

9th Multi-disciplinary
Conference on
**African
Development
Policies**



University of Nigeria,
Nsukka, Nigeria

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme: Addressing Challenges & Development
Administration in Emerging Economies:
Multi-disciplinary Discussion

26TH - 27TH JUNE, 2024



9TH MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

THEME

Addressing Challenges & Development Administration in Emerging Economies: Multi-disciplinary Discussion

DATE: Thursday 27th - Friday 28th June, 2024

TIME: 9:00am

CONFERENCE LOC

Ekekwe, Ezinwanne

Social Sciences Unit, School of General Studies
University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus

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Secretariat: +2348174380445; +2348060601893

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9TH MULTI-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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DAY ONE: Thursday 27th June, 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: Friday 28th June, 2024

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

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

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Conference Abstracts

New Electoral Act and the Electoral Process in Nigeria's 2023 General Elections

¹Musa Magaji & ²Hassan Garba Isa

^{&21}*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State - Nigeria.*

Abstract

In a fragile democracy like that of Nigeria, electoral process has been facing serious problems of capacity in conducting free, fair, credible and acceptable elections. Therefore, for an election to be meaningful, especially in terms of its credibility. It must be guided by these New Electoral Acts. The paper attempts to examine the imperatives of the New Electoral Act in the credible conduct of the 2023 Nigeria's general elections. To achieve this, the paper relies largely on documentary source of data. The paper adopts Structural Functional Analysis in its framework for analysis. It finds out that despite the challenges in the enforcement of this Act, its introduction has helped in facilitating the country's electoral process. It concludes that conducting free and fair elections rest on institutional strengthening, which is critical to meaningful electoral process that delivers acceptable electoral outcomes and the enforcement of the New Electoral Act, (2022 as amended).

Keywords: *New Electoral Act, Political Parties, INEC, Elections, Electoral Process*

Effects of Fuel Prices on Economic Activity: Evidence from Nigeria

Oboro, Emmanuel David

Department of Economics,

Edwin Clark University Kiagbodo, Delta State, Nigeria

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to look into how fuel prices affected Nigerian economic activity from 1990 and 2023. The variables that were most likely to have an impact on Nigeria's economic growth owing to pricing were tested using the t-test and the ordinary least square method. The investigation produced some fascinating results. The correlation coefficient of 0.628 indicates that fuel expenses had a statistically significant effect on oil income at the 1% level. More precisely, Nigerian oil earnings grew by 0.097% for every 1% increase in fuel costs. The study also discovered a substantial correlation between fuel prices and economic growth, with Nigeria's economic growth rate falling by 0.092% for every 1% increase in fuel prices. These results are consistent with earlier studies. As a result, as fuel prices rise, so do transportation costs, forcing businesses to increase their production and transportation costs. Furthermore, since greater transportation costs result in higher production costs, rising fuel prices may exacerbate inflationary pressures. Ultimately, less money for non-essential items might lead to a decrease in consumer expenditure. Conversely, lower fuel price could stimulate the economy and free up more money for consumers to spend on other products and services.

Keywords: *Fuel prices, Economic growth, inflation, Economic activity*

Research on Development Administration and the Challenges of International Development

Elota Adaobi

*Department of Public Administration
Federal Polytechnic Oke, Anambra State.*

Abstract

The article addresses in greater depth some of the central issues of the contemporary international development discourse. The focus of my article is the perspective of "Development Administration", a research area in "administrative science". The central issues of the article include the conceptual issues concerning development administration and the challenges developing countries are facing in (a) Coping with modernisation and economic globalisation (b) Promoting good governance by ensuring administrative decentralisation and local development and (c) Ensuring the sustainability of Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)-led development Initiatives. The article argues that there exists very little scientific research, neither conceptual nor empirical on development administration. Therefore, academic study on issues related to development administration and "International development" has vital importance for the current development discourse in Nigeria and abroad

Keywords: *Development Administration, Economic globalisation, NGOs, Good Governance, Development assistance, Social capital*

Unraveling the Challenges of Waste-to-Energy Transition in Emerging Economies: Implications for Sustainability

¹Elota Adaobi & ²Chimezie Grace O.

¹Department of Public Administration, Federal Polytechnic Oke, Anambra State

²Department of Science Laboratory Technology, Federal Polytechnic Oke, Anambra State

Abstract

The recent geopolitical events such as the conflict between Russia and Ukraine have strained the available resources worldwide. In emerging economies like Bangladesh which is heavily reliant on imported gas, oil and coal. This has created a severe energy crisis. In response to the energy crisis and support eco-friendly waste management converting waste into energy is being recognised as a promising solution. However, introducing waste - to-energy systems in developing economies faces many intricate challenges that require careful examinations. This study, therefore aims to explore and evaluate the challenges associated with adopting a waste-to-energy (WtE) conversion system in emerging economies like Bangladesh. The research methodology involves identifying challenges from an extensive review of existing literature and expert feedback and then combining Bayesian theory with Best Worst Method (BWM) to evaluate the challenges. Among the 21 challenges analyzed, the "need for well-developed planning & incentivized policy making, Ineffectiveness in waste segregation at the source and high cost of installation, maintenance and infrastructure development appear to be the most significant challenges with weight values 0.071, 0.067 and 0.066 respectively. The study can enhance managers understanding of the challenges faced by this sector and thus facilitate informed decision-making. The outcome of this study is expected to enrich the existing body of knowledge, promote the diffusion of WtE technology in emerging economies, reduce dependency on the international energy market and achieve global sustainable development goals (SDGs) such as affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and climate action (SDG 13).

Keywords: *Waste -to - energy, Renewable Energy, Emerging Economy, Sustainable Development, Bayesian Best Worst Method.*

Policy Challenges for Emerging and Developing Economies

Elota Adaobi

*Department of Public Administration
Federal Polytechnic Oke, Anambra State.*

Abstract

The 2009 global recession demonstrated once again the importance of crisis prevention as well as the critical need for preserving policy room so that emerging market and Developing economies (EMDEs) can act when their economies are hit by shocks. And now, with the global outlook still weak & vulnerabilities rising, these lessons underscore the need for comprehensive policies to improve EMDEs resilience to shocks & lift long-term growth prospects. On the macro economic front, Priorities include shoring up fiscal positions, keeping adequate foreign reserves and strengthening policy frameworks. Financial Sector policies to adapt to a changing global financial environment include strengthening home-host supervisor coordination and establishing prudential authorities with the appropriate tools and mandates to mitigate systemic risks. Structural policy priorities include investment in human capital and infrastructure to offset the decline in potential growth that is expected to continue over the next decade. Renewed reform momentum is needed to create the environment that generated private sector-led, productivity-driven growth supported by measures to improve governance and business climates.

Keywords: *Macroeconomic policy, Fiscal policy, Monetary policy, Structural reform, Potential growth, Governance.*

Addressing Challenges Associated with Managing Online Education in Post COVID-19 Era: A Paradigm Shift in Teaching and Learning

Kalu Igu

*School of Science Education, Department of Computer Science,
Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum, Yobe State, Nigeria*

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has catalyzed a rapid transition to online education, presenting both opportunities and challenges for educators and institutions worldwide. While this paper discussed the relative relevance and effectiveness of online education as opposed to the traditional face to face classroom teaching and learning method it also examined the key challenges associated with managing online education in the post-pandemic era and then explored strategies to address them effectively. Drawing on a comprehensive review of the literature and case studies, the paper identified common challenges such as digital divide, student engagement, faculty training, cyber-attacks on the Learning management System and assessment integrity. The paper then proposed practical solutions and best practices to mitigate these challenges, including the use of adaptive technologies, personalized learning approaches, access control, two factor authentication, examination proctoring and faculty development programs. By highlighting the complexities of managing online education in the post-COVID-19 era, this paper aims to inform educators, policymakers, and stakeholders about the evolving nature of teaching and learning paradigms in the digital age.

Keywords: *Online Education, COVID-19 pandemic, Virtual Learning Environments (VLE), Learning Management System (LMS), Cyber-attacks, Paradigm Shift*

International Trade, Agricultural Resources and Value Chain Management: Implications for Africa's Development

Abunimye, Sunday Betembiaye
Department of Political Science
University of Calabar, Calabar

Abstract

In contemporary global arena, no country can safely claim to be self-sufficient and self-reliant. Also, countries are not equally endowed by providence, thus, international trade provides an opportunity for countries for the exchange of commodities and services. The study is anchored on the dependency theoretical framework which stresses the fact that although, the nature of international system has made it possible for nations to interact, such interdependence becomes a relationship of dependence when the development of some countries (Third World) is in fact, determined and conditioned by other countries (developed). Data for the study was gotten from secondary sources such as text books, journals, articles, online publications, newspapers, magazines, etc, and analyzed using the content analysis. The data analyzed revealed that trade between Africa and the developed countries of the west does not take place on an equal basis. It is argued that Africa was indiscriminately assigned the role of production of agricultural raw materials which are sold to European nations at prices determined by the latter, while at the same time arrogating to themselves the role of producing finished goods which are sold to Africa at exorbitant prices. The paper argued that Africa's underdevelopment stems from the fact that even though the continent is blessed with enormous agricultural raw materials, she still depends on Europe and North America for importation of finished products. The paper recommended amongst other things, that for Africa to move forward, she must look inwards and develop her agricultural and industrial sectors in ways that she can turn her raw materials into finish goods that will create wealth and employment for the continent.

Keywords: *International trade, Agricultural resources, Value chain, Management, Development, Africa*

Exchange Rate Volatility and Manufacturing Sector Exports in Nigeria

¹Sekyen Kumshin Bakle, ²Gideon G. Goshit &

³Alanana Christopher Abimiku

¹*Department of Business Education, Federal College of Education, Pankshin, Nigeria*

^{2&3}*Department of Economics, University of Jos, Jos, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study examined the impact of exchange rate volatility on the manufacturing sector export 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 effects of exchange rate volatility on the performance of the manufacturing sector export in Nigeria. The estimated results revealed that exchange rate volatility had positive and statistically significant impact on manufacturing sector export in Nigeria in the long run. Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that exchange rate volatility had significant impact on manufacturing sector export in Nigeria. The study therefore recommended among others that the government and policy makers should evolve policies that stabilize the naira by reducing or totally removing the arbitrage between the parallel markets and the official markets. More so, the study also recommended that manufacturers who rely heavily on imported raw materials that cannot be easily sourced locally should be made to access the exchange rate at the official rate with ease in order to increase the manufacturing sector output for export.

Keywords: *Exchange Rate, Volatility, Manufacturing sector, export, Nigeria*

An Assessment of Outbound Medical Tourism on Sustainable Development in Africa: Evidences from Bariatric Patients in Nigeria

¹Abdulkadir Ameen, PhD & ²Saliu-Abdulkadirimam Labidat

¹Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Abuja

²Department of Chemical Pathology, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital

Abstract

Outbound medical tourism is on the rise in Africa due to number of factors, including limited access to quality healthcare, high costs of medical treatment, and deficiency of specialized medical services. Outbound medical tourism may pose the potential to provide expeditious access to healthcare for African patients, but it also has significant implications for the region's sustainable development. This study examines the implications of medical tourism abroad on Africa's sustainable development, drawing particular evidences from bariatric patients in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to; investigate the factors influencing outbound medical tourism in Africa, analyze the implications of outbound medical tourism on sustainable development, and provide policy recommendations to improve the sustainability of medical tourism in the region. A qualitative methodology with Interpretative Phenomenological Approach was employed, including a comprehensive literature review on outbound medical tourism in Africa and interviews with key stakeholders in the healthcare industry. Research gap shows that sufficient research has not been conducted on the effects of outbound medical tourism on Africa's sustainable development, hence the need for this research. This study reveals that while outbound medical tourism can provide benefits such as increased access to medical care and revenue generation, it also poses challenges such as brain drain, loss of foreign exchange, and inadequate investment in domestic healthcare infrastructure. Key recommendations include encouraging domestic investment in healthcare infrastructure and its managers, bolstering regulatory frameworks for outbound medical tourism, and encouraging domestic medical tourism.

Keywords: *Outbound Medical Tourism, Sustainable Development, Africa, Bariatric Patients, Healthcare Infrastructure, Regulatory Framework*

Political Governance and the Problematic Issues in Nigeria: The Way Forward

¹Tambou, Tambara Joseph & ²Dr. Frank Funkeye Sapele

¹Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences

²Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences
University of Africa, Toru-Orua, Sagbama, Bayelsa State

Abstract

Nigeria's political governance is weighed down by issues of corruption, insecurity, economic instability, and poor leadership, hindering development and perpetuating poverty and inequality within the people. The study discovered that Nigeria in many years has failed to adopt a framework that would help to foster effective governance, sustainable development, and a brighter future. The study used secondary method of data collecting and adopted descriptive method to analyse data. The purposive technique was also used. The theoretical framework for this research is the human-centered approach, to explain the current situation of poor governance and its effect on human development. The research seeks to focus on the role of the citizens to solving the challenges facing Nigeria governance issues, in order, to achieve effective governance. However, the paper recommends among others; there should be political will to strengthen institutions, promote transparency and accountability, encourage participatory democracy, address corruption and economic mismanagement, improve security and innovations in conflict resolution mechanisms. By tackling these challenges, Nigeria can achieve good governance, sustainable development, and prosperity.

Keywords: *Political Governance, Nigeria, Corruption, Insecurity, Economic Instability, Sustainable Development, Citizens, Conflict Resolution*

Effect of Multidimensional Poverty on Widowhood in Nigeria

¹Malachy, Ashywel Ugbaka, ²Abanbeshie, Jeremiah A. &

³Uyang, Francis Abul & Omono Cletus Ekok

¹*Department of Economics, University of Calabar, Nigeria.*

²*Department of Continuing Education and Development Studies, University of Calabar*

^{3&4}*Department of Sociology, University of Calabar, Nigeria*

Abstract

Due to women's extreme susceptibility to death shock, widow poverty in Africa has not gotten much empirical attention. We presented empirical data on the variables affecting widow households' likelihood of living in poverty as well as their transitions into and out of it. For widows in extreme poverty, the Markov transition probabilities indicate positive transitions that are moderate but increasing. Stayers who mostly support their non-poor class are known as non-poor widows. A larger reliance ratio raises the likelihood that a widow may experience severe poverty, according to the ordered logit estimator. Having literacy and being an older widow both lessened the likelihood that a widow home will be extremely impoverished. According to the estimated multinomial logit model, household size and dependency ratio are found to be significant factors in the likelihood of transitions between different poverty classes. These results hold up well to varied weight sets, estimate techniques, and other poverty measures. The findings generally support the need for social safety nets to ease the financial burdens on widows. A life insurance policy for spouses, heightened awareness of rights among widows, and programs specifically designed for adult learners could potentially lessen the detrimental effects of widowhood on women.

Keywords: *Multidimensional, Poverty, Widowhood, Households, Markov Transition*

Community-Based Initiatives Towards Rural Banditry in Nigeria: A Study of Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area of Katsina State (2022-2024)

¹Ibrahim Musa & ²Dr. Dimas Garba

^{1&2}*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences
Federal University of Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State*

Abstract

Recently, rural banditry has become a serious issue of concern among communities in Dutsin-Ma Local Government Area (LGA) of Katsina State as it affects not just the security of lives and property, but their overall socio-economic development. The failure and weak security structure of the government led to the establishment of several community-based initiatives to counter rural banditry within the communities in the Local Government. Some of the initiatives include: promoting local ownership, emphasizing community engagement and enhancing capacity building of rural security networks such as rural guards and vigilantes. It is against this backdrop, that, this study seeks to evaluate the impact these community-based initiatives towards curbing rural banditry within the communities in the Local Government. This study used a qualitative research design where Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted with community heads, religious leaders and heads of local security networks, conventional security outfits and other stakeholders across the communities in the Local Government. The findings of this study reveal among other things that, community-based initiatives were developed following loss of confidence on the conventional security agencies to respond maximally to rural banditry in the area, local ownership structure and community engagement have not been robust enough to significantly curb rural banditry in the communities due to lack of support from government institutions. The study further reveals that, measures such as local security networks (guards and vigilantes) have been effective in curtailing to some extent the rural banditry in areas of intelligence and information sharing and prevention of minor attacks, but have not been able to prevent major banditry attacks such as armed robbery, kidnapping and abductions in the area. Hence, this study concludes that the community-based initiatives are well thought-out security measures to curtail rural banditry but have not achieved much in combating rural banditry in the Local Government. The study, recommended that, there is the need for community-based stakeholders support structure and well-established bottom-top collaboration networks with the relevant security agencies and relevant stakeholders to eliminate rural banditry within Dutsin-Ma LGA of Katsina State.

Keywords: *Community-Based Initiatives, Local Ownership, Community Engagement, Capacity Building, Rural Banditry*

A Toxicity Study of Methanolic Extract of *Calliandra Surinamensis* Seeds on Liver Functions in Rodent

¹Eze Patricia Nnebuogo & ²Obielumani Joy Ovigwe

^{1&2}Department of Chemistry

Federal College of Education (Technical) Asaba

Abstract

Medicinal plants and herbal drugs have widely been used in several diseases which contain highly active pharmacological agents. Several previous studies have mounted about the hepatotoxicity of these remedies which ranges from mild enzyme alterations to liver failure in humans and animals. This study aimed to evaluate the toxicity profile of the crude methanolic seed extract of *Calliandra surinamensis* on rat liver functions. An acute toxicity study was carried out using modified Lorke's method and sub-chronic toxicity was done following the Organisation for Economic Cooperative and Development guidelines with testing chemicals 423 and 407 to assess the effect of the seed extract on liver function alongside histopathology assessment of the liver. The haematological indices revealed no significant change in red blood cells and other haematological parameters. The average organ weight of the tested rats showed no significant differences. The histopathological examinations of the rat liver revealed no observable toxic injury to the tissue after treatment with the seed extract across all concentrations. There were desirable morphological vasoactive changes of dilatation and active congestion in the organ across all the concentrations which were dose-dependent. There was induced activation of the sinusoidal kupffer cells, which signified a boost to the local immune system of the liver. The nucleoli in the hepatocyte nuclei were remarkably conspicuous which implied an increase in the production of ribonucleic acid that is deployed in protein synthesis.

Keywords: *Acute toxicity, Calliandra surinamensis, Chronic toxicity, Liver, Rat*

Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) Implementation in Nigerian Universities: Roles of Artificial Intelligence

Sani Kasimu

*Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Federal University, Wukari, Nigeria. Email: sanikasimu@fuwukari.edu.ng*

Abstract

Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) was introduced into the universities by the National universities Commission. The Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) is designed for implementation from 2023/2024 academic session. CCMAS is designed for the universities. This paper discussed the roles of the artificial intelligence in the implementation of Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS) in universities in Nigeria. The paper used secondary data. The secondary data were collected from both print and online publications. Content analysis was used to analyze the selection of literature for the study. The paper concluded that artificial intelligence can support effective teaching and implementation of CCMAS, research in CCMAS, aid effective provision of community service to the host communities and support blended or hydra learning implementation. Based on this points identified, the paper hereby recommends increment in the funding of the universities to enable universities administrators to acquire more artificial intelligence facilities and infrastructures. All academic staff should be trained on the usage and maintenance. Government should provide quality internet service in all universities to aid easy connection. Artificial Intelligence facilities should be subsidize for students and lecturers.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, Core Curriculum and Minimum Academic Standards (CCMAS), Universities.*

