

6th African Economic Summit & Strategic Conference

4TH-6TH JUNE, 2024



**THEME: NEW THINKING FOR AFRICAN
DEVELOPMENT & SUSTAINABILITY**

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, ACCRA





6TH AFRICAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT & STRATEGIC CONFERENCE

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, ACCRA

THEME: New Thinking for African Development and Sustainability

DATE: Tuesday 4th - Thursday 6th June, 2024

TIME: 10:00am (GMT+1)

CONFERENCE LOC

PT. Hussein Botchway

Center for Clinical Innovation, Strategy & Policy (CCISP)

Conference LOC: University of Ghana

CONFERENCE PEER REVIEW PANEL

Prof. Thomas Traynor

Wright State University, USA

Prof. Lars Kolvereid

Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

Prof. Chukwuemeka Jude Diji

Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research, Innovations, Consultancy & Extension),

Kampala International University, Kampala - Uganda

Sr. Prof. Ezeh Mary-Noelle Ethel Ngozi

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu University,

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6TH AFRICAN ECONOMIC SUMMIT & STRATEGIC CONFERENCE

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA, ACCRA

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 4th June, 2024

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Wednesday 5th June, 2024

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 9:00am – 10:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 10:15am – 10:30am
Research Training	- 10:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Thursday 6th June, 2024

PLENARY/POLICY REVIEW SESSION

Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
Conference Briefing	- 10:15am – 10:30am
Plenary Session	- 10:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY FOUR – Friday 7th June, 2024

Departure of Guest/Conferees/Delegates



WELCOME TO UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

The University of Ghana, the premier university in Ghana, was founded as the University College of the Gold Coast by Ordinance on August 11, 1948 for the purpose of providing and promoting university education, learning and research.

As a university poised to distinguish itself in the area of research to make an impact at the national and international level, the University launched a Strategic Plan in 2014. The strategic plan (2014-2024) is intended to consolidate the gains made from the review of the University's mission and practices and situate these within the context of a very dynamic environment of higher education in Ghana and beyond.

As the premier university in Ghana, the University aims to produce the next generation of thought leaders to drive national development. Through its research institutes and other centres of learning and research, faculty members are involved in studies that support policy making for national development, often in collaboration with other international institutions.

There are currently a number of Ghanaian and international institutions that hold affiliation with the University of Ghana. As a leader in tertiary education, the University has established several link agreements with universities in Africa, Europe and North America for student, faculty and staff exchange as well as collaborative research.

The student population is approximately 61,000 made up of students enrolled on regular, sandwich and weekend programmes as well as distance education as well as students from affiliate institutions. The University has experienced a steady growth in the number of international students who come from over 70 countries to join either the regular undergraduate and graduate programmes or enroll on the study abroad and other special programmes designed for international students.

The University of Ghana, has over the years built an image as one of the continent's reputable universities, making it the first choice for academics, researchers and students.

Source: <https://www.ug.edu.gh/about/overview>



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Membership offers opportunities for research training, provision of technical support for International Research Projects in Africa, field study reporting, and publication of economic reviews in the African Development Charter Series.

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

Bassey Anam
 Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs
 University of Calabar-Nigeria

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



Professor Havindra Kumar
 former Vice Chancellor
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
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Conference Abstracts

An Overview of Gender Based Violence in Nigeria

Luka Ruth Caleb (PhD)

*Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nasarawa State*

Abstract

Gender-based violence includes a host of harmful behaviors that are directed at women and girls because of their sex, including wife abuse, sexual assault, dowry-related murder, marital rape, selective malnourishment of female children, forced prostitution, female genital mutilation, and sexual abuse of female children. Socially division of human being into male or female is gender. Therefore, gender is about men and women. Unfortunately, gender differentiation is very common in a patriarchal set up where one group of people feels superior while the other is deemed inferior, anatomically weak and subordinate. This paper therefore, examines gender issues and violence, such as sexual harassment, forceful marriage, women genital mutilation, trafficking in women, physical torture, discriminating, etc., against women in Africa and Nigeria in particular. This paper relied solely on the secondary sources of data for all the information needed and the feminist theory was adopted as the theoretical framework of analysis. The study reveals that Gender based violence in Nigeria has been a pervasive quagmire which has attracted both governmental and non-governmental organisations. It recommended among others that government should organize workshops and seminars in both urban and rural areas. Also, non-governmental organizations should make wider their sensitization projects to the rural areas through electronic and print media. to ensure that the awareness of violence against women permeates the grassroots.

Keywords: *Gender, Domestic Violence, Women's rights, Trafficking, forced prostitution, female genital mutilation, Personality Traits.*

Factors Affecting Entrepreneurial Policy and Implementation for Nigerian Economic Development and Sustainability

Shuaibu, Nasir

Department of Business Education,

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Abstract

The need to attain sustainable economic development particularly via entrepreneurship is becoming more imperative. Entrepreneurship is critical to economic development. The role of entrepreneurship in fostering innovation, enhancing productivity, and creating employment opportunities has gained greater importance. The government policy framework provides the roadmap that can be utilized to implement the enacted policies to support entrepreneurship. Successive Nigerian government came up with beautiful policies that were aimed at improving the performance of entrepreneurship, but the main challenge was on the implementation and support of the policies, hence their impact was not felt by the citizenry. This study investigates factors affecting effective policy implementation in Nigeria with a focus on entrepreneurial development. The multifaceted relationship between entrepreneurship and economic development, shedding light on the mechanisms through which entrepreneurial activities contribute to overall development were also explored. The poor performance of entrepreneurship sector in Nigeria has become a source of concern. What could be responsible for this? Is it as a result of faulty policy, or poor implementation? What are the resultant effects for economic development and sustainability? Building on the use of secondary data and existing literature, the study identified inadequate funding, complex policies, personal interest, poor policy evaluation strategy, lack of political will, lack of program continuity, and corruption as factors responsible for the ineffective implementation of entrepreneurial policy in Nigeria. It was concluded therefore, that entrepreneurship represents the veritable tool for Nigerian economic development and sustainability. Based on findings, the paper provides a valuable blueprint for policy makers and implementers to check the identified factors hindering the effective implementation of entrepreneurial policy and implementation for Nigerian economic development and sustainability.

Keywords: *Economic Development, Economic Sustainability, Entrepreneurship, Implementation, Policy.*

Analysis of the Effect of Relative Humidity on Atmospheric Aerosols Hygroscopic Growths Using Optical Properties of Aerosols and Cloud (OPAC) Simulation

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Abstract

The effects of relative humidity on atmospheric aerosols play a vital role in current climate change challenges. In this paper the microphysical properties such as radii, number concentration, were obtained from optical properties of aerosols and cloud (OPAC) at seven different relative humidity (50%,70%,80% ,90%,95%,98%, and 99%) the ZSR (Zdanavskii, Stokes, and Robinson) model was used to compute the effective hygroscopic growth and effective radii of the aerosols mixture .The linear regression analysis was applied to estimate the humidification factors of the aerosols types and R-square was used to validate the model. It was observed that data fitted the model very well. The highest value of hygroscopic growth aerosols was found in maritime clean (HGF=4.7) at 99% relative humidity and the lowest hygroscopic growths was recorded at desert aerosols (HGF=1.007) at 50% relative humidity also for humidification factors the highest value was found in desert aerosols =-0.07656 and the lowest was found in maritime clean aerosols as =-0.35435.

Keywords: *Hygroscopic growths factor, Microphysical properties, Aerosol, Relative humidity*

Micropropagation of Sweet Potato (*Ipomea Batatas*) Using Plant Tissue Culture Technique

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Abstract

The study was conducted at tissue culture laboratory of Biotechnology centre University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. A protocol is described for rapid propagation of the sweet Potato (*Ipomea batatas*) by in vitro culture of shoot tips or nodal segments as explants. The Study is aimed at establishing a simple protocol for in-vitro regeneration of sweet potato with A view to provide planting material as well as basis for genetic improvement. The sterilization Method for explants was observed by using anti-fungal for 20 minutes, 2% hypo chloride for 1Minute and 70% ethanol for 1 minute with Twenty. The shoot tips were more efficient for Sweet potato regeneration on MS medium (Murashig and Skoog. 1962). *Ipomea batatas* Varieties were maintained in a culture room under a 16hr photoperiod provide by white florescent Tubes. Napthalenacetic acid (NAA) and 6-benzyl amino purine (BAP) hormone at different concentrations were used for this study. The result of this study shows that the media containing 2.0mgBAP+1mg NAA produce higher number of nodes (4.03), however this treatment was not significantly ($p < 0.05$) different from the media containing 1.5mg BAP+0.5mg (3.77), but was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than the media containing 2.5mg BAP+1.5mg NAA (3.35), and was significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) than the media containing 1mg BAP+0mg NAA (0.00). Results of this study indicate that an acceptable Regeneration of number of leaves was obtained when cultured on the media containing 2.0mg BAP+1mg of NAA and also for the number of nodes with same media concentration, shoot length and root length, while the number of root was best obtained using the media concentration of 1mg BAP+0mg NAA in the development of a transgenic sweet potato.

Keywords: *Micropropagation laboratory and Biotechnology*

Attitudinal Change of Youth Towards Entrepreneurship in Sokoto State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study covers the attitudinal change of youth towards entrepreneurship in Sokoto North Local Government Area Nigeria. The objectives of the study include, to know the entrepreneurship development initiatives available to youth of Sokoto North Local Government Area, to determine the factors influencing the attitude of youth of Sokoto North Local Government Area, towards entrepreneurship development initiatives, and to proffer possible solutions to the factors influencing the attitude of youths of Sokoto North Local Government Area, towards entrepreneurship development initiatives. The study employed descriptive research design. This research design is usually aimed at collecting large and small samples from a population in order to examine the, distribution, incidence, and interaction of sociological phenomenon. The population of the study comprises of youth especially graduates, NYSC corps members and youths between the ages of 18-35 years of age. The study sampled 250 respondents and a well structured questionnaire titled attitudinal change of youth towards entrepreneurship in Sokoto North Local Government Area was administered to 250 where 195 questionnaires was correctly filled and returned for analysis. From the analysis of the data collected.

Keywords: *Attitudinal Change, Youth and Entrepreneurship*

Technological Features of Internet of Things Technology for the Improvement of Technical Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

The introduction of Internet of things technology (IoT) in different fields has no doubt revolutionized the services obtained in those fields. A systematic study comprising ten research questions with the objective of identifying the present teaching aided IoT features for technical education as well as mapping out strategies for further development. The research considered the following as it relates to teaching technical Education; wireless communication, Messaging Protocols, Security Methods, development board, microcontroller and application/Mobile Interface. The result shows among others that wireless communication using Bluetooth technology, Cellular Networks and Wi-Fi to serve IoT communication purpose for delivering technical Education. Others include security method of encryption, authentication and error control, sensors of various functions, Android Operating system with TinyOS and CantikiOS as the IoT operating system. it was concluded that a systematic application of IoT technology in teaching technical Education significantly improves the learning outcome.

Keywords: *Internet of things, Sensors, Operating system, Networks*

Human Resource Development and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

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Abstract

Age long efforts emplaced to reduce poverty in Nigeria have not yielded the intended results. If anything, they have impacted on the poor only minimally. As a matter of fact, rather than abate, the phenomenon has been growing by leaps and bounds across the width and breadth of the country with devastating consequences thereof. This paper therefore examines how effective the policies and programmes have been in tackling the scourge of poverty. The investigation was guided by capability theory which ascribes the phenomenon to poor human resource development in the country. Data for the paper were generated from both primary and secondary sources. Upon investigations, it was revealed that the policies had only minimal effects on the poor due to their lack of possessing appropriate market relevant skills, ideas and values. It was equally discovered that the benefits thereof leaked to unintended beneficiaries. It is hereby recommended that for poverty reduction policies to achieve their intended objectives, the target beneficiaries should access market relevant skills, ideas, values as well as attitudes. In addition, strict regulations be emplaced so that only entitled beneficiaries access benefits of various policies, while unintended persons are denied and or punished as appropriate.

Keywords: *Human Resource Development, Poverty Reduction, Development.*

Academic Research Analysis: Fundamentals, Quality, and Contextually Productive Application

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Abstract

To mitigate the challenges faced by early researchers and students in an attempt to analyse and present the analysis of their survey findings, this article explains key fundamental aspects of research data analysis. The contextual presentation, illustration, and examples would be an asset to the student-researcher or instructor who desires to quickly look up how to interpret: Likert Scale decisions, correlation probability values, and correlation R-values. Also, this manuscript clearly explains the concept of parametric and non-parametric tests with illustrations of the condition for using non-parametric tests such as Mann-Whitney UTests, Wilcoxon Test, and Kruskal-Wallis test. These are sequentially organized to promote qualitative research manuscripts and contextually productive application by academics.

Keywords: *Academic research, Data analysis, Non-parametric tests, Likert Scale datasets*

Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study focuses on poverty reduction and sustainable development in Nigeria. Poverty is a major challenge to sustainable development. Hence, the study centers on how poverty reduction policies can be inclusive so as to guarantee sustainable development in Nigeria: An analysis of National Social Investment Program (NSIP) initiated by President Muhammadu Buhari between 2015 and 2023. The paper relied on secondary sources of data and elite theory was adopted to explain why the poverty reduction program failed in Nigeria. The objective of the study was to analyze the impact of National Social Investment Programme towards poverty reduction and achieving sustainable development. The paper outlined some of the reasons for the failure of the poverty reduction programs in Nigeria between 2015 and 2023. The findings recommended the use of multi-sectoral and multi-faceted approach to poverty reduction. Equally, government must ensure that the intended beneficiaries are been identified to ensure that they benefitted directly from the program. By implementing these recommendations, it is anticipated that Nigeria can effectively reduce poverty and foster sustainable development, by improving the standard of living of its citizens.

Keywords: *Poverty, Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development, Nigeria*

Barriers to the Integration of Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education in Early Years: A Review of the Literature

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Abstract

For decades, there has been a pronounced focus on developing literacy and numeracy skills for the early years. However, recent shifts in educational priorities have diverted attention towards the crucial significance of integrating early Science Technology Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education for children and numerous researchers emphasize the need to concentrate on STEM to enhance 21st-century knowledge and skills, utilizing developmentally appropriate methods. Despite this ongoing discussion by various researchers, there exists a persistent need to comprehensively address barriers impeding the successful integration of STEM in early childhood education. This paper aims to offer a review of related literature on STEM education in early childhood, with a specific focus on the current status in Nigeria. By examining the existing landscape, the paper also seeks to identify challenges and opportunities in integrating STEM into early childhood education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *STEM, Early Childhood, Early Years, Barriers.*

Opportunities for Overcoming the Energy Crisis in Nigeria and the Challenges to be Addressed

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Abstract

Despite decades of many energy projects in Nigeria and power reforms, the quantum of electricity generated and distributed from the power sector remained significantly insufficient to meet the demands of the industrial sector, transportation, and household consumption. The implications of energy poverty in Nigeria are very visible in the economy and the general quality of life of her people. Private companies in the industrial sector have no option but to rely on diesel and petroleum generators to operate, thereby increasing their cost of production along with commodity prices which in turn leads to collapsing demand on the side of consumers, and the vicious circle continues to a point where imported items are cheaper than those produced on the Nigerian soil. If Nigeria fails to address its energy crisis aggressively, it might not be among the African economies that would stand to benefit from the 4th Industrial Revolution that is about to take place. The good news, however, is that Nigeria can tackle its energy crisis if it so wishes by exploiting its renewable energy potential. This is because available data for the country has shown that apart from the natural abundance of Sun, Sahara wind, and plantations, Nigeria is equally endowed with large amounts of Silicon, Metals, Glasses, Steels, Plastics, Lithium, Copper, Nickel, Manganese and long lists of other resources that are needed to produce Solar panels, Wind turbines, and Battery-Storages. This study provides the framework for how Nigeria can utilize the opportunities it has to overcome energy crisis.

Keywords: *Energy Crisis, Renewable Energy*

Entrepreneurial Education Skills Needs in Senior Secondary Schools in Yobe State, Nigeria: An Empowerment Resources for Youth

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Abstract

This conference paper explores the importance and potentials benefits of acquiring entrepreneurial skills education in Senior Secondary Schools in Yobe State, Nigeria. The Paper discusses the significance of entrepreneurship education as an empowerment resource for youth in a state characterized by economic challenges and a high youth unemployment rate. It delves into the key elements of an effective entrepreneurial skills curriculum, the role of teachers in facilitating entrepreneurship education and the potential impact of such education on the overall development and economic growth of the state. Additionally, the paper addresses potential challenges and provides recommendations to ensure the successful implementation of entrepreneurial skills education in senior secondary schools in the state. The paper recommended that curriculum should be revised to include entrepreneurship education as a core subject, with practical and experiential learning opportunities.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial, Skills, Youth and Empowerment*

Relative Effects of Two Teaching Strategies on NCE Students' Performance and Interest in Balancing Redox Equations

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Abstract

This study set out to investigate the relative effects of cooperative learning and individualized instruction teaching strategies on NCE students' performance and interest in balancing redox equations. The study was guided by four research questions and four null hypotheses. The study adopted a quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group design. The sample consisted of eight hundred and thirty eight (838) NCE II Chemistry students, made up of five hundred and eighty seven (587) males and two hundred and fifty one (251) females in the six public colleges of Education in three states: Delta state (South-south zone), Kogi state (North central zone) and Yobe state (North - east zone) in Nigeria. In each college all the NCE II chemistry students were grouped into two experimental groups; group one was taught with cooperative teaching method while group two was taught using individualized instruction teaching method. Performance test and interest inventory in balancing of redox equations (PTBRQ) were developed by the researcher. The validity and reliability of the instruments were established. The coefficients of reliability of the instruments were 0.86 and 0.81 respectively. Mean and standard deviation were used to provide answers for the research questions while analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 confidence level of significant. The result of the study, among others revealed that cooperative teaching strategy was found to enhance students' performance and interest in balancing redox equations than individualized method. The result of the study also showed that gender was not a significant factor in determining students' performance and interest in balancing redox equations when taught with cooperative learning and individualized instruction teaching strategies. Based on these findings, the researcher among others recommended that Chemistry teachers should endeavor to develop and adopt cooperative learning strategy as it would enhance overall performance and interest as well as help reduce gender gap in the subject.

Keywords: *Cooperative learning, Individualized instruction, Teaching strategies, Performance, interest, and Redox equations*

Adult and Non-Formal Education as a Powerful Instrument for Eradicating Illiteracy, Empowerment, Development and Sustainability in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Adult and non-formal education is indispensable for the eradication of illiteracy empowerment, development and sustainability of every nation socially, economically and politically. The need to empower and educate everyone in the society becomes so important if the country is to prosper and achieve sustainable development. Illiteracy is an evil which keeps people in darkness and there will not be meaningful development under the umbrella of illiteracy. While literacy is a precondition for socioeconomic and political development. However, this kind of problem necessities every country to embrace and embark on educational programmes in order to eradicate illiteracy right from the grass roots level of the society so as to achieve development and sustainability in the country. Yobe State is facing these problems. and it ranges from high illiteracy rate among adults and drop out of school among young people. Moreover, this paper intends to examine issues related to illiteracy among adults and young people in the State as well as empowerment of skills among adults and young people so that illiteracy and unemployment rate could be reduced drastically in the State. The paper also proffers solutions on how best to address these challenges for the development and sustainability of the State and the nation at large.

Keywords: *Adult and Non-Formal Education, Empowerment, Development and Sustainability*

Effect of Two Teaching Methods on Motor Vehicle Mechanic Students Cognitive Skills Acquisition in Science and Technical Colleges in Yobe State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study will be carried out on Effect of Two Teaching Methods on Motor Vehicle Mechanics Students' Cognitive Skills Acquisition in Science and Technical Colleges in Yobe State. To elicit responses for the study, three research questions and one hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. The null hypothesis is formulated and will be tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study will be Quasi-Experimental research design using a pretest-posttest non-equivalent, non-randomized experimental and control groups, using intact class for forming the experimental and control groups. The Quasi-Experimental research design determines the cause and effects relationship between the dependent and independent variable as in this study, it will determine the effects of Peer and Lecture teaching strategy on Motor Vehicle Mechanics Work students' performance. The instrument for the data collection will be Motor Vehicle Mechanic Work Performance Test (MVMWPT) adopted from the NABTEB passed questions papers, ranging from 2015 – 2021. The instrument will be based on topics obtained from the syllable of NABTEB on MVMW trade. The data collected will be analyzed using mean, standard deviation and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) with the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) VERSION 23. It will be based on five options lettered A- E respectively. Each correct option will be scored (2 marks). Recommendations will be made based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: *Cognitive Skills, Peer Tutoring and Lecture*

The Impact of Social Media Application on Student Academic Performance of School of Management Studies in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu

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Abstract

This research work observed “The impact of social media applications on students' academic performance of school of management studies in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu” The main objective of this study is to determine. lack of proper utilization of social media applications on academic performance, how social media applications course lack of participation on students' academic performance and the extent of disruptions course by social applications sites. The population of this study was one hundred (100) of departments of school of management studies students which comprised Business Administration, Office Technology and Management and accountancy department. The study used structured questionnaire comprising 15 questionnaire items to get information from the 71 number of respondents. The instrument used in data collection was structure questionnaires and they were distributed by the researcher. Analysis was made from the information obtained in the field. Recommendation was made which shows that on the course of this research that is the School management should help students to use the social media for educational purposes in order to improve their academic performance in school and also school of management studies should enlighten students on the positive and negative effects of social networking sites as media of interaction on students' academic learning and performance.

Keywords: *Social Media, ICT, Applications, Academic Performance, Students.*

Employment and Decent Work

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the crucial issue of employment and decent work in Africa, recognizing its significance in achieving sustainable development and fostering inclusive growth across the continent. With the need to address persistent challenges such as poverty, inequality, and social exclusion, it is imperative to emphasize the creation of quality employment opportunities that provide adequate income, social protection, and respect for workers' rights. By analyzing existing literature, policy frameworks, and empirical evidence, this study highlights the complex interplay between economic growth, job creation, and decent work in Africa. It explores the diverse factors influencing employment dynamics, including demographic changes, technological advancements, and globalization. Additionally, it examines the roles of governments, employers, trade unions, and civil society organizations in promoting decent work while addressing the informal sector's challenges. The paper underscores the importance of adopting a multi-faceted approach that combines macroeconomic policies, investment in human capital, and targeted social programs to promote inclusive labor markets. It also emphasizes the significance of enhancing skills development, entrepreneurship, and innovation, particularly among youth and marginalized groups. Furthermore, it explores the potential of green and sustainable jobs in contributing to both environmental preservation and employment growth. Drawing on best practices and case studies from various African countries, this research intends to provide policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders with practical recommendations towards achieving decent work for all in Africa. These recommendations encompass the formulation of inclusive labor market policies, fostering productive and inclusive enterprises, strengthening social dialogue, and enhancing social protection systems. Through this paper, it is hoped that a comprehensive understanding of the importance of employment and decent work in Africa will be established, paving the way for the adoption of innovative strategies and policies that will drive sustainable development, eradicate poverty, and promote social inclusion across the continent.

Keywords: *Employment, Decent Work, Sustainable Development, Inclusive Growth, Labor Market, Africa*

Assessment of COVID-19 Pandemic on Instruction Delivery on Agricultural Education in Public Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed Covid-19 Pandemic on instruction delivery on Agricultural Education in public Colleges of Education in north east Nigeria. The study adopted six purposes, six research questions and six hypotheses. Survey research design was used for the study. The area of the study was Northeast Nigeria Public Colleges of Education. The population of this study was two thousand three hundred and forty-eight (2348) respondents. With the exception of lecturers all the population was utilize for the study. The population of the lecturers was 104 respondents and sampled to 80 respondents by Krejcie and Morgan table (1970). Multi-sampling technique was used. Four instruments were used for data collection. These are; Questionnaire titled “impact of covid-19 on teaching and learning of Agricultural Education in Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria” (ICOTLAECEN); Academic performance Proforma; ICT facilities availability checklist; and a Student enrolment Proforma. The instrument had reliability coefficients of 0.908, 0.89, 0.90 & 0.911 indicating high reliability. The research Questions were analyzed and answered by the use of Mean and standard deviation, Percentages and bar chart. The hypothesis was calculated using z-Test. Findings of the study revealed that; Covid-19 Social restriction had significant impact on instructional delivery on Agricultural Education in public Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria, [$z(92, 0.05) = 0.70, P = 0.49, P > 0.05$] among others. From the findings, it was recommended among others that modern instructional delivery should be incorporated and sponsored in Nigerian public colleges of education.

Keywords: *Assessment, COVID-19 Pandemic, Instruction Delivery, Agricultural Education, Public Colleges of Education*

Socio-Economic Impact of Drug and Psychoactive Substance Misuse in Bayelsa State

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of Drug and Psychoactive Substance (DPS) misuse on joblessness and standard of living in Bayelsa state - Nigeria. A sample of 97 respondents was randomly drawn for the study. The data was analyzed using the Logistic and the Probit regression. It was also found that DPS consumption, the frequency of DPS consumption, and the misuse of DPS had positive and significant impacts on the joblessness of DPS consumers. The age and gender of the DPS consumer had a positive and insignificant impact on the joblessness of the consumer, while the level of education attained and the source of income of the consumer had a negative and significant impact on the joblessness of the consumer. It was as well found that DPS consumption and the frequency of DPS consumption had a negative and insignificant impact on the standard of living of the DPS consumer. The age of the DPS consumer had a negative and significant impact on the standard of living of the DPS consumer. The frequency of DPS consumption, education of the DPS consumer, income source and gender of the consumer had positive and significant impact on the standard of living of the DPS consumer. Sensitization of the dangers associated with the misuse of DPS, the frequent consumption of DPS is recommended.

Keywords: *Drugs, Psychoactive Substances, joblessness, standard of living, Socio-economic*

Political Breadcrumbing and its Implications for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Sustainable development goals require constructive regeneration of political and attitudinal regeneration. However, political bread crumbing has contributed in state failure and prevented the masses from enjoying the dividends of sustainable development unfortunately, political bread crumbing does not come without its consequences particularly for sustainable development. It is a breeding ground for corruption and maladministration and keeps the people desensitized to pervasive underdevelopment. Thus, owing to the destructive capacity of political bread crumbing particularly for sustainable development in Nigeria, the objective of this paper is to examine the causes of political bread crumbing. Qualitative technique was adopted and the findings from this paper reveals that political bread crumbing destroys the prospects of any nation to meet up with achieving the entire goals of sustainable development and this is so because the electoral process is often manipulated to the detriment of the voters who more often than not are already carried away by crumbs and so these manipulated elections often produce leaders who are not only disconnected from the yearnings and developmental goals of the nation, but are totally irresponsible to the public. It therefore concludes and recommends that, since political bread crumbing has become an obvious threat to the survival of sustainable development goals, it is important that legal frameworks should be established wherein the local governments in collaboration with traditional institutions and NGOs should be made to conduct monthly and annual seminars on political education and citizen enlightenment in ways that enhance sustainable development.

Keywords: *Failed State, Political Bread Crumbing, Political Deception, Politricking, Sustainable Development.*

Governance and Capacity Building for Public Service Delivery in West African Sub-Region: Reflections from Nigeria

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Abstract

The epileptic, poor and inefficient service delivery in the public services of most West African States has subjected these states to serious criticism and ridicules, Nigeria inclusive. However, most literature attributed this misfortune to inabilities associated with staff in carrying out their respective assignments. This scenario has no doubt constitutes a gap between expected and actual outcomes. One of the components of governance in public domain is service delivery. Hence, poor service delivery in the country constitutes a clog in the wheel of progress. In view of the above, this paper examines governance and capacity building in ensuring public service delivery in Nigeria. Conceptual is adopted as a framework of the study, while qualitative research design is embraced to guide the study methodologically. In that, secondary sources of data were explored through the instrumentalities of library searches and internet browsing. Relational strand of content analysis was used to analyse data generated. The paper found that inadequate capacity building in most government institutions in Nigeria is responsible for inefficient and inadequate service delivery in the Nigeria's public service domain. In like manner, the paper recommended that government institutions especially Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) should as a matter of necessity embark on a robust training and retraining of staff in order to build and develop their capacities in line with the exigencies of endeavour.

Keywords: *Governance; Capacity Building; Public; Service Delivery; Nigeria*

Effect of Workforce Diversity on Employees' Performance in ECOWAS Commission, Abuja-Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of workforce diversity on employee performance in ECOWAS Commission situated in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria. The research design adopted for this study was the survey research design; while structured questionnaire rated in a five-point Likert scale was administered to collect data meant for empirical data analysis. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics, correlation and ordinary least square (OLS) regression methods. The study revealed that educational diversity has positive and significant effect on employee performance. The study further showed that age diversity has positive and significant effect on employee performance. It was also revealed that gender diversity has a positive and significant effect on workers' performance in ECOWAS Commission. Lastly, the results showed that ethnic diversity has a weak negative and insignificant influence on workers' performance in ECOWAS Commission. Based on strength of these findings, the study recommends that ECOWAS Commission should practice gender equality and not being gender bias when it comes to work related activities. ECOWAS Commission should encourage teams made up of different age groups to ensure diverse ideas are used. There is the need for ECOWAS Commission to adopt heterogeneous workforce devoid of ethnic bias so as to enhance the performance of their workers. On educational diversity, management should provide training opportunities to employees who lack the required skills for the required job. ECOWAS Commission management should ensure that positions and selections for decision makers are not done based on ethnic affiliation of the staff as this will help create fairness and equity amongst the employees and bring out the best in them in any of their daily undertakings.

Keywords: *Commission, Diversity, Employees, Performance and Workforce*

How do Women in Male-Dominated Apprenticeships Fare in the Labour Market in Nigeria? A Study of Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the characteristics associated with women selecting male-dominated apprenticeship programmes in order to determine how they fare in the labour market in Keffi Local Government Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The study adopted a cross-sectional survey which is assisted by multiple regressions to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and was complimented by ordinary least squares (OLS) to determine the results of the study. The study addresses both information gaps by examining the characteristics associated with women selecting male-dominated apprenticeship programmes and their labour market outcomes relative to men who selected the same types of programmes in women-dominated aspect. A range of outcomes are examined, including employment status, self-employment, obtaining a job related to the trade of study, hours worked per week, union membership, a series of job benefits (such as extended health care, sick leave, and retirement plan benefits) and hourly wages. After data were generated, presented and analysed, the findings reveal that increasing women's participation in male-dominated trades has been identified as a means of improving the supply of skilled tradespersons in the study area, creating a more diverse workforce, and increasing women's wages. However, little information exists about women's decision to enter male-dominated apprenticeship programmes and their subsequent labour market outcomes. The study further indicated that women who were Nigerian-born (Keffi Indigenes), who were older, or who had a father with a trades certificate were more likely than other female apprentices to choose a male-dominated programme. The results also confirm that women who studied in male-dominated apprenticeship programmes generally had poorer labour market outcomes than their male counterparts. Among apprentices who selected male-dominated programmes, women were as likely as men to receive sick leave benefits in their jobs but received lower median hourly wages than men. Fewer gender differences were found among apprentices who selected female-dominated or mixed (neither male-nor female-dominated) programmes. However, while the median wages of women who studied in female-dominated or mixed apprenticeship Programmes did not differ significantly from those of their male counterparts, these women did earn less than men at the higher end of the wage distribution. On the strength of the findings, the study recommended that government should create a means to increase women labour force participation so as to improve the supply of skilled tradespersons in Keffi LGA and by extension, Nigeria as a whole, thereby creating a more diverse labour force and increasing women's wages.

Keywords: *Apprenticeship, Labour Market Outcomes, Skilled, Trades, Women and Men*

Correlating Musical Arts Education with the Host Community of Federal College of Education in North Central States of Nigeria

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Abstract

Music education has long been recognized as a powerful tool for social and cultural development, and recent studies have demonstrated its ability to promote creativity, innovation, and community building. The integration of musical arts education into the host communities of Federal Colleges of Education in the North Central States of Nigeria poses challenges and opportunities. Understanding the existing gaps and issues is crucial for enhancing the impact of music education on community development. This study seeks to investigate the correlation between musical arts education and the host communities of Federal College of Education in the North Central States of Nigeria. The purpose is to identify ways in which music education can contribute to sustainable development within these communities. A comprehensive research methodology will be employed, involving surveys, interviews, and case studies. Data will be collected from students, educators, and community members to assess the current state of musical arts education, its impact, and potential areas for improvement. The findings of this study will contribute valuable insights into the role of musical arts education in fostering sustainable development at the community level. This research holds significance for educators, policymakers, and community leaders seeking innovative approaches to address societal challenges through education. Based on the research findings, recommendations will be provided to enhance the integration and effectiveness of musical arts education within the host communities. Findings will highlight the potential of music education to contribute to social, cultural, and economic advancements within the North Central States of Nigeria.

Keywords: *Correlating, Musical Arts Education, Community Development, Host Community*

Software and Online Tools for Academic Writing for Mathematics Students and Teachers

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Abstract

Authoring mathematical academic papers is challenging for both students and teachers because of the content's nature. Numerous students and even teachers find it difficult to write mathematically accurate academic writing that is free of grammatical mistakes and plagiarism. of strange jobs, such as employing pictures, entering equations, and using the appropriate mathematical expressions, among other things. With the use of a range of software packages, such as MATLAB, software, Mathtype, Mathematics, GeoGebra, and others, researchers can clearly and credibly communicate the notions they have. This article examined a number of online and software tools, such as a grammar checker, a plagiarism detector, and a paraphrase tool. The study addressed the most appropriate methods for using software and online resources, gave guidance on how to choose each one in the manner that will work best to complete a specific task, and looked at their features, functions, advantages, and disadvantages to help with carrying out successful and conventional academic writing in mathematics. The study does not cover all mathematical software or online resources neither discuss the selected ones in details.

Keywords: *Software, Online resource, Grammar checker, Plagiarism, Paraphrases*

Relationship Between Peer-Group Influence and Academic Performance of Students in the Department of Agricultural Science, Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum, Yobe State

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Abstract

This study examined relationship between peer-group influence and academic performance of students in the department of agricultural science, Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum, Yobe state. Two research objectives and two research hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted a correlational research design. Stratified sampling technique was used to select NCE I, NCE II and NCE III students while Israel (2013) table for determining sample size was used to determine the sample size for the study. Thus, a sample size of 222 students was drawn from the population of 521 students of the department of Agricultural Science. An adopted instrument was used to measure students' peer-group influence and researcher designed test for Agricultural Extension was used by the researcher to collect data from the respondents. The results of the analysis shows that, there is significant negative relationship between peer group influence and academic performance of students in the department of agricultural science, Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum while there is significant difference in the academic performance of male and female students in the department of agricultural science, Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum. The study concluded that peer-group influence affect students' academic performance of students in the department of agricultural science, Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum. Based on the findings, recommendations were made among others that, students should be encouraged by course lecturers to visit the college counselling unit to seek the counsellors help in order to develop healthy attitude to school activities by creating an enabling environment for themselves without peer interference, as this can possibly enhance students' academic performance.

Keywords: *Peer-group, Influence, Academic performance and students.*

Mathematical Modeling as Way of Learning Mathematics Education in Junior Secondary School

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Abstract

Mathematics education is currently under question nationally and internationally, as the number of students undertaking advanced mathematics in upper secondary school and tertiary institutions declines speculate about the possible reasons for this phenomenon, citing a wide range of factors such as the irrelevance of current mathematics curricula, the inflexibility of traditional mathematics education, inadequate teacher preparation and the changing nature of the current generation of learners in an increasingly digital age. However, the consequences of this decline are potentially terrible, particularly with regard to the growing shortage of personnel in those careers requiring a strong mathematical foundation. Therefore, in this paper we study the difficulty of mathematics education transformation by bringing together the discourses of mathematics education and educational. In doing so, we developed and claim against a prescriptive 'how to' lead mathematics education, in favour of a more sophisticated framework of leadership for mathematics education which embraces both global and local developments in the field. The discussion followed on how mathematical modeling activities and project-based learning contexts contribute to the leaning of mathematics education by providing research-based experiences.

Keywords: *Mathematical Modeling, Learning, Mathematics Education, Junior Secondary School*

The Nexus Between CO₂ Emissions and Human Development in China, U.S. and Sub-Saharan Africa: Are There Spillovers of Human Development from China and U.S. into Sub-Saharan Africa?

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Abstract

The increasing use of energy in the economy for developmental activities implies that CO₂ emissions that are associated with the use of energy are a potential driver of human development. Moreover, China and U.S. have a large level of commercial presence in Africa, hence there is a large level of trade and financial links among the three economies that could in turn lead to the interlinkages of their human development. Therefore, this paper investigates the relative impacts of CO₂ emissions on the human development indices of China, U.S. and sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the linkages among the indices for the 1990 to 2021 period, using the seemingly unrelated regressions (SUR) model, which is a system of simultaneous equations that are interconnected through the correlations of their residuals. The main findings are: (i) The growth hypothesis of the nexus between CO₂ emissions and human development, which asserts that human development increases as CO₂ emissions increase, does not hold for the U.S., but it holds for sub-Saharan Africa and China, with sub-Saharan Africa experiencing the highest positive impact of CO₂ emissions on human development. (ii) There is a statistically significant level of spillovers of human development from China to sub-Saharan Africa and from the U.S. to sub-Saharan Africa. But such spillovers of human development do not occur between China and the U.S. Therefore, these findings reveal two important things about sub-Saharan Africa's stage of human development: (i) Sub-Saharan Africa needs to increase and not decrease its CO₂ emissions, if it desires to increase its human development. That is, sub-Saharan Africa is still at the stage of development described as the fairness domain by Costal et al. (2011), who identify different domains of the nexus between CO₂ emissions and human development that match different levels of development, based on a threshold of human development index of 0.8 of the United Nations. (ii) The impacts of the human development (i.e. long and healthy life, knowledge, and standard of living) of large economies, such as China and the U.S., are still required to increase sub-Saharan Africa's human development. That is, sub-Saharan Africa cannot increase its human development independently.

Keywords: *CO₂ Emissions, Human development index, China-America-Africa relationship*

Political Godfatherism and Democratic Consolidation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic

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Abstract

In Nigeria's Fourth Republic, Political Godfatherism is not entirely a strange concept as it is a phenomenon that has played apparently in infringing on the country's democratic consolidation. It has grown so deeply into the political culture of Nigerian politicians such that it is a political new normal through which the success and relevance of any politician is deduced from the prominent names in support of his or her political ambitions. Hence democratic consolidation suffers as the interests and voices of political godfathers seem to override that of the public. Therefore, this paper examines secondary data extracted from extant literature in journal articles, textbooks, academic researches, government publications and internet materials on the impacts of godfatherism on democratic consolidation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. The paper derives its analytical anchorage from the political elite's theory and finds out that the activities of political godfathers affect democratic consolidation in Nigeria in several ways including electoral manipulations and distortion of responsive and transparent governance as well as resulting to non-delivery of the dividends of democracy. Hence, it recommends that electoral umpires should be empowered to stand above the manipulations of political godfathers and that leadership should be made transparently responsible to the common men and there is need for public enlightenment on the debilitating effects of godfatherism on development.

Keywords: *Political Godfatherism, Democracy, Democratic Consolidation, Corruption.*

Institutions, Globalisation, Government Size and Economic Development: An Examination of the Nexus in Ecowas Countries

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Abstract

Conflicting views on the sign of the relationship between government size and economic development have resulted into the testing of non-linear relationship in the literature. Therefore, the total effect of growing public spending on economic development is ambiguous, especially with today's realities of exposure to international trade and domestic factor such as institutions. Hence, this study investigated how government size affect economic development and tested the hypotheses that good institutions influence the effect of large government size on economic development; and that the level of globalization in ECOWAS countries have a moderating effect on the nexus between government size and economic development. The study employed secondary data covering the period 1986 to 2021. Data on human development index, gross domestic Product per capita, government size, population growth rate, inflation rate, gross fixed capital formation and financial development variables were sourced from World Development indicator database; data on globalization index was obtained from the database of KOF Swiss Economic Institute, Switzerland and data on institutions was obtained from International Country Risk Guide database. Data were analysed using pooled ordinary least squares (POLS), quantile regression (QR) and system generalized method of moments (Sys-GMM) estimation techniques. The findings showed that quantile regression estimates are negative and significant ($p < 0.05$) in low quantiles, thus suggesting that deleterious effect of government size is more pronounced among countries with low level of economic development. Furthermore, the study validated the hypotheses that good institutions mitigate any negative effect of large government size on economic development while high level of globalization moderate the positive effect of government size on economic development. The study concluded that the relationship between government size and economic development depends on optimal government size, quality of institutions and degree of globalization in ECOWAS countries. The study therefore recommended that policy maker should enhance institutional quality especially 'corruption control' and 'ease of doing business' while international exposure of the economies in ECOWAS countries should be reduced through promotion of exports of labour-intensive goods and import only capital goods.

Keywords: *Institutions, Globalization, Government size, Economic development*

Sustainable Biology Education: Learning to Act, Learning to Achieve

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Abstract

This paper examined sustainable biology education: learning to act, learning to achieve. The paper pointed out that science teachers should embrace the 21 century instructional strategies to teach biology. Areas of biology education examined by the authors that can contribute to the development of skills by students include bio-fuel production. Bio-fermentation. Bioinformatics, bioremediation, poultry farming and tourism. Bio-fuel is a gaseous liquid or solid fuel containing energy content derived from biological sources. Bio-fermentation is a process of producing foods and other organic products through fermentation in a bioreactor by organisms such as yeasts, algae and fungi. Bio-informatics is an interdisciplinary field of science that combines the knowledge of Biology with Computer science. Information engineering mathematics and statistics to analyze and interpret biological data. Bioremediation serves as a means to remove environmental Contaminants. Tourism is an area that biologists can develop in order to get income. Poultry farming is a lucrative business that gives a lot of returns. The paper concluded that the knowledge of biology education could help young school leavers to engage in the sustaining ventures. The paper recommended that students should be exposed to the relationship between biology knowledge and entrepreneurial activities.

Keywords: *Sustainable Biology Education and Entrepreneurial*

Entrepreneurial and Innovative Skills Acquisition in Secondary Science Education for Job Creation in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aimed to explore the impact of innovative and entrepreneurial skills in secondary science education for job creation in Nigeria. It adopted survey research design to allow the collection of quantitative data, providing numerical insights into various aspects related to impact of innovative and entrepreneurial skills in basic science education for job creation in Nigeria. It was guided by three objectives and hypotheses respectively. The population for this study was 4781 school principals, secondary sciences teachers, parents and students in Yobe State, Nigeria. GPower 3.1 was used to obtain the sample size of 369 respondents as the sample size for the study, stratified sampling technique was employed to categorizing the respondents according to their groups, and random sampling was used to selecting samples from each stratum. This method ensures representation from various segments of the respondents. Innovative And Entrepreneurial Skills in Basic Science Education Questionnaire (IESBSEQ), it was trial tested with 0.81 reliability coefficient using Cronbach alpha. Pearson's correlation coefficient, and independent sample t – test were used in the test of hypotheses, if the p-value is less than or equal to α -value, the null hypothesis was rejected, while if the p-value is greater than the α -value, the null hypothesis was accepted. The result indicated a statistically significant positive correlation ($r = 0.72$, $p < 0.05$) between the innovative and entrepreneurial skills acquired through secondary science education and their applicability to job creation. Thus, recommended that, the revise the secondary science education curriculum should emphasize practical applications, real-world problem-solving and hands-on experiences. Integrate projects, internships, and case studies that promote entrepreneurial thinking and skill development.

Keywords: *Secondary Science, Innovation, Entrepreneurial Skills, Job Creation*

Effect of Mode of Entry on Trainee Teachers Academic Achievement and Attitudes Towards Educational Technology Course in Federal University of Kashere

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of mode of entry on trainee teacher's academic achievement and attitudes towards educational technology course in federal university of kashere. The design of the study was an ex-post facto research design. The sample for the study consisted of the entire year three students who registered for educational technology course in 2016/2017 academic session, federal university kashere. 353 students were used. Three research questions were raised and answered and three hypotheses were tested. Pearson product moment correlation and independent sample t-test statistics were used to test the hypotheses. The result indicated that there is statistically significant difference between the achievement of UTME and DE in favor of the DE students. There was no significant difference between the achievement of male and female undergraduate students. There is no statistically significant difference between the achievement of male and female students. The study recommends that, the university management should consider changing the current direct entry (DE) and UTME admission policy of 40% DE and 60% UTME ratio respectively in the Faculty of Education. This is to enable the intake of more DE candidates who are already exposed to teaching career during their NCE/ND certificate and build professional passion in teaching and learning. The university management should establish a remedial programme for the UTME students as a means of increasing their quality for entry in to the university.

Keywords: *Teachers Trainee, Academic achievement and Educational Technology*

Effect of Guided-Discovery and the Lecture Instructional Strategies on Students' Academic Achievement in Chemistry in Potiskum Local Government, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the relative effectiveness of guided-discovery and lecture methods of instruction on students' achievement in chemistry. It was a quasi-experimental research using non-randomized- pre-test – post-test control group design with lecture method as control. Six research questions and six hypotheses were formulated for answering and testing respectively. The study sample consisted of 142 Chemistry students in senior secondary two in their intact classes drawn from four public secondary schools in Potiskum Local Government Area of Yobe State, Nigeria was used for the study. Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting the sample. A researcher- developed test – Chemistry Achievement Test (CAT), with a reliability index of 0.78 determined using split-half method was used in collecting relevant data. Mean and standard deviation was used for answering the research questions. The hypotheses were tested by using ANCOVA, at 0.05 level of significance. The results indicated that guided discovery was the most effective than lecture method. Consequently, it has been recommended that chemistry teachers in secondary schools make effective use of guided discovery teaching chemistry concepts.

Keywords: *Guided-discovery, Methods instruction and Students' achievement*

Effects of Individualized Instruction on Senior Secondary School Students' Interest in the Particulate Nature of Matter

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Abstract

This study investigated the effects of individualized instruction teaching strategy on senior secondary school students' interest in the particulate nature of matter. A comparative analysis was conducted between the effects of individualized instruction and conventional methods on students' interest levels. Results revealed that individualized instruction significantly enhanced students' interest compared to conventional methods. Additionally, it was found that male students exhibited higher interest mean scores than their female counterparts when taught the particulate nature of matter using the individualized instruction strategy. These findings underscore the importance of tailored instructional approaches in promoting student engagement and interest in science education, while also highlighting potential gender differences in response to such methodologies.

Keywords: *Individualized instruction, Students interest, Teaching strategy, matter*

Rethinking Identity Formation in African Literature for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This research titled “Rethinking Identity Formation in African Literature for Sustainable Development” examines the depiction of African experiences using domesticated European linguistic codes and the infusion of writer's mother tongue to restore the distorted African identity. The poetics of Situational Africanism is deployed to explicate African literature to show how they have illustrated the significations of identity formation to the African readers. Situational Africanism is a postcolonial theoretical model that seeks to “write in” for the African audience toward getting Africa/Africans out of the persisting identity crisis for sustainable development. It is a careful survey of African literary works that have been subjected to evaluation via the prism of Situational Africanism. The selected texts had been critically analyzed using postcolonial theories such as Deconstruction, Marxism, Feminism, Folkism and many more, but they have not been subjected to criticism using Situational Africanism. That is the blank space in the existing body of knowledge that this research attempts to fill. The selected texts attempt to recreate Africa/Africans as capable of defining itself using African aesthetic matrix and themes. The texts reveal that African writers are in the march towards resolving identity crisis that has caught on with Africans as consequence of colonial invasion. The texts express a common ideological position of raising identity consciousness and creating a pathway for the realization of a unique identity for Africa/Africans to enhance sustainable development.

Keywords: *Identity, Rethinking, Crisis, Situational Africanism, Aesthetics.*

Impact of Critical Thinking Skills on Students Performance in Mathematics for Nigerian Educational Development and Sustainability

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was (1) to investigate the critical thinking skills of College of Education students in solving Mathematical problems and (2) to evaluate the impact of integrating information and communication technology in teaching Mathematics in Colleges of Education in the North-East, Nigeria as it affects students' critical thinking skills. Assessment of critical thinking skills in a non-routine Mathematical problem-solving to measure (a) interpretation, (b) analysis (c) evaluation (d) inference (e) explanation and (f) self-regulation sub-skills. The study enlisted the participation of 300 NCE students from six Colleges of Education in North-East Nigeria. The sample consist of 50 students in each of the selected Colleges of Education. The followings were the results of the findings: (i) The critical thinking skills of the students were in the fair category. Of the six components of critical thinking skills, only interpretation and analysis sub-skills were in the fair category (ii) The impact of integrating ICT on students' thinking skills were investigated using a quasi-experimental approach with one group pre-test and post-test. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 28.0. The findings of the study show that, incorporating ICT into the teaching and learning processes, indicates there is a substantial change in students' performance in Mathematics This therefore, suggest Information and Communication Technology appear to be a promising option for boosting low academic performance in Mathematics.

Keywords: *Development, Critical Thinking, Mathematical Problem, Sustainability*

Assessing the Impact of ICT on Students' Entrepreneurship Skills and Self-Reliance at Damaturu Tertiary Institution

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Abstract

This research work is on “Assessing the Impact of ICT on Students' Entrepreneurship Skills and Self-Reliance at Damaturu Tertiary Institution” The objective of this study is to determine how inadequate equipped ICT laboratory affect students in acquiring entrepreneurship skills for self-reliance. The population of this study was Seventy-one (71) Office Technology and Management and Computer Science students which comprised ND I, ND II, 200 Level and 300 Level the study used structured questionnaire comprising 14 questionnaire items to get information from the 50 number of respondents. The instrument used in data collection was structure questionnaires and they were distributed by the researcher. Analysis was made from the information obtained in the field. The researchers used mean score formula in analyzing and interpreting data collected for this research work. Recommendation was made which shows that on the course of this research that the School management should adequately install internet facilities to enable the students to learn how to advertise product online, that Inadequate funding of institution hinder the management from purchasing adequate computers for students to have their ICT practical Skills that will aid them become entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *ICT, Entrepreneurship skills, Internet services, Facilities and Students.*

Entrepreneurship in Information and Communication Technology for African Development and Sustainability

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship in the field of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can play a significant role in driving African development and sustainability. As the continent experiences increasing access to technology and digital connectivity, there is a growing opportunity for entrepreneurs to leverage these resources for economic growth, social advancement, and environmental sustainability. One significant aspect of entrepreneurship in ICT is job creation. The ICT sector has the potential to create a considerable number of formal and informal employment opportunities. Entrepreneurship in ICT can drive economic development. Tech startups can create innovative software applications, mobile apps, and e-commerce platforms that can transform various industries such as healthcare, agriculture, education, and finance. Furthermore, entrepreneurship in ICT can promote social advancement by addressing various societal challenges. For instance, entrepreneurs can develop digital solutions to improve access to education, healthcare, and clean energy. E-learning platforms can enhance access to quality education in remote areas. Lastly, entrepreneurship in ICT has the potential to contribute to environmental sustainability. By developing and adopting digital solutions that optimize resource utilization and reduce emissions, entrepreneurs can support sustainable development. Smart grids, energy monitoring systems, and waste management technologies are examples of ICT applications that can enhance energy efficiency and environmental conservation. ICT sector can contribute to the holistic development of the continent. However, to harness the full potential of entrepreneurship in ICT, it is essential to create a supportive ecosystem that fosters innovation, provides access to capital, and promotes digital skills development.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, African development and Information and Communication Technology*

Empowering Marginalised Communities Through AI Capacity Building

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Abstract

Empowering marginalized communities through AI capacity building presents both challenges and opportunities in the pursuit of equitable technological advancement. This abstract delves into the multifaceted landscape of addressing disparities through AI education and skill development initiatives. Despite the transformative potential of AI, marginalized communities face barriers such as limited access to resources, cultural biases, and inadequate digital literacy. However, by strategically addressing these challenges, numerous opportunities emerge for fostering inclusion and driving sustainable development. This paper explores the complexities of navigating these challenges while leveraging opportunities to empower marginalized communities. Through a combination of case studies, best practices, and policy recommendations, it aims to provide insights for stakeholders seeking to effectively engage and uplift marginalized populations through AI capacity building efforts.

Keywords: *Empowering Marginalised Communities and Capacity building*

Addressing the Psychosocial Needs of Individuals Living with HIV and Aids: The Role of Social Work Supervision

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Abstract

The field of social work plays a crucial role in addressing the complex challenges of healthcare, particularly in the context of the HIV and AIDS era. As the incidence of HIV and AIDS remains a prominent global public health concern, it is imperative to examine the relevance of social work supervision in the provision of effective care and support for individuals affected by the epidemic. Social work supervision refers to the process of professional development and support provided by supervisors to social workers, enhancing their skills, knowledge, and abilities to address the needs of their clients. Supervision is essential in ensuring the delivery of quality services, promoting ethical practice, and enhancing the overall effectiveness of social work interventions.

Keywords: *Social work, Supervision, Healthcare, HIV and AIDS*

Unveiling Modern Trends: Social Media in Education a Paradigm Shift for Sustainable Development in Nigerian Colleges of Education

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Abstract

This paper presents a conceptual analysis of the prospects and challenges associated with the adoption of social media for colleges of education in Nigeria. The study explores the ubiquity and potential of social media platforms for teaching and learning in tertiary education, emphasizing their impact on the educational landscape. Additionally, it examines the influence of social media on teaching and research in Nigerian higher institutions, highlighting the invaluable role of social media as a tool for enhancing educational practices. Furthermore, the paper delves into the formal integration of social media platforms in teaching and learning in Nigerian colleges of education, discussing the prospects and constraints associated with this integration. The study also investigates the impact of effective social media usage among students of Colleges education in Nigeria, revealing its positive influence on various skills, including learning. Overall, the research sheds light on the paradigm shift in education through the integration of social media, and the exploration of how social media is influencing pedagogical approaches, student engagement, and had investigated into the nature and extent of peer interaction thereby emphasizing its potential to transform the educational experience for Nigerian colleges of education students.

Keywords: *Social media, Pedagogy, Sustainable Development*

Efficacy of Blended Learning on Students' Achievement and Retention of Electronic Concepts in North East Nigerian TVET Institutions

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Abstract

Due to rapid growth of technology around the globe, Lecture method still remain dominant method of teaching in Nigerian technical and vocational institutions, while the 21st century students require an effective method of teaching. The study intends to investigate the effect of blended Learning on students achievement and 'retention ability in Nigerian TVET institutions. The study was guided by only two research questions and one hypothesis. Quasi experimental design was used for the study. The population of the study consists of 79 NCE II students. The entire population was used for the study as it is manageable. The instrument used for data collection is one hundred item multiple choice questions covering four content areas in Telecommunication concepts. The instrument was validated by three Electrical/Electronic lecturers. The data were analyzed using statistical mean, t-test, z-test and Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). The findings revealed that there was a significant difference between the overall mean achievement scores of students taught Electronic concepts using traditional lecture method and those taught using blended learning. It was recommended that the government through NCCE should encourage College management to keep organizing an in-house workshop for Lecturers on how to embrace the use of blended learning so as to improve on students' achievement and ability.

Keywords: *Electronic concepts, Blended learning, Student achievement and retention*

Benefit of Engineering Skills and Entrepreneurship Centers for Economic Development in Bauchi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

In the present economic situation, the need for skills development by the youths as a means of developing more entrepreneurs in Bauchi state Nigeria is becoming more compelling in order to enhance their productive capabilities for jobs and wealth creation. Having the knowledge of an academic subject is no longer sufficient for graduates. Youths are increasingly required to have skills and entrepreneurship knowledge and abilities which will increase their employability, such as: welding and fabrication, electrical installation, handset repairs, plumbing and food productions etc. It is essential for the state government to provide the infrastructure, tools and equipment to facilitate youth with skills and entrepreneurial mind-set. The paper, seeks to answers key research questions on how to narrow the skills - entrepreneurship gap in Bauchi state to enhance economic growth and development? The paper also recommends adequate funding of skill development and entrepreneurship centers in Bauchi state. The paper concludes by encouraging the government to show more commitment to skills and entrepreneurship development and suggests that government should ensure that the standard and policies relating to skill development are addressed holistically and professionals should be put in place for proper implementation.

Keywords: *Engineering skills, Entrepreneurship and Economic development*

Oil and Gas Pipeline Check and Control Using Internet of Things Based Sensing Acquisition

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Abstract

The design of the oil pipeline model with pressure rate and volumetric flow rate using the Internet of Things (IOT) for data monitoring and control is modeled using Matlab and Simulink software. This paper aims to basically develop a model for vandalism, reduction, and detection of oil pipeline theft and leakage using an internet-based monitoring sensor acquisition and control system. It involves the design of a process for the detection and localization of a leak in a system consisting of a pipe. An oil pipeline will be modeled using pressure and mass flow rate equations. It also involves the development of wireless sensor networks (WSN), which is the main building block of the IoT. The Internet of Things framework is a data visualization and remote-control system that is developed and sends information through the control model to the center control room of the network for effective response. The proposed model also uses an acoustic wave propagation-based method to determine pipeline theft. An intelligent controller used fuzzy logic rules to remotely control the volumetric flow rate of fluid in the pipeline and further prevent pipeline leakages in conjunction with the internet of things platform. The results are obtained from the proposed model for improvement, detection, monitoring, and controlling leaks in pipelines.

Keywords: *Internet of things (IOT), Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP)*

The Impact of Incorporating Climate Change and Environmental Issues into the English Language Teaching

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Abstract

This study examines how sustainability development concepts can be taught through teaching and learning the English language. The aim is to promote global awareness and responsible citizenship, critical thinking, and language proficiency, while the objectives include fostering eco-literacy, promoting global citizenship, and empowering students to communicate effectively about environmental challenges using English language skills. Interdisciplinary approaches and methods adopted to incorporate climate change into English language teaching; to utilize this, authentic materials like articles, videos, and debates are used to enhance language skills while addressing climate-related topics. The significance of this work fosters environmental awareness, equipping students with language skills to discuss pressing global issues. Also, it will enhance communication abilities to promote critical thinking and encourage a sense of responsibility towards the environment contributing to a more informed and engaged citizenry. The research findings indicate the student's awareness of global challenges, foster critical thinking, encourage language skills development through relevant content, and prepare students to communicate effectively in a world increasingly focused on sustainability and environmental concerns.

Keywords: *Climate change, Environmental issues, Global challenges and Critical thinking*

Comparative Study of Proximate and Mineral Composition of Cocoyam (*Colocasia Esculeta*) Grown in Bauchi and Gombe States of North East, Nigeria

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Abstract

The proximate and mineral composition of cocoyam (*Colocasia estulenta*) grown in Bauchi, and Gombe states of Nigeria were analyzed using Association of Official Analytical Chemists. The analysis includes, ash: 3% and 2.9%. crude protein: 2.7% and 3.4%. crude fibre: 1.5% and 1.9%. crude fat: 0.3% and 0.3%. Moisture: 19.0% and 21.2%, for Bauchi and Gombe states. The mineral composition determined using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS), were Zn:21.8mg/kg and 24.05mg/kg. Cu: 2.41mg/kg and 3.05mg/kg. Fe:24.31mg/kg and 20.52mg/kg. Mn: 2.23mg/kg and 2.04mg/kg, Ca:3.26mg/kg and 3.09mg/kg. Mg: 85.22mg/kg and 83.31mg/kg. flame photometer was used for the analysis of Na: 70.52mg/kg and 68.43mg/kg. K:2.7.71mg/kg and 3.04mg/kg. results obtain from Bauchi, Gombe states of Northern Nigeria. (2009) the high level of carbohydrate observed from two different samples of cocoyam also agrees with the finding reported by FAO (2018) that, the main nutrients supplied by cocoyam as with other roots and tubers is dietary energy provided by the carbohydrates. The results from current study reveal that cocoyam is nutritionally rich in carbohydrates and minerals such as magnesium and sodium.

Keywords: *Ash, Protein, Fibre, fat, Moisture, Carbohydrate.*

Effect of Entrepreneurial Competencies on the Performance of MSMEs in North-Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

Challenges facing MSMEs performance are traceable to the competencies of the business owners in the sector. Understanding the competencies of the entrepreneurs is important to solve lingering problems that affect the performances of the MSMEs especially in the less developed countries and specifically some fewer performing states in Nigeria. Thus, the main objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between entrepreneurial competencies and the performance of MSMEs in North-Eastern Nigeria. The study used cross sectional method for data collection from 265 respondents who are mainly owners and managers of MSMEs in North-Eastern region of Nigeria. Data analysis was carried out using Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM). Given the results obtained from statistical analysis, all the 3 direct null hypotheses were rejected, revealing the empirical evidence that personal competency, technical competency and ethical competency have significant positive effect on performance of MSMEs. The study recommends that stakeholders in entrepreneurship development need to invest in capacity building for the MSMEs owners and managers to boost their competencies and performance of their enterprises.

Keywords: *Personal competency, Technical competency, Ethical competency, and MSMEs Performance*

The Role and Responsibilities of Supporting Staff in School Administration are Crucial for Overcoming Challenges and Ensuring Effective Management

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Abstract

This paper presentation will explore the various facets of this topic, including the diverse tasks handled by support staff, the challenges they face, and the way forward for enhancing school management. The abstract will delve into the importance of clear communication, efficient coordination, and the impact of their contributions on the overall functioning of the school. It will also address the need for professional development and recognition of the supporting staff's role in the educational ecosystem.

Keywords: *Supporting staff, School administration, Challenges, Effective management, Professional development.*

Development and Testing of E-Portfolio for Enhancing Employability Skills of Students in Electrical and Electronic Programme in Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop and testing of an e-portfolio package for enhancing employability skills of students in Electrical/Electronic Technology in colleges of education in North East Nigeria. The study was guided by nine research questions and six null hypotheses. The study adopted mixed method using instrumentation, single-case experimental and survey research design. The population of the study was 149 respondents made up of 99 of NCE III students of 2022/2023 academic session 42 lecturers and 8 workshop Technicians of the Electrical/Electronic Programme in all the Colleges of Education in North East Nigeria. The entire population of used for the study, hence there was no sampling for the study since the population was small and manageable. The instrument titled "Format on the content "required for the Development and Validation of an E-portfolio (FCRDTE)" for Enhancing Employability Skills of Students in Electrical and Electronics Programme in North East Nigeria was produced by the researcher using the NCCE Minimum Standards for NCE Electrical and Electronics programme and relevant literature reviewed. The 118 content areas required for the development and testing the e-portfolio identified by the lecturers and workshop technicians will transformed to items in order to the draft employability skills. Hence, 125-item multiple choice instrument based on Electrical and Electronics Technology content: Electrical Machine and Power, Telecommunication, Electrical Circuit and Measuring Instrument, Maintenance and Repair of Electrical Equipment and Drawings were used for the validation of the developed tools which was validated by five expert one each from the department of Electrical Technology Education, Modibbo Adama University Yola, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (A.T.B.U.) Bauchi and one each from three Electrical Technology Education programme in Colleges of Education in North East, Nigeria.

Keywords: *e-Portfolio, Employability skills, and Electrical/Electronic Technology*

Stakeholder Engagement in Green Energy Governance of Selected Organization in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research investigates the connections among stakeholder engagement, green energy governance and technological innovation in certain Nigerian organizations. Data was gathered using questionnaires from a population of six Nigerian public and private organizations and a sample of 75 using a quantitative research technique. The results provide important new information about how stakeholder engagement influence green energy governance also how technological innovation affects stakeholder engagement and green energy governance. First off, the research shows that stakeholder involvement strongly predicts green energy governance, rejecting the null hypothesis that suggests stakeholder engagement has no bearing on green energy governance. Second, it demonstrates that technical innovation has a major impact on stakeholder participation, with higher levels of engagement being correlated with higher innovation. Finally, the analysis supports the notion that technical innovation has a major impact on the governance of green energy, highlighting the significance of policies that support innovation and development. Generally, the findings highlight how important it is for stakeholders to be involved in the creation of green energy governance in Nigerian organizations, and they have practical implications for practitioners and policymakers who want to encourage sustainability in the energy sector.

Keywords: *Stakeholder Engagement, Collaboration, Communication, Inclusivity, Adaptability, Green Energy Governance and Technological Innovation*

The Effect of Technological Approach of Packaging Tamarind Substance for Enhancing its Preservation and Marketing Value for Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research work aims at using modern technology to re-design a very attractive package for tamarind substance, which can attract attention of consumers to improve its marketing value. However, the researcher assumed that, the current packaged tamarind has a little consumer value, as such, very few consumers patronize it sells in the open market. Thus, the aimed re-design package will attract more purchasing outrage that will boost the economic growth and subsequently raise the GDP of the nation. It is against this backdrop that motivates the researcher to conduct this research study to eliminate the obsolete method of packaging tamarind. Therefore, experimental research approach is used for the purpose of this research. Technology in this research is used to enhance the new product packaging more standardize one that can suit present day consumers' needs. However, Nigeria is blessed with Tamarind seed, but poor method of packaging it makes the populace to ignore its existence in the open market square. Nevertheless, recommendations were made on government as well as private sectors to invest in re-designing and packaging Tamarind substance for economic growth and create job opportunity to teaming unemployed graduates.

Keywords: *Tamarind, Technology, Packaging, Marketing*

Antimicrobial Activity of Schiff Base Derived from P-Aminophenol and Benzaldehyde and their NI(II) and ZN(II) Complexes

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Abstract

Complexes of Ni(ii), Zn(ii) and Schiff base derived from p-aminophenol and Benzaldehyde were synthesized and investigated by different physiochemical technique. The complexes were synthesized by refluxing the ethanolic solution of the Schiff base and the respective metal (ii) chloride. The complexes were partially characterized by solubility test, decomposition temperature, molar conductance, infra-red spectroscopy and elemental analysis. The Schiff base and their corresponding complexes were also assayed for antimicrobial activity against some pathogenic bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsilla pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus pyogens* and *Salmonella typhi* using paper disc method and nutrient agar. The metal complexes exhibited a higher zone of inhibition, indicating higher antimicrobial activities when compare to Schiff base ligand.

Keywords: *Antimicrobial Activity Schiff Base Derived and P-Aminophenol*

Adoption of Traditional Technical and Vocational Education Training in Inclusive Education for Sustainable Entrepreneurial Training in Nigeria

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Abstract

When people are educated and equipped with Technical and vocational skills for self-reliance, there is every tendency that their standards of living will improve. Thus, Traditional Technical and Vocational Education Training (TTVET) programs will equip individuals in the inclusive education with a broad range of knowledge, skills and attitudes that are recognized as essential for meaningful participation in the present and future world of work. Hence, the paper discussed Traditional Technical and Vocational Education and Nigeria Society, Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) for sustainable entrepreneurship and skills acquisition counselling in Nigeria, Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) and School System, Problems of Traditional Technical and Vocational Education in Nigerian Education System and Adoption of Traditional Technical and Vocational Education Training in Inclusive Education. The paper further concludes that TTVET will equip individuals with knowledge, skills and attitudes that are recognized as essential for meaningful participation in the present and future world of work. Suggestions were made among others that, government at all level should commission local manufacturers to design and fabricate the simple tools and equipment needed. This would allow students to gain immensely by undergoing industrial attachment under such manufacturers..

Keywords: *Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET), Education, Inclusive Education, Sustainable Entrepreneurial Training.*

Female Education and Labour Force Participation: A Sine Qua Non to Economic Growth in West Africa

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Abstract

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UNSDG) 4, 5, and 8 aim to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, reduce gender inequality, and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productive employment. In line with these goals, this research argued that female education and labour force participation ensure a sustainable economy in the West African region. The study considered panel data from 1995 to 2022 for 15 West African countries. Im-Pesaran-Shin (IPS) panel unit-root test attested to the suitability of panel autoregressive distributed lags, and the Hausman test preferred using the pooled mean group (PMG) estimator. The findings suggest that increasing female education and labour participation positively influence sustainable economic growth in the short run. The result was statistically significant at five per cent. It also attests that the positive influence of increasing female participation in agriculture is only consistent in six (6) West African countries in the short run. The homogenous long-run impact was positive but not convincing as the significance level is below ten per cent. More educated labour participants are more relevant for sustainable economic growth in West Africa. Therefore, to sustain UNSDG (4, 5, and 8) goals, there is a need for a biased policy toward improving the education of the girl-child and equal opportunities in the labour market.

Keywords: *Female labour participation, Female education, Gender inequality, Sustainable economic growth, Productivity,*

Role of Women Entrepreneurship in Islamic Perspective: A Panacea for Self-Reliant and Economic Growth

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Abstract

This paper emphasizes that women have similar entrepreneurial potential as men in contributing to wealth creation and employment by starting and developing their own businesses. Unfortunately, their potential has not been fully realized and utilized because of some challenges women entrepreneurs face. Specifically, Muslim women, who choose to pursue *entrepreneurial ventures* have had limited representation, which limits their contribution to economic growth. Islam is a complete way of life. And thus, there is no separation between business and religion. Islam has its own entrepreneurial rule and regulations, stipulated by the Holy Al-Quran and Ah-hadith which guide business as well as life-style operation. Islam did not go against women folk working or engaging themselves in labour market to earn living and contribute their quota in business related activities for economic growth and self-reliant. Therefore, it is against this backdrop that many “Sahabiya” (Women Companions) of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) were involved in various business activities which are allowed in Islam. The Holy Qur'an and Sunnah invite people from all work of live to work hard to earn a lawful living more than 1440 years ago. These rights granted by Almighty Allah are designed to keep balance of peace and unity in the society. Therefore, the paper discusses principles guiding Muslim women entrepreneurship, it also recommends that up-coming women entrepreneurs should not be afraid or prevented to delve into business venture in the name of Islam.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Self-reliant, Women entrepreneurship, Women in Islam*

Peace Operations: Multilateral Efforts in Afghanistan

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Abstract

The Taliban seized control of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, on August 15, 2021. The group regained control of Afghanistan after two decades. This episode happened after 20 years of multilateral peace efforts to eliminate Taliban and terrorist groups and eventually make Afghanistan a safe and stable state. Following the 9/11 incident and the defeat of the Taliban, the international community and Afghan political and military forces opposed to the Taliban met in Bonn to determine the task of the successor government. Therefore, the international community conducted multilateral peace operations to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan. However, this study argues that multilateral operations and efforts were unsuccessful in Afghanistan. In addressing the main question, what were the reasons for the lack of success in multilateral efforts in Afghanistan? This study analyses four multilateral peace operations: ISAF and RSM, NATO, UNAMA, and EUPOL, while delving into the factors contributing to the inadequacy of these operations. The research delves deeper into the issue using a qualitative research approach known as content analysis. Findings demonstrate that divisions among members on the main task and the increase in NATO forces, lack of cohesion between NATO and the U.S. in Afghanistan, impact of war crimes on Afghan civilians, legal restrictions, significant deficiencies in PRTs and inability to meet commitments, disregard for Afghan cultural traditions and beliefs, and weakness of the central government of Afghanistan in providing stable security and sovereign actions, are the factors of failure.

Keywords: *Multilateralism, Multilateral operations, Afghanistan, NATO, ISAF, RSM, UNAMA, EUPOL*

Artificial Intelligence in Office Operations: Opportunities and Ethical Considerations

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Abstract

Utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) in business environments offers substantial prospects for enhancing efficiency, productivity, and decision-making. AI-driven automation can optimize repetitive operations, minimize human error, and enhance communication and customer service. AI-powered analytics and predictive modeling provide significant insights for making decisions based on data, optimizing resource distribution, and enhancing company results. Nevertheless, ethical issues emerge, including privacy, fairness, bias, openness, and explainability. The possible replacement of human workers by AI technologies necessitates ethical considerations regarding job security and socioeconomic consequences. Organizations need to implement responsible AI practices, create strong governance structures, and involve stakeholders in developing legislation and guidelines to tackle these difficulties. Organizations may utilize AI to revolutionize office processes, spur innovation, and promote sustainable and inclusive workplaces by implementing a responsible and ethical approach to AI. By prioritizing ethical considerations and implementing governance frameworks, businesses can harness AI's benefits while mitigating risks. Continuous dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders are essential to continuously address emerging ethical challenges in the evolving AI landscape.

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, Office operations, Automation, Decision-making, Ethics*

Threats to National Security in Nigeria: A Reconsideration

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Abstract

The civil war (1967- 1970) constituted the first major security challenge Nigeria faced. The epic liquidation of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1991 and the fall of the strong man of Lybia, Muahamar Gaddafi in 2011 with plethora of security threat posed by the Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP), the Boko Haram insurgents and Ansaru, the nationalist and separatist groups, banditry, piracy and kidnapping, substances abuse, among others worsen the problem. It is against this backdrop this paper re-examines threats to national security in Nigeria in the changing global security scene. The paper adopts descriptive and analytical methods of historical narrative and gleans on evidences from primary, secondary and tertiary sources. It contends that what Nigeria is currently experiencing which was previously unknown to her is part of the fundamental fallouts of the globalisation of crime which some nations had experienced while others are still experiencing. As a fallout and a response to global security dynamics, threats are like Covid-19 pandemic that spared no nation. Arising from her overwhelming and retrogressive nature of security challenges, the paper concludes and recommends that all hands must be on desk as Nigeria has a robust intelligence and security architecture to contain myriads of threats facing it and the entire West African sub region as a regional hegemon.

Keywords: *National Security, Threats, Vulnerability, Piracy, Organised crime*

Driving Youth Development and Empowerment in Africa Through the National Youth Service Programme: The Gambian Model

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Abstract

The National Youth Service scheme is becoming the major vehicle of youth mobilization for development and empowerment in Africa particularly the sub-Saharan region since the 20th century. The degree of importance attached to national youth services reflects the significant position youth occupied as fundamental element of societal development and creative economy. In driving youth development and empowerment agenda within the context of creative economy through the national youth service programme, African States adopts different approaches as could be seen in the case of Nigeria, Ghana, The Gambia, Botswana, South Africa, Zambia, Togo, among others. The attention of this paper is on The Gambia National Youth Service Scheme (GNYSS) that was founded in 1996 by the Nigeria's National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) through technical assistance. Though it appeared traditionally modeled after the NYSC, but strongly differs in operations as it fundamentally focuses on creating battalion of youth workers in diverse area of skills and talents. It is against the backdrop of this glaring differences this paper examines the operations of the GNYSS and its impact on the Gambian society. It adopts quantitative and qualitative methods of research and gleans on evidences from events and developments around the operations of the GNYSS since 1996. The paper foregrounds its narrative on the ideas of National Youth Service as "Moral Equivalent of War", "Service-Leaning" and as "A Way of Strengthening Ties among the People of the World" espoused by William James, John Dewey and Rosenstock-Huessy. It discovers that, at the time of the founding of the GNYSS, about 47 per cent of the Gambian population were youths in which about 200,000 between the ages of 17 and 27 were highly vulnerable to idleness, unemployment, indiscipline, frustration, drug abuse, prostitution and perpetual drinking of the Chinese tea known as the *Ataya*. However, the narrative changed consequent upon the establishment of the GNYSS which opened the economy to creativeness thus, underscoring the social, economic, political contribution of the scheme to The Gambia. The paper concludes that The Gambia's model of national youth service targets at non-graduate youths contrary to the NYSC, and that through the skill acquisition and empowerment GNYSS promotes, it has been able to economically equip the youths and reposition The Gambian society on a more progressive trajectory. In view of the numberless challenges facing African youths, African nations are charged to learn lessons from The Gambia in their quest for creative economy in the twenty first century and beyond.

Keywords: *Youth development, Service Programme and Empowerment*

Capacity Building and Inclusive Sustainable Development on Virtual Laboratory Modes' and its Influence on Students' Interest in Biology at Open and Distance Learning Institutions

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Abstract

This study investigated the virtual laboratory Modes and its influence on students Interest in Biology at Open and Distance Learning Institution. A pretest-posttest control group, quasi-experimental research design was used. Simple random sampling technique was used to select two study centers (Lagos and McCarthy). Two hundred Biology students participated in the treatment exposed to three weeks intervention on virtual laboratory modes of instructions. Self-developed instrument was used as measuring tool. Two hypotheses were tested at $p > 0.05$ level of significant. Data were analyzed using the t-test statistical tools. The study results identified a statistically significant different between pre interest and post interest Biology students also, there is significant different between Biology interest between male and female Biology students. The findings promote insight on the importance of virtual laboratory modes of institution in teaching Biology practical. The implication of the study may be used to improve Biology practical among students in order to encourage and motivate them towards educational attainment.

Keywords: *Virtual Laboratory Modes, Open and Distance Learning, Interests in Biology*

Psychological Strategy to Revamp Interest in Nigeria's Agriculture

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Abstract

The importance of agriculture to human survival cannot be overemphasized and this is because it provides food for the world over. This paper aimed at present national consciousness to pursue an aggressive agricultural policy which will ensure abundant and cheap food for all. In our multiple roles as Professional psychologists, teachers of different categories and above all Nigerians or workers to Nigeria, we should undertake to engage not only awareness or orientation to change the nation's negative attitude toward agriculture, but also own our individual farms as a practical demonstration of our conviction. This is one sure way to encourage agriculture and join in the war against indolence, indiscipline, hunger and malnutrition. This paper therefore recommends some policies measure as a way to provide food security as well boosting agricultural value chain, especially now that the Nigeria is faced with high inflation rate.

Keywords: *Psychological strategy, Agriculture and Revamp Interest*

Socio-Economic Development Impact on Energy Consumption: A Causality Test for Nigeria

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Abstract

This study used the vector error correction model and Johansen-Juselius cointegration techniques to examine the causal relationship between per-capita energy consumption and socioeconomic development as defined by Nigeria's human development index during the years 1995–2022. A long-term correlation between per-capita energy consumption and the human development index is found after performing the standard unit root tests and the Johansen-Juselius cointegration test. The existence of unidirectional long-run causation between HDI and per-capita energy consumption is then confirmed by using the VECM. The time series will converge swiftly to long-run equilibrium, according to the relatively large and negative error correction term, and the error is corrected by about 86% as it moves from one period to the next toward long-run equilibrium. The findings show a strong Granger causal relationship between energy consumption per capita and the combined HDI plus the error correction factor. In the medium term, however, there is no causal relationship between per capita energy consumption and the human development index. The estimation from the constrained VAR model is also validated by the variance decomposition method results. Over a period of four years and longer, HDI is found to account for most of the variability in per capita energy consumption, accounting for over 68 percent of the fluctuation over a 14-year period. During the same timeframe, HDI continues to account for nearly 80 percent of its own variability. The study's conclusions suggest that Nigeria's energy strategy should consider the feedback effect that increased socioeconomic well-being has on energy usage. According to the study's findings, as per-capita income, health, and education levels rise, so does the need for per-capita energy consumption. As a result, Nigeria's energy policy must emphasize the need to expand its sustainable energy supply goals in order to meet the additional energy demand brought on by a population with better access to healthcare and education.

Keywords: *Socio-economic development and Energy consumption*

Inflation Affects the Price of Everything Including a College Education

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Abstract

Inflation affects the price of everything we buy these days, and a college education is no different. But everyone pays the same price for eggs. Not everyone pays the same price for college. The availability of need-based financial aid means that those who can afford more pay more and those with fewer financial resources pay less. As college prices rise with inflation, everyone will likely pay more, but will that burden be shared equally? In the current environment, there is reason to believe that price increases may be greater for those who can afford it the least. Such an outcome would be unfortunate given the role that higher education plays in promoting social mobility.

Keywords: *Inflation, Price, College, Education*

Education and Certificate Syndrome in Nigeria: An Alternative Framework for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

It is an axiomatic fact that education is the only long-term solution to complex challenges. To achieve this, the Nigerian educational sector has witnessed tremendous transformation over the years, evolving from small-scale missionary ventures to post-colonial enterprises. The policy changed from the 6-3-3-4 system in the 80s to the 9-3-4 system. Today, educational institutions (primary, secondary, and tertiary) can be found in every nook and cranny of the country. In the early 80s, some higher institutions in Nigeria had distinguished themselves at an international standard. The quality of education was higher and served as an instrument for national unity, stability, and effective contribution to the country's development. However, in the 90s, as society became more materialistic and educational neglect became widespread, the sector started to dysfunction at all levels. Consequently, the pursuit of certification became the ultimate goal for individuals. As the value orientation shifted from the acquisition of knowledge to certification as a means to secure employment, various achievements dwindled and gradually disappeared. Nevertheless, during the 1990s, as society grew more materialistic and educational neglect became widespread, the education sector started to malfunction at all levels. Consequently, the primary goal for individuals became the pursuit of certification. As the focus shifted from acquiring knowledge to obtaining certification as a means to secure employment, various accomplishments dwindled and gradually disappeared. The current scenario is that, after 63 years of independence, achieving certain national objectives through the instrumentality of education, such as a just and egalitarian society, a robust and dynamic economy, and a land of abundant future prospects for everyone, remains predominantly elusive. Acquiring certificates, rather than acquiring knowledge, has taken precedence. Nigerian graduates are inadequately prepared and ill-suited for the demands of the job market. The country is not only producing fewer leaders, managers, educators, and professionals, but is also producing a mass of delinquent, disenchanting, rejected, misguided, uneducated, misinformed. The paper suggests that unless there is a comprehensive transformation of values among all members of the education sector, altering the purpose, means, object, methods, and relations within education to mirror the socioeconomic realities of contemporary Nigeria, the pursuit of sustainable development through the instrument of education will remain a mere mirage.

Keywords: *Certificate Syndrome, Development, Education, Knowledge, Sustainability*

Assessment of Academic Performance of Students in Agricultural Science in Government Senior Secondary Schools of Potiskum Metropoly, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was carried out to assess the academic performance of students in agricultural science in Senior Secondary Schools of Potiskum Metropoly, Yobe State, Nigeria. Three Objectives and three Research Questions guided the study. Descriptive Survey Research Design was employed. The Population of the study was 100 students obtained from the selected Senior Secondary Schools in the study Area. From the Population, a total of 40 were randomly selected from the Population. Structured Questionnaire made up of 30 items were used to determine the students' performance in agricultural science in Senior Secondary School Students in Potiskum Metropoly, Yobe State. The instrument was validated by three (3) experts (lecturers) from Federal College of Education Technical Potiskum, Yobe State. Reliability was established using test-retest method and Cronbach alpha yielded coefficient value of 0.83. The instrument was administered by the researcher with the help of one trained research assistant. The data collected were analyzed using Mean, Standard Deviation and SPSS version 25 to answer research questions. The findings of the study revealed that, poor parental guidance and supervision, poor motivation, inadequate agricultural training in farming and fishing, poor reading accessories among others were home issues that led to poor academic performance of students in Agricultural Science. It was further recommended that, there is need for Government to make appropriate provision of instructional materials for effective teaching and learning of agricultural science in our Secondary Schools in the area of the study.

Keywords: *Academic performance, students, Agricultural science, Senior Secondary Schools and Potiskum Metropoly.*

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion as Necessary Foundations for National Development: Addressing the Twin Challenges

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Abstract

According to the World Bank (2023), the poverty rate in Nigeria in 2023 increased to 46% which represents 104 million of the population. This rise according to the Bank is because of sluggish growth and rising inflation. This is as the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2022) reported that 133 million Nigerians representing 65% of the population live in multidimensional poverty with 60% of the poorest people in Nigeria women according to Onwuka et al (2019). No nation can develop when a substantial portion of its population live under the poverty line and excluded from taking part in society. This calls for policies aimed at addressing human, social, economic and environmental sustainability in order to enhance the standard of living of individuals in the economy and improve national development. This paper explores means of promoting sustainable development through gender equality and social inclusion. It found out that exclusion can contribute to social tensions and even risks of violence and conflict with significant long-term social and economic costs and that inclusion is vital to the twin goals of ending poverty and boosting shared prosperity which are important elements of sustainable development. It submits that one of the root causes of underdevelopment in Nigeria is the exclusion of a large and significant segment of the Nigerian society and that only well thought-out and well managed policies to address gender and social inequality will promote national development. The paper, therefore, recommends among others, the reduction in barriers to girls' education to ensure increased enrolment and retention and the empowerment through access to capital and health services of women, the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged to participate and influence decision making for their own needs, family needs and community activities.

Keywords: *Gender equality, Social inclusion and National development*

Assessment of Socio-Economic Challenges of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), Nigeria

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Abstract

The main objective of this work is to examine the socioeconomic issues that internally displaced people (IDPs) in Abuja Municipal Area Council (AMAC), Nigeria is confronted with. A significant national worry continues to be the expanding number of IDPs in the numerous IDP camps. Many of these camps are notoriously overcrowded, which frequently leads to an excessive use of the few facilities and infrastructure supports that are available. The constant influx occurrence of people into these already overcrowded camps makes their condition more terrible. In addition to the psychological trauma that IDPs experienced, their substandard living conditions have made them even more susceptible to illness and other ailments, particularly infectious ones like cholera, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Women and children make up the majority of the population in the camps for internally displaced people, however the majority of the women are widows and the majority of the children are orphans. At the IDP camp, widows and orphans experience physical and psychological abuse, educational abandonment, socioeconomic difficulties, and lack of access to essential social services. They face numerous risks to their physical security, well-being, and fundamental standard of living. In light of this, the study employed a survey research design, using a structured questionnaire to collect data from sample groups regarding their perceptions of the socioeconomic issues that internally displaced people (IDPs) face. It also aimed to investigate the perspectives, behaviors, experiences, and emotions of IDPs, emphasizing the importance of comprehending these aspects. The study highlighted some of the relevant socioeconomic issues that AMAC's internally displaced population must deal with, including disruptions to their livelihoods and a sharp decline in their access to basic necessities including food, clean water, shelter, medical care, appropriate clothing, education, and sanitary facilities. Findings of the study revealed that as a result of Non-recognition of the IDPs within the FCT by Authorities, no funds have been appropriated for their use and the Federal Capital Territory Administration under which they fall has chosen to totally ignore their presence in the FCT, thereby increasing their plight. The researcher therefore recommended that, government should provide a national legal framework to develop laws to uphold the rights and plights of IDPs.

Keywords: *Internally displaced persons, social services, Abuse, Deprivation, Living standard.*

Inevitability of Rituals and Sacrifices in Yoruba Culture: An Overview of Tunde Kelani's *Arugba* and Kunle Afolayan's *Irapada* Films

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Abstract

Film productions in their various genres have become one of the most patronized entertainment exhibitions in Mass Communication. They portray the happenings in their environment with, at times, specific references to individual's behavioural patterns. Yoruba films in particular are purveyors of the Yoruba people's cultural norms and values. Hence, this study examined these portrayal as contextualised in Tunde Kelani's *Arugba* and Kunle Afolayan's *Irapada* films. The study adopted content analysis and focus group discussions (FGD) to gather qualitative data. The two (2) films were purposively selected because the variables of this study, rituals and sacrifices were explicitly exhibited. Findings revealed that in *Arugba*, ritualistic process in sacrificing was used by the Osogbo people to appease the Osun River goddess for peace and help ward off bad omen, such as diseases and so on. It was also established by the findings in *Irapada* that until the necessary sacrifice was carried out that the misfortune which befell Dewunmi did ward off. Findings showed the extent to which rituals and sacrifices were of great necessity in Yoruba culture, while in *Arugba*, it was mandatory for the carrier of the sacrifice to be a virgin which was ensured through a ritualistic process by the Ifa priest. These portrayals by the two (2) films were succinctly corroborated in the submissions of the FGDs. The study concluded that ritualistic process and sacrificing were to a greater extent meant to ward off bad omen and misfortune generally in the individual's lives and the society at large. Based on the findings of this study, It was recommended that the practice of Yoruba culture in order to bring succour to the individuals and the society generally should be encouraged and promoted by all means rather than looking at the negative tendencies.

Keywords: *Rituals, Sacrifices, Films, Portrayals, Yoruba Culture.*

Innovation for Sustainable Economic of Tomato Production in Nigeria Using Internet of Things

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Abstract

Because of the increase in population, food shortages will be insufficient. Using the internet of things for innovation and development, the agricultural sector will be tailored by improving farm production. IoT development involves a wide range of technologies, including wireless communication protocols, cloud computing, big data analytics, machine learning, and security. This research therefore aims at developing a system for detecting the condition of soil for tomato production in Nigeria using IOT. Specifically, we consider the aspect of accurate detection of soil moisture, humidity, and temperature in the oil for tomatoes. High-tech developments in agriculture offer vast possibilities for entrepreneurs, agriculturalists, and investors to ameliorate the productivity and efficiency of agriculture at a time when several issues, such as drought, emerging diseases, fertilizer dependency, and global warming, are threatening food security. While there have been significant innovations and increased adoption of ICTs in agriculture, Good management and a safe operation network are of great significance, as are the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence algorithms. First, gateway monitoring equipment is developed for remote data transmission through cellular data networks. To improve agricultural output, farmers need access to timely, accurate, relevant, and consumable information in relation to their farming activities. In this regard, this paper seeks to identify and demonstrate the role of digital applications in improving tomato productivity and output and to review the E-agriculture frameworks supporting the design. Finally, the performance of the optimization algorithms is compared and analyzed. The results show that the intelligent monitoring system designed for tomato production can improve based on IOT.

Keywords: *e-agriculture, Innovation, Cloud computing, Farm productivity, Agriculture and High tech*

Innovative Approaches to Capacity Building in AI for Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

Innovative approaches to capacity building in AI for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer promising avenues for addressing complex global challenges. This abstract explores the intersection of AI technology and sustainable development, highlighting novel strategies and initiatives aimed at leveraging AI to achieve SDGs. By examining case studies, pilot projects, and emerging trends, this paper identifies key opportunities and challenges in integrating AI into development efforts. It explores how AI-powered solutions can enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and inclusivity across various SDG sectors, including poverty alleviation, healthcare access, education, environmental conservation, and economic empowerment. Furthermore, this abstract discusses the importance of collaboration, ethical considerations, and policy frameworks in maximizing the potential of AI for advancing sustainable development agendas worldwide. Through critical analysis and actionable insights, it seeks to inform policymakers, practitioners, and researchers on innovative approaches to harnessing AI for the attainment of SDGs.

Keywords: *Innovative approaches, Capacity Building and Sustainable development goals*

English Language Education and Sustainable Economic Progress in Nigeria

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Abstract

English Language Education is quite paramount to our lives in Nigerian context. We were colonized by the British who imposed their language on Nigeria. The language serves three basic functions. This includes being an official language or the language of government, a medium of instruction and communications in schools as well as an academic subject. Additionally, English has other roles in Nigeria which include; a language of commerce and industry, the language of international communication, and the language of media both print and electronic. This points out how English Language education is important to us in Nigeria. However, this paper discusses how English Education is used in creating sustainable economic progress in Nigeria which further addresses the factors affecting teaching English Language across our schools as well as the role of English Language Education for sustainable economic progress in Nigeria.

Keywords: *English Language, Education and Sustainable economic progress*

Geospatial Based Approach in the Analysis of Primary Health Care Facilities Within Damaturu Town, Yobe State Nigeria

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Abstract

The primary health care being a Centre to support a person's health needs ranges from health promotion to disease prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, palliative care and more. The need to ascertain its status for successful delivery is a reason behind the conduct of this work. To achieve this target, the ground survey and Remote sensing techniques were combined where the attribute and spatial information acquired were integrated into ArcGIS 10.2 software, which exposed that there are 5 primary health care clinics in Damaturu and queries made on these data revealed that 3 out of 5 primary health care clinics have medical doctors, nurses between 1-10, bed capacity between 0-25, so also 3 clinics has no laboratory, thus 2 out of 5 have no medical doctors, nurses between 10-20, bed capacity between 25-50, and 2 primary health care clinics also have laboratory. The result indicates significant disparities in the state of the center across the region and the knowledge of these disparities is crucial for policymakers to devise targeted interventions that improve access to health care services, particularly in underserved areas.

Keywords: *Geospatial, Analysis, Primary Health Care and facilities*

The Implication of Insecurity on Sustainable Development of Teacher Education in Nigeria

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Abstract

In recent years, Nigeria school system has come under violent attacks that ranges from kidnapping of both teachers and students to outright suicide bombing which usually claim lives and destroy properties. The effect of these attacks has further worsened teacher education and the school system which is an antithesis to national development and sustainability. Several measures have been implemented to tackle this menace but there are still frequent attacks being experienced in the school environs, towns and villages. If these incessant attacks are not proactively dealt with, it will foreshow a longer-term danger to quality of teacher education needed to drive a sustainable economy. This study, therefore, focused on the issues of insecurity, teacher education, sustainable development and suggests that the frequent attacks on the school system should be looked into and to devote adequate attention and resources to ameliorating this menace. However, this article suggests that government should implement policies that will improve security, education, expenditure and national income in order to improve teacher education.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Sustainable development, Teacher education*

Africa Grapples with Huge Disparities in Education

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Abstract

At the dawn of independence, incoming African leaders were quick to prioritize education on their development agendas. Attaining universal primary education, they maintained, would help post-independence Africa lift itself out of abject poverty. As governments began to build schools and post teachers even to the farthest corners of the continent, with help from religious organizations and other partners, children began to fill the classrooms and basic education was underway. This article aims to examine the challenges and prospects of education in Africa.

Keywords: *Education, Government, Disparity, Development*

Insecurity, Information and Communication Technology and Sustainable Development: A Case of Kaduna State

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Abstract

One of the many roles of the state government is to provide peace, security, and a platform for its citizens. The growing challenges of insecurity in Kaduna State is of concern to all and every effort must put on deck to avert these challenges. Thus, this paper examined insecurity, information and communication technology and sustainable development: a case of Kaduna state. The study was guided by three research objectives and three research questions. The study adopted a survey research design and adopted a simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to select respondents for the study. At the end 200 respondents participated in the study by responding to the researchers designed questionnaire titled Insecurity, Information and Communication Technology and Sustainable Development Questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used in running the analysis of data obtained from the field through SPSS version 23. The result of the analysis indicate that; 1. a great number of the officers in the Nigerian military and other security agencies believe ICT can be of great impact in State Security; 2. The reasons ICT has not really been able to impact in State security include Corruption, Inadequate research, lack of technological skills, inadequate fund and political instability; 3. ICT has been of 97.5% impact on Kaduna state Security; and 4. ICT can improve State security through the use of GPS Technology, CCTV, Social networks, intelligent gathering, Smart weapons, Data mining and data base tracking. Thus, it was recommended among others that, government and relevant agencies should deploy the use of ICT facilities such as GPS Technology, CCTV and Smart weapons for internal security in Kaduna state for optimum surveillance.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Information technology and Sustainable development.*

The Influence of Writing Business Proposal and Sources of Funding on the Establishment of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Yobe State Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the influence of writing business proposal and source of funding on the establishment of small and medium scale enterprise (SMEs) in Yobe state, Nigeria. Two specific objectives, two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the conduct of the study. Descriptive survey research design was adapted for the study. The population of the study comprised 1200 Small and medium scale enterprise (SMEs) owners in Yobe state, Nigeria. The sample size for the study was 291, Krejcie and Morgan (1970) was used to determine the sample size. Data were collected using the Business Proposal and Sources of Funding for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Questionnaire (BPSFSMEQ). The research hypotheses were examined using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) after the data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Weighted mean ratings of 2.50 or higher for the research questions were considered agreed; weighted mean scores of less than 2.50 were labelled disagree. The null hypotheses were accepted when the p-value is less than 0.05 at the 0.05 level of significance; The study concludes that government should organize awareness campaign to sensitize the SMEs owners to draft business proposal for their businesses. It is found that there is a high level of knowledge among SMEs owners about the impact of business ideas in Yobe State. Thus recommended that Government especially SMEDAN should organize awareness campaign to sensitize the SMEs owners to draft business proposal for their businesses.

Keywords: *Business Proposal, Sources of Funding, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises*

Effect of Demonstration Teaching Method on Students' Academic Achievement in Automobile Electrical Works in Government Science and Technical Colleges of Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study assessed the Effect of demonstration teaching methods on Student's achievement in Automobile Electrical Works in Government Science and Technical colleges of Yobe State. The study adopted quasi-experimental research design and was guided by one research question and one hypothesis. The population of the study comprised of 80 NTC II (Technical) students for the 2023/2024 academic session. The entire population was used for the study. Hence no sampling was used. The instrument was a standard test adopted from National Business and Technical Examination Board (NABTEB) past question papers. Data for the study were collected through direct administration of the achievement test with the help of two trained research assistants. The Microsoft Excel was employed for analysing the data. Mean achievement score were used to answer the research questions, while Z-test was used to test the hypothesis at, 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study, among others revealed that; the learning achievement of students' taught using demonstration methods of teaching was effective when compared with conventional method. It was recommended among others that the use of demonstration method of teaching should be made mandatory in all technical colleges to catalyse learners' interest and motivation.

Keywords: *Auto-Electrical work, Teaching method, Technical College.*

Interaction Effect of Burnout and Self-Efficacy on Medical Error Among Healthcare Professionals in Nigeria

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Abstract

Medical errors have become global problems that threaten patient safety, hospitals, and the entire society because of its dire consequences. Although past studies have examined how human and system errors increased medical errors among healthcare professionals, the literature remains deficient in revealing the psychological factors promoting medical errors in this population. This study, therefore, examined the interaction effect of burnout and self-efficacy on medical errors among healthcare workers in Ondo State, Nigeria. A total of 151 (55 doctors and 96 nurses) responded to the survey. They consist of 63 males and 88 females (Mean = 24.34, S.D = 3.56). The study hypotheses were tested using t-test and hierarchical regression analyses. Results indicated that medical errors were higher among nurses than doctors. Burnout was positively related to frequency of medical errors. Self-efficacy was negatively related to medical errors, and also significantly mitigated the positive relationship between burnout and medical errors. It is therefore, recommended that healthcare management should develop or design psychological strategies that would not only reduce burnout, but also enhance self-efficacy particularly among nurses in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Burnout, Medical errors, self-efficacy, Healthcare professionals, Nigeria*

Electronic Banking and Performance of the Banking Sub-Sector in Nigeria, 2009-2021

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Abstract

This research analyzed electronic banking and performance of the banking sub-sector in Nigeria for the period 2009-2021. The specific objectives of the study were to determine the relationship between transactions made via mobile pay, automated teller machine, point-of-sale, web-pay, electronic banking penetration rate and return on asset of banks in Nigeria. Five banks were selected for the study and these banks were selected based on their gross earnings and ranked as the top 5 banks in Nigeria. The data on electronic banking transactions were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin while the performance indicator of the banks (ROA) was sourced from the Annual Audited Financial Statements of the various banks. The data were analyzed using the Panel Random Effect model technique due to the cross-sectional nature of the data. The results revealed that mobile pay and ATM banking services increased the ROA of banks with only ATM increasing the banks' performance indicator significantly. Electronic banking penetration rate increased the banks' ROA significantly for the period reviewed while POS and web/internet banking services decreased the ROA of banks but not significantly. However, the e-banking channels jointly accounted for 77.98 per cent of the changes in the ROA of banks in Nigeria for the period. The conclusion from the findings was that electronic banking services have increasingly enhanced the performance (ROA) of banks in Nigeria most especially mobile and ATM banking channels. E-banking penetration rate has enhanced ROA of banks significantly which suggests that banks have been making significant progress in their profitability ratio given increased access to electronic banking channels. It was recommended among others that, electronic banking channels should be more secure, efficient, strictly monitored, provided with adequate infrastructure with increased access to mobile phone services to return adequate profits to banks using e-banking channels.

Keywords: *Electronic banking, Point of Service, and Automated Teller Machine*

The Middle Belt of Nigeria: Struggles, Estrangement and Controversies

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Abstract

This article explores the quest for separate identity, resentment and estrangement in the Middle Belt of Nigeria which has for long in Nigeria's history been using both peaceful and violent means to achieve that, explored the issues in it and trailed the controversy surrounding the struggle. The study used the qualitative (non-statistical) method of data collection and analysis; collected and used data from secondary sources (journal articles, books, public records, archive materials) and historical documentation method for the purpose of its analysis. The Middle Belt is embroiled in both wide and deep controversy in the process of pursuing its estrangement, dissidence and resentment to the larger North; it would be most difficult for the Middle Belt to achieve such because of incoherence and multiplicity of the groups, lack of popular, comprehensive and sustainable future plan and the inherent intra-ethnic acrimonies. This study and its findings are useful to all the stakeholders in the Middle Belt, North and Nigeria; would benefit as the study provides background, state of the issues and the inherent contradictions in the quest for a separate geography and identity within the Northern Nigerian context. Other areas of Nigeria would also draw lessons from the study. There is paucity of studies on the inherent controversy in the Middle Belt's pursuit of separate identity and geography from the general and Northern Nigeria. This study is exposing and addresses the critical issues of use of peace and violence in the struggle, manipulation by the elites and notable events and periods in the struggle.

Keywords: *Estrangement and controversy, ethnicity and religion, Middle-Belt, Nigeria, Northern Nigeria.*

Remediation of Mathematics Learning Difficulties Among Pupils of Primary Schools in Potiskum Local Government of Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study was carried on remediation of mathematics learning difficulties among pupils' primary schools in Potiskum local government area of Yobe state, Nigeria. The study was guided by two research question and two hypotheses and the research adopts quasi-experimental design using pre-test and post-test that is before and after remediation. The population of the sampled schools is 1675 of the primary school pupils in Potiskum local government while the sampled population was 306 pupils which were selected using purposive sampling technique. The instruments used for data collection were Potiskum diagnostic test by the researcher with the assistance of the supervisor and some teachers. The instruments were validated by two lecturers from mathematics and Biology departments respectively. The reliability of the instruments was tested and correlation coefficient of 0.69 was obtained. The research questions and hypotheses were tested using Mean Rank, Sum Rank and mean and standard deviation of the scores while the null hypotheses were analyzed by independent sample t-test at 0.05 level of significance. The finding from the study revealed that, there is significant difference in pupils' academic performance in Potiskum before and after remediation among boys and girls as well as in urban and rural areas. Thus, the two null hypotheses were rejected. Based on the findings of this study recommendations among others that, remediation of mathematics learning difficulties among pupils at all level of primary education should be given serious attention. ii) Government and other major stakeholders should ensure that remediation is carried out regularly whenever low performance is detected among pupils at all level.

Keywords: *Learning Difficulties, Remediation of Mathematics, Pupils of Primary Schools*

Repositioning College of Education for Sustainable Youth Empowerment and National Development in Niger Delta

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Abstract

This paper focused on repositioning college of education for sustainable youth empowerment and national development. Sustainable youth empowerment states to the process youths in the society are given an assurance enhancement in terms of structural and altitudinal changes in their society which would be to their benefit and for the benefit of the next generation of youths in that society. National development refers to the different development of the sectors of life of a nation, both ethnic developments, financial, and economic. The aim of this paper is to examine some ways through which college of education can be carried out to bring about sustainable youth empowerment and national development and quality delivery can be achieved in Niger Delta colleges of education. This would further develop the students, enabling them to engage in activities that would have a positive effect on the economic and social aspects not just in Niger Delta but also in the worldwide community. Thus, the objective of this paper is to understand the dynamics of the concepts of sustainable youth empowerment and national development in relation to university education for the advantage of the society and the worldwide community. The paper addressed the use of entrepreneurship education, e-learning, and training in the proper use of ICT, amongst others as a method of shifting the focus of college of education towards sustainable youth empowerment and national development. The challenges facing the repositioning of college of education to achieve sustainable youth development and national development were discussed to include inadequate and insufficient number of qualified manpower, politicizing education, inadequate funding, and lack of adequate e-learning and ICT facilities, amongst others. It was concluded in this paper that it is a necessity for Niger Delta colleges of education to readdress their objectives towards achieving sustainable youth empowerment and national development, as this would bring about a better and sustainable society for present-day and forthcoming youths.

Keywords: *College of Education, Youth Empowerment and National Development*

Poverty Reduction and Consolidation of Agricultural Policies in Underdeveloped World Economies: A Study into Agriculture-Related Policies in Nigeria

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Abstract

The most challenge confronting the underdeveloped world today is the menace of poverty. The problem revolves around the obvious inability of some of these Third World Countries to tap into the availability of agricultural resources bequeathed by nature to these societies for the common good of humanity. Conversely, verse post-colonial countries in Africa (Nigeria in particular) have for decade abandoned agricultural production. Instead they have opted for crude oil exploration may be because of the quick money that can be gotten from crude oil sales. In the light of the foregoing, the multiplier impact of this unwarranted situation is that several of these underdeveloped countries have found themselves in a tremendous socio-economic quagmire over since the prices of crude oil have plummeted at the International market arena or environment. Aside from economic downturn of Africa countries as a result of the dwindling oil fortunes, there is also the challenge of leadership conflict. The latter reinforces itself in the nature of policies that have been churned out without the corresponding political will for execution of such policies. The effect of this is the overall downward spiral of the system generally. This study thus discovered that basically, the poverty issue in Africa generally, and particular in Nigeria, is the fall out of the way and manner in which the affairs of the nation's state political economy has been conducted. In view of the foregoing, the kind of increasing expectations that greeted political independence from the outset has been meeting with a corresponding rising frustration so much so that the people bear the brunt of such misrule. This study thus is a theoretical exposition of the works of scholars in the broad spectrum of poverty studies. The research therefore relies on secondary materials as sources of investigation. The study observed that it is cumbersome for Africa, and indeed Nigeria in specific to navigate some of this challenging period unless greater emphasis is given to agricultural production. This is a sure bet that can effectively and efficiently reverse the scourge of not only poverty, but also enhance generally the agricultural productivity.

Keywords: *Poverty Reduction, Underdevelopment, Consolidation, Agricultural Policies, Post-Colonial Countries*

Policy and Practice of Political Leaders and the Eternal Solution to Amend Banditry in the Northwestern Nigeria

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Abstract

The study observed Policy and Practice of Political Leaders and the Internal Solution to Armend Banditry in the Northwestern Nigeria, Security situation is one of the primary objectives of the states and it is one of the fundamental supports that the state could use to protect and project the lives and properties of its citizens. Security situation remain unsolidified in many parts of the states particularly, in Zanfara, Katsina, Sokoto, Kaduna and Kebbi states. It has been recorded that, 360 actions with 1.979 facilities in the affected states between January 2020 to January 2021 resulting from Armed Bandits and counter offensive between Nigerian armed forces. Several policies and practices from the Federal, State and Local levels were created to end this terminal misery. Numbers of Joint Task Forces were launched by the government, Just Recent the president has legally approved state police and at the Local level the re-organization of Yansakai/ Vigilante groups all with the aim to fight Armed Banditry in the region. The study was primary conceptual data was originated from 2020-2024 Journals, Books and New-papers. The study discussed systematically, on study findings that, number of factors need to be addressed which could serve as control mechanism on Armed Banditry in the North West, such policies are to address climate change, reduction of hunger/poverty, reduction on the rate of unemployment, and promote of skills equalization centers across the region. The study settled frustration and aggression Models by Fererabend & Feirauben & Robert K. Melton. They Debated on stipulates that aggression is as a result of frustration which results from an individual's inability to attain their goals and how the state designed wider socio-economic and political gaps between the goals and the means.

Keywords: *Policy, Practice, Political Leadership & Armed Banditry*

Sports Development as a Panacea for Youth Restiveness and National Development

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Abstract

It goes without gainsaying that sports have become a universal language spoken by all and sundry. Its universality is such that it cuts across cultural, religious, ethnic and national divide. It has the tendency of aligning people of diverse creed and colour, through its unifying prowess. All over the world, it is apparent that sport fanatics are youths between the ages of 18 and 40, cutting across all genders. With the right policies and political will, sports and sporting activities can be made a viable national development tool, which has the tendency to deter young people from restiveness and curb nuisance, hence, turning our youths into a more productive workforce. It is against this backdrop that the paper attempts to analytically x-ray the nexus between sports, youth restiveness and national development. The paper relies mostly on content analysis as its methodology but infuses key-person-interview (KPI), alongside the desk research, thereby adopting both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The paper finds that with commitment from all stakeholders, sporting activities can be explored to better engage our youths and position them as contributors to national development. The paper recommends amongst others that, governments at all levels must ensure they prioritise sporting activities and tap into the resourcefulness of the youths for a more prosperous productive young workforce.

Keywords: *Sports Development, Panacea, Youth Restiveness, National Development*

Strategies for Improving Senior Secondary School Students' Academic Performance in Physics Potiskum Metropolis Yobe State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated strategies for improving senior secondary school students' academic performance in physics case study of Potiskum metropolis Yobe State Nigeria. A description survey research design was adapted for the study. Structure questionnaires containing 26 items were administrated to 135 respondents (15 physics teacher and 120 SSIII students) randomly selected from three out of the six senior secondary schools offering physics in Potiskum metropolis. Data collected was analyzed using percentage. Result revealed that most of the physics teachers were NCE certificate holders 7(46.67%) followed by B.Sc holders 5(33.33%) while B.Sc .Ed and M.Sc holders were the least 2(13.33%) and 1(6.67%) respectively. High proportion 8(53.33%) of the physics teachers had 6-10 years of teaching experience. Result also showed that majority of the physics teachers 6(40%) and 42(35%) uses discussion and lecture method respectively to teach. Interactive demonstration and hands-on activity methods were only used by 2 (13.33%) and 1(6.67%) respectively. Findings also showed that physics teachers need to be motivated. Most of physics teachers 6(40%) and 4(26.67%) do not cover their syllabus in a term. The study recommended among others that: More qualified physics teachers to be recruited in Senior Secondary Schools; learner-Centred or enquiry-based method should be encouraged; Government should motivate physics teacher through prompt provision of their needs.

Keywords: *Strategies Improving, School Students' and Academic performance*

Analysis of the Geometrical Framework on the Vehicle's Moving Stability Using Expert System Controller

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Abstract

In this paper, an expert system is used to affect the vehicle's stability, which implies To enhance the moving stability and safety of vehicles, a kinematics and dynamics model of the vehicle consisting of a guided front wheel and a free rear wheel is established based on the model of a four-wheeled vehicle when the vehicle moves on the curve road. Expert systems are computer programs that use artificial intelligence methods to solve problems within a specialized domain that ordinarily requires human expertise. The effect of the geometrical framework and dynamics parameters, including the factors of moving stability, vehicle moving speed, lateral stiffness parameters of the front and rear wheels, vehicle mass, and vehicle length, on the vehicle's moving stability and safety is then simulated and analyzed, respectively. Expert systems accumulate experience and facts in a knowledge base and integrate them with an inference rules engine a set of rules for applying the knowledge base to situations provided to the program. It performs this by extracting knowledge from its knowledge base using reasoning and inference rules according to the user queries through an electronic control function for a vehicle, which improves the dynamic stability of the vehicle. The research and simulation results show that the stability of the vehicle can be improved, and the operating parameters of the vehicle greatly affect its moving stability. The lateral stiffness parameters of the front and rear wheels should be increased, while the vehicle's mass needs to be reduced in the operating condition of the vehicle to enhance the vehicle's moving stability.

Keywords: *Expert system, Stability, Vehicle, Intelligent system, Artificial intelligent*

Integrating Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Psychosocial Support in African Development Strategies

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Abstract

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant public health issue in African communities, affecting over 33% of women. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the risks associated with GBV, necessitating comprehensive strategies to prevent, support survivors, and implement cultural and institutional reforms. Exposure to GBV leads to increased psychosocial distress, negative health and economic outcomes, and perpetuate generational violence. To disrupt these, policymakers, civil society leaders, and international development partners should allocate resources, enhance, and expand integrated mechanisms for preventing GBV and providing psychosocial assistance in multi-sectoral African development policies, programs, and planning. Robust investment in community-based systems and networks is needed to respond to GBV, and capacity building is essential for providers to deliver care in line with global best practices. These actions can advance gender equality goals outlined in Agenda 2063 and promote the right to be free from violence, crucial for building inclusive, resilient, and sustainable African societies.

Keywords: *Gender-Based Violence, Psychosocial Support, Development Strategies*

History Education as Deliberate Strategy for Deepening Intergroup Relations in Africa: Towards Arresting Nigeria's Multifaceted Social Development Challenges

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine the increasing socio-political, cultural and economic problems that have militated against the progress of African continent, and demonstrate the extent to which the reinvigoration of history in school curriculum can strengthen development practice in the continent. Africa generally has been plagued by several social problems ranging from insecurity, ethnic-religious conflicts, post-election violence and a number of other socially motivated crises. Thus, from the western African region to the south, Central Africa; East and North, the evidence of conflicts have been reported. The conflicts arising from clash of group interests, and particularly, among contending forces and several belligerent groups have unarguably, been the bane of economic and political development. To most critics, the arguments have continued to hinge of the relegation of history subjects in schools-high schools and tertiary institutions such as universities, polytechnics, among others. The multiplier effect of this is the huge gaps that have been created between the past and contemporary age where a vast majority of the people are unarguably isolated from the mainstream culture of unity and common African cultural heritage. Again, with the rising wave of globalization and Information and Communications Technology (ICT), the orientation of the average African child is more or less greatly influenced by western culture and exposure. What we now experience in most African societies (Nigeria inclusive), is a system where people are hardly conscious of the Pan-African spirit of brotherhood which finds expression in collective interest as well as love and care. The consequence of this development is fast staring the continent in the face, while the sub-region constantly gravitate with numerous challenges raging from lack of community bonds, conflicts, violence, terrorism, kidnapping(as in the case of Nigeria);child trafficking, banditry, proliferation of small arms and light weapons; drug peddling ,among others. This paper is an exploration of some of the strategies that can be employed in order to mitigate social problems that have continued to fester among groups and sections of the African society using history subject as a point of departure. The study is essentially an archival work, and hence, relies on existing works of experts for its investigation. The method of data collection is therefore secondary in nature. The paper recommends that to effectively contain the challenges confronting the continent, there is the urgent need to reinforce the teaching and learning of historical narratives having to do with African culture and principles, especially among teenage population in African schools. This way, the much sought-after nation-building, peace, stability and viable intergroup relations would be realized

Keywords: *History, Education, Strategy, Intergroup, Relations, Development*

Does Velocity of Money Cause Inflation in Nigeria?

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of velocity of money on inflation in Nigeria using a quarterly dataset from the first quarter of 2010 to the last quarter of 2022. The dependent variable in the model is inflation while the independent variables are velocity of money, monetary policy rate, exchange rate and liquidity ratio. In the estimation however, this study used autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model and the results show that velocity of money has significant negative effect on inflation while exchange rate has significant positive effect on inflation in Nigeria. The result further attested that monetary policy rate and liquidity ratio have no significant on inflation in Nigeria. In accordance with results, this study offers the following recommendations; firstly, to reduce the inflationary tendency in Nigeria's economy, the velocity of money should be increased. This will be accomplished via the use of policy tools such as investment in the agricultural, industrial, manufacturing, education, and health sectors, among others. Secondly, to ensure that monetary policy instruments function effectively, the Central Bank must work with the Federal Ministry of Finance to harmonize the functions of monetary and fiscal policies. Finally, this study suggests that the monetary authority should impose mechanisms that will stabilize the exchange rate in order to reduce the rate of inflation in the economy. This is due to the fact that the Nigerian economy is import dependent, therefore any depreciation in the exchange rate would result in an increase in the local costs of imported commodities.

Keywords: *Velocity of Money, Inflation, Exchange rate, Monetary Policy, ARDL*

Exploring the Contributions of Women to Agricultural Sector for Sustainable Rural Development in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The present study has revealed that women in Nigeria play a crucial role in the development of agriculture, contributing about 70% of the farm labour. However, these contributions often go unnoticed by development partners and the communities themselves. Despite their hard work, these women are often limited to being day labourers, earning meagre wages for their efforts. Furthermore, access to land and decision-making processes are restricted, and they face challenges in accessing credit facilities from financial institutions. To address this issue, this research paper proposes a paradigm shift that recognizes women as agents of sustainable development. The researcher believe that empowering these women through adult literacy training programs would enable them to acquire essential skills, such as reading, writing, and basic arithmetic. By so doing, they can actively participate in farmer groups, gaining closer proximity to extension services and credit facilities. It is the researcher's firm belief that valuing and supporting the contributions of women in agriculture can unlock their potential as significant contributors to nation-building and sustainable development.

Keywords: *Exploring Contributions, Agricultural Sector and Sustainable Rural Development*

Impact Assessment of the National Social Investment Programme and Poverty Reduction in Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty is pervasive and remains a development challenge in Nigeria. Over the years, the Nigerian government has sought ways to reduce poverty through policies and social protection instruments. The study investigated the impact of social investment programmes specifically N-power on poverty reduction among teeming youths in Nigeria. The study adopted mixed methods (both quantitative and qualitative) using a descriptive survey design. A sample of 200 beneficiaries was used. The quantitative data collected using a questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods using SPSS V21, while qualitative data collected using Key informant interviews (KII) were analyzed using the thematic method. The finding of the study revealed that there was a significant relationship between N-power and poverty reduction among youths in the short run. The result of the study revealed that there was no significant relationship between N-power and poverty reduction among youths in the long run. The implication, in the long run, is the lack of a sustainability programme. The study concludes that N-power has not achieved its primary objectives. Corruption, delay of stipend, lack of sustainability plan, and inflation rate were the major challenges of SIPs in Nigeria. It recommends the need for a sustainability framework, which will enhance the self-reliance and living standard of beneficiaries in the long run.

Keywords: *National Social Investment Programme, Poverty reduction, Corruption, Self-reliance*

Utilization of Riman Zayam Ilmenite for Ceramics Glaze Formulation: A Material for Ceramics Industrial Growth and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Glaze is a thin layer of glass infuse on ceramic wares to become non-porous and durable article. Nigeria have abundance natural resources for ceramics production but wasted her hard-foreign exchange to import materials for ceramics production. This led to high cost of ceramics production, resulting to down fall of ceramics industries in the country. Therefore, the importance of the Riman Zayam Ilmenite glaze application on the traditional ceramic's wares cannot be excessive because of important role it plays in ceramics production. As such, a well-polished glaze enhances the mechanical and practical properties of ceramic ware, improving its visual appeal and increasing its perceived worth. This paper employed experimental research approach. The data collected was analyzed by comparing with standard parameter for glaze formulation for a higher-quality glaze production. The research discovered white glaze, as well as the research revealed that ilmenite produced varieties of glaze such as gold, celadon, kaki, specks, and dark Tan in color at strictly fired at 1100c. recommendation were made in form of suggestion as for Nigeria to develop industrially the need for her utilization of abundant natural resources is of great important.

Keywords: *Utilization, Ceramics Industry, Growth and Development*

Blangidi: As used by the Ogbia People of Bayelsa State

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Abstract

The preference for blangigi fabric by the Ogbia people which has endeared the fabric to many lovers of Ogbia culture demands a study that will investigate the Blangidi as used by Ogbia people in Bayelsa State in the face of the different people that inhabit the Ogbia community. To ensure that the research is carried out effectively and that the aim targets presenting knowledge on the use of Blangidi by the community, this study adopted a systematic secondary data research. The study was methodologically guided by interpretivism philosophy which allows the subjective interpretation of the research data by the researcher. The research ensured that adequate care was taken to avoid a mismatch in the theoretical target of the existing studies and the goal the new study intends to achieve and ensured that the literature materials used are essential for the theoretical development of the new study. The study revealed that the fabric design has some correlations with Isi-Agu commonly used in the eastern part of the country, which could be related to the fact that the blangidi prints are sometimes embedded in Isi-agu fabrics, which indicates that demand for Isi-Agu also has a direct relationship with the demand for blangidi fabric as well as the high class and royalty that is associated with adorning Isi-Agu. Quite often also, blangidi is connoted to being noble and influential and radiate the splendor of the Ogbia people to the rest of the world. The study suggested developing the technology of the fabric design of blangidi to reflect more uniqueness of the Ogbia people so as not to lose the connection and culture to others outside Ijaw and Nigeria who are also adopting the design into their fashion.

Keywords: *Blangidi, Ogbia People, Bayelsa state*

Sports Development as a Panacea for Youth Restiveness and National Development

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Abstract

It goes without gainsaying that sports have become a universal language spoken by all and sundry. Its universality is such that it cuts across cultural, religious, ethnic and national divide. It has the tendency of aligning people of diverse creed and colour, through its unifying prowess. All over the world, it is apparent that sport fanatics are youths between the ages of 18 and 40, cutting across all genders. With the right policies and political will, sports and sporting activities can be made a viable national development tool, which has the tendency to deter young people from restiveness and curb nuisance, hence, turning our youths into a more productive workforce. It is against this backdrop that the paper attempts to analytically x-ray the nexus between sports, youth restiveness and national development. The paper relies mostly on content analysis as its methodology but infuses key-person-interview (KPI), along side the desk research, thereby adopting both qualitative and quantitative methodology. The paper finds that with commitment from all stakeholders, sporting activities can be explored to better engage our youths and position them as contributors to national development. The paper recommends amongst others that, governments at all levels must ensure they prioritise sporting activities and tap into the resourcefulness of the youths for a more prosperous productive young workforce.

Keywords: *Sports Development, Panacea, Youth Restiveness, National Development*

