*

Climate Change as a Driver of Conflict in Africa: Challenges and the Way Forward

Abdulrahman Adamu
*Department of Political Science,
Federal University Gusau-Nigeria*

Abstract

There is no gainsaying the fact that the challenges of climate change have over the years affected the socio-economic prosperity of the continent when compared to its counterparts across the globe. Thus, the primary objective of this paper is to interrogate the linkage between climate change and conflict trends in Africa. The paper, deploying the qualitative method of research, through the use of text books, journals, magazines, monographs and official documents revealed that climate change has no doubt contributed greatly to conflicts facing the continent of Africa. It revealed further that the continent is faced with tropical weather patterns leading to the current high degree of climate conditions. The paper concludes that this climate conditions coupled with Africa's partial dependence on agriculture and the direct consumption of natural resources, creates the potentials for dramatic negative consequences of global or continental change in climate. It concludes further that climate change in Africa is beyond just conflict as it has over the years, caused breeding of vector-borne disease such as malaria, and hygiene related illness like cholera, etc. it destroys the economy by disrupting the transportation system such as roads and bridges, railway lines, waterways, air transport as a result of bad weather. The adverse effects of climate change in Africa have triggered spontaneous migration in some parts of the continent. The paper therefore, recommends among others that, there is the need to strengthen state capacity to create specific agencies charged with the responsibility of providing equal level of support to herders and pastoralists affected by climate change. Put in place mechanisms capable of mitigating antagonisms between ethnic groups and communities who found themselves competing over scarce resources.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Conflict, Africa, Economy, resources.*

An Assessment of the Right to Life of a Gunshot Victim: The Nigeria Perspective

F.O Agbo, ESQ, MIMHL
Chairman, Medical Law & Ethics (AFBA)

Abstract

The attitudes of medical institutions and other healthcare facilities to deny treatment to gunshot victims until police report is obtained has become worrisome, as it has in numerous occasions put the lives of victims of gunshot in situations where severe harm or the deaths of victims could have been averted, and even though the right to life is guaranteed by the constitution, gunshot victims are still denied treatment. In the past, the requirement for urgent medical attention for gunshot victims in Nigeria has been shrouded in controversy and concern, with divided opinions on what, how and when medical attention should be given to gunshot victims. The plight of gunshot victims in Nigeria has for the longest time been a social problem and a source of concern for the nation. Gunshot victims are routinely rejected by hospitals as a result of the tendency of the police to harass and incriminate medical personnel for commencing treatment without obtaining clearance. The unwholesome attitudes of medical institutions and its practitioners, led to the enactment of the Compulsory Treatment and care for Victims of Gunshots Act, 2017 (Gunshot Victim's Act, 2017). This new legislation empowers medical personnel to provide medical attention to gunshot victims without waiting for police report. This enactment emphasizes the sanctity of life. The procedure Nigeria where questions must be asked by medical personnel in liaison with the police before they can attend to life-threatening, emergency cases of gunshot wounds is absurd, and it is in complete variance with the Hippocratic Oath which requires physicians to, among others, place the highest premium on saving lives. This paper was intended to examine the rights of gunshot victims to life and the implications of the various legislations and enactments on the subject. Finally, this attitude of medical personnel is not peculiar to the Nigeria jurisdiction, as some other countries suffer similar fate. Aside from the attitudes of medical personnel and institutions, so many countries in Africa suffer from other medical issues. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria guarantees the right to life of all citizens, gunshot victims inclusive, and it is an aberration for victims of gunshot to be denied immediate treatment simply because there is no clearance certificate from the Police or other security agencies.

Keywords: *Right to Life, Gunshot Victim, Nigeria Perspective*

Analysis of High Voltage Circuit Breakers in Power System Transmission

¹Alozie Innocent & ²Dr Ehibe Prince

¹Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Abia State polytechnic Aba, Nigeria

²Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Abia State Polytechnic Aba, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper presents a configuration. Analysis of high voltage circuit breakers (HVCB) in power system transmission, which addresses the performance of high voltage circuit breakers using statistical tools to analyze the number of operations, reliability studies to analyze the reliability and failure rate in order to know which class of circuit breaker has the most excellent quenching medium, and also modeling the transmission network As the need for transmission systems increases, the use of circuit breakers (CB) also increases with high breaking capacity. In this scenario, Matlab Simulink is used as a tool to simulate the operational mechanism of the breakers. This study shall focus on various classes of high-voltage circuit breakers (coil, vacuum, and SF6) that can fulfill the needs of CB stable operations switching and its operational analysis. Results show an improvement in power system operation.

Keywords: *High Voltage Circuit Breaker (HVCB), Bulk Oil Circuit Breaker (BOCB), Axial Blast Air Circuit Breaker (ABAC), Relay Logic Circuit (RLR)*

Big Data Analytics and Supply Chain Management: A Mediating Role of Inventory Management

¹Dr. Olusegun Kazeem Lekan & ²Prof. Oladejo Lukman Gbolagade

^{1&2}Department of Business Management, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Federal University Dutsinma, Katsina.

Abstract

Concerted efforts to enhance efficient operations, minimize costs and optimize delivery and distribution in the present hypercompetitive business environment have seen the emergency of big data analytics (BDA). As a consequence, avalanche of literature have documented that BDA lead to positive impact on supply chain management (SCM). Despite prior evidence, there is a remarkable lack of mediating effect assessment to support the assertions. Therefore, this study explores the mediating role of inventory management (IM) on the SCM effect of BDA in order to extend the prior findings. Anchor on information theory, we propose that IM significantly mediates SCM effect of BDA. To test the model, we applied partial least square regression analysis on the cross-sectional survey data collected through mailed questionnaire administered to 283 Nigerians CEOs/top managers in the small and medium scale manufacturing sector in Kaduna, Kano and Sokoto state. The study employs two stage sampling techniques: purposive and simple random sampling methods for sample selection. Findings from the study support that BDA is positively and significantly contribute to SCM. The result further provides that the SCM effect of BPM is to a large extent positively mediated by IM. Therefore, we recommend SMEs CEOs/top managers to give priority not only to BDA but also IM in order to enhance SCM. More importantly, Nigerian CEOs/top managers in the manufacturing sector should insist on radical design and implementation of extant BDA in order to optimize performance and make more strategically guided decisions necessary for efficient SCM.

Keywords: *BDA, SCM, IM, SMEs, Information theory.*

Civil-Military Relationship and the Fight Against Security Challenges in Nigeria

Ohazuruike Kennedy, PhD
*Department of General Studies,
Nile University, Abuja.*

Abstract

Civil-military relationship in a democratic state like Nigeria describes a situation where the military establishment is obedient to the civil establishment and cooperates with each other. The military is seen as one of the cornerstones of democracy in the sense that a well-disciplined, trained, and equipped military will not only defend the country against external aggression but will also help protect and uphold internal democratic norms while still differing from elected or appointed civilian authority whose fundamental function is the protection of lives and properties of the people as contained in the social contract. Unfortunately, this was not the case six years after Nigeria became independent or, better put, three years after she became a republic when the military truncated a civilian government and, as it turned out, obstructed the consolidation of democratic governance. Thirty years after and more, different military generals and junior officers continue to take over power from either a military head or a civilian head of state. This has since given the military a strong influence on the emergence of political leadership, even though Nigeria is proud of experiencing twenty-four years of uninterrupted civilian leadership. This paper examines the synergy between the Nigerian civilian leadership and the military establishment in their attempt to address the rising security challenges caused by the wanton killing of people and destruction of properties all over the country, which is being allowed to fester with no end in sight. The study is exploratory and documentary, with a qualitative descriptive method used in analyzing textual data. Anchoring our discourse on the Agency theory of civil-military relations, findings revealed that the military's inability to address the rising insecurity in Nigeria is a result of the poor relationship between the military and the civilian leadership. The duo has been enmeshed in corruption, nepotism, ethnic politics, and religious fundamentalism. The paper recommends the emergence of a robust civil-political leadership that is transparent and accountable to the Nigerian people and dares to direct the military on the most appropriate measures to take to address Nigeria's rising security challenges.

Keywords: *Civil-Military Relations, Security, Democracy, Military Establishment, Agency theory.*

Sensitivity Profile of Eucalyptus Globulus and Ginger Rhizomes on Bacteria and Fungi Associated with Deterioration of Onions from Markets in Borno State, Nigeria

Falmata Mustapha

Department of Biology,

Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education, Science and Technology,

P.M.B.16, Bama, Borno State

Abstract

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is an important vegetable crop grown for consumption and its economic value to farmers. However, onion post-harvest losses are threat to the economic survival of farmers. Periodic surveys are necessary to help understand the severity and pattern of losses. This study was carried out to evaluate the sensitivity profile of Eucalyptus leaves and Ginger rhizomes extracts on the bacteria and fungi associated with deterioration of onions sold from markets in Borno state. Simple random sampling was adopted in selecting the markets and collection of deteriorated onion. samples of two different varieties of infected onion bulbs were collected. Pathogens were isolated using pour plate method. The pathogens isolated were *E. coli*, *P.euroginosa*, *P.mirabis*, *A.niger*, *A.flavus* and *R.stolonifer*. There is no significant difference between the frequency of occurrence of bacterial pathogens, Whereas for fungi, *A.niger* recorded the highest frequency of occurrence with 35.523 ± 5.255 and the lowest frequency was obtained with *A.flavus* by 19.043 ± 8.303 . Pathogenicity test confirmed that *A.niger* recorded highest diameter of infection with 42.29% and the lowest infection diameter was recorded with *A.flavus* with 26.55. The highest diameter of bacterial infection was recorded with *P.mirabilis* by 37.52 and the lowest was recorded the *P.euroginosa*. The crude extracts were extracted using different solvents and evaluated for the presence of secondary metabolites using standard procedures. All the test pathogens were sensitive to both aqueous and ethanolic eucalyptus leaves extract at (3.502 and 4.089mg/ml) and *A.niger* was sensitive considerably to all the treatments. Data obtained was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA and means was separated using LSD.

Keywords: *Eucalyptus globulus*, *Ginger rhizomes*, *Bacteria*, *Fungi*, *Deterioration*.

Global Growth Fragility and Macroeconomic Instability in Nigeria

¹Malachy Ashywel Ugbaka, ²Simon Monday Ojonje & ³Ishaku Rimamtanung Nyiputen

¹Department of Economics, University of Calabar, Nigeria.

²Federal School of Statistics (NBS), Manchok, Kaduna. Nigeria

³Department of Economics, Federal University Wukari, Nigeria.

Abstract

The globalization of economic activities across the world and its attendant consequences on nations' macroeconomic stabilization means that economic dynamics in any part of the "giant" global community have substantial effects on the resource-dependent economies, Nigeria inclusive. Consequent upon the outbreak of the Corona Virus across the world in the later part of the year-2019 and many other global economic uncertainties in the past, the global community has been confronted with macroeconomic fragility with most countries experiencing severe economic downturn. As a matter of fact, during the year 2020, advanced economies were projected to shrink by about 7 percent while emerging market and developing economies were projected to experience a spill-over effects, with growth contractions of about 2.5 percent as they cope with their own domestic outbreaks of the virus. As a member of the global community and given its level of structural defects with average GDP growth rate of 2.0 per cent that trails behind a population growth rate of approximately 3 per cent over the years, coupled with budgetary preparation that is based on exogenous oil price for revenue as well as mounting debt profile with inadequate infrastructure, the Nigerian economy was not immune from the global economic downturn as the economy contracted by -1.92 per cent for the full year of 2020 occasioned by the COVID-19 outbreak. Although the economy recovered from its contraction during the first quarter of the year, 2021 with Gross Domestic Product growth rate of 0.11per cent in the three months through December, 2020 from a year earlier, how sustainable is the growth premise that lifted the economy out of recession has remained a theoretical puzzle. This study was undertaken with the objective of investigating the impact of global growth uncertainties and macroeconomic fragility in Nigeria for the period 1981-2019. The study applied a simple convergence approach and found growth divergence as the coefficient of error correction mechanism exhibited positive sign-indicating negative movement towards the steady-state equilibrium position. The study also found that the economy has not been structurally stable over time, given global economic crisis with the application of the Chow test. The study recommends the use of both conventional and non-conventional fiscal, monetary and trade policy measures to stabilize the economy in the face of global shocks

Keywords: *Global Growth Fragility, Macroeconomic Instability*

Bimodal Voter Accreditation System and the Management of the 2023 General Election in Nigeria

Ezinwanne Ekekwe

*Social Sciences, School of General Studies
University of Nigeria, Nsukka*

Abstract

Traditionally, election has become the process of selecting a person to hold a post or office. Its core component is the universal practice of democracy. In Nigeria, irregularities significantly impacted the conduct of the 1999 transition election as well as the consolidation elections that followed in 2003 and 2007. These anomalies take the form of underage voting, stealing ballot boxes, proclaiming results in situations where elections weren't actually held, and trading voter identification cards for cash during elections. Since their emergence can hardly be predicted by them (the masses), the action of these politicians has degraded into the enthronement of unpopular leaders, some of whom have started to worry less about the people when they arise. These issues prompted a number of electoral reforms, which eventually led to the implementation of bimodal voter accreditation technology (BVAS) in the 2023 general elections to rein in these politicians' excesses. This study investigated how the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) administered these technological gadgets in the conduct of the 2023 general elections in Nigeria. The study is a documentary research, and the qualitative descriptive method was used to examine the data sourced. Findings revealed that the bimodal voter accreditation system adopted is effective but were poorly administered by the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) during elections. In order to avoid some of the problems it ran through, we advise Nigeria's electoral arbiter to upgrade these technological tools.

Keywords: *Electoral management body; Bimodal voter accreditation system; Voting*

Technical, Vocational Education and Training in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Future Perspectives for Sustainable Economic Development

Umar Abdullahi Mashi

Department of Technical Education

College of Vocational and Technical Education

Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina State, Nigeria

Abstract

In Nigeria, priority has been placed on general education leaving Technical, Vocational Education and Training as second choice educational option for the majority of its young people and their parents. This has caused a large number of graduates unemployed or underemployed. The challenge has now been a major concern for the country to achieve sustainable economic development. This paper is set to focus on repositioning of Technical, Vocational Education and Training TVET for sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The paper analyzes the concept of Technical Vocational Education and Training as well as the sustainable economic development principles as applicable to other countries. It discusses the crucial role of TVET for sustainable economic development and highlights the key issues and challenges that affect TVET in Nigeria. It also proffers some perspectives for achieving sustainability through building an effective TVET system in Nigeria. Finally, the paper recommended among others that, various strategies to make Technical, Vocational Education and Training a veritable tool for realizing sustainable economic development and sustainability in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Challenge, Sustainable Economic Development, Sustainability, TVET*

Intellectuals and the Prospects for Africa's Sustainable Development: Key Agentic Lessons from Nigeria's 2023 General Elections

Elias C. Ngwu, PhD
Department of Political Science
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

Discussions on Africa's perennial development challenges have mostly focused on the problem of colonial overhang manifesting in corrupt and inept political leadership in the continent. In tandem, prescriptions for overcoming the problem of bad leadership have tendentially overstressed the need for behavioural change among the continent's political leadership corps. Often under explored in extant analyses is how such behavioural change among the leadership corps could be achieved, let alone sustained. Principally, the primacy of citizen action and the agentic role of intellectuals in the change process have been grossly under stated in both academic and policy circles. Stemming from insights gained in the 2023 general elections in Nigeria, this paper explores the agentic role of African intellectuals for instigating the needed societal awakening and launching the continent on the path of sustainable development. The paper anchors analysis on the power resource theory. It argues that the onus is on African intellectuals to pick up the gauntlet and liberate the continent from mindless internal predation.

Keywords: *Intellectuals; Citizens; Agency; Sustainable development; Africa*

Exploring Legal Mechanisms for Fostering African-Led Solutions to Sustainable Development Challenges in Africa

Dr. B.M. Magaji, FNIM
LLB (Hons), BL, PGDE, PGD (Criminology), MPA, LLM, PhD (Law), Post-PhD (IAS)
Associate Professor of Law,
School of Law, American University of Nigeria, Yola Nigeria

Abstract

Sustainable development is a key priority for Africa, and the continent is increasingly looking to develop African-led solutions to address the unique challenges facing the continent. Legal mechanisms can play a significant role in fostering African-led solutions to sustainable development challenges in Africa. This paper explores the legal mechanisms that can be used to support African-led solutions to sustainable development challenges in Africa. The paper begins by examining the challenges facing sustainable development in Africa, including poverty, food insecurity, and climate change. It then looks at the role of legal mechanisms in fostering African-led solutions to these challenges. This includes the use of legal frameworks to support community-led initiatives, the development of legal frameworks to support sustainable agriculture, and the establishment of regulatory frameworks to promote renewable energy. The paper highlights the importance of community-led initiatives in addressing sustainable development challenges in Africa. These initiatives can be supported by legal frameworks that recognize and protect community rights to natural resources, such as land, water, and forests. Additionally, legal frameworks can be used to provide legal recognition and support for community-led initiatives, such as community-based natural resource management and sustainable agriculture. The paper also explores the role of legal mechanisms in promoting sustainable agriculture. This includes the development of legal frameworks to support sustainable land use practices, the protection of biodiversity, and the regulation of genetically modified organisms. The paper argues that legal frameworks can also be used to promote sustainable agriculture by providing incentives for farmers to adopt sustainable practices, such as through the provision of subsidies or tax breaks. Finally, the paper examines the role of legal mechanisms in promoting renewable energy. This includes the establishment of regulatory frameworks to support the development of renewable energy, the provision of incentives for the adoption of renewable energy, and the establishment of legal frameworks to support the transfer of renewable energy technology. The paper concludes by stating that, the paper argues that legal mechanisms can play an essential role in fostering African-led solutions to sustainable development challenges in Africa. This requires the development of legal frameworks that recognize and protect community rights to natural resources, support sustainable agriculture, and promote renewable energy. By developing supportive legal frameworks, Africa can unlock the potential of African-led solutions to drive sustainable development and address the unique challenges facing the continent.

Keywords: *Legal, Mechanisms, African-Led, Solutions, Development Challenges*

Detecting Malicious Devices in Fog Computing and (IOT) Environments: Potentials Challenges and Open Issues

¹Isah, Muhammad Lamir, ²Lawal, Mustapha Abdulrahman,

³Tukur, Adamu Muhammad & ⁴Mohammed, Danlami

^{1,3,4}*Department of Computer Science, School of Science & Technology (SST),
Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic (ATAP), Bauchi, Bauchi State, Nigeria*

²*Department of Mathematical Science,
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi, Nigeria*

Abstract

Creating an ecosystem for fog or edge paradigms faces a significant challenge, and the importance of security is emphasized strongly. This is attributed to several factors. Firstly, within the core of the edge paradigm, multiple enabling technologies like wireless networks, distributed and peer-to-peer systems, and virtualization platforms exist. Protecting these foundational components is essential, but it also requires coordinating various security mechanisms. This presents a complex challenge as it necessitates establishing a unified and cross-cutting perspective of all security mechanisms to ensure their integration and interoperability. Consequently, there is an immediate need for proactive and predictive cybersecurity measures to safeguard edge services from potentially harmful edge devices. Anticipating malicious attacks from such devices can lead to a more secure and effective deployment of the fog or edge layer within IoT environments. As a result, the primary objective of this study is to examine existing cybersecurity frameworks and pinpoint their strengths and shortcomings for enhancement.

Keywords: *Hidden Markov Model (HMM), Vertibi Algorithm, Virtual HoneyPot Device (VHD), Intrusion Detection System (IDS), Cyber Attacks and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)*

Effects of Inadequate Domestic Water Supply on Human Health in Selected Neighbourhoods of Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria

¹Folorunsho, J.O., & ²Umar, M.A.
*Geography Department, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Federal University Lokoja, Kogi State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Access to potable water supply in both the rural and urban regions of the world has been neglected, and this has severely affected man and the aesthetics of the natural environment of man. This has further worsened the issue of diseases prevalence. This study considered the effects of inadequate domestic water supply on human health in selected neighbourhoods of Lokoja. The study used descriptive statistics such as relative frequencies, percentages and inferential statistics to analyse the data obtained through the use of structured questionnaire. The results revealed that the females and male constituted 56% and 44% of the respondents respectively; 62% of the respondents married and 32% are unmarried; respondents between ages 31 and 40 years constitute majority of the study population, while respondents with tertiary education constituted 35%, and those with secondary education were 32% of the total respondents. Furthermore, civil servants constituted 40% and unemployed 16% of the total respondents. In terms of monthly income, 40% of the respondents was found to earn between ₦31,000 - 40,000 monthly. On the perception of households on the availability and adequacy of domestic water supply, the study revealed that 64.7% of the respondents have pipe-borne water as their main source of water supply, with only 28.5% out of the 64.7% have pipe-borne water supply daily. On the relationship between water supply characteristics and health status among households, the result shows that 76% of the respondents perceived a strong relationship between water supply and health status. Cumulatively, 67% of the respondents confirm that both the quality and quantity of water supplied play a critical role in determining health status of residents of the study area. The respondents also reported skin diseases (96%), diarrhoea (96%), malaria (91%), cholera (67%), dysentery (67%), and respiratory diseases (67%) as the most perceived and experienced in the area, the disease rate in the prevalence order of malaria (81%), diarrhoea (61%), skin diseases (58%), cholera (34%), dysentery (31%) and respiratory disease (14%) respectively. Finally, the results further showed how households cope with inadequate water supply with 52% of the respondents confirm that they regularly treat their water before it was deployed for domestic uses, while 35%, 26%, 25%, 10% and 4% of the 52% respectively, adopted boiling, addition of alums, filtering with fabrics, chlorination and bleaching as the preferred treatment methods. The study thus recommended policy options that will aggressively launch adequate potable water supply infrastructure in the study area.

Keywords: *Potable Water, Supply, Human Health, Perception, Chlorination*

Investigating INEC's Negligent to Duty as a Response to Controversial Results in the 2023 Presidential Election in Nigeria

Kingsley Ekene Okoye
*Department of Political Science,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.*

Abstract

Since the establishment of Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), the Electoral Management Body (EMB) has been faced with internal challenges, emanating from corruption, poor working conditions, and incompetence among others which have undermined efforts at having free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria. In many instances, INEC authorities have both down-played and denied these internal challenges. The outcome is conflicting results even with results published on the INEC Result Viewing Portal (IReV). This paper examines the negligent to duty of Electoral Management Bodies in the conduct of the 2023 Presidential election in Nigeria. Based on the analytical framework of conspiracy theory, the paper contends that, resort to negligent to duty is a strategy by the INEC officials to undermine credible elections in Nigeria. Therefore, this article recommends that, developing democracies like Nigeria should set up safeguards to guard their electoral processes and related institutions from the inept actions that followed it.

Keywords: *Electoral management body; Presidential election; INEC; Democracy; Conspiracy theory*

Investigating the Reluctance of Native Policing as a Response to the Challenges of Security in Zamfara State, Nigeria

Kingsley Ekene Okoye
*Department of Political Science,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.*

Abstract

Although extant literature has associated the insecurity challenges in the Northwest geo-political zone of Nigeria on farmer/herder conflicts, armed banditry, abduction for ransom and reprisal attacks, the negligent to native policing has not been central to existing scholarly discourse. Using the multi-methods approach, this study examines how the slack on native policing has worsened the security crisis of people in Zamfara State, Nigeria. Drawing from the protection theory of organized crime, findings elucidate the conditions under which native policing may be associated with insecurity. The paper therefore, argues that proper and continuous exercise of native policing alongside other multi-level approaches to security will enhance the security structure of the state.

Keywords: *Native policing; Security; Armed banditry; Farmer-herder conflicts; Abduction*

Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria Act 2004 and the Challenges of Inclusive Education in Schools

¹Morufu Busari Salawu, & ²Mujidat Olabisi Salawudeen PhD

¹*Department Private and Property Law, Faculty of Law,
Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. Osun State, Nigeria*

²*Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria*

Abstract

Nigeria is a diverse nation with an estimated ethnic group exceeding 250. This has posed a serious challenge to teachers who are daily confronted with socio-cultural, religious and attitudinal differences which school as socializing agents must address. The enactment of Teachers' Registration Council of Nigeria (TRCN) Act gave a ray of hope that with professionalism of teaching, training and re-training of teachers, registration and quality assurance, the output of the teachers would justify the efforts of the stakeholders. This study adopted a doctrinal approach to appraise the impact of the Act in ensuring inclusive education in Nigerian schools. Findings of the study indicated that despite the Act, more than 50% of teachers in Nigerian schools were not registered as professional teachers, while for those registered, the TRCN had not been able to justify its existence in the improvement of teachers' quality delivery. Hence, the Act required repositioning in order to achieve its lofty aims. Suggestions were made for the review of some of its provisions for effective service delivery.

Keywords: *Inclusive Education, Quality Education Assurance, National Diversity, Ethno-religious Difference*

Development Aids and Development Crisis in Africa: The Nigeria's Experience

¹Dr. Bariledum Kia & ²Dr. Abeki, Sunny Okoro

¹Rivers State University, Port Harcourt

²University of Africa, Bayelsa

Abstract

The complexity of development in a world of interdependence informed assistance from Countries that are already developed. Nigeria, had among others benefited from such gesture for several years now, yet she lacks behind and continue to presents a painful paradox in terms related to development. This is a serious source of concern and therefore deserves thorough interrogation. The study takes a cursory examination of development aids accessed between 1999 and 2019 with the view to assess the extent to which the development aids received within the period of study have contributed to the desire of overcoming development challenges in the critical sectors such as education, health ,transportation and economic especially agriculture and rural development. The study use descriptive survey design and sampled subjects from state and federal related ministries. A total of 385 respondents were purposively sampled and administered with questionnaire that elicited data on subjects cover in the study. The results of the study indicates that the development crisis in Nigeria is directly related to bad and wrong utilization of development aids. First, it is not use in the area of the people felt needs for development. Second, some part of the development aids are used for personal advantage, especially to pursue personal political gains. To this ends, the country continue to experience high level of poverty, illiteracy, unstable income generation and high rate of child maternity death. The study therefore recommends among others modification of development aids strategy that will check the abuse of aids by leaders and as well strengthen mechanism of development aid- projects implementation to settle development needs of the majority.

Keywords: *Development, Foreign Aids, Development strategies, Challenges*

Fiscal Sustainability and Macroeconomic Performance: Evidence from Selected West African Countries

¹Abdulsalam S. Ademola, ²Abdullahi Badiru & Dahiru Zainab Wowo
^{1,2&3}Department of Economics and Development Studies,
Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Nigeria.

Abstract

Some years back, most West African Countries' economy has been experiencing dwindling in growth rate which reflect in most of the macroeconomic variable performance that include high unemployment and inflation rate, prolong budget deficit, low productivity and a crippling debt burden. This is an indication that macroeconomic policy most especially fiscal policy is either not effective, inappropriate or not properly implemented and could not be sustained. The causes of this may be attributed to both internal and external factors such as insecurity, instability in government, increase in government spending on the back of big-push investment expenditures to close infrastructure gap, falling commodity prices particularly for commodity-exporting countries and emerging health challenges like COVID-19 and the Ebola pandemics that weakened fiscal revenues and growth. This study adopts Pooled Ordinary Least Square econometric technique on a panel date spans from 1981 to 2022, generated from World Bank Development indicated. To entrench fiscal sustainability, given the negative effect of fiscal sustainability on macroeconomic performance in the region, countries need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization and improve public investment management. Consequently, measures to increase tax revenue collections, savings mobilization and efficiency of public spending are critical. It is prudent for development partners to support debt reporting, data harmonization, tax compliance, combating illicit financial flows and developing effective debt resolution frameworks.

Keywords: *Fiscal Sustainability, Macroeconomic performance, Economic Growth, Budget deficit*

Phytoremediation of Some Trace Metals in Polluted Water Using Duckweed and Water Lilies

¹Reminus Okah & ²Susan Okparanta

*Science Laboratory Technology Department, School of Science and Technology
Port Harcourt Polytechnic, Rumuola, Nigreia*

Abstract

This research work was aimed at using locally available plants (duckweed and water lilies) to remove heavy metals in water samples from Woji Creek in Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen (DO), total dissolved solid, oxidation reduction potential, and electrical conductivity of the water were assessed. The result of the physicochemical parameters showed that the mean value of the electrical conductivity (EC) was highest in June ($46.34 \pm 91.5 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$), temperature was high in June ($27.9 \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$), Dissolved oxygen (DO) was highest in August ($9.8 \pm 2.0 \text{ mg}/\text{l}$), pH had high value for July (7.4 ± 0.7) and TDS for June ($3548.0 \pm 1638.3 \text{ mg}/\text{l}$), which were lower than national and international permissible limit standards except for EC, DO and TDS. The uptake of cadmium by the roots of the water lily was highest for station 4 ($0.7 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$) and shoots for station 4 ($2.1 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$). The most uptakes for the Copper by the roots was for station 4 ($0.9 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$) and shoot for station 5 ($1.3 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$). The percentage of uptake of Cd for the root of the water lily was 19.3% while the shoots was 32.9% respectively. Cd had the highest accumulation of metals in the duckweed on station 4 ($3.0 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$), and Cu was in station 5 ($2.2 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$). The amount of Cd in sediment was highest in the month of June ($4.9 \pm 2.5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$), followed by September ($4.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$), July ($3.1 \pm 0.5 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$), August ($2.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ mg}/\text{kg}$) respectively. The water lily and duckweed plants were significantly good for phytoremediation agents and as such could be employed by industries for such purposes.

Keywords: *Woji Creek, Heavy metals, Electrical conductivity, Duckweed, Water lilies etc*

Mass Media and the Campaign Against HIV/AIDS in Kano State, Nigeria: Study of Nassarawa Local Government

Maryam Umar Mukhtar (PhD), NIPR, ASCPN, ACCE, AAPRIDP
Department of Mass Communication
Bayero University, Kano

Abstract

The paper examines the role of mass media in the campaign against HIV/AIDS in Nassarawa Local Government area of Kano State, Nigeria. Agenda setting theory was employed, and survey research method was adopted. Findings revealed that frequent mass media messages should be aired subsequently on HIV/AIDS since it has contributed positively to the reduction of the virus. Majority of respondents have knowledge of what HIV/AIDS means, how it could be infected and prevented. The study shows that campaign messages could help to reduce HIV/AIDS virus as well as help in creating awareness thereby reducing the risk of getting infected. A large proportion of respondents believed that strong mass media messages could help to reduce the virus prevalence. Based on the findings the study recommends that, more programmes should be aired on health. Kano State Government should provide technical and financial support to media stations in order to disseminate more information on health.

Keywords: *Mass media, HIV/AIDS, Government, Health*

Effects of Jigsaw II Instructional Model on Achievement and Retention of Business Mathematics Students in Colleges of Education in Kaduna State

Iliya Saratu Ibrahim

*Department of Business Education
Federal College of Education, Zaria*

Abstract

The present study examined the effects of JIGSAW II model on academic achievement and retention of Business Mathematics students in colleges of education in Kaduna state, Nigeria. The study was guided by four specific objectives, four research questions and four null hypotheses. A quasi-experimental, non-equivalent control group design was used in the study. Intact classes were used where simple random sampling technique was used to assigned 212 NCE II business education students to experimental group and 168 to control group. Business Mathematics Achievement Test (BMAT) was used as instrument for data collection and the data collected for the study was analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer all the research questions while independent samples t-test was used to test the null hypotheses of the study. The study discovered among others that JIGSAW II model had significantly improved the achievement and knowledge retention of NCE students in Business Mathematics. Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended among others that National Commission for Colleges of Education should mandate all the Business Mathematics lecturers of colleges of education in Kaduna state to adopt Jigsaw II model in teaching Business Mathematics in order to address the massive and consistent failure recorded among NCE students in Business Mathematics and also to improve the students' grade and retention in the course.

Keywords: *Jigsaw II Instructional Model, Achievement, Retention, Business Mathematics and Students*

Research in History: The Process, Peculiarities and Differences with Other Disciplines

Dr. Waisu Iliyasu

Department of History and Security Studies

Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Katsina, Nigeria

Abstract

History as a discipline had since its inception had its own ways and methodology of research different from other disciplines. This is true because of its peculiarity in the various approaches to the study of man and his activities in the past. It is within this context the paper examines the modes of research in history and the process involved in unearthing man's activities in the past. The paper will also highlight some of the peculiarities, methods and differences of history research with other discipline. This affords historian the opportunity to sensitize data within a manageable whole in an attempt to produce a historical work.

Keywords: *History, Research, Peculiarities and Differences*

Production of Bioethanol from Wild Cassava Using Enzymatic Hydrolysis

¹Faisal Al-amin Abdullahi, & ²Nafiu Yusuf Zwall

^{1&2}Department of Science Laboratory Technology,

School of Science and Technology, Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi, Nigeria

Abstract

Enzymatic hydrolysis was used to hydrolyse wild cassava prior to fermentation to produce bioethanol. After enzymatic hydrolysis, the highest yield of reducing sugar of 4.984mg/L was obtained from wild cassava. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* produced the highest bioethanol concentration of 646.8ml/L on the 2nd day of fermentation; this indicates the potentials of the hydrolysing organisms, and fermentative organism. Therefore, in this present study, wild cassava was affirmed as viable feedstock for the production of bioethanol.

Keywords: *Bioethanol, Wild cassava, Hydrolysis, Fermentation*

Theoretical Investigation of the Optoelectronic Properties of Dihydropyrimidinone and Indigo-Based Dyes Using TD-DFT for Application in Dye Sensitized Solar Cells

¹Nafiu Yusuf Zwall & ²Mukhtar Musa Ibrahim

¹Department of Science Laboratory Technology, School of Science and Technology, Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi.

²Department of Chemistry, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria

Abstract

Nowadays, the technology to apply model organic dyes in dye-sensitized solar cells is an area of growing interest in modern science. Due to the increasing global energy demand and environmental concerns, efforts to give renewable energy alternative to fossil fuels has been vigorously identified through the application of dyes to reduce bandgap of semiconductors. This paper report the time-dependent density functional theory analysis using the B3LYP/6-31+G* level of theory, to investigate the optoelectronic properties of two dyes based on dihydropyrimidinone and indigo dye chromophores. The result of this work indicates that both the dyes absorb light remarkably in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. This is evident from the obtained wavelength of maximum absorbance for the dyes based on the simulated electronic excitation energies (HOMO-LUMO energy levels). Other quantum chemical parameters studied in this research, give further evidence for the suitability of the dyes to be utilized in dye-sensitized solar cell applications.

Keywords: *Dye sensitized solar cells (DSSC), TD-DFT, Solar cells, Dyes, Computational*

New Media and Peace Promotion: Study of Fagge Local Government, Kano State

¹Maryam Umar Mukhtar, PhD, *NIPR, ASPN, ACCE*, & ²Abdulhameed Olaitan Ridwanullah

¹*Department of Mass Communication, Bayero University, Kano - Nieria*

²*Skyline University Nigeria*

Abstract

The study examines new media and peace promotion, study of Fagge Local Government. New media provides different platform for information, while peace promotion always brings harmony and can always be characterized by the absence of violence, conflict and the freedom from the fear of violence. The study is anchored on social responsibility theory, survey research method was adopted. Findings revealed that most respondents' perception of peace promotion was highly influenced by the use of new media platforms. Respondents are satisfied with the effort of new media in peace promotion with highest percentage of 89.33% and they agree that new media promote peace with highest percentage of 97%. 158 respondents access peace promotion program on the Individual E-learning for peace keepers, 68 respondents on UNESCO Programs on Peace Promotion, 47 respondents on Nigeria stability and reconciliation programs while 27 respondents on Peace Education and Advocacy programs. The study recommends that new media should always be use in addressing the problems of Nigeria especially in promoting peace and conflict resolution. Journalists must be socially responsible to the environment within which he or she operates. They should try to avoid reporting that would cause crisis or conflict in their society.

Keywords: *New media, Peace promotion, Conflict resolution, Peace journalism.*

A Study of Leadership and Implementation Challenges of Reading and Numeracy Activity (Rana/Haske) Programme of the Integrated Quranic Education (IQE) System in Niger State, Nigeria

Muhammad Baba, PhD

Department of Educational Foundations

School of Education, Niger State College of Education, Minna

Abstract

Non-formal Education is accepted as one of the potent approaches for providing functional education to the vulnerable populations in developing countries. This is mainly due to its flexibility and practical oriented nature. Non-formal education managers and providers in Nigeria have employed several programmes towards making basic education available to its teeming disadvantaged target groups. Some of these programmes are initiated in collaboration with other agencies and organizations. Reading and Numeracy Activity (RANA) otherwise known as HASKE Programme is one of such collaborative initiatives between the Federal Government of Nigeria and United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) towards providing education to Qur'anic school pupils (Almajiris) under the integrated Quranic Education (IQE) System. This study investigated leadership and implementation challenges to the success of Reading and Numeracy Activity Programme of integrated Quranic Education System in Niger State, Nigeria. Three research questions guided the study. The study employed the use of descriptive survey design. The population of the study was 740 made up of 677 centre facilitators and 63 Teacher Facilitators (Supervisors) in Niger State. The sample was 252 selected through the use of cluster sampling technique: The instrument for data collection was a 15-item self-designed Questionnaire titled "Leadership and Implementation challenges of RANA Programme Questionnaire (LICRPQ). Content and face validities of the instrument were ascertained by experts. The reliability of the instrument was determined using the Cronbach Alpha Method. The Alpha coefficient value of the instrument was 0.93. Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics of mean to answer the research Questions. Results from the study revealed that absence of centre leadership at the IQE centres was the main leadership challenge of the RANA delivery. Other implementation challenges discovered from the study include: poor commitment by facilitators, seasonal movements by the learners and absence of learner friendly environment among others. The paper concluded that, to ensure maximum realization of the objectives of RANA programme, these identified challenges should be looked into. Finally, the paper proffered some recommendations which include appointment and training of Head Facilitators, motivation of facilitators and sensitization of the learners against constant movement.

Keywords: *Leadership, Reading and Numeracy Activity (RANA), Non-formal Education, Integrated Quranic Education (IQE).*

The Significant Relationship Between Resource-Base View and Organizational Strategic Growth

¹Poazi, Francis Deinmodei W. (PhD), & ²Kuroakegha Bio Basuo (PhD)
*Department of Management, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Niger Delta University, Nigeria*

Abstract

The area of strategic management has shifted toward a resource-based perspective of organization, but organization theory has been surprisingly unaffected by this trend. In this study, we are more concerned with presenting an understanding of the significant relationship between resource-based view and organizational strategic growth. In order to achieve this, a respectable quantity of contributions would have to be made in order to lay the groundwork for future empirical studies. Furthermore, its subsequent merits and relevance serve as a foundation for the study: First off, a resource-based perspective perceives resources as heterogeneous, which creates a strong point of strength and gives organizations a competitive edge. To put it another way, a company can get a competitive advantage if its resources are used in a distinctly valued way that is superior to that of its intended competitors. Second, the application of resource-based view has a big impact on identifying the actual resources that are present within the business with the goal of locating capabilities that, when used, will bring more profitability to the organization. So, in this fiercely competitive and developing market, there will be fundamental sustainable growth and success. As a result, in order to provide a brief description of the fundamental methodologies, the study adopts both a qualitative and quantitative approach, with the goal of gathering input from a large number of people in order to establish and identify key organizational resources. This will help resource managers gain a competitive edge while also generating a steady increase in profit. In order to assess RBV's performance within the organization, a comparison approach and analysis were also applied. The study's findings include the following, which are some of its key conclusions: It is obvious that resource-based view and the development of organizations that can compete. More specifically, the majority of firms have heterogeneous resources housed within them, but not all businesses do, as some have intentionally and shrewdly adopted the principles of resource-based view to enhance the variety of resources that enable organizations to acquire a competitive edge. Other research findings show how managers view resource-based view in terms of how resources are applied and transformed to reach a profitable goal. In light of this, the significance of resource-based view cannot be seen as one central and distinctive strategy that emphasizes internal resource generation or sourcing while also overemphasizing the need to use these resources diligently to increase or gain a competitive advantage.

Keywords: *Growth, Organizational, Significant Relationship, Resource-Base View and Strategic.*

Conflict Resolution: A Major Panacea to Communal Crises in African States

Yusuf Abdullahi

School of General Studies,

Abubakar Tatari Ali Polytechnic, Bauchi, Bauchi State, Nigeria

Abstract

It is evident that the African states has been pregnant with various forms of conflicts, ranging from communal, ethno-religious, identity and the indigence/settler contestations. These variables have contributed adversely to the socio-economic and political ravaged of the African states such as Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Sudan and the host of others. The effect of this conflicts is underdevelopment in terms of democracy. Qualitative or rather secondary sources of data collection is employed as our methodology. The paper concludes as part of its recommendations that broad consultations and dialogue with the conflict parties is a major panacea to community conflicts activity in the African states. Unless the said measures are employed, the community conflict will remain unresolved.

Keywords: *Conflict Resolution, Panacea, African States*
