



10th Global Research Conference on
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme:

**AFRICAN POLITICAL ECONOMY AND
EMERGING DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES:**
Multi-Sectorial Assessment

University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
7th - 9th February, 2024



10TH GLOBAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

THEME: African Political Economy and Emerging Development Challenges:
Multi-Sectoral Assessment

DATE: Wednesday 7th - Friday 9th February, 2024

TIME: 10:00am

VENUE: University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

CONFERENCE LOC:

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10TH GLOBAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

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DAY ONE – Wednesday 7th February, 2024

Arrival of Conferees/Delegates/Guest

DAY TWO – Thursday 8th February, 2024

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Friday 9th February, 2024

Departure of Conferees/Delegates/Guest

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Conference Abstracts

An Assessment of Educational Policies and Implementation in a Sub – Saharan Africa the Case of Nigeria

Usman, Garba Manga

ECCDE

Adamu Augie College of Education Argungu

Abstract

In sub – Saharan African comprising all the states south of the Saharan (such as Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria Liberia, Mali, Burkinafaso Niger Benin etc). Educational policies and practices did not progress beyond what was left behind by the former colonialist. This paper assesses the impact of politics on the formulation and implementation of educational policies in Nigeria. Education in Nigeria is typically characterized by inequitable access to educational resources and in affective implementation of educational policy. These longstanding issues have been exacerbated in recent years by political interference in educational policy making and its implementation. It is worthy to note that educational policies involve all educational laws, education ordinances and educational codes and edicts at various stages in the educational development of Nigeria from pre and post independence This paper examines the trend of policies as it influence educational policy formulation and implementation. It also reviews the effects of political involvement in educational policy; it also point out the types of policies most affected by politics and any outcome resulting from incorporation of political influence. This paper will provide important information to better understand the current state of education in Nigeria in terms of politics and the formulation cum implementation of educational policy in Nigeria, and suggest strategies to improve educational outcomes by ensuring polices are based on a participatory approach and careful analysis of existing situation so that educational targets and objectives are not completely politically inclined, among others the paper also pointed out some of the problems associated with politic and educational policy to include the pluralistic nature of the country, corruption and lack of continuity of existing policy by new political leaders. The contributes to literature on educational policy in Nigeria and provide stakeholders a better understanding of the dynamics impacting the sector.

Keywords: *Educational policy, Educational policy formulation, Educational policy implementation, Politics*

Navigating Complexity: A Multi-Sectorial Analysis of Digital Transformation in African Political Economy

Assoc. Prof. Dr. B. M. Magaji, ESQ, FNIM

*Associate Professor of Law & Chair, Public and International Law Department,
School of Law, American University of Nigeria, Yola Nigeria*

Abstract

In recent years, the African continent has witnessed a burgeoning wave of digital transformation, reshaping the landscape of its political economy across various sectors. This international conference paper seeks to address the theme of "African Political Economy and Emerging Development Challenges" by conducting a comprehensive multi-sectorial assessment of the impacts, challenges, and opportunities presented by the digital revolution. The paper will delve into the intricate interplay between technology, governance, and economic development, examining how advancements in sectors such as finance, agriculture, healthcare, and education contribute to or impede the overall socio-economic progress of African nations. By adopting a multi-sectorial lens, the research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics at play, exploring the synergies and tensions between different sectors in the context of the digital transformation narrative. Furthermore, the paper will critically analyze the policy frameworks and regulatory environments governing the digital sphere in African countries, emphasizing the need for adaptive and forward-looking policies that can harness the transformative potential of technology while addressing the challenges it brings forth. The goal is to offer insights and recommendations that can inform policymaking and strategic planning for governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders vested in the sustainable development of African nations. This research contributes to the ongoing discourse on African political economy by offering a holistic view of the emerging development challenges and opportunities in the digital era. It underscores the imperative of a multi-sectorial approach in crafting effective policies that not only mitigate risks but also capitalize on the transformative potential of digital technologies for inclusive and sustainable development in Africa.

Keywords: *Multi-Sectorial; Digital Transformation; Political Economy*

A Historical Perspective on the Challenges of African Political Economy: The Case of Nigeria

Abdullahi Alhassan

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Abstract

Political economy as a multidisciplinary research field in which political scientists, economists, legal scholars and other social scientists investigate the relationship between the political sphere and the economic system of different societies on earth at different points in time. The paper takes a historical foray into the prevailing conditions that form the bedrock of collective actions and organised violence against the Nigerian authority. The analysis here presented, situates the problem with the Nigerian state since independence in reference to corruption and mismanagement of the country's human and natural resources. Thus, in the quest to understand the economic predicament of Nigeria's current security challenges, the paper provides a general description of Nigeria's political economy and its tendency to fuel violence and crime presently observed in the country and threatening its very existence presented differently. We conclude here that the historical trajectory to date of Nigeria's political economy has exacerbated crime and violence in its geopolitical space through its characteristic alienation and frustration of its citizens, due mainly to the general lack of accountability and systemic corruption.

Keywords: *Political economy, Corruption, Accountability*

Problems Faced by Students in Public Universities in Nigeria and the Way Forward

Kulu Alhaji

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Abstract

The university education is designed to provide post-secondary school education for all eligible Nigerians. The Students in the Nigerian public universities are faced with many problems. This paper discusses problems Nigerian public universities students faced as they are carrying out their academic activities across the country. This paper used secondary data which was sourced from print material and online publications. The paper also identified inadequate infrastructural facilities, shortage of lecturers, unstable academic calendar, academic corruption, insecurity, financial problems and poor participation in universities management. To solve these challenges, this paper recommends: that the government should increase the funding of students service programmes, provide adequate infrastructural facilities, employ more academic staff, provide adequate security in the schools, ensure stable academic calendar, institutionalize law against sexual harassment, provide proper orientation programmes to discourage students on cult related activities, ensure effective supervision of teaching and learning as well as provision of scholarship grants to students.

Keywords: *Challenges, Students, Undergraduate, Problems, Public Universities*

Nigeria and United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Challenges, Prospects and Opportunities

Muhammad, Muhammad-Bature

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Abstract

Climate change events such as heavy rainfall, floods, storms, drought and heat waves are affecting many parts of the world. Nigeria, like most countries in the world, is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The nation faces a range of climate-related challenges, including increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, and heat waves, which have devastating consequences for its ecosystems, agriculture, water resources, and human settlements. There are proposed actions that have been designed to help mitigate or facilitate adaptations to deal with the negative impacts of climate change on communities. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) represents a global effort to address the challenges posed by climate change. This study aimed to explore the challenges Nigeria encounters in meeting its commitments under the UNFCCC, while also examining the prospects for sustainable development and offering recommendations for effective climate action. The study's arguments were premised on qualitative and content analyses, secondary data were utilized, as such as books, journals, official reports, newspapers amongst other were explored. The study asserted that as a signatory to the UNFCCC, Nigeria, with its unique geographical and socio-economic characteristics, faces both significant challenges and promising prospects in implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Furthermore, the study recommended that Nigeria ought to do more area of policy governance and implantation to benefit from UNFCCC opportunities.

Keywords: *Climate Change, UNFCCC Opportunities, Climate Change Policy, Mitigation, Adaptation*

Enhancing Practical and Experiential Learning in Science Education for National Development

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Abstract

This study used experiential learning in assessing science practical among secondary school students in Nigeria. Doing practical work in teaching science is crucial for fostering a deeper understanding of scientific concepts and developing critical thinking skills among students. Experiential learning gives much emphasis on learning through direct experience and active engagement. A descriptive survey design was employed. It *involved the use of 200 science students. Stratified sampling was employed in this study. To collect the data, questionnaires was used.* The findings of the study indicated that There was little emphasis on the use of science practical work in teaching science. It is recommended that by adopting experiential learning in science education, scientific knowledge and skills will be improving.

Keywords: *Experiential learning, Science practical among Secondary School*

The Challenges of Agriculture and Rural Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Nigeria

Abdullahi Muhammad

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Abstract

In Africa south of the Sahara Agriculture was the mainstay of the economy. Essentially before the Advent of European penetration in to West Africa all societies were agrarian. The French and British Colonialist that were active in West Africa aggressively encourage the cultivation of crops particularly cash crops for export to the European market while pay little attention to the production of food crops and rearing of animals e.g. castles. Colonial infrastructures in the areas of transportation were railways that terminate at the coastal terms to enhance easy transportation of cash crops such as cotton, palm oil, rubber, groundnut, and cocoa. The trust of this paper centered on the neglect of Agricultural Sectors following the discovering of oil in the Niger Delta Area. Consequently, Nigeria is know a monocultural economy. As an opinion paper it examines the reasons why agriculture was sent to the back water of the Nigerian economic. Among such reasons was the oil boom of the 1970s. The decline in agriculture has affected agrarian communities in rural centres. Oil revenue did not trickle down to rural communities and therefore, they remain under develop even after independence, lacking in basic social amenities such as roads, clean water, hospitals, schools, etc. Rural development effort like directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructures (DIFRRI) did not result rural transformation. Among several ways to tackle the problems of rural development partnership between government and non-governmental organization will go a long way in bringing about rural transformation.

Keywords: *Challenges, Agriculture, Sub-Saharan, Infrastructure, Monoculture*

Influence of Science and Communication Technology for Political Economy and Emerging Development in Nigeria: Challenges and Way Forward

Abubakar Hamza BT

Department of Psychology and Counselling,

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A b s t r a c t

The paper examines the influence of science and communication technology for political economy and emerging development: challenges and wayforward in Nigeria. Nonetheless, the paper will also highlight the concept of science, concept of communication technology, concept of political economy, concept of development, Challenges and wayforwards in Nigeria. Science and communication technology is a strategic process of conforming scientific information and communication technology of scientific approaches. Political economy is the study of integrity or relationship between political/politics economic systems of any country. It's indeed clear that no country can be globally recognized without talking about its science and communication technology. Science and communication technologies are human inventions that speak of man's giftedness and ability to achieves or better his world. The paper would conclude that science and communication technology are powerful tools for attaining / maintaining political economy and emerging development in Nigeria. The paper would also suggested that government, stakeholders and experts in sciences and communication technology should layed more emphasis on how to solves and resolved problems of science and communication technology for the proper achievements of our political economy and emerging development in Nigeria and Africa.

Keywords: *Sciences and communication technology, Political economy, Development, Challenges and wayforwards*

Challenges of Girl Child Education in Sub-Saharan African: Focus on Northern Nigeria

Bitrus, Isah

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Abstract

This paper focuses on examining the challenges facing girl child education in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a particular emphasis on Northern Nigeria. Despite substantial efforts to reduce gender disparities in abilities, opportunities, and empowerment in recent decades, progress has been hindered by persistent gender norms, especially in economically disadvantaged regions. Disturbingly, areas like Sokoto, Kano, Zamfara, Borno, Bauchi, and others are experiencing a growing gender gap in access to secondary education and participation in the workforce. Notably, only 42% of girls in these regions successfully complete their secondary education. Even those who attend school often fail to translate their education into improved labor market outcomes, largely due to societal and cultural barriers that force girls to leave school prematurely. To address these challenges, targeted interventions in rural areas can empower girls to pursue higher education, including guidance and counselling for illiterate parents, fee concessions, and other support systems. This study underscores that gender bias is the predominant issue affecting girls, particularly within their homes and communities, followed by early marriage and financial constraints. Household responsibilities also pose significant obstacles to girls' education. At the college level, financial difficulties stand out as the primary factor impeding girls' education, followed by challenges related to transportation, co-education settings, gender discrimination, and incidents of physical harassment, all of which collectively discourage girls from pursuing higher education. The government should develop policies to promote and support girl child education to ensure its flourishing in these regions.

Keywords: *Education, Africa, Challenges, Girl, Child*

Application of Management Theory, and Effective Conflict Resolution for Good Governance in Tertiary Educational Institutions in Kebbi State, Nigeria

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¹Department of Educational Foundations,

²Department of English, School of Languages,
Adamu Augie College of Education Argungu

Abstract

This study investigated the application of management theory, and effective conflict resolutions for good governance in tertiary educational institutions in Kebbi State, Nigeria. The study was anchored to the Eclectic theory. The study adopted Correlational Design. It involved the population of 2963 lecturers and management staff of the tertiary educational institutions where 333 participants were drawn using Research Advisor (2006). The researcher employed purposive, stratified, and random sampling techniques in selection of the institutions and participants. The study adapted two instruments: Management Theory X and Y Questionnaire (MTXYQ) and Effective Conflict Resolution Questionnaire (ECRQ) with initial reliability indices 0.76, and 0.711 respectively and after modification, pilot test was conducted via test-retest method with reliability indices of 0.91 and 0.81 now ascertained respectively, computed using PPMC. The questionnaires were administered and the data obtained were analysed using frequency, percentages, mean and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) to answer the research questions and to also test the hypotheses. The findings of the study revealed that Conflict resolutions in the state tertiary educational institution is being positively influenced by Management Theory and also, there is significant relationship between Management Theory and Effective Conflict Resolution in state tertiary educational institutions in Kebbi State, Nigeria. The researcher recommended Management of the tertiary educational institution should give lecturers the freedom to express themselves by voicing out their concerns on issues affecting them without due interference from the management or any other individuals.

Keywords: *Management Theory, Effective Conflict Resolution, Good governance, Tertiary Education, Institutio*

The Challenges of Information Communication and Technology in West Africa: The Case of Nigeria

Kofa, Dudu Ibrahim

Department of Psychology and Counseling

Adamu Augie College of Education, Kebbi State, Nigeria

Abstract

Nigeria face significant infrastructural challenges including inadequate power supply and limited internet connectivity, digital divides disparities in access to and usage of digital technologies are found in urban areas often having better access than rural areas. Limited research and development, insufficient investment in research and development hinders the creation of homegrown technological solutions. Some of the major challenges include; cyber-security concerns; weak cyber security measures can make African countries vulnerable to cyberattack. This affects not only their technological infrastructure but also their political and economic stability. Regulatory challenges access to education, political instability, lack of funding, brain drain, cultural and linguistic diversity. In addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach including infrastructure, development, investment in education and research, improved regulations and efforts to bridge the digital divide between rural and urban dwellers all of which can contribute to advancement of the political economy in Nigeria through Information Communication and Technology.

Keywords: *Information Communication Technology, Infrastructure, Challenges*

Early Childhood Education for Sustainable Development in Africa as Well as Nigeria

Harisu Ahmad Bunza

Education/ECCDE

AACOE Argungu

Abstract

The article sought explore the progress of early childhood education (ECE) for sustainable development in Africa as well as Nigeria. He study has used on explorative methodology to review the existence studies conducted in the subject area. The search was limited to the year 2000 to establish the relationship between ECE and sustainable development. The article has also examined the significant of ECE for sustainable development. Fridays indicate in recent years more priority has been place in countries, developing national intersectoral ECE policies withing African Countries. It is identifying that national ECE policies are critical for promoting children assessing essential early childhood services. While these policies have increased significantly during the last two decades, this document are insufficient in the absence of appropriate enforcement and implementation. Also despite the increasing significance of ECE, the article has established that various challenge have compiled affecting effective implementation socio-economy challenges insufficient teaching and learning resources low number of teachers, poor remuneration and financial constraints. Ti his end the philosophy / African sprits of Ubuntu has been identified as acritical concept in enhancing he sustainable development of ECE program that respond to the children needs, focus should be on socio-emotional development, spiritual development, policy adoption, cost, implementation plan institutional actors, and technical support for guiding local implementation.

Keywords: *Early Childhood Education, Sustainable Development, Agender African Countries.*

Revamping the Educational System and the Political Economy of Sub Sahara Africa

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Abstract

This paper explores the critical need to reevaluate the educational system and political economy of Sub-Saharan Africa. It highlights the intertwined nature of education and political economy and the profound impact they have on the region's development prospects. The paper emphasizes the urgency to address the existing challenges and offers potential solutions for building a thriving and inclusive educational landscape in Sub-Saharan Africa. The current state of the educational system reveals significant shortcomings and inequalities. Limited access to quality education, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of well-trained teachers contribute to suboptimal learning outcomes. Moreover, the paper underscores the correlation between the educational system and the broader political economy, illustrating how political structures, corruption, and resource allocation influence educational opportunities and outcomes. The paper argues that sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa depends heavily on a holistic approach that prioritizes education. It highlights education as a fundamental driver for economic growth, social mobility, and poverty reduction. By investing in human capital development and fostering a conducive environment for learning, the region can unlock its full potential and achieve sustainable development goals. To achieve this, the paper suggests several key areas for reconsideration and action. These include policy reforms focusing on equitable access to education, adequate funding allocation, and strengthening governance mechanisms. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of international collaboration and support in reimagining the educational system and the political economy of Sub-Saharan Africa. Conclusively the paper calls for reevaluation of the educational system and the political economy in Sub-Saharan Africa which can pave ways towards inclusive growth, social transformation, and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Revamping, Education, Economy, Political, Africa*

Challenges in Nigeria's Education Sector and the Migration of Nigerian Postgraduate Students to South African Universities

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Abstract

Education remains the weapon for upward stratification, social and economic development of any nation but the Nigerian government has not shown enough commitment to the educational sector. The manifestation could be seen in the shrinking government funding on education, decaying and lack of infrastructure in Nigeria's universities which have led to demoralization of the academia. A major consequence of this is the frustration experienced by postgraduate students who are pursuing higher education and having to spend longer period than expected record time. This frustration in pursuing higher educational qualification often leads to stunted career progression. This has led to an alternative decision to migrate in search of higher education abroad. Consequently, in recent times, Nigerian postgraduate students have migrated more than ever before to South African Universities that are believed to have modern facilities for training and ensuring completion of programmes in record time. This study employed the use of structured questionnaire to investigate the determinants of this form of migration. Among other findings, this study found that the decision to migrate and pursue postgraduate student abroad is informed by the demoralization and frustration suffered in attaining postgraduate education in Nigeria. The study also found that many Nigerian postgraduate migrant students that desired to stay back in South Africa after the programme were discouraged from doing so because of the frequent hostilities between the bulging South African youths. Their hostility is associated with the shrinking capacity of the host government (South Africa) to create new jobs for them. In addition, the belief of the agitating South African youth that the migrant postgraduates are responsible for their unemployed status, by taking up their jobs especially in those areas where required skills among the South African are lacking further gingers hostilities. This study, therefore, suggests among others that the home country should increase budgetary allocation to improve the education sector as well as monitor such allocation to ensure that it is prudently utilized. It is also recommended that institutional processes and procedures to monitor and evaluate postgraduate studies in Nigerian universities be institutionalized.

Keywords: *Frustration, Migration, Career, Progression, Education, Nigeria*

Understanding the Lives of Student with Albinism and Technology Solutions in Schools'

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Abstract

It is obvious that students with albinism faced a lot of challenges in school despite their right to education and the manner at which the society perceived them. In this paper, problem associated to students with albinism particularly their eye and skin have being discussed. The study also discussed strategies for protection on students with albinism, special education and promoting their health and for African political economy and confronting emerging development challenges. Though, albinism is an inherited condition with high prevalence in populations through Africa and Nigeria in particular, what is the family perspective with regards to children with albinism since they are extremely sensitive to the damaging effect of the sun on their skin. The impact or challenges of albinism are particularly serious in areas that associate albinism with myth and tradition that leads to stigmatization and discrimination in the school and even the society in general. The paper also discussed conflicts of right and the right to their education. Conclusion was made whereby, society as a whole must become aware that a stigmas and negative attitudes have a significant effect on the social, emotional, and psychological aspect of children with albinism's quality of life. Therefore, through this frame work, it was concluded that students with albinism needs to be supported particularly with technological devices and by giving appropriate counseling intervention that could improve their psycho-emotional wellbeing and emerging development challenges.

Keywords: *Student, Strategies, Albinism, Challenges, Education, Health technology.*

Adult Education and Life Long Learning Policies Influencing Active Democratic Citizenship in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined the adult education and life long learning policies influencing active democratic citizenship in Nigeria. The objectives of the paper were to determine aims content and competences acquired informal and non-formal adult education programmes for active democratic citizenship in Nigeria to identify how do national (or regional) adult education and life-long learning policies sport framing of active and democratic citizenship in Nigeria. The paper was premised on conscientization theory which was propounded by Pauloferire (1972). The study deployed qualitative research designed triangulated in phenomenological, Historical and documentary analysis techniques. The paper discussed the concept of adult education life-long learning citizenship and adult education. The study further described the Nigerian national policy of Education as it relates to adult education and active democratic citizenship. National Policy of Mass literacy adult and non-formal education, and involvement of the Nigerian National Council of Adult Education (NNCAE) in Adult Education Policy. The data on the main aims, content and competences acquired in formal and non-formal adult education programmes for active democratic Citizenship in Nigeria, policies that support and frame active or democratic citizenship in Nigeria and International adult education and life-long learning policies support framing of active and democratic citizenship in Nigeria were provided. Keywords- Adult Education, life-long Education, Policy Citizenship Education and non-formal education

Keywords: *Adult Education, Life Long Learning, Policies, Active Democratic Citizenship*

The Impact of Climate Change on School Attendance/Enrollment in Rural Areas in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

The role of weather in determining important outcomes such as school attendance, truancy and absenteeism was identified several decades ago. Nigeria, as a developing nation is particularly sensitive to the effects of climate change. Climate and school attendance are both characterized by interannual variability. This paper examined climate change and its impact on School Attendance/Enrollment in Rural Areas in Northern Nigeria. The paper defined climate change, the impact of climate change and how climate change will affect School Attendance/Enrollment in Rural. The relationship examined in this study is that of school attendance responding to climate in Northern Nigeria. Bivariate (Pearson) correlation was employed to explain the relationship. The coefficient of determination explains the extent to which variation in climate brings about variation in school attendance. The standardized anomaly index was used to analyze the interannual variability of rainfall, while pupils' dropout from schools was determined via the use of descriptive statistics. Results show that, for the schools across the study area, attendance varies due to climate change school attendance is low during rainy season and cold season. Every change require individuals who will act as change agents to lead change. This paper examined and suggested that school leaders serve as catalysts for change as education is the first point where every change begins and can create transformational action to facilitate better living conditions for future generation. School leaders can leverage education to halt global warming as they deal with the children and are involved in the business of molding their behaviour and attitude as well as guiding and directing them in making informed decisions. This can be achieved through climate literacy which is a part of civic education. Creating the awareness to the children on the effect of climate change and the consequences of not taking action. Climate change literacy will assist the children to become conversant with terms such as global warming, renewable energy, greenhouse gases, carbon footprint, water footprint, recycling, deforestation, green jobs, green taxes and sustainable food and that will increase their quest and interest in science and in solving emerging problems facing the world.

Keywords: *Impact, Climate Change, School Attendance/Enrolment*

Addressing Issues of Economic Stagnation of African States: The Way Forward

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Abstract

Most of the African states, after sixty years of independence are still struggling for stability in their economy instead of steady progress they are undergoing sharp economic slowdown which reflects in challenges they are facing in this present era. This can be attributed to strong tightening of monetary policies in advanced economies, inability of the states to attain to economic self reliance, inability to attract foreign investors for technology transfer which will trigger industrial development and their inability to exploits their God given resources for export and industrial use, among others are their weak currencies which are all issues that contribute to the constrains experienced by African economies thereby creating uncertainty for consumers and investors. This paper therefore aimed at addressing the factors responsible for stagnation of the African economy. The paper use the opinion approach in its presentation, similarly, it uses secondary data, journals, prints materials to support the discussion. Finally, the paper suggest that the government within this states have to use all avenues possible to stimulate economic growth by creating an enabling environment for foreign investment, promotes local manufacturing, innovations and develop new strategies for development.

Keywords: *Economic, Stagnation, African states*

Poverty Reduction Strategies in Nigeria: Impacts and Implications

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Abstract

The rising poverty incidence and its implication on achieving the goal of sustainable economic development has been a major issue of discourse among economists and policy makers. In Nigeria despite recording an impressive growth (averaging around 6.5 percent) over the past decade, the growth could not be translated into a sustainable welfare and wellbeing of the majority citizens of the nation. The menace of poverty has become so worrisome to the Government having identified poverty with most of the developmental challenges such as insecurity, crimes and other social vices that retard economic progress. Various Governments over the years came up with poverty alleviation programmes to reduce the menace. This paper reviews these programmes and policies adopted by different administrations and evaluate their successes or failures. Most of the programmes/Policies failed to achieve their desired objective due to lack of commitment on the part of the government, corruption and bureaucratic bottlenecks. Suggestive measures are that Government should refocus their policies on poverty alleviations to directly address poverty at the rural areas by creating job opportunities.

Keywords: *Alleviation strategy, Growth, Nigeria, Poverty*

Vote Buying and its Implications in Nigeria's Electoral Process

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Abstract

Irregularities are prevalent and have continued to undermine the credibility of election process in many emerging democracies today. Pertinent among them is the monetization of the process to secure success at different stages. Specifically, vote buying or electoral clientalism has become part of the challenges facing the sustainability of democracy in Nigeria as politicians have taken politics to be a business venture and vehicle through which they can be enriched instead of service to humanity. The study reveals that bad governance with its resultant consequences facing the democratic practice in Nigeria are perpetuated by incompetent leadership. Methodologically, it employed secondary sources of data such as books, journals and other relevant internet sources for the analysis. Theoretically, the paper adopted investment theory as a framework and a leading theory to explain why politicians and political parties engage in vote buying. In the same vein, rational choice theory is used to explain the voter behaviours in an election. The paper recommends among others that, electoral laws should be strictly implemented to regulate the use of money during campaigns and elections.

Keywords: *Vote buying, Clientalism, Democracy, Governance and election*

Incorporating Entrepreneurship Education in Educational Management for Job Creation and Self Reliance in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria as a political entity faces a lot of unemployment challenges which contribute significantly in the hike of insecurity and insurgency problems in every nook and cranny of the country. This might not be unconnected to the yearly turnout of hundreds of thousands of graduates being produced by educational institutions across the country that could not be absorbed by the labour market. This paper highlights the need for incorporating entrepreneurship education in Educational Management curriculum in order to prepare Educational Management students for self-employment to avoid over dependence on government for job. To this end, the paper after conceptual clarifications, examines the factors that are responsible for unemployment in Nigeria such as population growth, skills mismatch, insecurity and social instability, among others. Further, the paper highlights the relevance of incorporating entrepreneurship education in Educational Management such as enhancing employability, self-employment and fostering innovations. Skills in entrepreneurship education were also examined in the paper as well as challenges bedevilling the incorporating of entrepreneurship education in Educational Management curriculum. Finally, the paper recommends the need for adopting strategies such as curriculum review, teacher training, collaboration and partnerships, experiential learning, establishment of entrepreneurship clubs and competitions, in order to ensure effective integration of entrepreneurship education in Educational Management curriculum for job creation and self-reliance.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Educational Management, Job Creation, Self-reliance*

Crime, Insecurity and Violence as Challenges to African Political Economy in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

The performance of Africa's commanding heights of its national economies have not gone beyond the extraction and exportation of its mineral and agricultural resources to the outside world since independence. In Sub-Saharan Africa the political economy consists of oil and gas (in the case of Nigeria, Ghana and Niger republics), Gold deposits in Ghana, and Uranium in Niger. Agricultural products such as cocoa is still the mainstay of the economy in Coted'Ivoire. For the entire Sub-Saharan African states, export earnings from the sale of its mineral and agricultural resources is used to run their various states. The overwhelming majority of African states, manufacturing industries (where they exist at all), are still in their infant stages. Crime, violence and corruption is now wiping away the little gains made since independence. The greatest impediment (among others) which accounted for the underdevelopment of Sub-Saharan African Political Economy is bad leadership style characterized by bribery and corruption, nepotism and godfatherism resulting in military takeover in Mali, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Gabon and Niger republics. This opinion paper focuses on the bottlenecks that prevented African states from progressing beyond exportation of raw materials and importation of finished products, prominent among them is poor leadership style, poor funding in education, industry and infrastructures. The only way of rescuing the hapless citizens of sub-Saharan African states is to realize Niermah's dream of uniting all West African states into one, having one single currency; one parliament; one prime minister; and one security arrangement. The paper concludes by suggesting that the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) should be restructured with the aim of pooling resources together into one formidable economic and political bloc for the purpose of total emancipation of its people from the clutches of neo-colonialism.

Keywords: *Political economy, Insecurity, Terrorism, Underdevelopment, Neocolonialism*

Challenges on the Prevention of Climate Change Induced Water Stress Conflict; Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Water Sources in the Sudano-Sahelian Parts of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper reviewed available literature and consulted maps of Sudano-Sahelian region to provide an overview of the region and discovered that scientific consensus shows that climate is changing. Among the numerous effects of climate change that affects Africa is water sourcing and its management. Climate variability is manifested in both seasonal variations and local area variability. Droughts are recurrent in the Sudano-Sahelian region due to climate change. Since changes in the yield of surface and ground water resources are related to variations in the climate of the region, pressure on available water resources due to increasing population and expansion of irrigation from the demand for more food from the population could lead to shortages and possible conflicts. These conflicts will be between farmers and pastoralists over the control of the available water sources and the land close to these sources. The general objective of this paper is to suggest how water could be sourced, managed and how failure rates of available water systems should be reduced through use of low cost technologies and integration of people who use the water, in sourcing and management of the available water.

Keywords: *Climate, Variability, Pastoralists, Sources, Seasonal.*

Climate Change and Environmental Challenges on African Political Economy: Focus on the Sahelian Region

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Abstract

The paper examines "Climate Change and Environmental Challenges on African Political Economy: Focus on the Sahelian Region. It focuses on the relationship between climate change and the political economy of Sahelian states including Mali, Mauritania, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Cameroun and part of Northern Nigeria. The overwhelming majority of these states rely on agriculture and cattle rearing as well as minerals resources as the mainstay of their economics. The political economy of Sahelian states remains export oriented. Changes in climate tend to threaten the economy and government of Sahelian states. The 21st century is marked by profound global crisis of climate change, recognized as a paramount challenge that poses significant dilemma for African populations, their governments, and the African Union. There is growing concern about climate change's adverse effects, including the potential displacement of millions in Africa due to environmental degradation and demographic pressures. Scientific consensus indicates that Africa is poised to experience rising temperatures, sea level increases, shifting rainfall patterns, and heightened climate variability, affecting a substantial portion of its population. Climate change manifests through prolonged droughts, recurrent flooding, and the degradation of arable land due to activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, and fuel-wood collection. The paper investigates the root causes of climate change and environmental challenges in the Sahelian region. Climate change has far-reaching implications for human security and poverty, especially since many African livelihoods depend on rain-fed agriculture. Climate change exacerbates conflicts, natural disasters, and hinders development projects across Africa. Governments have a dual responsibility: to collaborate on managing climate change and to establish supportive policy frameworks covering management, planning, and service delivery functions for adaptation.

Keywords: *Climate, Environmental, Challenges, Degradation, African*

An Exploration of the Gaps Between Constitution and Constitutionalism in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study explores the gaps hindering operation of constitutions and adherence with constitutionalism in Nigeria as contained in the various Constitutions, with particular emphasis on the 1999 Constitution. It also explores the other several factors responsible for failure of constitutions and in achieving constitutionalism in Nigeria. The study used qualitative method to gather data from primary and secondary sources – the constitutions, and other sources, including journals, historical materials, books, public and other relevant documents. The paper further explores the various accounts of constitutional makings and crises, especially among politicians and the levels of government. The study also used qualitative method to analyse the data collected. As no constitution is perfect, several gaps and issues and apart from those of Nigerian politicians and factor, elites and judicial officers, to be responsible for the several identified constitutional gaps which hinder effective constitutionalism in Nigeria. Corruption and other self-interests result in orchestration and widening of such gaps in order to achieve personal interests. This study is useful to the Nigerian state authorities, the Judiciary and public in identifying the gaps in the Nigerian constitutions and will lead to greater achievement of constitutionalism in Nigeria. It is also useful in establishing an orderly Nigerian state and society with a stable and secured future for the state and citizens who have been searching for the right constitution and aim to achieve constitutionalism. The study is unique in uncovering issues in both schemed and erroneous gaps in the Nigerian constitutions. It expands the body literature on the Nigerian constitution and constitutionalism, which Nigeria lacks, especially at this critical time of searching for a viable Constitution vis-avis manipulations of the Constitution by various interests in Nigeria and highlights the imperfections of the Nigerian Constitutions.

Keywords: *Constitution, Constitutionalism, Nigeria, Gap, Judiciary, Law*

Meeting the Challenges of Crime Insecurity and Violence in Nigeria for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Emerging nations aspire for development in holistic approach. Development cannot take place without combination on social economic and political factors. Those factors work hand in hand so that there is a symbolic relation among them. No entity, no society can develop prosper and progress without a sound political system that provide visionary leaderships which in turn will map up sound politics in the area of agriculture, trade, education, security and others sectors that are affecting directly the lives of individuals. Unemployment which is a causal agent of crime poorly educated youth that have no choice than to engage in violence in its various forms as they are being used by violent politicians. Political instability that does not allow the emergence of sound security network where the citizenry will feel safe in the land a safe environment provides investment opportunities. In societies that lacks stable political system sound economic social political will serve as a home to arouse violence and insecurity which no doubt will hinder the overall development of nations. It is on this background that this paper seeks to investigate on the challenges of crime. Insecurity and violence as they affect the development of the nation. The paper adopts the descriptive approach in its discussion, using secondary sources of information and suggest that the government has to recruit more security officers so that the security network can be strengthened for safeguarding the citizens.

Keywords: *Challenges, Crime, Insecurity, and Violence*

Effect of English Language in Economics Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The English language has had a profound effect on the economic development of Nigeria. The use of English Language in Nigeria has had both negative and positive effect on the Countries Economic development. On the positive side English has helped to increase literacy rate and increase access to entrepreneurship, it has also made it easier for Nigerian businesses to trade with other Countries and take advantage of Global market. On the negative side, the wide spread use of English has led to the marginalization of Nigerian Languages and Cultures. As the official language of the country, English has played a key role in shaping the Nigerian economy and facilitating trade investment. The use of English has made it easier for Nigeria to communicate with the international community and participate, in global economy. However, English is a key language of commerce and businesses and it has helped to open up new opportunities for Nigerian business and individuals. And it has also raised concerns about the preservation of Nigerian languages and culture.

Keywords: *English Language, Economic Development, Business*

Effects of Insecurity on Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Focus on Nigeria

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Abstract

In Sub-Saharan African states like Mali, Guinea, Tchad, Niger republic, Burkina Faso, political instability has resulted in the overthrow of Democratically elected governments by the military. Although in Nigeria a civilian regime is still in place, however armed criminal, bandits and terrorists have bowed to tear the country into pieces. The paper examines the impact of activities armed criminal gangs on education. Despite being it opinion in nature but based its findings from journals, news broadcast and eye witness account. The study concluded by suggesting that this act must be stopped if meaningful progress can be achieved in the field of education. Since the return of democratic in Nigeria in 1999, armed terror groups from the North- East, South-South South-East, South-West and in recent times in North-Western parts of the country continue to unleash mayhem on innocent civilian lives. The bloody campaigns by Boko Haram and ISWAP in the North-East, IPOB separatist in the South-East and armed bandits in the North-West continue to west uncountable lives and property. What is worrisome is the fact that criminals armed gangs in state like Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi, Sokoto, Kaduna and Niger were hell bent on destroying Female education. Clearly Nigeria's Security apparatus is clueless on what to do. Added to this is the fact that Nigeria must have to contend with the backlash effect of politically unstable neighbors.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Instability, Crime, Female education*

Entrepreneurship Education for National Development: The Challenges in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship education has been an essential course of study in tertiary institutions and a crucial part of national development. This is because of its impact on productivity. The introduction of entrepreneurship education in tertiary institutions in Nigeria is considered as a good attempt towards producing highly skillful and self-reliant graduates, a measure to address the problems of graduate unemployment and strategically position the economy for national development. Nevertheless, the program in developing countries like Nigeria has concentrated more on teaching the basic knowledge and principles. Yet there is no fundamental changes as most of the teachers and students have not acquired new and special skills. The teaching methodology has not changed from the old system. However, this research has discovered many challenges that hinders the realization of the goals set to achieve by introducing entrepreneurship education in tertiary institutions. Some of these challenges includes lack of qualified entrepreneurship staff, inadequate supply of power, and lack of capital to start after graduation to mention but few. The study relied solidly on secondary source of data, research papers and journals. The paper recommended that: Government should provide fund and facilities for practical's in all tertiary institutions in Nigeria. Take off fund should be given to all graduate before or after youth service.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Education Tertiary Institution, National Development.*

Effects of Insecurity on Quality Girl Education in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

Female gender has undergone and is still undergoing untold hardship and unpleasant experiences in Nigeria. This started right from the emergence of Boko Haram in the North East comprising Borno States, Yobe, and Adamawa. Similarly, experiences are also observed in the North West with states like Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi and Sokoto. Further, in the North Central with States like Benue, Kaduna, Jos and Niger who are still undergoing attacks from Bandits resulting to abduction of females, kidnapping rape and so on. Women are the most vulnerable when it comes to insecurity. Example of the females affected were the Chibook School Girls in Borno, Dapchi School Girls in Yobe State, Baptist School Girls in Kaduna, and School Girls from Federal Government College Yauri to mention just a few. Many of such girls are yet to obtain their freedom. Many of them have died, forced into marriage, raped and enslaved. This paper therefore seeks to discuss the issues of insecurity experienced by Female Gender and suggest the way forward. The paper adopted the qualitative research method, thereby drawing its information from secondary sources. The paper further suggest that the Federal Government should apply all modalities possible to protect rehabilitate and restore confidence and image of the females affected, by providing shelter, feeding and the capital they will use in restoring their lost glory.

Keywords: *Gender, Insecurity, Northern States*

The Role of Language Education in the Economic Development of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper looked at the crucial role language education plays in the economic development of Nigeria as it is an indispensable tool through which unified skills creativity, knowledge and innovations can be put together to promote national economic development. development is defined from the perspective of discipline and was concluded that development is the uplift of human person's and the bettering of their conditions. Economic Development is the overall development of the quality of life in a nation which includes economic growth. Language education plays an important role in the economic development of any country by helping to create a more educated and productive workforce, by providing measureable skills that can increase qualifications for jobs. A common language can serve as a unifying force for a diverse population. language education facilitates learning, as language is a tool for learning discovering and inquiry. It enables learners to communicate and interact with others, access information and express their thoughts and ideas. Improving education access equity and inclusion. Promoting cognitive development. learning multiple languages has been proven to make learners more adept in picking more skills than monolinguals. However, there are challenges with language policy and curricular issues that need to be addressed to fully harness the potential of language education for economic development and way forward were also discussed.

Keywords: *Language Education, Economy and Development*

Parental Involvement for the Impact of Children Achievement for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate parental involvement and parent perceive impact in their children's achievement and its sustainable development. The subjects of this study were parent having children in sub-urban Catholic elementary school. Mode of investigation, were survey interviews, observation and review of school's document. The findings of this study indicates that, as individuals, the over whelming majority of the respondents we're directly involved in their children's learning activities, However, as a school community for instance as members of the same community for PTA/PTO almost sixty five percent of the parent who responded to the survey hat not attended any of the meeting in that very year. However, almost all of the respondents perceived parental involvement as not only very important but as crucial for their children's achievement. The next step, therefore, is to educate school personal so that they may be more open and accessible to parental involvement and devise a plan providing way for parent to perceived more deeply their own impact on their children's achievement. It is also important to educate and information parent of the vital role they play in the lives of their children. The study was also recommended for further research is to replicate this study using different participants with other demographic, ethnic, and religious denomination that were examined in this study which may provide valuable information regarding parental involvement and perceive impact in their children's achievement for sustainable development

Keywords: *Parental involvement, Parental perceived, Children achievement
Sustainable development and education.*

Promoting Creativity in Fine and Applied Arts for Secondary School Students' Skills Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined issues relating to promotion of creativity in the field of fine and applied arts as ways of promoting skills acquisition and development among secondary school students in the Nigerian society. Fine and applied arts have been one of the fundamental subjects poised towards motivating young ones and the entire members of society to develop relevant skills for self-advancement and societal development. The paper further assessed the levels of fine and applied arts teaching and learning obtainable at the secondary schools and students' interest in the subject. It also presented the true pictures of how fine and applied arts are taught in secondary schools. The paper further identified some challenges associated with fine and applied arts practice in Nigeria with special regards to the secondary school's scenario. Ways of promoting creativity in fine and applied arts for the enhancement of skills acquisition and development among secondary school students in Nigeria were offered in the paper as ways forward while conclusion was drawn.

Keywords: *Promoting, Creativity, Fine applied arts, Skills, and advancement*

Women Empowerment for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The Journey so Far

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Abstract

This paper examined women empowerment in relation to achieving effective environmental protection and sustainable development in Nigerian as a nation. Women empowerment was examined from the perspectives of proving relevant skills, knowledge, attitude, and quality education to women. Concepts of women empowerment, environmental protection and sustainable development were x-rayed as key concepts in the paper. The extent to which women have been exposed to empowerment programmes and education for the purpose of making them live better lives and become more relevant to themselves and society was equally investigated. Several challenges militating women empowerment and limiting their chances of participating actively in environmental issues as well as contributing to sustainable development were also reviewed. Submissions of different scholars cum researchers on the subject matter were considered alongside the author's positions on the discussions. Efforts made by government at all levels to empower women and women's efforts to embracing such opportunities for self-improvement and societal development formed part of the central theme of the paper. Possible solutions to resolving associated problems of women empowerment for environmental protection and sustainable development were advanced as ways forward before concluding the paper.

Keywords: *Women Empowerment, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development*

Indigenous Language Education in Nigerian Political Economy Reforms: Emerging Development Challenges

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Abstract

The development of any nation depends largely on the role played by language especially the indigenous language. This enhances the education generally for no nation can develop above the level of education of its people. For effective good governance and the national development in Nigeria, the government and the law makers in both at national and the state level should use indigenous language so that the law makers will be able to make or formulate laws that will be understood by all in the nation. Only the elites used to profit through the use of English language leaving the highest proportion ignorant of the law due to influence of English language as asserted to be both official and language of instruction in the country. The only viable alternative for Nigeria is to use indigenous language to replace the hitherto dominated by English language (Ojo, 2009). Based on this opinion, it is important to give the indigenous language a priority to be used as language of governance and instruction in both national and state assemblies. For a sound democracy, indigenous language must be encouraged right from campaign ground to the business of the house instead of making English language an official language and the language of governance. This paper will therefore focus on the definition and implication of indigenous language education; a review of pre and post-independence language reform, the current language reform in government, the role of indigenous language reform, the partial achievements in the area of language administration and the current political dispensation, economic development and challenges.

Keywords: *Indigenous Language, Education, Political Economy, Reforms, Emerging Development, and challenges*

The Effects of Terrorism and Insecurity on Socio-Economic Activities in Some Selected Northern States of Nigeria

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Abstract

The problems of insecurity in Nigeria and particularly the Northern states has assumed a formidable dimension because of the negative implications it has on the region, such as loss of lives and properties, displacement of people and creating an atmosphere of uncertainty, disruption of socio-economic activities, loss of cattle through cattle rustling, kidnapping and so on, this has become a thing of great concern to every well-meaning Nigerian. The causes of Insecurity. Ranges from corruption, unemployment and bad governance to mention just but a few. In the same vein, effects that can be observed include discouragement in the part of foreign investors, retardation in development, backwardness in education, hindrance to farming activities. This paper therefore seeks to look into the causes and effect of insecurity with the aim of proffering solutions, the paper uses the descriptive approach in its discussion and sourced its data from online publications, prints materials from secondary sources. It further suggests that the government and all stake holders in security. Find their supporters, their agents, the sources of weapons and try to develop new strategies to curve the evils.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Insecurity and Socio-Economic*

An Overview of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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Abstract

This paper is an overview of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) among workers which X-rays the concept as ADHD as developmental disability significantly affecting work performance in the workplace. The characteristic symptoms of ADHD, identification, causes, and educational implications were discussed. It further examined how ADHD can be identified and how it provides educational implications to assist the victim reduce distractions and make referral to specialist and or medical personnel. Some of its symptoms include hyperactivity, inattention and or short attention span, and impulsivity. Some of the possible ways of identifying them include direct observation, behavioural checklists, inventories and standardized test. Concluded that teachers have a role to play in education of these groups of workers and the major weapon at their disposal is patience and understanding.

Keywords: *Educational implications, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*

Design and Implementation of Result Processing System for Tertiary Institutions in Maiduguri, Borno State

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Abstract

The end-of-course grades assigned by lecturers are intended to convey the level of achievement of each student in the class. These grades are used to make a multitude of decisions. Unless a sufficiently accurate and efficient method is used for the grading, the grades are apt to convey misinformation and lead the decision-maker astray. In itself, the processing of results is found to be rather tedious, especially when carried out manually, and when the number of students is large. It is time-consuming and error prone. The process, however, becomes a lot easier and much more accurate when carried out with a computer running a suitable software application. To find a sufficiently fast and accurate method of carrying out this processing is a problem that is both challenging and interesting. In this work, a computer software application was developed to facilitate the automated processing of students' results. That is an application called Student Academic Record Management System using Microsoft Access Database to handle the task of creating, storing, accessing and maintaining files and records.

Keywords: *Computer application program, Result Processing System. Software application, Microsoft Access Database, Student Academic Record Management*

The Economic Challenges of Using Electronic Commerce in Business Transaction

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Abstract

This paper assesses the impact of electronic commerce in Business and the current economic challenges in the process of minimizing or reducing the effect of corruption in business transactions. The paper also pays more attention to the concept of electronic commerce in detail so that the reader should have ample knowledge of the e-commerce in the world which is the modern business around the globe. It is a fact that you can buy whatever you want around the world through the use of the internet services. This paper also divulges the concept of business education as a discipline of study that teaches the individual or group of people the formal performance of business transactions technologically. This paper discusses the concept of responsibility so as to identify the real duty of any party to any business transaction for the purpose of minimizing the level of corruption amongst business partners. One of the challenges in the current economic situations in Nigeria today is corruption which also discussed in full in order to guide and enlighten the younger ones, and the elders about the business profession. Conclusion and recommendations were made in the paper in order to highlight ways of minimizing the problem of the current economic challenges in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Electronic commerce, Economic, Business Education*

Access and Affordability of Mobile Learning on Students Performance in Some Selected Tertiary Institutions in Kebbi State

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Abstract

This study tends to investigate the access and affordability of mobile learning on student's performance in some selected tertiary institutions in Kebbi State. The products of modern technology have the potentials in transforming education system in the tertiary institutions in Kebbi State, Nigeria. Some institutions are not aware of the modern technology in their teaching and learning profession which resulted to absent or poor utilization of mobile learning. In carrying out this research, the researcher will use three (3) research objectives and as well as three (3) research questions that will be formulated to guide the researcher in this study. Out of six tertiary institutions in the state three were sampled for the study, these are; - i Kebbi State University of Science & Technology, ii-Adamu Augie College of education Argungu and iii-College of Basic and Advance Studies Yelwa Yauri. Therefore, population of the study consists of 2964 participants which include male and female students, using the research advisory 2006 the sample of the population will be 300 respondents this entails that 100 respondents will be selected from each tertiary institution in the State. Structured questioner instrument will be used for data collection.

Keywords: *Learning, Mobile learning, Mobile Technologies, Communication*

Education in Nigeria: Challenges and Way Forward

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Abstract

Education still remains the engine room for the growth and development of any nation, including Nigeria. Therefore, it became imperative for this paper to look at the challenges and way forward for education in Nigeria. The paper examined the concept of education and the Structures of Nigerian educational system. The paper also identified some of the problems facing education in Nigeria, amongst which are lack of dependable infrastructural facilities, inadequate budgetary allocation, high cost of education, poor planning, none utilization of educational research conducted etcetera. The paper made some proposals that need priority attention which are capable of curbing the problem facing education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Education, Nigeria, Challenges and Way Forward*

The Economic Challenges of Using Electronic Commerce in Business Transaction

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Abstract

This paper assesses the impact of electronic commerce in Business and the current economic challenges in the process of minimizing or reducing the effect of corruption in business transactions. The paper also pays more attention to the concept of electronic commerce in detail so that the reader should have ample knowledge of the e-commerce in the world which is the modern business around the globe. It is a fact that you can buy whatever you want around the world through the use of the internet services. This paper also divulges the concept of business education as a discipline of study that teaches the individual or group of people the formal performance of business transactions technologically. This paper discusses the concept of responsibility so as to identify the real duty of any party to any business transaction for the purpose of minimizing the level of corruption amongst business partners. One of the challenges in the current economic situations in Nigeria today is corruption which also discussed in full in order to guide and enlighten the younger ones, and the elders about the business profession. Conclusion and recommendations were made in the paper in order to highlight ways of minimizing the problem of the current economic challenges in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Electronic commerce, Economic, Business Education*

The Role of Patients and Destitute Welfare Organization (Padwo), Argungu Towards Poverty Reduction Among the Orphans, Patients and Destitute in Argungu Emirate

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Abstract

The major purposes of Non-Governmental Organizations in the Communities is to pave ways of supporting vulnerable; orphans, patients and destitute within the community. This effectively promote poverty reduction among these groups of people. In this process, many Non-Governmental organizations emerged in Nigeria to facilitating the effort. Patients and Destitute Welfare Organization (PADWO) is one of the well-known organizations founded in 2012 at Argungu with the efforts of some important people. The association plays some important roles on the people of Argungu Emirate, especially to the orphans, patients and destitute. This actually brought poverty reduction among many poor and needy persons in the Emirate. It is in respect of this that the paper examines the roles played by PADWO in poverty reduction among the orphans, patients and destitute. It outlined some impacts on how the social welfare of PADWO effectively reduce the level of poverty to the patients, orphans and destitute in the Emirate. Example; Formation of the Executive Committee to implement the activities of the organization, Development of orphans educational scholarship, Organization and conduct of free medical health outreach, Medical and financial support to less privilege persons in the community. Finally, the paper suggests that the government and other philanthropists to fully support the activities of (PADWO) in order to supplement more efforts in the development of the poor and needy persons who would *insha-Allah* reduce the level of poverty to many people in the Emirate.

Keywords: *Role, Patients, Orphans Destitute, Promoting, Social Welfare, Peaceful Co-existence*

Emotional Intelligence and Motivation for Occupational Preference Among Junior Secondary School Students in Kebbi State, Nigeria: Implication for Counselling

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Abstract

This paper focussed on how parents, guardians, elders and indeed teachers choose occupation for their children and this is sometimes a risk to both students and society. In line with this, it is hoped that the information, data, findings and result of this paper will enable parents, guardians and teachers to realize the importance of allowing the students to choose careers that are commensurate with their emotional intelligence and interest. This will in turn, minimize the problems of job dissatisfaction, unproductivity and failure-imposed careers. It is hoped that this paper will be of immense value not only to parents/guardians and elders, but also to teachers, career workers, educational planners, and employment agencies like National Directorate of Employment (NDE). It is also expected that this paper will help students and interested readers to recognize the values of emotional intelligence and motivation for occupational preference in human behaviour, and how they both contribute to job satisfaction and success in general life. The paper finally suggested among others that guidance and counselling services should be provided to all members of the society through clubs, associations, organizations and other social gatherings.

Keywords: *Emotional intelligence, Motivation for occupational preference, Implication for counselling*

Impacts of Economic Crises on Provision of Counselling Services to Secondary School Students in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined the prevalence of global economic crises on students' mental health and the imperatives of educational review, psychological services and counselling strategies, as panacea to their maladaptive behaviours in school settings. Students in Nigeria are battling with numerous academic stressors and are also affected by economic meltdown among others. Some of the challenges they face also include; financial, difficulties, uncertainty regarding their future and anxiety. Measures were taken by stakeholders to reduce the enormity of the problems, in response to the economic crises among Nigerian students. Therefore, post empirical data were analyzed quantitatively. The paper examined economic crises and delves into repercussions of global crises on the counselling services available students in Nigeria and offers insights into the effectiveness of best practices of educational approaches, psychological services and counselling strategies. Recommendations were suggested which includes; collaboration among educators, psychologists and counsellors within Nigerian educational system becomes highly imperative. Proactive measures should also be put in place by relevant authorities with a view to seeing that, mental health of the students at all levels of education is facilitated without further delay.

Keywords: *Global economic crises, Psychological and counselling*

The Political Economy of Water Supply and Sanitation: Challenges and Opportunities for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Having access to sanitary facilities and clean water supply is essential for escaping poverty, and political and economic issues have an impact on how these services are provided. This paper investigates the political economy of sanitation and water supply and how it impacts the delivery of effective services to the underprivileged. The paper examines the political economy and governance of the provision of water and sanitation services by utilizing an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates economic, social, and political philosophy. This paper examines how political decisions affect sanitation and water supply, including how financing for infrastructure and governance models are allocated. The importance of applying economic theories to the study of sanitation and water supply is also covered in the paper, along with how doing so may shed light on the difficulties the sector faces. We conclude here that by exploring the intersection of political economy and water supply and sanitation, researchers and policy makers can identify opportunities for collaboration and innovation and work towards a more informed and equitable society.

Keywords: *Political Economy, Water Supply and Sanitation, Challenges and Opportunities, Sustainable Development*

Stem 5E Inquiry-Based Learning on Self-Efficacy in Biology Among Secondary School Students in Nigeria

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Abstract

Educators need to use instructional strategies that motivate and help students build a strong sense of self-efficacy to appreciate and value the sciences, especially biology. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematic 5E Inquiry-Based Learning (STEM-5EIBL) is becoming more effective, producing concrete learning, and changing students' perspectives on potential future careers. There are many studies in the literature integrating various STEM components into 5E approach. However, contrary to expectations in earlier research, the effect of STEM-5EIBL on increasing students' levels of self-efficacy in biology at the secondary school level in Nigeria has not been demonstrated. This study compares the impact of STEM-5EIBL with conventional teaching methods on students' self-efficacy level in learning biology among 80 fourth-grade students using the social cognitive theory as its theoretical foundation. A non-equivalent control group design was adopted. Purposive sampling was used in two schools to compose experimental and control groups. Each intact class contains 40 participants. The data was obtained using the Diffusion and Osmosis Self-Efficacy Questionnaire (DOSQ). Descriptive statistics and the sample t-test were used to examine the variables. The findings showed that STEM-5EIBL increases students' confidence in their ability to solve diffusion and osmosis problems. Additionally, students in the experimental group performed better in conducting experiments and other activities and retained the skills more than students in the control group.

Keywords: *Stem 5E, Inquiry-Based Learning, Self-Efficacy, Biology, Secondary School Students*

The Effects of Poverty in Sub-Saharan African States: Challenges on Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Sub-Saharan Africa consists of countries like Burkina faso, Congo, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Mali, Angola, Central African Republic, Senegal to mention just a few. It is endowed with abundant valuable mineral resources which include gold, diamond, metals, oil, and uranium gypsum iron ore and so on. It has fertile land for Agriculture which makes it have the potentialities of becoming a great Sub-region. However, compared with the developed nations of the world, it is still wallowing in abject of poverty. It is disheartening that the people of Sub-Saharan countries are living below the poverty line. This therefore necessitates the study of the underlying factors responsible for the effects of poverty within the region, such as warfare political instability, faulty economic policies, corruption, poor governance, inadequate access to employment and the present Terrorism and banditry attacks ravaging the region, to mention but a few. This paper therefore aims at examining some of these factors as challenges for sustainable development in the region. The paper uses the descriptive approach in its discussion through the instrumentation of journals, the internet and review of literature. The paper further suggests ways through which the effects of poverty can be reduced within the region, which may be achieved via positive attitudinal changes, that is, reforming our attitudes towards self-reliance, providing opportunities for foreign investment with the aim of exploiting our natural resources and using them for rapid industrial development within the region.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan Africa, Poverty mineral resources, Effects, Attitudinal changes, Challenges.*

The of Role English Language Education in the Development of the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

The role of English language in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. English plays an important role in the life of every Nigerian citizen being the official language and the medium of instruction in the country. Learning English language in wider communication not only can be of benefit to an individual but also add to the benefit of other members. In fact, English language cannot be adequately studied without being given full consideration to its economic aspect. This paper examines the significance of English language learning for the socio-and political economic development of Nigeria and as an essential element of national development. This paper also recommends that grass root English language education should be given to the citizens of Nigeria. This will indeed help to promote human potential building and the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Keywords: *English language Education, Development, Economy*

The Use of Information and Communication Technology ICT in the Teaching and Learning of Geography in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria

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Abstract

The importance and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in Geography in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized as it has been acknowledged globally that the integration of ICT in the teaching and learning has become indispensable in modern day learning environment. This is because of the major role it plays in the advancement and development of the frontiers of knowledge. This is more so when the world is fast becoming a global village where the use of modern technological gadgets to improve teaching and learning has become imperative. This paper examined the importance and use of ICT in Geography and highlighted some of the prospects from the excess of using ICT for optimal performance. This paper also highlighted some of the problems facing ICT which include no internet facilities, unreliable power supply, overcrowded classrooms, lack of computer knowledge in teaching and learning in Nigeria. Provision of internet facilities in schools, teaching of computer courses, regular supply of electricity is among the recommendations made to improve the teaching and learning of Geography through ICT.

Keywords: *Geography, Gadgets, Teaching and learning, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Nigeria*

Gender and Social Inclusion: Women Empowerment in Kebbi State

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Abstract

Development of any nation depends on the level of empowerment of women in that nation. There cannot be progress unless the strength and potential of women are recognized by both society and the Government. The three main dimensions of women's empowerment are level of education, role in labour market and governance. The aim of this study is to discuss the importance of women empowerment in Kebbi state based on these three parameters. Education is a key element of equipping women with the knowledge and skills to productively contribute to This study also shows that women empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal-right to women and to make them confident enough to claim their rights. A nation all round development is only possible when its women become powerful. Besides that, this study shows the constitutional rights of women, the need for NGOs to interfere in women empowerment. Women education is inevitable to rejuvenate woman empowerment. The women will be self-conscious socially, politically and economically by education.

Keywords: *Women empowerment, Education, Women Right, NGOs*

Effect of Alderian Encouragement Counselling Technique on Academic Performance of Low-Achieving Science Based Secondary School Students in Malumfashi Zonal Education Katsina, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the effect of Alderian Encouragement Counselling Technique on Academic Performance of Low-Achieving science based secondary school one students in Malumfashi Zonal Education, Katsina Nigeria. The study was guided by three objectives, research question and hypotheses. A quasi-experimental design, pre-test, post-test was employed. The population of the study covered all low-achieving science-based student one (SS I) amount to one thousand three hundred and sixteen (1,316). Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select three sample schools with sixty (60) sampled student who are purposively selected. The instrument for data collection was science achievement test. Descriptive statistics, t-test of independent sample was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that, there is significant effect of Alderian encouragement counselling technique on academic performance of low-achieving science-based student in Malumfashi zonal education. There is no significant difference in the effect of Alderian encouragement counselling technique on academic performance based on gender. It was recommended that, teachers should use Alderian counselling technique to improve low-achieving science-based student.

Keywords: *Alderian, Counselling, Encouragement, performance, science*

Effect of Management Effectiveness on Lecturers' Job Involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria for political economy and emerging development challenges. Null hypothesis guide the study. A survey research design was employed for the study, the population of 3,001 that comprised of 376 administrators and 2,625 lecturers. The sample size of the study was 497 made up of 202 administrators and 295 lecturers using the multistage sampling procedure. The instruments used for the study were questionnaires developed by the researcher titled: Management Effectiveness Questionnaire (MEQ) and lecturers' job involvement Questionnaire (LJIQ). The reliability of the research instruments was determined using Cronbach Alpha. The Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient of the instruments was established as $r = 0.96$ and $r = 0.89$ respectively. The data collected were analyzed using Regression Statistics to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The study revealed that the beta coefficients for each of the five administrators' management variables effectiveness constructs was significant predictors of overall lecturers' Job involvement in (i.e. administrators' planning effectiveness (APE) ($\beta = .060$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' organizing effectiveness (AOE) ($\beta = .977$, $P = 0.000$), administrators' coordinating effectiveness (ACoE) ($\beta = -.022$, $P = 0.018$), administrators' directing effectiveness (ADE) ($\beta = -.501$, $P = 0.000$) and administrators' controlling effectiveness (ACE) ($\beta = .484$, $P = 0.000$). It was inferred that the effect of administrators' management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement was positive/negative and significant. The study established that out of the five constructs of administrators' management effectiveness status given above: the three constructs APE, AOE and ACE exhibited significant positive effect on lecturers' job involvement, while the one construct ACoE exhibited no significant negative effect on lecturers' job involvement and the other construct ADE exhibited significant negative effect on lecturers' job involvement and collectively explained 96% in prediction. Therefore, administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their present planning effectiveness, organizing effectiveness, coordinating effectiveness, directing effectiveness, controlling effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement. Based on the findings, it was recommended that administrators in those Colleges of Education should improve their management effectiveness on lecturers' job involvement in Colleges of Education in North-East Zone of Nigeria for the smooth running of the Colleges of Education system for political economy and emerging development challenges.

Keywords: *Management Variables, Management, Effectiveness, Administrators, Planning, Organizing, Coordinating, Directing, Controlling and Lecturers' Job Involvement*

Water Supply and Sanitation in Public Secondary Schools in Nigeria; Emerging Issues and Developmental Challenges

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Abstract

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation has been a global concern. In 2000, the United Nations established the Millennium Development Goals for water to be available to the world population. And in 2015, the United Nations was committed to Sustainable Development Goals of achieving Universal Access to safe Water and Sanitation by 2030. Despite these efforts and others at global and national levels, however, access to clean drinking water and sanitation has continued to be of concern to many countries, especially developing countries. In Nigeria, the provision of safe and clean water and good sanitation to schools continuous to face numerous challenges, despite the fact that the provision of safe and clean water and good sanitation in schools help to influence school enrolment, school attendance, student retention and completion. This paper intends to examine the importance of safe water and good sanitation in Nigerian public schools. It will also examine the challenges facing public schools in Nigeria in the provision of safe and clean water and sanitation, as well as provide possible solutions to the challenges of safe water and good sanitation in Nigerian schools.

Keywords: *Safe water, Sanitation and Water Supply*

Development Strategies in a Changing Global Political Economy

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Abstract

The increasingly complex and polarised global landscape calls for more agile and effective development co-operation strategies. Developing countries are demanding reform of the global financial architecture, pushing traditional development actors to not only rethink development co-operation but also to truly understand why traditional development assistance and co-operation have not produced their desired outcomes. Partnerships must become more responsive to local conditions and needs, consider inequalities in access to development finance, and aim to restore trust in multilateralism. This chapter explores the problems, politics and policies that have set the stage for a potential new paradigm of development, one in which developing countries can leverage the growing competition among development actors to ensure that they have full agency to determine their own development pathways.

Keywords: *Development Strategies, Changing Global Political Economy*

Students' Attitude Towards the Use of Google Classroom for Learning English Language

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Abstract

This study investigates students' attitudes towards the use of Google Classroom for learning English language at Umar Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research is used for this study. The population of the study consisted of all the undergraduate level one students of 2021/2022 academic session at Umar Musa Yar'adua University Katsina, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 100 respondents from five faculties of the Universities. Stratified sampling technique was used to divide the population into strata based on faculty. Then, random sampling technique was used to select 20 respondents from each stratum. Findings of the study indicated that students have a positive attitude towards the use of Google Classroom and that Gender has no significant effect on students' attitudes towards the use of Google Classroom. It was also established that the Google classroom platform helps students organize their assignments and it fosters better communication between teachers and students. Based on the findings, it was recommended that Google classroom is a useful tool that teachers should use for online learning. Furthermore, it was also recommended that teachers should use the Google classroom tool to bring about paperless and effective communication in the classroom.

Keywords: *Google Classroom, Attitude, Language learning*

A Re-Examination of Esan Origin

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Abstract

In the study of the origin of Esan, a great deal of emphasis is placed on the Benin tradition of origin. This is because the Benin palace historians wrote the early history of Esan. The Benin palace historians have maintained that the Esan people originated from Benin to claim superiority over Esan. Recently, scholars have rejected the notion that Esan originated from Benin. They hinged their argument on the idea that Esan existence predated the reign of Ewuare, the great of Benin in the fifteenth Century, under whose reign the Esan people were said to have fled Benin to their present location. Unsurprisingly, the Esan-Benin tradition of origin has a high place in the discussion of the tradition of origin among historians. This paper, therefore, examines the origin of the Esan tradition. The study will bring a clear understanding of the origin of the Esan people of the present Edo state of Nigeria by analyzing some contentious issues surrounding the origin of Esan. Using primary and secondary sources, the paper finds and explores that the Esan people of the present Edo State existed before the reign of Oba Ewuare in the 15th Century. The paper further finds out that the Esan people, for a long time, left the history of the origin of the Esan in the hands of the Benin palace chiefs, and hence, they tell the story to suit their interest.

Keywords: *Re-examination, Origin of Esan, Benin, Historian, Reign, Palace Chief*

