




8th International  
Interdisciplinary Research  
& Development Conference

# ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

THEME:  
**African Development Challenges  
and Prospects in the 21st Century:**  
*Multi-disciplinary Discourse*

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
Benue State University, Makurdi with IIPRDS

17TH - 18TH JULY, 2024





# 8TH INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

BENUE STATE UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA

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## THEME

African Development Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century: Multi-disciplinary Discourse

**DATE:** Wednesday 17th - Thursday 18th July, 2024

**TIME:** 09:00 am (GMT+1)

## CONFERENCE LOC

**Prof. Philip Terhemem Abachi**

Department of Economics,  
Benue State University, Markudi, Nigeria

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# **8TH INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

**BENUE STATE UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA**

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### **DAY ONE: Wednesday 17th July, 2024**

Conference Briefing via Google Meet - 9:00am - 9:30am

Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet - 9:30am - 1:00pm

WhatsApp Video Presentations - 3:00pm - 4:00pm

### **DAY TWO: Thursday 18th July, 2024**

Conference Briefing via Google Meet - 9:00am - 9:30am

Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet - 9:30am - 1:00pm

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# Conference Abstracts

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## African Languages in African Development Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century

**P. A. Matemilola, PhD**

*Department of Yorùbá*

*Federal College of Education, Zaria*

### Abstract

African development has been a major discourse within and without Africa using different parameters. The major concern of this paper is to critically appraise the role of African languages in African development vis-à-vis her challenges and prospects. It takes a cursory look at African development from the dimensions of economics, ICT, AI, and the like. The paper makes a paradigm shift to language (endoglossic and exoglossic) and development. It examines how much development Africa has attained with the use of exoglossic language, namely English. A strong case is then made for the utilization of African languages as the best promise for the robust, meaningful and all-round African development.

**Keywords:** *Languages, African development, Challenges and Prospects*

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## Strategies and Techniques for Enhancing Entrepreneurial Graduates' Competence Upon Graduation: A Case Study of Federal College of Education, Zaria – Kaduna State

**Mohammed Afolabi Idayat**

*Department of Business Education*

*Federal College of Education, Zaria-Kaduna State*

### Abstract

The study investigated the strategies and techniques for enhancing entrepreneurial graduates' competence upon graduation in Federal College of Education, Zaria - Kaduna State. Three research objectives were formulated and three research questions raised in line with the objectives. The study adopted a case study design and the population for the study involved all the 58 business education lecturers in Business Education Department, Federal College of Education, Zaria which also served as the sample size. Therefore, no sampling techniques was adopted. The instrument for data collection was questionnaires which were generated based on the information that was reviewed in the literature. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation. Findings showed among others that all the computers aided teaching strategies could enhance student's entrepreneurial competence in Federal College of Education, Zaria. The study concludes that the low quality of graduates produced at Federal College of Education, Zaria is as a result of poor strategies used in training the students. The study recommended that since traditional instructional methods does not enhance students' achievement in science, they should be taught with the innovative teaching method (computer assisted instructional method) because its efficacy has been established in this study in other that student will have meaningful learning.

**Keywords:** *Strategies, Entrepreneurial Graduate, Competence and Education  
Entrepreneurship*

## Perception of Pre-Service Teachers on the Role of Education in Promoting Environmental Sustainability Management for Attaining Agenda 2063 in Nigeria

Nuruddeen Sambo Nuruddeen  
*Department of Foundation  
Federal College of Education, Zaria*

### Abstract

This study assesses the opinion of pre-service teachers on the role of Education in promoting environmental sustainability Management for the attainment of Agenda 2063 in Nigeria. The study was descriptive survey design. The population of the study consisted of NCE students in Federal College of Education, Zaria-Nigeria numbering 1036. The sample size used was 280 NCE II & III students. Simple random sampling technique was used in sample selection. The instrument for data collection was Environmental Sustainability Questionnaire (SSESQ). The instrument was duly validated by experts. The reliability coefficient index stood at 0.877 determined using Cronbach alpha formula. The research question was answered using frequency counts, means and standard deviations while the null hypothesis was tested using independent samples t-test at 0.05 alpha. The study found that the participants regardless of their study level have positive opinion on the potency of education to promote the development of sustainable environment. In the light of the foregoing, the study recommended the teaching of at all levels of education in Nigeria and need for the government to use as a means to create awareness.

**Keywords:** *Environment, Sustainability, Management, Agenda 2063*

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## Cultural and Creative Arts Education in the 21st Century: Navigating Challenges and Exploring Prospects

**Dr. (Mrs) Msheliza, Ladi David**

*Department of Cultural and Creative Arts*

*School of Secondary Education, Arts and Social Sciences*

*Federal College of Education, Zaria.*

### Abstract

In the rapidly evolving landscape of the 21st century, the role of cultural and creative arts education is pivotal in shaping well-rounded individuals capable of navigating the multifaceted challenges of our globalized world. This study delves into the complexities surrounding cultural and creative arts education, exploring both the obstacles it faces and its promising prospects. The challenges faced by cultural and creative arts education are diverse, ranging from limited funding and resource allocation to the need for innovative pedagogical approaches that resonate with the digital age. Moreover, the changing societal dynamics and cultural paradigms pose additional hurdles in designing effective educational strategies. This study examines these challenges critically, providing insights into potential solutions and adaptive measures. On the brighter side, the study highlights the immense prospects embedded within cultural and creative arts education. It discusses how fostering creativity and cultural awareness can contribute to enhanced critical thinking skills, intercultural understanding, and social cohesion. Additionally, the study explores the integration of technology as an enabler for innovative teaching methods, offering a glimpse into the transformative potential of embracing digital tools in arts education. Ultimately, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of cultural and creative arts education in the 21st century, shedding light on the hurdles it encounters while illuminating the pathways toward a future where arts education plays a central role in cultivating a globally competent and culturally enriched citizenry.

**Keywords:** *Cultural, Creative Arts, Education, Challenges, Prospects*

## Actualizing Effective Digital Library Services in the 21st Century Academic Libraries in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects

**Nkiru Joy Otubelu (PhD)**

*Federal College of Education (Tech.),  
Asaba, Delta State.*

### Abstract

**D**igitization connotes digital transformation. This is the trending term describing the 21st century in the most precise manner. Academic libraries in Nigeria must meet the demand of this era by continuously changing and engaging in evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to make information more readily available. This change will lead to developing new roles for academic libraries and librarians. This paper discusses the methods of actualizing digital library services to ensure effective service delivery in the 21st century. It also brings to limelight the impact of digital library services which involves provision of online catalogues for easy search and retrieval of materials, extensive database covering various subjects, multimedia collections, digital archives and institutional repositories. Digital library services have become indispensable tools in empowering individuals, enhancing research capabilities and fostering lifelong learning in an increasingly and interconnected world. Despite the various prospects surrounding digital library services, there exist numerous challenges that inhibit Nigerian academic libraries in actualizing the services. This paper therefore highlights the challenges as lack of funds, lack of expertise, inadequate network, erratic power supply and inadequate infrastructure that can power these services. Finally, the paper recommends that academic libraries should channel their resources into digital resources to ensure effective digital services. Library management are also encouraged to organize workshops and seminars to train and retrain librarians in academic libraries to be well equipped to ensure effective service delivery. Adequate fund should be made available to make necessary provisions.

**Keywords:** *Digital Library Services, Academic Libraries, Information and Communication Technologies, Information, Nigeria, Librarians, Library Management*

## Impact of Human Security Challenges on Adjustment and Academic Achievement Among Students of Federal College Education: Implications for Counselling

**Martina Ijale PhD**

*Department of Guidance and Counselling  
Federal College of Education (F.C.E) Zaria.*

### Abstract

This study examined the impact of human security challenges on academic adjustment and achievement among Students of Federal College Education: implications for counselling. To achieve this, two research objectives and two corresponding research questions and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study adopted survey research design. The population was the entire B.Ed students (5000), however, purposive sampling technique was adopted because of the large population and a sample size of five hundred (500) students were used. Questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents, Data were collected using human security on academic adjustment and achievement (HSAA). T-test was used to analyze the hypotheses. All tests were tested at 0.05 alpha of significance. The finding showed that there was significant difference between human security and academic adjustment of students in Federal College of Education, Zaria. The finding also revealed that there is significant difference between human security and academic achievement of students in Federal College of Education, Zaria. It was concluded that students facing human security challenges often experience difficulties adjusting to their academic environment. These challenges can lead to feelings of stress, anxiety, and a sense of instability, all these can hinder their ability to focus on their studies and perform well academically. It was recommended that effective counselling strategies can contribute to improved academic adjustment and achievement among students facing human security challenges. By addressing the emotional and psychological aspects of their experiences, counselors can help students develop resilience and enhance their overall well-being, ultimately leading to better academic outcomes. Also, School counselors and psychologists play a crucial role in supporting students facing these challenges.

**Keywords:** *Human Security, academic adjustment, academic achievement, Counselling*

## The Public Participation of Religion in Human Awareness of Art and Social Sciences Education

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### Abstract

This paper will critically look at the public participation of religion in human awareness of art and social sciences education. However, despite the separation of religion and art from life, but barring some new integration of the sundered elements of our culture, which we may deeply desire but cannot predict, this influence must be indirect and subtle and must occur independent of any institutional control. Also, the coming of religion into Nigerian has really affected the people in the northern area due to their beliefs. Art is seen as a non-profitable profession in the society, however there is more to it because when one chooses art as a career, hardworking youths are opening up and the financial rewards are very promising. These careers are in fields such as industrial design, graphic art, interior decoration, textile design etc. When religion and art are separated from the other parts of life, as they are fast becoming now, the peculiar quality of the experiences which they offer can rendered universal only by freely infusing it everywhere. The spirit of art has two forms, one constructive, and the other contemplative. Finally, it is not within the scope of this paper to discuss at length, but art can help throw light on some professional opportunities that are open to art practitioners. In the case of both it consists in imparting to life a new meaning and perfection, thus making possible a more complete affirmation of life and a freer and more genial attitude and conduct. For unless the spirit of art or of religion is infused into life, we never find it quite satisfactory.

**Keywords:** *Art, Religion and Awareness*

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## Application of Audio-Visual Materials for Proficient and Operative Teaching and Scholarship in Colleges of Education in the Era of Information and Communication Technology in North Western Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigated the extent of Application of audio-visual materials in teaching and scholarship among lecturers in federal Colleges of Education in north western Nigeria. To achieve the objectives of this investigation a question was formulated. Consequently, related works and information sources were consulted and cited for the purpose of this study. The research method adopted for the study was the survey method and Questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection. The responses were analysed using frequency and percentage with the interpretation of the results. The study also makes some recommendations were made based on the finding of the study.

**Keywords:** *Audio-visual, Teaching and Scholarship*

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## The Role of Arabic Language in National Building and its Future in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper comprehensively talks on the historical background of Arabic language Education in Nigeria, it looks at Arabic as a universal language, Islamic influence and the spread of Arabic all over the globe. In furtherance of this, the role of Arabic in fostering diplomacy is assessed and emphasis is placed on the need for competence in the language for the attainment of Nigeria's diverse interests, the paper further discusses Nigeria's contact with Arabic and the role of the language in Nigerian external relations. It also talks on future of Arabic in Nigeria. It concludes that Nigerian government should encourage with the teachers and students of Arabic and give the language its deserved recognition.

**Keywords:** *Arabic Language and National Building*

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## Challenges Militating Against Shifting to Community Policing to Address Insecurity in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area of Oyo State

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*Federal College of Education, Zaria*

### Abstract

The main function of the police is to enforce law and order, safeguard lives and property, and provide other essential services in the society. The task of tackling insecurity by fighting crimes and criminals is so difficult that the police and other law enforcement agencies need collaboration among themselves in order to realize positive result. Policing agencies need public support, co-operation, Intensive partnership and collaborative efforts of various (both the formal and informal) agents of social control which tends to attainment of crime free society (That is prevention of crime and complete crime-free society is utopia); in other words, the idea will lead to control and prevention of crimes in the community/society. This study discusses challenges militating against shifting to community policing to address insecurity in Ogbomosho North Local Government Area of Oyo State. It is to highlights insecurity in Nigeria and how community police respond by creating and maintaining a cordial relationship that will build a structure to tackle insecurity in the community, clarifies the nature/causes of insecurity and need for community policing. It encloses the existing community policing and how it can be improved with understanding of the community, the structural conflict theory was used which provides insight into the nature of conflict in society, and accounts for the causes of conflict and insecurity. Both Primary and secondary sources of data, will be used. The paper examines socioeconomic conditions among major factor that facilitate insecurity example are; poverty the lack of awareness, there is a need to bring the government closer to the people in order to tackle insecurity, but ensuring a good community policing to stop the increase in crimes. In order to enhance effective community policing there must be mutual understanding between the police and the community people.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Challenges, Community policing, Community*

## Fuel Subsidy in Nigeria: Issues, Challenges and Way Forward

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### Abstract

Nigeria is the biggest oil producer in Africa with almost a 24% share in the Africa's total production. The oil contributes largely to the Nigerian economy but the great benefits are declined due to the existence of Subsidies on petroleum products. Subsidies are considered to be important for maintaining fuel prices, and also low cost of living. Thus, the cost of these subsidies is much burden on the government finances. In this paper an investigation was conducted to determine the consequence or effect of fuel subsidy on the Nigerian economy in general. The findings indicate that fuel subsidy disrupts welfare and is detrimental to the economy. Removal of fuel subsidy and subsequent income transfer to the poor would improve total welfare and boost the economy in general.

**Keywords:** *Fuel Subsidy, Issues, Challenges, Way Forward*

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## Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century Academic Libraries in Delta State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The paper dealt on challenges and prospects in the 21st century academic libraries in Delta state. Libraries have been adjudged as the heart of tertiary institutions in which both students and staff run to in the pursuit of knowledge and personal development. As mediators between the average users and the information resources and services, libraries have deemed it fit in acquiring print and non-print resources in order to promote quality educational research in the institutions in which they serve. The question is, are these libraries meeting the hopes and aspirations of the 21st century users through quality service delivery? This paper therefore, examined the challenges and prospects in the 21st academic libraries in Delta state in rendering quality services to their users, problems militating against these libraries and of course, strategies to meeting the needs of modern-day users of these libraries were discussed clearly.

**Keywords:** *Academic Libraries, Challenges and prospects, Delta State*

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## Relevance of Instructional Resources Towards Quality Teacher Education Curriculum Implementation

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### Abstract

The availability of effective and appropriate instructional resources forms one of the cardinals determining factors for achieving designed objectives of teacher education programme in Nigeria. However, for a successful/meaningful teaching and learning to be achieved, relevance and effective instructional resources must be involved for the transformations of abstract idea into reality. This position paper entitled “Relevance of Instructional Resources towards Quality Teacher Education Curriculum Instruction” discussed the concept of instructional resources, teacher education curriculum implementation among others. It also identified the relevance of instructional resources toward teacher education curriculum implementation which consist; facilitation of teaching and learning process, stimulate and motivates both the teacher and learner among others. Moreover, challenges bedeviling the effective use of those resources which includes; inadequate funding, lack of frequent training on the use of resources, mismatch of instructional resources with the designed curriculum among others. In order to avert the identified challenges, recommendations were provided which consist; adequate allocation of funding, the federal government as well as institutions management should organize workshops to update the knowledge of its teachers on the utilization of resources and sufficient provision of appropriate as well as relevant resources for the effective implementation of the teacher education programme.

**Keywords:** *Instructional Resources, Teacher Education and Curriculum Implementation*

## Impact of Indecent Dressing on Academic Performance of Students in Federal College of Education, Zaria: Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of Indecent Dressing on the Academic Performance of Students of Federal College of Education, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design using a structured questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 140 randomly selected students. The findings revealed that, majority of the respondents (93%) agreed that indecent dressing has a negative impact on academic performance. Furthermore, the findings showed a significant relationship between indecent dressing and academic performance. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that inappropriate dressing affects the academic performance of students. Therefore, it was recommended that effective sensitization and counseling sessions should be organized to promote values related to dressing and appropriate morality among students and help them to understand its implication on their academic performance and the challenges and prospects it poses to their social lives.

**Keywords:** *Indecent Dressing, Academic Performance, Challenges, Prospects*

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## Empowering Voices: A Comprehensive Approach to Overcoming Public Speaking Anxiety

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### Abstract

This paper investigates the multifaceted symptoms associated with public speaking anxiety (PSA). The study delves into the roots of PSA bringing to the fore its psychological, physiological and cognitive dimensions in the people suffering from it. The research adopts a multi-dimensional approach to generate data for the study from individuals with varying degree of PSA. The theoretical framework for the study is the structural intervention model that integrates cognitive-behavioural techniques, mindfulness practices and experiential learning. The model addresses the root cause of PSA while fostering on gradual exposure to public speaking situations with special emphasis on the role of self-efficacy, positive visualisation and desensitisation to create a supportive environment for skill development. The findings of the study revealed that there is a reciprocal relationship between self-perception, audience engagement and the physiological response to stress. It also shows common triggers, coping mechanism and the impact of different interventions by individuals suffering from the phobia.

**Keywords:** *Psychological; Physiological; Cognitive; Reciprocal relationship; Supportive environment*

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## A Critical Analysis of Hausa Films and it's Challenges in 21st Century

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### Abstract

The Hausa films do face a lot of challenges from scholars, clerics and parents with regards to their theme, plot, costume, language, characters and characterizations in this century. Whereas, some viewers argue that the films do not portray the customs, norms and values of Hausa society they claim to belong. While some of the producers and characters argue that there is nothing wrong in the films, because to them, they are putting in their best to educate, and entertain the society. As a result of the above argument, this paper attempts to study some selected Hausa films with the view of passing an academic judgment. The research therefore selected 5 films from various perspectives and analyzed them base upon their structures only. The methodology used employs descriptive method and oral interviews were conducted with the stakeholders and some scholars in the academia. The research was able to discover that some Hausa films lack originality in the storyline (plot), because they were an imitation of European or Indian cultures. Furthermore, some of the films portray other non-Hausa cultures within the Nigerian society. The research also identified that, what the producers are after is the monetary gains, not the representation of Hausa norms and values. It was also discovered that a substantial percentage of the characters are non-Hausa natives and therefore most of the foreign cultures infused into Hausa films might have emanated from them. While a number of producers' only concern themselves with the monetary proceeds realized from the films.

**Keywords:** *Critical Analysis, Hausa Films, Challenges in 21st Century*

## Unemployment, Insecurity, and Youth Development Nexus

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### Abstract

Societies worldwide that cherish peaceful coexistence and growth invest significantly in the development of youths. This explains why youth development index has become a global measure to predict the quality of readiness a country makes to face its future with confidence. In spite of this, quality youth development is lacking in Nigeria and previous attempts to improve it have failed. Embracing the natural process model, this review paper seeks to establish a nexus between unemployment, insecurity, and youth development, without priority to the order in which the variables topically appear and proffer a way forward. The main argument is that though possible causal relationships may exist between these variables, the relationship could best be described as bidirectional or interactional, with the causality weighing heavier on non-existence, deprived or dysfunctional youth development than otherwise gleaned. The researcher concludes that the nexus between unemployment, insecurity, and youth development represents a complex and interconnected challenge that requires concerted efforts from various stakeholders to ensure national development. This paper will be useful to researchers and stakeholders interested in youth development and policy formulation.

**Keywords:** *Unemployment, Insecurity, Youth development, Family, Nigeria*

## Addressing Nigeria Energy Crises and Environmental Challenges Through Adoption of Renewable Energy

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### Abstract

There is a growing need to end our reliance on fossil fuels and embrace renewable and sustainable energy resources owing to the unsustainability and the rising cost of fossil fuels, and its increasing damaging effects on humans and the environment. Nigeria has experienced significant energy challenges and environmental degradation as a result of her dependence on and exploration of crude oil. It has been reported that about 92 million Nigerians have no access to electricity and where electricity is available, a full day of uninterrupted supply is not guaranteed. The recent fuel subsidy removal which led to a dramatic spike in the price of fuel has further aggravated the problem. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimates that 90 percent of the world's electricity can and should come from renewable energy by 2050. Renewable energy sources which are abundant in Nigeria are capable of meeting our energy demand without any risk of going bad or running out. With the abundant renewable energy sources, Nigeria can develop a sustainable energy system based on renewables that support job creation, poverty alleviation, economic growth and sustainable development, while addressing environmental challenges and accomplishing energy security. With appropriate policies and steps the obstacles to the growth of renewable energy in Nigeria such as high prices, unsupportive policies, poorly regulated product quality, weak supply chain and inadequate public awareness can be surmounted. This paper explores the renewable energy sources in Nigeria and how they can be developed for human benefits and environmental sustainability. It recommends among others vigorous campaigns on the adoption, development and application of environmentally friendly and sustainable energy systems.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable energy, Renewable energy, Environmental sustainability, Fossil fuels*

## Awareness of Cyber Security Threats on Teaching and Learning Amongst Teachers and Students of Islamic Studies in Selected Tertiary Education Institutions in the North West Geo-Political Zone in Nigeria

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*Federal College of Education, Zaria*

### Abstract

Cyber-space refers to the boundless space known as the internet. Cyber-security is the body of rules put in place for the protection of the cyber space. Cyber-crime refers to the series of organized crime attacking both cyber space and cyber security. The Internet is one of the fastest-growing areas of technical infrastructure development. Over the past decades, the growth of the internet and its use afforded everyone this opportunity. Google, Wikipedia and Bing to mention a few, give detailed answers to millions of questions every day. Cyberspace is a world that contains just about anything one is searching for. With the advent of these advancements in information accessibility and the advantages and applications of the internet comes an exponentially growing disadvantage- Cyber Crime. Cyber security has risen to become a national concern as threats concerning it now need to be taken more seriously. This paper attempts to provide an overview of Cybercrime and Cyber-security. It defines the concept of cybercrime identify reasons for cyber-crime and its eradication. It looks at those involved and the reasons for their involvement. Methods of stepping up cyber security and the recommendations that would help in checking the increasing rate of cyber-crimes were highlighted. The paper also attempts to name some challenges of cybercrime and present practical and logical solutions to these threats.

**Keywords:** *Cyber Security, Teaching Learning and Education Institutions*

## Regionalism and the Challenges of National Security in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Since the emergence of the present democratic dispensation in 1999 following a prolonged military rule, perhaps, no issue has been given prominence as regionalism, (that is, how the component nationalities or units should or could relate with one another with minima conflict) and national security ( the degree of protection against danger, damage, loss, and crime and the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic, diplomacy, power projection and political power.). This paper, in essence, examines the issue of regionalism in Nigeria, the various regional arrangements that the country has experimented with and how it has affected and still affecting national security through the emergence of regional militias in different geopolitical zones fighting for their sectional and not national interest. In essence, the paper examines how regionalism in Nigeria has given rise to different security challenges in the six geopolitical zones. The paper is of the view that for regionalism to ensure maximum national security and integration there is the need to create a national identity or create Nigerians. Finally, the paper concluded that equity, social, political, economic and spatial (geographical) justice for all regions in the distribution of dividends of democracy will ensure national security.

**Keywords:** *Regionalism, Challenges, National Security*

## Assessment of Skills Needs for Successful Operation of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Bade Local Government Area, Yobe State, Nigeria

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College of Education and Legal Studies Nguru, Yobe State*

### Abstract

The study will assess skills needs for successful operations of small and medium scale enterprises in Bade local government area Yobe State, Nigeria. The main aim of this study is to assess skills needs for successful operations of entrepreneurship among entrepreneurs in Bade Local Government Area, Yobe State. The study will have three specific objectives and three research questions. Survey design will be adopting in the study. The populations of the study will be 2,241. The sample size for the study will be 220 and was determine using GPower which is statistical software for power analysis and sample size calculation. Simple random technique will be used in this study. The instrument for data collection will be adapted questionnaire. The instrument will be validated by three experts and pilot study will be conduct. The reliability coefficient will be determined using Cronbach's alpha. The data will be collected by researcher and two (2) research assistants. The study will adopt descriptive statistics in analysing the responds that will be obtain from the respondents. The data that will be collect will be coded into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Mean scores and standard deviation will be used to answer the research questions that will be raised for the study. Finally, the study will make conclusions as well as recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Skills, Needs, Successful, Operations, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises*

## An Evaluation of the Implementation of Entrepreneurship Education for Indigenous Technology in Colleges of Education in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study sought to evaluate the implementation of entrepreneurship education for indigenous technology among colleges of education in Nigeria. A mixed methods research approach was used to collect data from a sample of four colleges of education. Qualitative data was collected through interviews with lecturers in each college and quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire administered to 600 students. The findings showed that although the awareness level of entrepreneurship education and indigenous technology was high among the sampled colleges, the implementation was still inadequate for the training of teachers, students and other stakeholders in the sampled colleges. The study further established that the various challenges hindering the full implementation of the entrepreneurship education for indigenous technology were inadequate funding, lack of relevant content, lack of ICT equipment, limited capacity of teachers, etc. The study recommended that policies should be implemented to create a conducive environment for the effective implementation of the entrepreneurial education for indigenous technology. The government should also provide the necessary funds to tertiary institutions for the procurement of the required ICT equipment, materials and other relevant resources.

**Keywords:** *Indigenous, Entrepreneurship, Technology, Education & Evaluation*

## Exploring the Nexus Between Exchange Rate Volatility and Manufacturing Sector Output in Nigeria: A Quantitative Analysis

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### Abstract

This study examined the nexus between exchange rate volatility and manufacturing sector output in Nigeria. Data for the study were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and the National Bureau of Statistics over the period 1980 to 2021. The study used the Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model and examined the long run and short run relationship between exchange rate volatility and manufacturing sector output in Nigeria. The estimated results revealed that exchange rate volatility had negative and statistically significant impact on manufacturing sector output in Nigeria. The study concluded that Nigeria's manufacturing sector is vulnerable to volatile exchange rate due to the overdependence of the manufacturing sector on imported raw materials and machines. The study therefore recommended that Manufacturers should explore diversifying their sources of inputs, to include a mixture of local content. Diversification of the sources of raw materials and intermediate goods in the production process can help reduce vulnerability to currency fluctuations and enhance stability in the production process. This could help mitigate the negative effects and enhance the resilience of the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, structural reforms that come with exchange rate devaluation should be avoided as this has negative effects on manufacturing sector output. Rather, policies that will ensure a low and stable exchange rate should be implemented to enable local manufacturers afford the imports of raw materials and capital goods, given the current import-dependent nature of the sector. This will reinforce the optimal tariff policy use in stimulating the manufacturing sector output.

**Keywords:** *Exchange rate volatility, Manufacturing sector, Manufacturing output, Quantitative*



## Impact of Commercial Bank Credits to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises on Nigerian Economic Growth

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### Abstract

The paper examined commercial bank credits to small and medium-sized enterprises and Nigeria's economy for thirty-one years (1992-2022). Specifically, the study analyzed the effect of commercial bank credits on SMEs, average commercial bank lending rate, output of SMEs proxied by wholesale and retail trade output, and inflation rate to SMEs' growth on Nigeria's economy measured in terms of GDP. Secondary data sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and the National Bureau of Statistics for the period under study were collected and analyzed using descriptive, robust least squares regression and Granger causality analyses. The findings revealed that commercial bank credits to SMEs had a negative and insignificant impact on GDP. Average commercial bank lending rate to SMEs positively and significantly affected GDP. The inflation rate significantly but negatively impacts the gross domestic product. SME output showed a positive and significant relationship with GDP. The result also revealed no causal relationship between all the explanatory variables and GDP. Therefore, the paper recommends that the government should open up more opportunities for SMEs to access productive and affordable credits for sustained output that will translate to increased GDP. In addition, the lending rate of credits accessed by SMEs from commercial banks should be reduced to a digit figure by the government to enhance a reduction in the cost of production activities that will eventually translate to higher growth of the Nigerian economy.

**Keywords:** *Commercial bank credits; SMEs; Growth; Robust least square; Nigeria*

## Using Emerging Technologies in Accessing and Disseminating Library Resources for Effective Service Delivery in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

As the 21st century has dawned, new and emerging technologies have provided ample opportunities for libraries to access and disseminate resources more effectively and efficiently. This paper aims to examine how emerging technologies can be used to improve library service delivery in the 21st century. To do this, a literature review has been conducted to assess the current state of the literature, and the potential implications of utilizing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, virtual and augmented reality, and big data. The findings suggest that the use of emerging technologies can improve library resources and services in many ways. Through the application of artificial intelligence, libraries can offer more personalized services tailored according to patron needs. The use of cloud technologies can allow for more efficient and cost-effective storage of library resources. Virtual and augmented reality can provide patrons with a more interactive and immersive experience when accessing library resources. Finally, big data can be used to help libraries develop improved services and resources in response to user needs and interests. Overall, the utilization of emerging technologies in libraries holds great potential for improving access to and dissemination of library resources for effective service delivery in the 21st century. It is essential, however, that libraries invest in appropriate technologies and resources to ensure that they are able to fully take advantage of the benefits of these new technologies. As such, it is recommended that libraries invest in staff training and development, asset management, and appropriate budget allocation to achieve the desired end-state.

**Keywords:** *Technologies accessing, Disseminating and Library resources*

## Innovation in Financing Primary Educational for Sustainable Development in the 21st Century (Psychological Perspective)

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### Abstract

In the 21st century, innovative financing mechanisms are essential to address the evolving challenges of primary education and contribute to sustainable development goals. Traditional funding models are often insufficient to meet the increasing demand for quality primary education worldwide. Innovative approaches such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), impact investing, leveraging digital technologies, and exploring alternative funding sources like philanthropy and social impact bonds are transforming the educational landscape. These innovations not only offer new ways to secure resources but also enhance access, quality, and inclusivity in primary education, positioning it as a critical driver for sustainable development in the modern era.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Public private partnership(PPPS), Educational landscape, Primary education*

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## Impact of Leadership Styles on Teachers' Performance in Secondary Schools of Sabon Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State

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### Abstract

This research work examined Impact of leadership styles on teachers' performance in secondary schools of Sabon Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The intent of this study was to examine teachers' performance viz-a-viz the leadership styles of principals and use of instructional facilities in the study area. Three (3) objectives, research questions and hypotheses each were formulated and tested in this study. The research design adopted in this study was descriptive survey. There are two hundred and fifty - three (253) teachers in public schools of the eleven (11) wards of the study area. Out of this figure, one hundred (100) are males and one hundred and fifty - three (153) were females. In addition, there are twelve (12) headteachers from the registered schools of the study locality. Altogether, the target population of this study was two hundred and sixty - five (265), out of which a sample size of one hundred and fifty - five (155) respondents were carefully selected at random. These wards are Basawa, Bomo, Chikaji, Dogarawa, Hanwa, Jama'a, Jushi, Muchia, Samaru, Ung. Gabas and Zabi respectively. Simple random sampling technique was used for this study to select teachers from junior secondary schools. The instrument for data collection in this study was questionnaire tagged "Teachers' questionnaire on Impact of Leadership Styles on Teachers' Performance" (TQILSTP) and made up of three (5) parts A, B, and C in alphabetical order". The data collected from the pilot study were subjected to reliability test using split - half method of Guttman. Teachers' questionnaire was tested using the Cronbach reliability method and a coefficient score of 0.895 was obtained. Data analysis was undertaken in this study using chi - square statistical procedure. The findings of this study revealed that autocratic leadership style is of significant impact on teachers' performance in junior secondary schools of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. There is significant impact of democratic leadership style on teachers' performance in junior secondary schools of Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. In addition, laissez - faire leadership style has a significant impact directly or indirectly on the performance of teachers in junior secondary schools Sabon Gari Local Government Area of Kaduna State. The study therefore recommended that the use of autocratic leadership style be employed by school principals when the need arises but not in all situations due to what may be perceived as its unfriendly leadership style by teacher in this type of schools. Democratic leadership style is highly recommended for use in the junior secondary schools as it welcomes the opinion of teachers in the decision - making process. Indeed, both autocratic and democratic leadership styles can be adopted side by side if school objectives are to be achieved. That the use of laissez - faire leadership style be put on hold as far as the administration of junior secondary schools are concerned. This allowed teachers to do what they like within the schools.

**Keywords:** *Impact, Leadership Style, Teachers' Performance, Secondary Schools*

## Consideration of Regional Police as a Panacea to the Endemic Insecurity in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study is entitled “Consideration of Regional Police as a Panacea to the Endemic Insecurity in Nigeria”. The objective of the study is to seriously look at a regional police arrangement in order to solve or at least reduce to the barest minimum, the endemic security challenges bedeviling Nigeria as a nation. To achieve this, the researchers adopted Documentary analysis, using secondary data as its methodology. This entails analyzing the previous works of other authors on the subject matter before arriving at a conclusion based on the overwhelming available evidence. Some of the findings of the study include: Individual states may likely find it difficult to fund state police and at that, will not support the idea of state police. Again, many citizens are aware that allowing state police will be creating a personal militia for governors who have no regard for rule of law and will unleash the police on their perceived enemies, thereby creating another problem. Some of the recommendations include: Geo-political zones could establish, fund and control regional police force. This will allay many perceived fears. The headship of the Regional police force will be rotated among the states of the zones, this will prevent a particular state governor from manipulating the top hierarchy of the force for long. Officers will be posted to their states of origin to promote community policing.

**Keywords:** *Police, Insecurity, State Police, Regional Police, Restructuring*

## Exploring the Intersection of Christianity and Development in the 21st Century Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area in Kogi State

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### Abstract

This paper delves into the complex interplay between Christianity and African development in the 21st century using the Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area in Kogi State, Nigeria, as a case study. It examines the historical and contemporary roles of Christian institutions and beliefs in shaping development trajectories, highlighting the potential contributions and challenges at this intersection. Identifying gaps in recent research on the theme of the interrelation between Christianity and African development, this author administers surveys and questionnaires to collect quantitative data from a diverse sample of individuals, including Christians, religious leaders, policymakers, and development practitioners in Kabba/Bunu Local Government Area in Kogi State on the role of Christianity in development initiatives, the challenges faced, and the prospects for future collaboration. It discovered that African-led Christian theologies have the potential to promote holistic and sustainable development models rooted in African values and experiences. The paper thus calls for a nuanced and critical examination of the intersection of Christianity and African development, which acknowledges both the transformative potential and the inherent complexities of this relationship. It advocates for constructive engagement and dialogue among diverse stakeholders to harness the positive contributions of Christianity while addressing the challenges that hinder fair and sustainable development in Africa.

**Keywords:** *Exploration, Christianity, Development, 21st Century, Kabba/Bunu LGA, Kogi State*

## The Relationship Between Teachers' Leadership Style and Students' Academic Performance (Achievement): A Case Study of Yerwa Government Girls Secondary School Maiduguri Borno State

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<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Physics

### Abstract

The study was carried out on the relationship between teacher's leadership style and students' academic performance in government secondary schools in Maiduguri, Borno State, the researchers looked deep into the concept of leadership style and how it affects them positively or negatively. The way manner teachers behave is what is termed as leadership style. Under this leadership style, four major types were discussed namely; altercative autocratic, benevolent-autocratic, Laissez-Faire and democratic twenty (20) items questionnaire for the research were designed and the data obtained was analyzed based on simple frequency distribution and percentage. A total number of one hundred (100) students were randomly sampled for the study comprising one hundred (100) female students. The twenty (20) items questionnaire was administered to obtain data on the four (4) teacher's leadership style. There are five (5) different questionnaire making a total of fifty (50) questionnaire were administered. The result of the study should show that the leadership style of a teacher seriously affects the academic performance of the students both. Positively and negatively the result further showed that democratic leadership style of teachers has profile impact and enhances student's academic performance or achievement while the other types of leadership style affect the student's academic performance negatively.

**Keywords:** *Leadership style, Autocratic, Benevolent autocratic, Laissez-Faire, democratic*

## Cyber Security and Islamic Education: Challenges and Prospects in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

As the world becomes increasingly interconnected through digital technologies, the field of cyber-security has emerged as a critical concern to safeguard information, privacy, and societal structures. This abstract explores the intricate intersection between cyber-security and Islamic education, emphasizing the challenges and prospects in the 21st century. The advent of cyberspace has revolutionized education, providing unprecedented access to information and resources. Islamic education, deeply rooted in tradition and values, now faces the challenge of adapting to the digital landscape while preserving its core principles. In conclusion, this abstract shed light on the evolving landscape of cyber-security in the context of Islamic education, offering insights into the challenges that arise in this intersection and presenting opportunities for a harmonious integration of technology while preserving the values and traditions of Islamic education in the 21st century. The paper recommends that morals and a sense of being always grateful are aspects that must underlie all the steps that will and are being taken in addressing all lines of life including learning. Therefore, Muslims should not be satisfied quickly and do not give up easily. If you feel you have failed in doing something, do not be discouraged to not try again.

**Keywords:** *Cyber security, Islamic education and Challenges*



## The Implications of Legislating Language Pedagogy Rules: An Examination of the Provision of the Nigerian Language Policy as Contained in the National Policy on Education

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### Abstract

Language policy on education in Nigeria, as enshrined in the National Policy on Education, has gone through many stages, and it has become an urgent contemporary concern in the debate about what the role of government is in ensuring that local languages are not pushed to the sidelines of the nation's various social, political, economic, and development goals, which the National Policy on Education of Nigeria was designed to foster. Even though the Policy states that the language of initial literacy at the pre-primary, junior, and primary levels, as well as adult and non-formal education, should be the Mother-Tongue (MT) and/or Language of the Immediate Community (LIC), the idea of government legislating language pedagogy rules rather than language educators is novel and disturbing. This paper intends to investigate the ramifications of legislative pedagogical norms on the overall performance of the National Policy on Education in accordance to its defined objectives through an evaluation of the provision of the Nigerian language policy in the National Policy on Education. While the policy document itself appears to be excellent on paper and suggests how it should be implemented, the fact that its implementation has become nearly impossible points to certain flaws, some of which this paper would investigate to demonstrate how they contradict the government's stated goal of pedagogy in the local language.

**Keywords:** *Language policy, Pedagogy, Mother Tongue, National policy*

## Insecurity Challenges and its Effect on Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper examines the pertinent issue of insecurity in Nigeria and its implication for socio-economic development. Available data on the level and dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria reveals an increase over time, which constitutes serious threat to lives and properties, hinders business activities and discourages local and foreign investors, all which stifles and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development. This rising wave of insecurity has not abated but has assumed a dangerous dimension which is threatening the corporate existence of the country as one geographical entity. In the light of the above the paper recommends that government must be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through modern methods of intelligence gathering, and sharing among security personnel, training, logistics, motivation, and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges. The real solution lies in government accelerating the pace of economic development through creating an economy with relevant social, economic and physical infrastructure to support business and industrial growth.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Socio economic, Development, Growth.*

## Enhancing Teachers' Commitment Beyond the Classroom in the 21st Century: Challenges and Prospects

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### Abstract

In the 21st century, teachers' roles have evolved beyond traditional classroom boundaries, necessitating a reevaluation of the factors influencing their commitment. This paper explores the challenges and prospects associated with enhancing teachers' commitment in contemporary educational landscapes. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating surveys, interviews, and literature reviews to analyze the multifaceted dimensions of teachers' commitment. Challenges identified include increased workload, technology integration, diverse student needs, and the blurring of professional and personal boundaries. Despite these challenges, there are promising prospects for enhancing teachers' commitment. Professional development opportunities, collaborative platforms, and mentorship programs emerge as crucial strategies. Additionally, fostering a positive school culture, recognizing and valuing teachers' contributions, and implementing supportive policies are key factors in promoting sustained commitment. The findings contribute to the ongoing discourse on teacher well-being and effectiveness in the dynamic educational environments of the 21st century.

**Keywords:** *Teachers' Commitment, Classroom, 21st Century, Challenges and Prospects*

## Quality Curriculum Implementation or Certification: Challenges and Prospect for Graduate Employability in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

Curriculum as a plan for learning and production system is considered to be the heart-beat and bedrock for Education. Translation of curriculum objectives into action is the main function of curriculum implementation. Quality delivery at tertiary institutions is dependent on quality in both curriculum content, learning experience and environment, teachers, instructional material, motivation, as well as quality supervision. It is quite unfortunate that, some tertiary instructions lack those qualities so, could end up producing graduates with mere certificate or language without merit. This could be the reason for their difficulties in getting employed in the world of works. The paper discussed other reasons as training based on theory rather than practical, emphasis on language or certificates, the nature of the students, political involvement, corruption, high rate of graduating students, proliferation of fake universities and poor motivation. Recommendations were proffered in line with the discussions to make the graduates innovative, productive, self-fulfilled and very relevant to be employed and to effectively teach at various education levels, which could either be at the Federal, State, Local Government, Community and or Privately-owned Educational Institutions. As education is the key to success, graduates in teaching profession should not be unsuccessful and should not be made to suffer.

**Keywords:** *Quality, Curriculum, Implementation, Certification, Graduate Employability.*

## Impact of Fuel Subsidy Policy on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Enugu State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises (SMEs) are the engine of economic growth and equitable development in emerging economies such as Nigeria. Their role in emerging market development can be seen in the areas of capital saving, utilization of local resources, and job creation among others. Enugu State is one of the emerging industrial hubs in Nigeria with SME base of 1,366. The activities of these enterprises have significantly increased the revenue base of the government, making the area an emerging market economy. However, the removal of the fuel subsidy represents a significant shift in Nigeria's energy policy and has wide-ranging implications for the economy, society, and the daily lives of its citizens. With the removal of fuel subsidies, the cost of running businesses is expected to increase as fuel is a major source of energy for most businesses, especially the small and medium enterprises. The study assessed the impact of fuel subsidy policy on small and medium enterprises in Enugu State, Nigeria. A quantitative approach comprising of field observations, reference to relevant literature, and questionnaire survey of 130 SMEs was adopted for the study. Findings indicate that overall, fuel subsidies removal led to significant hike in fuel prices and directly impacting transportation costs. SMEs heavily reliant on transportation, such as logistics and delivery services, and faced higher operational expenses. This has squeeze profit margins and reduce competitiveness, requiring SMEs to find innovative ways to optimize their logistics and explore alternative energy sources.

**Keywords:** *Impact; Policy; Small and Medium Enterprises; Fuel Subsidy; Nigeria*

## Effects of Growth Regulators on the Rooting of Stem-Cuttings of the African Breadfruit, *Treculia Africana*

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### Abstract

This study was designed to determine the effect of Growth Homones/Regulators on the rooting of Stem-cuttings of *Treculia Africana* (African Breadfruit). *Treculla Africana* is naturally propagated by seed. Stem-cuttings of equal lengths of the African breadfruit was treated with varied concentrations of growth hormonal regulators, Napthalalene Acetic Acid (NAA) and Indole-3-Acetic Acid (IAA), principally to determine their respective effects on rooting. Distilled water was used as control. Results however showed that both regulators/hormones induced rooting of the Stem-cuttings at a concentration of 250ppm (Parts per million) indicating that stem-cuttings can also be used in addition to seed in the propagation of breadfruit when treated to certain concentration of the plant growth regulators/hormone, a boost to developmental sustainability.

**Keywords:** *Stem-cutting, Rooting, Regulator, Propagation, Concentration*

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## Flipped Instructional Video for Effective Teaching and Learning Islamic Studies in Addressing Challenges of Nigeria in the 21st Century for National Development

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### Abstract

This paper aimed at utilization of “Flipped Instructional Video for Effective Teaching and Learning in Islamic Studies”. The paper also delved into the current issues in Islamic Studies in Nigeria. In a flipped classroom, students watch and examine the recorded video tutorials uploaded and developed by teachers at home, comprehend the content and concept and do their assignments, projects, daily homework exercises inside the classroom with the assistance of the teacher. Therefore, the application of flipped instructional video is effective in teaching and learning of Islamic studies as it proves helpful as an alternative method of teaching where teaching learning is rigorously affected. The flipped instructional video has the capability to be an efficient and beneficial pedagogical method in teaching and learning process. It can replace conventional direct instruction inside the classroom where students are passive learners with video tutorials watched and understood outside class room and discussed with peers and teachers inside classroom to solve problems, hence promotes active and collaborative learning. It has been recommended among others that workshops and seminars should be organize for teachers at all levels so as to familiarize themselves about the concept and use of flipped classroom while organizing their classroom instructions.

**Keywords:** *Flipped instructional video, Teaching and learning, and Islamic Studies*

## The Application of Information and Information Technology in Education: Challenges and Opportunities for National Development

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### Abstract

This paper explains the concept of Information and communication Technology (ICT), and its impacts in the education. It lays emphasis on the examines advantages and disadvantages of ICT in education, identifying the challenges, its practical problems of its implementation and makes suggestions for improving this process. Besides, it studies ICT incorporation into the curricula, thus, reinforcing national potentials in ICT usage in education towards national development to address the challenges ICT poses to higher education, in the authors' opinion, the paper suggested coordinated effort by the teachers, continuity of approaches to education, as well as quality and effectiveness at development of educational competences for increase in productivity and economic development.

**Keywords:** *Information Communication Technology, Education, challenges, opportunities, National Development.*

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## Perceived Effects of Street Hawking on Girl Child Western Education in Yobe State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This work will examine perceived effects of street hawking on girl-child western education in Yobe State, Nigeria. The study has three specific objectives and three research questions. Survey designed will be adopted for this study. The population for the study will be all girl-child in the study area. Simple random sampling technique will be used. The instrument for data collection will be self-structured questionnaire. The instrument will be validated by three experts and pilot study will be conduct. The reliability coefficient will be determined using Cronbach's alpha. The data will be collected by researcher and two (2) research assistants. The study will adopt descriptive statistics in analysing the responds that will be obtain from the respondents. The data that will be collect will be coded into Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). Mean scores and standard deviation will be used to answer the research questions that will be raised for the study. Finally, the study will make conclusions as well as recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Street hawking, Girl child, Western Education*

## Impact of Social Cost of Education on the Quality of Public Secondary Education in Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study investigates the impact of social cost of education on the quality of public secondary education in Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna state, Nigeria. The objectives of the study are to determine the impact of school supplies cost on the quality of public secondary education in Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The objective was transcribed into a research question and hypothesis respectively. Survey research design was used in the study. The target population of the study is made up of 360 participants. In all, there are 5 Ministry of Education officials, 14 principals, 341 teachers in Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State. A sample size of 3 ministry of education officials, 7 principals and 186 teachers were sampled from Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State, making the total of 196 respondents. The instrument titled “social cost of education and quality public secondary education questionnaire (SCEQPSEQ)” was used for data collection in the study. The validated instrument was pilot tested, the reliability co-efficient was determined using Cronbach Alpha statistic and a reliability coefficient of 0.79 was obtained. The data collected in the study was analysed using descriptive statistics; frequency counts, mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions. Kruskal-Wallis was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study revealed among others that school supplies cost had no significant impact on the quality of public secondary education in Sabon-Gari Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria. Recommendations were made in the study to include that: The Kaduna state government should adhere strictly to the UNESCO benchmark, which calls for investing 26% of the annual budget and 6% of the gross domestic product in education.

**Keywords:** *Impact, Social Cost of Education, Quality, Public Secondary Education*

## The Roles of Information Communication Technologies in Education for National Development

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### Abstract

Information and communication technology (ICT) have changed several industries in the current digital era, including education. ICT has improved teaching and learning in classrooms around the world in a variety of ways. However, it is important to note that, in addition to its benefits, the paper will discuss the drawbacks and challenges of ICT in thriving in the educational sector and other challenges it brings to education and national development. The paper recommends that to compete in a global competitive environment, a highly skilled and educated workforce with aptitude and skill sets in application of ICT is inevitable through training programmes, and the role of government in providing security; expand national infrastructure such as power and broadband; encourage private sector investment in the ICT industry; deploy and ensure full utilization of ICT infrastructure on all fronts – Education, Health, Agriculture, Oil & Gas for national development.

**Keywords:** *Information Communication Technology, Education, Teaching, Learning, National Development*

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## Exploring Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Library Services to Enhance Sustainable Improvement in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper is an endeavor to investigate the pivotal jobs of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the administration and arrangement of library benefits, and its suggestion for manageable advancement in Nigeria. Notwithstanding the accessibility of wide-open doors presented by the appearance of ICT, it has been seen that the use of ICT in library administrations in Nigeria appears to be lacking likely because of an assortment of difficulties. With the philosophy of straightforward writing audit, the paper attempted to survey related writing on ICT assets and ICT-based administrations in libraries, advantages of ICT, and the job of libraries in maintainable advancement of Nigeria. The paper additionally recognized the difficulties of ICT application in libraries. There ought to be an improvement in the limit and level of ICT reception by libraries.

**Keywords:** *Exploring Information and Communication Technology*

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## Literature, Democracy and Good Governance for National Development: A Case Study of *Kukan Kurciya* by M. B. Bambale

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### Abstract

The importance of Language Education in a country like Nigeria that is multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-cultural cannot be over emphasized. Language is an essential tool through which a society is either marred or made. In the same vein, literature is being appreciated and accepted as a cultural phenomenon that cannot only give information about the society but also be used as an instrument for facilitating social change. It is part of the functions of language and literature to inform, reform and transform individuals as well as the society at large. Good governance and development are dividends of democracy that are of great interest to every nation. The need for good governance has long been the desire of many Nigerians, without which there would be no accountability and transparency, rule of law and popular participation and engagement in Nigerian democratic governance. It is based on these premises that this paper opens with an introduction to key concepts such as literature, good governance and national development. It also gives the story line of the drama *Kukan Kurciya*, and found out that literature in the Nigerian languages has the potentials for inculcating and sustaining principles of democracy, good governance and national development. The paper thus highlighted through excerpt from the text by M.B. Bambale, how good governance and democracy and of course development within a given nation could be attained. It concludes that, Hausa literature could be used in drama form to pass the necessary message/information to the target audience. It recommends among others that, Hausa drama should be used as medium of communication on radio, television, social media and so on, as a medium of information dissemination for national development and integration.

**Keywords:** *Literature, Democracy, Good Governance, National Development*

## Impact of Investor Sentiment on Stock Market Performance in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigates the impact of investor sentiment on stock market performance in Nigeria using data from 2001 to 2021. Investor sentiment is proxy by price-to-earnings ratio, and market-to-book ratio, while stock market performance is measured by stock market returns. The Pooled Mean Group (PMG)/Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model is employed to analyze the long-run and short-run relationships between the variables. The findings reveal significant positive long-run relationships between the investor sentiment proxies (price-to-earnings ratio and market-to-book ratio) and stock market returns in Nigeria. Specifically, an increase in price-to-earnings ratio, and market-to-book ratio, is associated with higher long-term stock market returns. However, in the short run, the error correction term indicates that approximately 28% of the disequilibrium in stock market returns is corrected within one period, while the lagged values of the independent variables have varying and mostly insignificant impacts. The results suggest that investor sentiment, as captured by valuation ratios and market regimes, plays a significant role in driving long-term stock market performance in Nigeria. The study contributes to the limited empirical literature on the influence of investor sentiment on emerging stock markets and provides insights for investors, analysts, and policymakers in understanding and predicting stock market movements.

**Keywords:** *Investor sentiment, Stock Market Return, Price Earnings ratios, and Market to Book ratio*

## Assessment of Islamic Studies Students' Perceptions on Strategies for Combating Religious Extremism in Nigeria

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Federal College of Education, Zaria-Nigeria*

### Abstract

The study Assessed Islamic Studies Students' Perceptions on Strategies for Combating Religious Extremism in Nigeria. The design of the study was descriptive survey. The population of the study comprises of the entire undergraduate students of Islamic Studies, Federal College of Education, Zaria totaling 1,011 as at October, 2023. The sample size was pegged at 279 determined using Research Advisors (2006) table for sample size determination. The study used proportionate and simple random sampling techniques. The study used questionnaire as data collection instrument. The instrument was duly validated by experts. The reliability coefficient index stood at 0.876. The study among others found no significant difference in the perceptions of Islamic Studies Students on Strategies for Combating Religious Extremism in Nigeria. The study among others recommends the need for proper religious education among the Muslim Ummah.

**Keywords:** *Combatting, Strategies, Perceptions, Extremism, Religion*

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## China Economic Development Plan: Lessons for Nigeria

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### Abstract

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

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



## Global Economic Recession and the Challenges on Library Leadership in South-South Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study will investigate Global Economic Recession and the challenges on library leadership in south-south Nigeria. Correlational research design will be used for the study. Hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population of the study will be 219 Librarians in 17 public universities in south-south Nigeria. The instrument for the study will be self-developed questionnaire titled "Global Economic recession and the challenges on library leadership in south-south Nigeria." The study will be validated by lecturers in Department of Library and Information Science in Delta State University Abraka. Questionnaire will be distributed by the researcher and two trained research assistants and the data collected will be analyzed using both inferential statistics and Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient (PPMCC).

**Keywords:** *Global Economic Recession and Challenges*

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## Doubly-Fed Induction Generator Wind Turbine Generation Energy Efficiency

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### Abstract

Wind power generation, which is the most reliable renewable energy resource has been wildly stalled in power systems worldwide. Towards the end of 2015, global wind energy capacity was close to 432 Gigawatts and was estimated to hit 760GW by the end of 2025. Consequently, the widespread utilization of Doubly-Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) wind turbines in power systems began with undesirable influences like decreased system inertia, converter controls using power electronics, small synchronized coupling, and displacement of synchronous generators. Due to this effect, the power system dynamic performances, like power oscillation, frequency, transient stability, signal, and voltage stability, may be affected. The potential of wind energy as a form of electricity generation has made a major impact on energy generation as the sector has undergone tremendous growth in recent years. To completely explain the stability of a wind turbine system and at the same time develop new operation strategies with a good share of renewable energy for the grid connection, there is a need for reliable models to simulate the response of wind turbines following an event in the grid. This research will use a DFIG control wind farm that will generate 9MW of power. Over the years, several wind turbine models have been developed by manufacturers of wind turbines. These models are technically 'black-box' models. However, the grid operator does not have a full understanding of the working principle of this model. A model update could then only be performed by the manufacturer, but the result may not be available within the time scale desired by the grid operator. For power system reliability of wind-generated energy, operators should understand the full model of the system and how it functions. To this effect, this research project would design a mathematical model of a DFIG wind turbine and run MATLAB and SIMULINK models to see the system performance using the DFIG.

**Keywords:** *Wind turbine, Generation, Energy efficiency, DFIG, Simulink model*

## **Influence of Reward and Punishment Techniques on Teaching and Learning in Public Secondary Schools in Zaria Local Government Area of Kaduna State**

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### **Abstract**

The study explored the influence of reward and punishment techniques on teaching and learning in public secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The study was carried out with the objectives to: investigate the opinions of inspectors, principals and teachers on the application of reward in public secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State; and explore the opinions of inspectors, principals and teachers on the application of punishment in public secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised 32 inspectorate officials, 48 principals and 1567 teachers from Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State. A sample size of 6 inspectors, 10 principals and 306 teachers were sampled, making the total of 322 respondents used in the study. The instrument titled "Classroom Management Techniques Questionnaire (CMTQ)" was used for data collection in the study. The reliability co-efficient of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha statistics and a reliability coefficient of 0.87 was obtained. The data collected in the study was analysed using descriptive statistics of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions, while Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level. Findings showed that poor application of reward hampers goal attainment among students in public secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State and application of punishment in public secondary schools in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State was significantly different. Recommendations were made to include that the use of reward during classroom instruction should be regulated as this may be encouraging docility and defence to authority rather than originality and spontaneity of effort; and application of punishment during classroom instruction should be made a temporary drive as students always associate fear of pain with study, and it is not healthy to keep students under a permanent state of siege

**Keywords:** *Classroom, Management, Techniques, Reward, and Punishment*

## Perceived English for Specific Purpose (ESP) Needs of Science Students in the Collegiate System

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### Abstract

The study has 176 participants, selected through random sampling. The instrument used for data collection are questionnaire, interviews, and document analysis. The data collected was analyzed based on simple percentage and ranking. The findings of the study established that the general-purpose EGP curriculum is not tailored to meet the demands of modern science teaching. Based on this, the study concludes that because of the glaring deficiency of the EGP curriculum immediate action should be taken to curtail the situation. In line with its findings and conclusion, the paper recommends among others that, there is the need for the relevant authorities to undertake pre-course, during course and after course needs of science students in collegiate system.

**Keywords:** *Need analysis, ESP, EGP, Science students, Collegiate system*

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## Relationship Between Self-Efficacy and Academic Achievement of NCE Students of Colleges of Education in Kaduna State: Problems and Prospects in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

This study investigated relationship between self-efficacy and academic achievement among NCE students of colleges of in Kaduna State: Implications for Value Re-Orientation Counselling. The study was guided by two research questions and two hypotheses. Survey research design was adopted in the study. The population of the study is made up of 5,707 NCE II students and the sample of the study was 361 students randomly selected based on the recommendation of Krecjie and Morgan. Self-efficacy Scale was the instrument used for data collection. Students' Pro forma was used to collect their CGPA. Mean, Standard Deviation were used to answer research question while Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used to test the null hypothesis that guided the study. The findings of the study reveal that there is significant relationship between self-efficacy and academic achievement ( $r=.230$ ,  $p.014$ ). The study recommended that students of colleges of education should be sensitized on the need to enhance their achievement motivation, self-efficacy irrespective of their academic background so as to improve their academic achievement.

**Keywords:** *Self-efficacy, Academic achievement, Sustainable workforce development*

## Relevance of Technology (ICT) to Modern Muslim World

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### Abstract

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the modern Muslim world has significantly impacted various aspects of life, fostering both social and economic advancements. From facilitating global communication through social media platforms to enhancing access to educational resources, technology has become a catalyst for connectivity and knowledge dissemination. Moreover, e-commerce platforms have provided new avenues for economic participation, aligning with Islamic principles of ethical business conduct. The adoption of ICT in the modern Muslim world underscores its relevance in promoting interconnectedness, education, and ethical economic practices, contributing to the overall progress of societies in accordance with Islamic values.

**Keywords:** *Relevance technology and Modern Muslim world*

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## Role of Adult Education in Community Development in Zaria Local Government Area: Problems and Prospects in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

The paper aimed at investigating the Role of Adult Education in community Development. The paper captured the concept of adult education and workforce development. The paper also pinpointed the objectives of adult education in Nigeria. Adult education programmes tasks are to eradicate illiteracy, development of skills and adoption of new technologies to the number of skills of the uneducated, the semi-educated and the already educated. Adult education programs provide opportunities for individuals to acquire new skills and enhance existing ones. This is essential for adapting to the evolving demands of the workforce and staying competitive in a rapidly changing job market. By offering relevant training and education, adult education enhances the employability of individuals, enabling them to contribute effectively to the workforce. This is particularly important in a country like Nigeria, where a skilled and adaptable workforce is crucial for sustainable development. Adult education in Nigeria is a key component of sustainable workforce development, promoting skill acquisition, employability, entrepreneurship, poverty reduction, literacy improvement, lifelong learning, community development, and gender equality. These efforts collectively contribute to building a resilient and adaptable workforce essential for the country's sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Adult education and sustainable workforce development.*

## Islamic Perspective of Productive Leader for National Development

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### Abstract

Islam is a comprehensive religion which has described every single aspect of our lives in clear terms and covers all human activities and action. Islam not only throws light on the private life of individual but it has described explicitly the ways how individual interact with people. Islam is more than just a belief- it is a complete way of life. It goes beyond acts of worship to embrace all. The paper discusses Islamic perspectives looking at various attributes and features of a productive leader including role model, character, trust, Fairness and mercy, care and passion, team work, delegation, good communication, equality, sincerity and truthfulness and laying its foundation with support from Qur'anic verses and Sunnah for effective system and National Development. The paper recommends the application of Islamic management principles and system through consideration of employment on trust, caring, empathy, selflessness, good communication promotion of the teaching of Quran and Sunnah for maximum productivity and National Development

**Keywords:** *Islamic, Productive, Qur'an, Sunnah, Leader, National Development*



## A Critical Evaluation of the Mental Wellbeing of and Coping Strategies Among Internally Displaced Returnees in the FCT-Abuja

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### Abstract

The study x-rayed the mental wellbeing and coping strategies of Internally Displaced Persons in Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. It adopted the cross-sectional survey design. Data were collected using (Kessler-10, Post traumatic stress-Checklist 5(PCL-5) and Brief Coping-28) from 378 participants recruited with simple random sampling techniques. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 was used to analyse the data. Descriptive statistics like mean and percentage were used to summarize the characteristics of participants and findings. To look at the association between trauma and distress, Pearson correlation and linear regression was also employed. The study discovered that high prevalence of psychological distress (26.4%) was found among internally displaced persons. In the adjusted regression model, trauma (0.45 (0.37, 0.53)  $p < 0.001$ ). The association between trauma and psychological distress was significant both in the crude and adjusted model indicating that a unit change in the independent (trauma) variable leads to 0.45 times change in the dependent (psychological distress) variable. Marital status (1.76, (0.75, 2.78)  $P = 0.001$ ) was found to be significantly and positively associated with psychological distress while sex -2.67(-4.23, -1.11),  $P = .001$  and coping strategies -0.15 (-0.25, -0.04)  $p = 0.005$  were negatively associated with psychological distress. Thus, the study indicated high adaptive/effective coping mechanism subscales/variables. Whereas denial ( $M = 4.82$ ,  $SD = 1.64$ ) and behavioural disengagement ( $M = 4.20$ ,  $SD = 1.28$ ) were the most frequently reported under maladaptive coping mechanism. The major inference of this study reveals that though the displaced persons are relatively using adaptive coping mechanism; on the contrary the prevalence of psychological distress of the displaced persons is high and as such psychotherapy and rehabilitation is needed to minimize further mental health issues.

**Keywords:** *Internally Displaced Persons, Trauma, Psychological Distress, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Psychotherapy*

## The Relationship Between Digital Competencies of Academic Librarians and the Provision of Virtual Reference Services in Federal University Libraries in South East and South-South Nigeria

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### Abstract

The result of the emergency produced by COVID 19 has obliged educational institutions and other organizations to rethink the face to face format of their learning programme. Consequently, universities have begun to adopt online teaching and learning methodologies. University libraries are being challenged to adjust to this new paradigm shift to improve information services and also to sustain their relevance. Through the recent technological changes, academic libraries now strive to provide many services virtually. Virtual reference service is reference service commenced by electronic means where patrons employ technology to communicate with the professionals without being physical ly present. This corresponding increase in the use of technological facilities is requiring librarians to have a higher degree of computer skills. Digital competency is an indicator of quality education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There is need to equip librarians with core competencies and emerging skills required for the service delivery in electronic information environment. However, the fact still remains that there is a competence gap in the library sector in Nigeria due to digital transformation that is changing the library services. This study tries to find out the digital competencies of academic librarians and how it relates to the provision of digital reference services in federal universities in south -east and south- south Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Digital competency, Virtual reference services, Academic libraries and 21<sup>st</sup> century*

## The Determinants (Socio Economic Status, Awareness and Attitude) of Healthful Condition of Staff in Federal College of Education Zaria, Kaduna State

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### Abstract

The study assesses the determinants of the healthful conditions of the staffs of Federal College of Education, Zaria, Kaduna State. The instrument used to gather data was the questionnaire on attitude, socio economic factors as well as level of awareness. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. A purposively sampling technique was used to select Federal College of Education Zaria from the North West zone of the country. A structured questionnaire was designed and validated for the study. This instrument was administered on 110 respondents in the sampled tertiary institution. The data collected were analysed using frequency count, percentage score and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) statistics. The hypotheses formulated were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed that the level of awareness  $r= 0.674$ ,  $p= 0.002$ , socio economic factors  $r= 0.808$ ,  $p= 0.001$  as well as attitude  $r= 0.557$ ,  $p= 0.020$  (independent variables) each has significant relationship on the dependent variable of general health conditions of the respondents. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that administrators and executive officers of the College of education should expose the types of treatments, drugs and their capabilities and efficiency so as to compel staff patronage. It is equally very important that the attitude of the staff of the college clinic be improved and their negative attitudes towards patient be curtailed. Lastly the prices of drugs and other medical services in the clinic should be reviewed downward especially those drugs that are important so as to encourages wide patronage among the staff of the college.

**Keywords:** *Healthful condition of staffs, Socio-economic, Awareness, Attitude*

## The Effects of Rural-Urban Migration and its Consequences Towards Insecurity in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Rural-urban migration is a pervasive phenomenon with profound implications for Nigeria's socio-economic landscape. This conference paper examines the multifaceted effects of rural-urban migration and the consequent impact on insecurity in the country. As rural dwellers seek improved economic prospects and better living conditions, the urban centers become magnets for mass migration, resulting in significant shifts in population distribution. The primary consequence of this migration pattern is the strain on urban infrastructure, leading to overpopulation, unemployment, and inadequate housing. The inability of cities to absorb the influx of migrants exacerbates socio-economic disparities, fostering an environment conducive to criminal activities. Unemployment and lack of economic opportunities contribute to the rise of youth involvement in illicit activities, posing a direct threat to national security. Furthermore, the strain on social amenities in urban areas leads to heightened competition for limited resources, escalating tensions among residents. The resultant social unrest and conflicts contribute to the broader landscape of insecurity. This paper calls for a comprehensive approach to address the root causes of rural-urban migration, emphasizing the need for sustainable rural development policies, job creation initiatives, and improved social services. Only through addressing the structural imbalances driving migration can Nigeria hope to mitigate the adverse consequences of rural-urban migration on its national security.

**Keywords:** *Rural-urban migration, Insecurity, Socio-economic disparities, Urbanization, Nigeria*

## The Role of Some Selected Hausa Proverbs for Peace and Conflict Resolution in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper explores the cultural richness of Hausa proverbs and their profound influence on fostering peace and resolving conflicts in Nigeria. Hausa proverbs, deeply embedded in the cultural fabric, serve as powerful tools for communication, offering insights into the wisdom and values of the Hausa community. In times of conflict, Hausa proverbs play a pivotal role in easing tensions and promoting understanding. The inherent wisdom captured in these proverbs provides a shared language for dialogue that cuts across differences and fostering a sense of unity. These proverbs often carry moral lessons, encouraging empathy and mutual respect among disputing parties. Furthermore, the contextual adaptability of Hausa proverbs allows for their application in diverse conflict scenarios. Whether addressing issues of governance, inter-community disputes, or interpersonal conflicts, these proverbs offer nuanced perspectives that guide individuals towards amicable resolutions. This paper contends that a deeper exploration and appreciation of Hausa proverbs can contribute significantly to conflict resolution strategies in Nigeria. By incorporating these cultural gems into peace-building initiatives, policymakers and community leaders can tap into a rich source of indigenous wisdom that has stood the test of time which can greatly bring peace and calm to the country and foster unity, cooperation and good governance in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Hausa proverbs, conflict resolution, Peace-building, cultural communication, Nigeria*

## The Role of Hausa Traditional Institutions in Solving Farmers-Herders Conflicts in the 21st Century

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### Abstract

In the dynamic landscape of the 21st century, conflicts between farmers and herders have emerged as pressing challenges with far-reaching socio-economic and environmental implications. This conference paper delves into the pivotal role that traditional institutions play in mediating and resolving such conflicts, harnessing age-old wisdom to address contemporary complexities. Farmers-herders' conflicts, often rooted in resource scarcity, land use, and cultural differences, have escalated in the modern era, posing threats to food security, social harmony, and sustainable development. Against this backdrop, traditional institutions have emerged as crucial actors in conflict resolution, leveraging their historical authority, community embeddedness, and conflict management mechanisms. This paper critically examines how traditional institutions bridge cultural divides, foster dialogue, and offer contextually relevant solutions to farmers-herders' conflicts. Drawing upon case studies and empirical research, it elucidates the adaptive strategies traditional leaders employ to mitigate tensions, promote coexistence, and ensure equitable resource sharing. Additionally, the paper underscores the need for collaboration between traditional institutions, governmental bodies, and civil society to create comprehensive frameworks that address the multifaceted dimensions of these conflicts. In a rapidly evolving world, where technological advancements and globalization shape interactions, the enduring influence of traditional institutions holds promise for sustainable conflict resolution. By navigating the intricate nexus of tradition and modernity, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the indispensable role traditional institutions play in fostering peace, stability, and harmonious coexistence between farmers and herders in the 21st century.

**Keywords:** *Farmers-herders, Conflict, traditional institution, and 21<sup>st</sup> century*

## Unemployment, Insecurity, and Youth Development Nexus

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### Abstract

Societies worldwide that cherish peaceful coexistence and growth invest significantly in the development of youths. This explains why youth development index has become a global measure to predict the quality of readiness a country makes to face its future with confidence. In spite of this, quality youth development is lacking in Nigeria and previous attempts to improve it have failed. Embracing the natural process model, this review paper seeks to establish a nexus between unemployment, insecurity, and youth development, without priority to the order in which the variables topically appear and proffer a way forward. The main argument is that though possible causal relationships may exist between these variables, the relationship could best be described as bidirectional or interactional, with the causality weighing heavier on non-existence, deprived or dysfunctional youth development than otherwise gleaned. The researcher concludes that the nexus between unemployment, insecurity, and youth development represents a complex and interconnected challenge that requires concerted efforts from various stakeholders to ensure national development. This paper will be useful to researchers and stakeholders interested in youth development and policy formulation.

**Keywords:** *Unemployment, Insecurity, Youth development, Family, Nigeria*

## Practicable Modalities to Enhance Female Farmers' Access to Agricultural Extension Education for Sustainable Development in Yobe State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

African women play a vital role in agriculture, contributing significantly to the sector's development. In Nigeria, they provide 70% of farm labour, yet their contributions often go unrecognized. Despite their active involvement, many females work as low-paid day labourers, lacking land ownership and access to resources. Illiteracy, limited extension services, and restricted credit access further hinder their progress. Traditional gender roles and societal beliefs have led to the exclusion of females from decision-making processes and developmental policies. To improve their situation, a paradigm shift is necessary, recognizing females as agents of sustainable development. Implementing adult literacy programs and engaging females in farmer groups can empower them, providing access to extension services and credit facilities. By acknowledging and supporting females' roles in agriculture, we can unlock their potential and drive rural development across Africa.

**Keywords:** *Exploring contributions, Agricultural Sector and Sustainable rural development*



## Effect of Financial Leverage on the Performance of Nigerian Deposit Money Banks

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### Abstract

This study examines the effect of financial leverage on the performance of Nigerian deposit money banks. The study utilizes an ex-post facto research design using panel data regression model covering the study period of ten years spanning from 2013 to 2022. Population of the study is the 22 deposit money banks listed on the Nigeria stock exchange from which a sample of 7 were drawn using purposive sampling technique. The dependent variable of the study is the performance of deposit money banks which is measured by ROA and ROE while the independent variable is the financial leverage measured by debt to asset, debt to equity with a control variable as equity to asset. The finding of the study revealed that debt to asset and equity to asset have significant effect on the ROA while debt to equity has no significant effect on the ROA. The finding further indicated that debt to asset has significant effect on the ROE while debt to equity and equity to asset have no significant effect on the ROE. The finding therefore concludes that debt to asset and equity to asset are the major determinants of financial performance of the Deposit Money Banks. The study recommends therefore that Banks should utilize both debt with minimal cost of capital and equity as major sources of financing their operations.

**Keywords:** *Equity trading, Performance, Design, Population, Purposive*

## Macroeconomic Aggregates and Exchange Rate in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The effect of currency rates on Nigerian macroeconomic aggregates is examined in this study. Using annual time series data from 1990 to 2022, the study investigates potential direct and indirect relationships between GDP growth and real exchange rates. Two methods are used to derive the relationship: a vector-autoregressive model and a simultaneous equations model inside a fully described (but constrained) macroeconomic model. The estimation results demonstrate that there isn't any proof of a significant correlation between GDP growth and exchange rate fluctuations. As an alternative, Nigeria's economic growth has been directly impacted by monetary and fiscal policy as well as other economic factors, most notably the expansion of oil exports. These elements have a tendency to maintain an overvaluation trend of the real exchange rate, which has proven detrimental to growth. The analysis concludes that while currency rate management needs to be improved, it is insufficient to boost Nigeria's economy. It is necessary to implement a comprehensive program of economic reform, which should include a complementing tight monetary policy. Overall, the findings provide useful information

**Keywords:** *Exchange rate, Macro-economy, Simultaneous equations, Nigeria*

## Effect of Dividend Policy on Stock Price of Some Selected Nigeria Listed Firms

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### Abstract

This study examined the effect of dividend policy on share price of selected companies listed on the Nigerian stock Exchange. In the academic literature there have been fewer studies in this regard, especially in developing economies like Nigeria. The study adopted ex-post facto research design with panel data covering the study period. A sample of 49 companies out of 162 companies listed on the Nigerian stock Exchange during the study period (2013-2022) was randomly selected for the panel data. The study found that the dividend payout ratio and dividend yield have significantly positive effect on the share price of firms while dividend per share has insignificantly negative effect on the share price of firms. Financial leverage has significantly negative effect on the share price of firms. The study concluded that dividend policy have significant effect on share price. The study recommended that companies should focus more on the payout while investors should go for corporate entities with constant payout ratio.

**Keywords:** *Firm size, Financial performance, Deposit money, Stock exchange, Influence, Diseconomies.*

## Job Stress and Employees' Performance in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions

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### Abstract

The study focuses on the Job stress on employees' performance in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions. The objective of the study is to identify the predominant sources and level of job stress experienced by employees, examine how job stress influence various dimensions of employee productivity and assess the coping mechanisms do employees employ to manage job stress, and to what extent are these mechanisms effective in enhancing productivity performance in Nigeria Tertiary Institutions. Primary data were used with the aid of questionnaires for 210 respondents in Nigeria Tertiary Institutions. Descriptive statistics, Likert scale rating and the regression analysis was used to carry out the objectives of the study. The findings revealed that workload, work-life balance, and interpersonal relationships were identified as the predominant sources of job stress among employees in Nigeria Tertiary Institutions. Further findings also shows that job stress has a detrimental effect on various dimensions of employee productivity, including overall productivity, concentration, task completion, and motivation to work. The most commonly used coping mechanisms among employees were taking breaks during work, talking to colleagues or friends, and engaging in hobbies or leisure activities. Findings of the hypothesis of the study shows that there is a significant negative relationship between job stress experienced by employees and their performance levels ( $r = -0.45$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ). The study recommended that Nigeria Tertiary Institutions, should implement measures to manage workload effectively, promote work-life balance, and foster positive interpersonal relationships in the workplace. Also, Nigeria Tertiary Institutions should implement strategies to minimize job stress and create a conducive work environment that promotes productivity.

**Keywords:** *Job stress, Employee performance, Nigeria Tertiary Institutions, Coping mechanisms, Productivity*



