



CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

THEME: Sustainable Strategies for Achieving Peace and Development Goals in Africa
DATE: Tuesday 10th - Wednesday 11th September, 2024
TIME: 10:00am
VENUE: Department of Economics, Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt - Rivers State

CONFERENCE LOC

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Ignatius Ajuru University of Education,
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CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

IGNATIUS AJURU UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 10th September, 2024

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY TWO – Wednesday 11th September, 2024

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

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Ignatius Ajuru University of Education started as Advanced Teachers' Training College on 14th June 1971 under the headship of Dr William Maxwell Jnr., a USAID representative who served in Rivers State. The College was established out of the need to check the acute shortage of trained teachers for the rapidly expanding programmes of post-primary education in Rivers State after the civil war in 1970. However, it was upgraded to Rivers State College of Education in 1975 following the promulgation of Edict No 1 on 25th February 1975. Following this transformation, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma, who was appointed Principal in January 1975 became the first Provost of the new College.

The College had its first graduation ceremony on 11th March 1978 where four sets of students totaling 462 received the Nigeria Certificate in Education. In 1982, the College admitted the first candidates for the Bachelor of Education degree programme in affiliation with the University of Ibadan. It is noteworthy that of all the Colleges of Education affiliated with the University of Ibadan, the then Rivers State College of Education was the only one that offered the Bachelor of Education degree programme.

However, to actualise the vision of the founding fathers of the College to become an autonomous degree-awarding institution, it was again upgraded to a university following the passage of the University of Education Law No. 8 of 2009 by the Rivers State House of Assembly on 15 October 2009. The official pronouncement was made on October 20, 2009, by His Excellency, Rotimi Chibike Amaechi, the governor of Rivers State, but was renamed Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in 2010 in honour of the late Ambassador Ignatius Ajuru, a one-time Chairman of the institution's Governing Council, who championed the upgrading of the College to a University. The institution is the thirty-fifth (35th) state-owned University in Nigeria. The University has three campuses located in Rumuolumeni (the main campus and seat of administration), St John Diobu campus, and Ndele campus in Obio/Akpor, Port Harcourt, and Emuoha Local Government Areas respectively.

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Conference Abstracts

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

Mohammed Zanna Malilima,

*School of Sciences, Department of Biology
UIIECEST Bama, Borno State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

The study was conducted at tissue culture laboratory of centre for Dry Land Agriculture(CDA), Bayero University Kano. 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 1 Minute 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. Naphthalenacetic 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, Sweet Patato (*Ipomea Batatas*), Plant Tissue Culture Technique*

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

Abdullahi Alhassan,

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Political economy, Corruption, Accountability.*

Addressing Poverty, Insecurity and Food Crisis in Rural Areas: The Catalyst to Achieving Development Goals in Nigeria

Enman Baklit Kaburuk,

Department of Social Studies

Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya

Abstract

Across the globe, rural areas represent unique milieus confronted with a myriad of challenges that are largely under-perceived by outsiders. Amidst the array of hurdles facing rural dwellers, the confluence of insecurity, food crisis and poverty pose as dominant encumbrances to the achievement of sustainable development in Nigeria. This paper x-rays the nexus among these setbacks and how they mutually reinforce each other thereby perpetuating a vicious cycle of want and deprivation that keeps rural settlements in perpetual conditions of dependence and innate dispositions to flee to urban areas in the quest for a better life. Through the lenses of critical theory, the impact of these woes on vulnerable populations including women, children and the elderly are highlighted. A call for accountability from leadership positions that prey on the mandate of rural dwellers is emphasized herein. More so, a bottom-top strategy of building resilient rural communities is proposed to reinforce the primacy of having strong insider posture towards engendering a viable rural landscape and reaping the benefits of development.

Keywords: *Food Crisis, Insecurity, Poverty, Rural Areas, Sustainable Development*

Inter-Religious Dialogue and its Impact in Creating a Peaceful Environment Among Christians and Muslims in Kachia Local Government Area of Kaduna State

¹Danbaba Danjuma, ²Vivian Dauda Kajang, & ³Peace Christopher

^{1,2&3}Department of Christian Religious Studies,
Kaduna State College of Education Gidan, Waya

Abstract

Inter-religious dialogue has been identified as a crucial mechanism for fostering peace and understanding between different religious communities. This study explores the impact of inter-religious dialogue initiatives on creating a peaceful environment among Christians and Muslims in Kachia Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The study aims to assess the current state of inter-religious dialogue in Kachia, evaluate its impact on community relations, identify challenges and barriers to effective dialogue, and provide recommendations for enhancing dialogue initiatives. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative and qualitative data collection. A structured questionnaire was administered to 200 residents selected through stratified random sampling, while semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with 20 key informants, including religious leaders and community stakeholders. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, and qualitative data were analyzed through thematic analysis. The findings reveal that inter-religious dialogue initiatives have positively impacted community relations, with 68% of respondents reporting improved relationships between Christians and Muslims and a 30% reduction in conflict incidents. Challenges such as socio-cultural prejudices and political and economic factors were identified as barriers to effective dialogue. Despite the overall positive impact, 28% of respondents expressed concerns about the sustainability and long-term effectiveness of dialogue efforts. Inter-religious dialogue in Kachia has contributed to a more peaceful community environment, but challenges remain. Addressing socio-cultural barriers, enhancing political and economic support, and ensuring consistent and inclusive dialogue processes are essential for maximizing the effectiveness of dialogue initiatives. The study provides actionable recommendations for improving dialogue efforts and fostering long-term peace in the region.

Keywords: *Inter-religious dialogue, Community relations, Peacebuilding, Socio-cultural barriers*

The Role of Social Psychological Theories and Practical Application in Sustainable Development

Luka Tambaya

Department of Social Studies,

Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya, Kafanchan

Abstract

Sustainable development is a comprehensive and holistic approach to societal progress that seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. To do this, the United Nations (UN) has come up with a set of goals called sustainable development goals (SDGs). Sustainable development and sustainability transitions, has emerged as critical paradigm in addressing the complex challenges facing our global society. As the world grapples with environmental degradation, social inequities, and economic uncertainties, sustainability transitions (the pursuit of sustainability) has become a cornerstone for shaping a more resilient and equitable future. This paper will provide a comprehensive overview of the concepts of sustainable development and sustainability transitions, exploring their historical evolution, key principles, and the interdisciplinary nature of the field. Thereafter, it will highlight the role and place of social psychological theories and research in achieving the UN's ambitious SDGs. Examples of theories reviewed include the Social Cognitive Theory, Theory of Planned Behaviour, Social Identity Theory, and Construal Level Theory. A plethora of social and environmental psychology research which amplify the application of psychological theories in sustainability transitions.

Keywords: *Roles, Social Psychological Theories, Practical Application, Sustainable Development*

Terrorism and Youth Development: The Nigerian Experience

Ibrahim Ishola Yahaya, (PhD)

*Department of Political Science and Public Administration
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Abstract

Terrorism has its origin in the horror that accompanied the French Revolution of 1789. As a concept, it is defined as the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political and other sinister objectives. The attempted bombing by a young Nigerian of a Detroit-bound USA airplane on 25th December, 2009 marked the introduction of another dimension to crimes in Nigeria. This was closely followed in 2014 with the kidnap of 276 school children in Chibok, Borno State, Nigeria. Several other criminal activities with damning consequences have confronted Nigeria which the government seems not to have capacity to curtail. Most of the perpetrators of these crimes are youths, conversely the effects of these dastardly acts affects them the most. With the involvement of youths who are regarded as leaders of tomorrow in these crimes, how can they live up to this expectation? This study is aimed at identifying the effect of terrorism on the development of the Nigerian youths. The study adopts mix method of data collection and uses thematic approach in analyzing data. This study adopts the structural-functional and Frustration-Aggression theories as its theoretical framework. The findings of the study reveal that terrorism has negative implications for youth development in Nigeria. It also reveals that the structure of the Nigerian state which permits inequality among its citizens is responsible for all forms of criminal activities among other findings. Political and economic restructuring of Nigeria is recommended as solution to the security challenges confronting Nigeria.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Youths, Development, Kidnapping, Crimes*

Exploring the Perspectives of University Lecturers in Sokoto State on Factors and Barriers to Effective Mathematics Teaching and Learning Towards Achieving Development Goals in Nigeria

Anwarudeen Shehu Dogondaji

*Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Science Education,
Shehu Shagari University of Education, Sokoto.*

Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the experiences and opinions of university lecturers in Sokoto State regarding the factors and barriers that influence the effective teaching and learning of mathematics in Nigeria. The study recognizes the crucial role of mathematics education in achieving development goals in the country through education. By understanding the perspectives of university lecturers, who play a vital role in shaping the educational landscape, this research aims to identify the key challenges and opportunities that impact the quality of mathematics education. The paper adopts a qualitative research approach, employing semi-structured interviews with university lecturers in Sokoto State. The participants will be selected through purposive sampling to ensure representation from diverse academic backgrounds and experiences. The interviews will focus on exploring the lecturers' experiences, perceptions, and recommendations related to the teaching and learning of mathematics. The findings of this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors and barriers that influence effective mathematics education in Nigeria. By uncovering the perspectives of university lecturers, the research aims to inform educational policymakers, curriculum developers, and other stakeholders in the field of mathematics education. The insights gained from this study can guide the development of evidence-based strategies and interventions to enhance the teaching and learning of mathematics, ultimately contributing to the achievement of development goals in Nigeria through education.

Keywords: *Mathematics Education, University Lecturers, Teaching And Learning, Nigeria, Development Goals, Barriers, Factors, Perspectives*

An Analysis of Religious Pluralism and Interreligious Collaboration in Achieving Sustainable Peacebuilding and Development Goals in Nigeria

David Sarkinnoma Madami

*Department of Religion and Cultural Studies,
University of Nigeria, Nsukka.*

Abstract

Nigeria, a nation characterized by rich religious pluralism, has nonetheless faced challenges in achieving sustainable peace and development. This study examines the interplay between religious diversity and interfaith collaboration in the context of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By analysing the core values of major religions in Nigeria (Christianity, Islam, and African Traditional Religions) and their alignment with the SDGs, the paper explores the potential for interfaith cooperation to foster peaceful coexistence and progress. The analysis acknowledges the historical instances where religion has been used to fuel conflict. However, it emphasizes the potential of religious actors, who hold significant influence within their communities, to promote tolerance, dialogue, and collaboration. The paper examines existing initiatives, such as the Nigerian Inter-Religious Council (NIREC), as examples of interfaith cooperation for peacebuilding. By identifying both challenges and opportunities, this study aims to contribute to a framework for harnessing religious pluralism as a force for sustainable peace and development in Nigeria. It concludes by recommending strategies to strengthen interfaith dialogue, address root causes of conflict, and leverage religious institutions for social good.

Keywords: *Religious pluralism, Interfaith collaboration, Sustainable peace building, Development goals and Tolerance*

An Empirical Analysis of the Impact of Minimum Wage Increase on the Level of Unemployment in Nigeria

Ayila Ngutsav

*Department of Economics,
Benue State University, Makurdi*

Abstract

This study has examined the impact of an increase in minimum wage on the level of unemployment in Nigeria. It employed the Autoregressive Distributed Lag model of econometric technique to analyse the data. Unemployment rate was used as dependent variable, minimum wage, consumer price index, inflation, and money supply as the independent variables. The result shows that a rise in minimum wage is positive and significant both in the short and long run indicating that an increase in minimum wage raises the level of unemployment in the country. The result implies a negative effect of an increase in minimum wage on the country's GDP. The study further reveals inflation was negatively related to unemployment but Composite Price Index and Money Supply were positively related to the level of unemployment.

Keywords: *Minimum Wage, Unemployment, Inflation, Consumer Price Index.*

Artificial Intelligence and Election in Nigeria: An Assessment of The Possible Impact on The Country's Electioneering Process

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Abstract

The use of technology has become an integral part of everyday human activities. It cut across almost every human endeavor which include among others; from transportation, agriculture, raw mineral processing, education to mention but a few. The advancement in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly affected electioneering process. This is true in terms of voters' education and electoral debates. In fact the adoption of artificial intelligence has the potential to derail the country democratic achievement in terms of relative free and fair election. It is against this background that the study critically examines the possible impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on election in Nigeria. The framework of analysis adopted for this study is the innovation diffusion theory. In sourcing for relevant data for this study, the secondary sources of data collection was used. Based on the analysis thereof, the study concluded that the adoption of AI into the electoral process has the potential to either play a positive or negative role depending on its utilization by political stakeholders and the regulations set by authorities to guide its adoption. The study recommended among others that the Electoral Management Bodies both at the national and states level should embark on public awareness campaign to educate the people on the working and capabilities of artificial intelligence as regards to election and electioneering business so as to curtail the possible impacts of artificial intelligence generated misinformation and disinformation.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence; Election; Democracy; Electioneering Process; Assessment*

Effect of Flipped Learning on Students' Academic Achievement and Interest in C Programming Language In Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba

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Abstract

The study will investigate the effect of flipped Learning on Students' Academic Achievement and interest in C programming language in Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba. Quasi-experimental pre-test post-test control design will be used in the study. The sample of the study will comprise 84 Nigeria Certificate in Education (NCE) final year students of Computer education department. Two research questions and two hypotheses will be formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance to guide the study. The instrument for data collection will be a 20-item C Programming Language Achievement Test (CPLAT) and a structured questionnaire titled C Programming Interest Questionnaire (CPIQ) designed by the researcher and validated by two experts in computer education department, Federal college of education (Technical), Asaba, Delta State. Kuder-Richardson formula will be used to obtain the instrument's reliability coefficient. Mean and t-test will be used to answer the research questions and test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study will be used to make conclusions and recommendations will also be made based on the findings of the study.

Keywords: *Flipped learning, Academic achievement, Interest, Programming language*

Climate Change and Environmental Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

Climate Change has become a topic of discussion among scholars most especially the earth scientist. This is because the phenomenon of climate Change has imposed serious effects on the environment. Scholars attributed the Climate Change to global warming which is natural and human. The natural causes include earth quake, volcanicity, and changing of position earth in relation to the sun among others. In Nigeria, Climate Change has impacted the environment in many ways this includes dryness of water courses, extinction of plants and animals' species, and dryness of wet land. In view of this, the paper uses secondary sources of data collection and reflects the idea of scholars to back up the present topic of discussion. The concept of Climate Change, causes and evidences in Sub Sahara West Africa was contained in this paper, such as extreme weather, heat waves, drought, wild fire, spread of infectious diseases as well as excessive rainfall leading to gullies, development as found in South eastern Nigeria. Conclusively the author' recommended among others such as use of electric stove, encouraging solar based automobiles, discouraging deforestation in order to cut off carbon emission to the atmosphere.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Global warming, Carbon emission, Water courses*

Unlocking Nigeria's Economic Potential: The Role Of Language in Promoting Sustainable Growth

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Abstract

Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, is endowed with vast natural and human resources. However, the nation's economic potential remains underutilized, partly due to socio-cultural and linguistic barriers. This paper explores the critical role of language in promoting sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. By examining the interplay between linguistic diversity and economic development, the study highlights how language policies can either hinder or enhance economic activities. The research delves into the multilingual landscape of Nigeria, where over 500 languages coexist, and evaluates the impact of linguistic fragmentation on commerce, education, and governance. It posits that fostering a multilingual approach, which includes the promotion of indigenous languages alongside English, could lead to more inclusive growth by improving educational outcomes, enhancing communication in trade, and ensuring broader participation in governance. The paper also investigates successful models from other multilingual nations, providing a comparative analysis to derive best practices. Through a comprehensive review of literature and case studies, the findings underscore the necessity for a balanced language policy that embraces Nigeria's linguistic heritage while facilitating economic integration and innovation. This approach, the paper argues, is pivotal for harnessing Nigeria's full economic potential and achieving sustainable development goals.

Keywords: *Linguistic diversity, Economic development, Language policy, Sustainable growth and Nigeria.*

Sustainable Strategies in Digitization of Academic Libraries for Developing and Achieving Adequate Service Delivery in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the concept of sustainable strategies in the digitization of academic libraries for developing and achieving adequate service delivery in Nigeria. It discusses the challenges often encountered during digitization and the way forward. Digitization is simply the process of converting information in print format into a machine-readable form. This implies the conversion of documents and artworks into digital images. Digital images here means electronic copies of documents. The major aim of digitization is to enhance access to library materials and protect the original items from damage through preservation. Some benefits that academic libraries could derive from the digitization project are preserving endangered collections, increasing visibility of institutional outputs, and security of library collections and space. Also, the paper highlighted some challenges of digitization such as technical and human issues. Some important measures were pointed out to curb the challenges facing the effective digitization of information resources in academic libraries.

Keywords: *Sustainable Strategies, Academic Libraries, Service Delivery*

Implementing Sustainable Meal Planning Strategies for Promoting Healthy Eating Practices: A Pathway to Peaceful and Developed Communities in Africa

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Abstract

This paper explores the importance of implementing sustainable meal planning strategies to promote healthy eating practices as a pathway to peaceful and developed communities in Africa. It highlights the challenges faced by many African communities, including food insecurity, malnutrition, and the impact of climate change on food production. By focusing on sustainable meal planning, communities can not only improve their health but also contribute to environmental sustainability and local economic development. This paper applies the Social-Ecological Model (SEM) to analyze and promote sustainable meal planning strategies for fostering healthy eating practices in African communities. The SEM provides a framework for understanding how various levels of influence (individual, interpersonal, community, and societal) interact to shape behavior, including dietary choices. The paper emphasizes the need for nutritional education to help individuals make informed choices about their diets and the importance of consuming local and seasonal foods. It also discusses the benefits of reducing food waste through proper meal planning and storage practices. Additionally, the paper suggests promoting community gardens and urban farming initiatives to increase access to fresh produce and foster a sense of community ownership over food production. Furthermore, the paper advocates for policy support and partnerships with local organizations, government agencies, and businesses to implement and scale up sustainable meal planning initiatives. By implementing these strategies, communities in Africa can improve their health, reduce food insecurity, and contribute to a more sustainable and peaceful future.

Keywords: *Implementing, Sustainable Meal Planning, Strategies, Promotion, Healthy Eating Practices;, Peaceful and Developed Communities*

Science Education Development and The Challenges Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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Abstract

Education is the greatest investment that a nation can make for the development of its economic, political, sociological and human resources. Education is the greatest force that can be used to bring about transformation. Science Education is crucial to the pursuit of sustainable development goals. It is a fulcrum on which every nation rests to build a strong and self-reliant manpower base for sustainable development. This paper examined the ways that science education has contributed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria. Challenges faced with the achievement of these goals are also reviewed. The sustainable development goal is a transformative plan of a nation towards improving its economy, social and environmental systems. This paper equally discussed six of the goals that are relevant to science exhaustively. These include; hunger and food security, quality education, good health services, provision of clean water and sanitation among others. The implication to national development of the sustainable development goals was also discussed. To develop policies and programmes that are comprehensive by integrating all stakeholders so as to achieve sustainable development goals in Nigeria are among the recommendations outlined.

Keywords: *Education, Food security, Human resources, Science education, Water.*

The Exchange Rate Channel of Foreign Direct Investment Through Oil Sector to Economic Growth in Nigeria 1970-2022

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Abstract

The study examined the extent to which foreign direct investment through oil export influence employment and hence economic growth in Nigeria (1970-2022). Although it has been difficult to ascertain why oil rich countries similar to Nigeria have benefitted from FDI in oil sector in the area of employment creation but Nigeria has not been able to efficiently benefit from adequately in this regards, it is on this premise that the work offers a practical means of addressing the phenomenon. The study covers the period 1970-2022, the study is descriptive and quantitative in nature using statistical tools, trends, the Structural Vector Autoregression (SVAR), among other econometric models. The findings of the study showed a relationship among gross domestic Product, Foreign direct investment, oil exports, index of openness, employment and oil price. Finding showed that the lag value of gross domestic product has a positive but a statistically insignificant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. Oil exports have a positive and statistically significant impact on economic growth in Nigeria in the short-run. The analysis implies that a 1% increase in oil exports will lead to a 0.18% increase in economic growth in the economy. The paper concluded by recommended that Pragmatic mechanisms should be put in place to properly channel domestic technology ,improve on local technology and co-engage foreign and local technology for on the job training among others.

Keywords: *Oil Export, Economic Growth, Foreign Direct Investment, Exchange Rate, Inflation, Employment.*

From Policy to Prosperity: The Fiscal Path to Nigeria Economic Growth

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Abstract

This paper explores the transformative role of fiscal policy in driving economic prosperity in Nigeria covering 1985 to 2022. By examining how federal government domestic debt, external debt, capital expenditure, recurrent expenditure, oil revenue and non-oil revenue as a proxy for fiscal policy correlate with gross domestic product per capita as a proxy for economic growth. Data for the study were obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin 2022. The formulated model was subjected to unit root test using the Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) approach. Outcome of the Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test indicated that the variables were integrated of mixed order $I(0)$, and $I(1)$. The study utilized the Auto-regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) model to ascertain if there is long-run association-ship between fiscal policy and economic growth using bound test. The Auto-regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) bound test result revealed that there is a long-run correlation between fiscal policy and economic growth, Result from the regression analysis found that Federal government domestic debt had a negative relationship with gross domestic product per capita in the short-run while federal government external debt reported a negative but significant impact on gross domestic product per capita in the long-run. However, federal government oil and non-oil revenue and recurrent expenditure had a positive and significant impact on gross domestic product per capita while federal government capital expenditure showed an insignificant effect on gross domestic product per capita. Hence, it was concluded that fiscal policy lead to economic prosperity significantly. It was therefore recommended amongst other that the federal ministry of finance should prioritize improving debt management practices to reduce the reliance on domestic debt. This includes developing strategies for refinancing existing high interest debt with lower cost options and integrating debt reduction into fiscal planning.

Keywords: *Oil Economic Growth, Federal Government Expenditure, Federal Government Revenue. .*

Fiscal Policy Response to Unemployment in Nigeria: Empirical Insights and Policy Implication

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Abstract

This study examines fiscal policy response to unemployment in Nigeria from 1991 to 2022. Data were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria Statistical Bulletin and the World Bank's World Development Indicators, 2022. Domestic debt, external debt, capital expenditure, recurrent expenditure, oil revenue, and tax revenue are adopted to proxy fiscal policy while unemployment is used as the dependent variable. The individual series were subjected to unit root tests using the Augmented Dickey Fuller approach and the diagnoses established mixed orders of I(0) and I(1) integrations, thereby necessitating application of the Auto-Regressive Distributive lag bounds test as well as the short-run versions. The analyzed model's result using the bound test established that there is no long-run relationship between fiscal policy and unemployment. Therefore, further findings from the short-run regression revealed that domestic debt, capital expenditure and tax revenue had a negative but significant influence on unemployment. However, the external debt and recurrent expenditure reported an insignificant impact on unemployment whereas oil revenue had a positive and statistically significant relationship with unemployment. Hence, it was concluded that fiscal policy significantly responds to unemployment in Nigeria. It was therefore recommended amongst other that federal ministry of finance should review the country's fiscal policies. They should consider adjustments to ensure that domestic debt levels, do not inadvertently affect unemployment.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Domestic Debt, External Debt, Capital Expenditure,
Recurrent Expenditure, Oil Revenue, Tax Revenue*

Health Expenditure, Labour Productivity and Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the relationships among health expenditure, labour productivity and economic growth from 1981-2022. The study adopted the Toda-Yamamoto causality framework to examine the relationship. The Augmented Dickey Fuller unit root test was used to check for maximum order of integration of the variables used in the study while the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) Bounds test approach to cointegration was used to investigate if a long-run relationship that exists among the variables used in the study. The results show that health expenditure significantly and positively impacts on labour productivity and labour productivity significantly impacts on economic growth as expected. Therefore health expenditure must be sustained to ensure improvement in labour productivity and labour productivity must be optimized to improve economic growth in Nigeria. It is also important to note that health outcomes are not significantly influenced by health expenditure due to the poor funding of the sector. The study recommends that governments at all levels should pay attention to the 15% benchmark proportion of health expenditure in their annual budgets are recommended by the Abuja Declaration of 2001.

Keywords: *Health Expenditure, Labour productivity, Health outcomes and Economic growth*

Achieving Peace and Developmental Goals in Africa Through Sustainable Strategies: A Material Science Perspective

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of Copper-Chromium (Cu^{2+} - Cr^{3+}) substitution on the structural and dielectric properties of nanoparticles of cobalt ferrites with the composition $\text{Co}_{1-x}\text{Cu}_x\text{Fe}_{2x}\text{Cr}_x\text{O}_4$ ($x=0.0, 0.1, 0.2$), Aimed at providing Sustainable strategies which will promote peace and development in Africa. Which was synthesized using sol-gel auto-combustion method, and calcinated for 4 hours at 700°C . XRD patterns display large peaks suggesting nanocrystalline for inverse spinel ferrite formation. FTIR indicate the formation of spinel ferrites by showing the presence of a typical absorption band at 465 cm^{-1} and 743 cm^{-1} . FESEM reveals that the specimen is plate and sponge-like structure. In the frequency range 1 KHz to 5 MHz, dielectric analysis at room temperature was performed and described on the basis of the phenomenological theory of Koop and the theory of Maxwell Wagner. The result shows the highest dielectric constant without doping (128.5). The experiment showed low dielectric loss (1.8) with $x=0.2$. The result of this application in Science and Technology on electromagnetic shielding will in no doubt help in minimizing emission of electromagnetic radiation thereby providing Healthy Environmental which will promote Peace and Development.

Keywords: *Environment, Sustainable Development, Cobalt ferrites, Dielectric constant, Dielectric loss.*

Adoption and Implementation Of Treaties By States In International Relations: A Critical Reflection on The Domestication of The 'Convention Of The Right Of The Child (Crc)' in Nigeria

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Abstract

The adoption and implementation of treaties among member states in the international arena can be bilateral or multilateral, and the domestication of the treaty by the states is what brings the treaty into force. Essentially, Nigeria like every other state in the globe is a signatory to many forms of international treaties such as the international instruments and/or charter with the United Nations on Convention of the Right of the Child (CRC) entered on 20th November, 1989, and the charter with Organisation of African Union (OAU) on the Rights and Welfare of the child (CRWC) in July 1990 and had rectified them in 1991 and 2000 respectively. Hence, in order to domesticate the Convention on the Right of the Child, the child right act in Nigeria was passed into law by Nigeria national assembly in July 2003 and was signed into law by President Olusegun Obansajo in September 2003. Despite all the rectifications, Nigeria has not been able to fully implement the convention and charter at the federal level, and has failed to make sure the federating units are propelled to implement the rectified treaties to be fully alive at the municipal level. The study adopted secondary data which were extrapolated, summarised and analysed qualitatively through linkage study design (a strand of longitudinal research design), while anchoring on liberal international relations theory as the beacon of analysis. The study deciphered that only 25 states out of 36 states have localized the Child Right Act. And those 11 states in northern Nigeria are yet to domesticate the Child Right Act. The study concluded and rectified treaties by the states whether a bilateral or multilateral are deeply rooted in the adoption and application through the domestication of same in the countries' municipal laws. Hence, international treaties depend much on the involved states for adoption and municipal enforcement. The study recommended amongst others things that the Nigerian state should include the Child Right Act into the Exclusive Legislative List of the federal government, as this will automatically become applicable in all the 36 states/FCT, and also become a federal concern.

Keywords: *Treaties, States, International Relations, Child Right Act, and Liberal Theory.*

Investigating The Issues in The Implementation of The Mathematics Curriculum in Senior Secondary Schools in Sokoto State, Towards Achieving Educational Goals for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper aims to explore the challenges encountered in the execution of the mathematics curriculum in Senior Secondary Schools within Sokoto state, Nigeria. The study focuses on identifying the obstacles that hinder the successful implementation of the curriculum, with an emphasis on teacher competency, available resources, and students' attitudes towards Mathematics. The research also seeks to provide potential solutions and strategies to overcome these challenges, thereby aligning with the educational objectives for sustainable development in Nigeria. By investigating these issues, the study hopes to contribute to the improvement of Mathematics education, thereby fostering a conducive learning environment that promotes the achievement of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Investigating, Issues, Implementation, Mathematics Curriculum, Senior Secondary Schools, Educational Goals, Sustainable Development*

Sustainable Strategies for Achieving Peace and Development in Africa

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Abstract

The pursuit of sustainable peace and development in Africa remains a significant challenge, as the continent continues to grapple with complex political, economic, and social issues. This paper utilizes a qualitative analytical method to examine the sustainable strategies for achieving peace and development in Africa, drawing insights from secondary sources such as academic literature, reports, and case studies to explore the multifaceted dimensions of the topic. The first section of the paper provides an overview of the challenges and opportunities related to peace and development in Africa, highlighting the persistent issues of political instability, economic inequality, and societal unrest that hinder progress. By analyzing a range of scholarly works and reports, the paper delves into the interconnected nature of these challenges, emphasizing the need for comprehensive, holistic strategies to address the root causes of conflicts and to advance sustainable development. The subsequent section offers a critical review of existing literature, highlighting examples of sustainable strategies and initiatives for peace and development in Africa. Drawing from case studies and best practices, the paper explores examples of successful interventions that have contributed to positive outcomes in different contexts across the continent. The analysis also considers the role of international actors, civil society organizations, and grassroots movements in driving sustainable peace-building and development efforts, providing insights into effective partnerships and collaborations. It was found out that peace and development cannot be separated from political or governance systems. Africa's struggle with development and peace has a significant connection with the unrealistic – as described by scholars – governance systems operated in the region. These systems are referred to as western style and have been found unsuitable for Africa. The representative principle implies that only the majority have a say in governance affairs leaving the minority with no option than to fight for their voices to be heard and this leads to unrest. There are no strong accountability systems for erring leaders and this promotes corruption, itself being a strong enemy of development. Furthermore, the paper presents a conceptual framework that integrates sustainable strategies for achieving peace and development in Africa. This framework incorporates economic, political, and social dimensions, emphasizing the importance of addressing systemic inequalities, promoting good governance, and building inclusive societies. These have been summarized as the creation of homegrown democracy. By synthesizing information from a range of sources, the paper offers a comprehensive approach that emphasizes the interconnectedness of peace and development and the need to pursue sustainable, long-term solutions. In conclusion, the paper synthesizes the findings from the literature review and proposes practical recommendations for policymakers, civil society organizations, and international actors. These recommendations emphasize the importance of context-specific, locally-led approaches, as well as the need for sustained investment in education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. The paper underscores the significance of fostering inclusive dialogue, reconciliation, and the meaningful participation of marginalized groups in decision-making processes. Additionally, it advocates for a focus on building resilient institutions, promoting environmental sustainability, and leveraging technology and innovation as tools for sustainable development.

Keywords: *Development, Peace, Strategies, Sustainability, Africa*

The Role of Mathematics Teachers in Promoting Students Interests in Learning of Mathematics in Secondary Schools

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Abstract

This paper explores the vital role of mathematics teachers in enhancing students' interest and engagement in mathematics. It examines how teachers' instructional strategies, enthusiasm, and pedagogical approaches can transform students' perceptions of mathematics from a daunting subject to an intriguing and enjoyable one. The paper investigates various methods employed by teachers to foster a positive learning environment, including interactive lessons, innovative problem-solving techniques, and creating a supportive classroom environment. Through a review of existing literature and analysis of case studies, the study reveals a direct correlation between teachers' practices and students' motivation and interest in mathematics. The findings emphasize the need for continuous professional development for teachers to effectively engage students and cultivate a lasting appreciation for the mathematics subject.

Keywords: *Roles, Mathematics Teachers, Students Interests, Learning, Secondary Schools*

Meeting the Challenges of Crimes and Youth Violence Through Culture Re-Orientation in Nigeria

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Abstract

Modern day Nigeria's is a product of the 1914 amalgamated Northern part where the Hausa-Fulani are predominant and Southern protectorate where the Yoruba and Igbo people are in dominion. The people of the country had in the past, a tolerant associative and accommodative culture that sustained peaceful co-existence among its people. Irrespective of their differences, Sir Ahmadu Bello Sardauna of Sokoto, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balawa from Northern region. Samuel Akintola, western region and Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe from Southern part of country. Nigeria's seems to imbibe alien culture of intolerance, extremism and youth violent activities due to cultural degradation by foreign influences. The youths, represent the highest percentage of the country. Population and the demographic contours favours that class of people. Who come vulnerable and prone to external influences which lead to abandoning of the long established, respected and cherished traditions in the society? The cultural gap between the youths and the larger society in the country, begot a member of violent groups among the youth's which in their operations destroyed lives, public buildings, properties and places of worships. Thus, cultural renaissance and refinement is imperative in addressing the current proliferation of crimes and youth violent in the country. It is in line with this reality this paper aims to explore, the inherent norms and values of these majority tribes or groups (Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo people) and suggested a cultural framework for the management and resolution of crime and youth's violent activities in the country Nigeria. This paper will adopt desk reviews relying on documented evidences such as academic literatures, reports and other related documents which capture the issues under study. Finally it is hope that paper study will provide a platform in the minds of the youths to address the current proliferation of crimes and youth violence in the country Nigeria.

Keywords: *Nigeria, Culture, Youth violence, Renaissance, Crime*

The Role of Educational Reform in Sustaining Academic Excellence and Development Strategies in Library and Information Science Education in an Insecure Educational Environment In Nigeria

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Abstract

The role of Educational reform in Enhancing Nation Building National Security has been given less attention in academic Journals. It is a known fact that the human capital development and the level of insecurity in a nation are to a large extent determined by the quality of Educational attainment of the population. This paper looked at Educational reform as a tool for National Security, Nation Building and Development Strategies with special interest on librarianship in Nigeria. It was found that lack of proper skill acquisition programmes in our Educational institutions contributed to the high level of unemployment and increased insecurity in the nation. To reform the Educational system through skill acquisition and self-sustainability, policy makers should give greater attention to our primary, secondary and vocational schools and Libraries. These areas are the building blocks of society's Educational foundation. Youth should be given appropriate Technical Education training that will provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to secure a job or be self-employed if they desire. This will minimize insecurity, since an individual who is gainfully employed will not engage in anti-social activities which can also affect our National Development and Education Environment.

Keywords: *National Security, Educational Reform, Unemployment, Librarianship, Technical Education.*

Insurgency as an Issue of Global Concern and its Effects On Socio-Economic Development of Konduga Local Government of Borno State

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Abstract

This study is designed to determine insurgency as an issue of Global concern and its effect on socio economic development of Konduga local government of Borno State. Two research questions were used for this study. Related literature was reviewed in this study. The research designed for this study is a survey research method. The population of this study is made up of men and women of Konduga Local Government area of Borno State. A sample of 100 respondents were selected and used through random sampling techniques. The instrument used in this research was a self-developed questionnaire. The data collected were analysed using frequency count and percentage scores to describe the demographic information of the respondent's answers to the research questions and presented in the table for discussion. The result revealed that the insurgency has serious impact on socio economic activities of Konduga local government. it was concluded that the use of military in fighting the insurgency is commendable. It was also recommended that this menace need to be dealt with by the government mainly through blocking sources of funds and weapon supply and most importantly human security must be adequately handled.

Keywords: *Insurgency, Global concern, Effect, Socio-economic*

Challenges of Good Governance and Sustainable Development in African Countries: A Path to Progress

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Abstract

Good governance and sustainable development are crucial for the socio-economic advancement of African countries, yet they face numerous challenges ranging from corruption and weak institutions to political instability and environmental degradation. This paper examines these challenges, analyzes their implications, and proposes solutions to address them. The conceptual framework of sustainable development in Africa is explored, emphasizing the need for an integrated approach that balances economic growth, environmental conservation, and community participation. Methodologically, the paper adopts a qualitative approach, conducting a comprehensive review of relevant literature and analyzing secondary data. In terms of achievements and challenges, the paper highlights examples of progress in economic growth, poverty reduction, environmental conservation, health, and sanitation, citing Rwanda's robust economic growth, Ghana's climate change policy, and Nigeria's SDGs implementation plan as notable examples. However, challenges such as income inequality, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to basic services persist. The prospects of sustainable development in Africa are promising, with several countries experiencing rapid economic growth and job creation. However, addressing environmental challenges, improving health outcomes, and ensuring inclusive growth require continued commitment from governments and stakeholders. In the context of democracy and good governance, the paper acknowledges strides made by African countries in building strong institutions and enhancing governance, citing examples from Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria. However, the paper also recognizes the need for further reforms to address electoral malpractices and ensure transparency and accountability. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes the importance of addressing these challenges through a holistic approach that integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations. It calls for continued efforts to promote good governance, strengthen institutions, and invest in human capital to achieve sustainable development in Africa.

Keywords: *Challenges, Good Governance, Sustainable Development, African Countries, Path to Progress*

Security Challenges and Entrepreneurial Sustainability in Achieving Development Goals

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to determine the effect of security challenges on entrepreneurship and business sustainability. Nigeria as a nation is besieged with several national issues such as insecurity of life and property, armed robbery, assassination, kidnapping. This issue without mincing words has brought setback to sustainable national development. Security is a state of being or feeling secured, freedom from fear, anxiety, danger, doubt, being in a state of safety, certainty or freedom from resilience and political harm caused by others. While insecurity is a state whereby, a nation is incapable of overcoming multi-dimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation or state at a given time by not balancing all instrument of state through government. Hence the focus of this paper is on insecurity and entrepreneurial sustainability. The paper further analyses the effect, the existing situation that insecurity holds for business sustainability and made suggestions that can assist in promoting entrepreneurship and business sustainability towards the achievement of national development goals in Africa.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Stability, Security, Assassination, Kidnapping, Armed Robbery, Development, Achievement Goals, Etc.*

Significance of Geographical Indications on Sustainable Rural Development in Nigeria: A Geospatial Perspective

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Abstract

In order to achieve sustainable rural development, there is a need for an integration of well-prepared and properly executed initiatives that tackle all three pillars of sustainability, namely the social, economic and physical aspects of the environment. Geographical indications are generally applied to traditional products, produced by rural, marginal or indigenous communities over generations, which have gained a reputation on the local, national or international markets due to their specific unique qualities. In this study we are going to look into the legal frame work for Geographical indications protection and government participation in Geographical indications development. The main objective of this article is to determine the significance of geographical indications in sustainable rural development with focus on their spatial disparities, policy recommendation and relevant channels for further work. Literature review and survey approaches were adopted in the course of this study.

Keywords: *Geographical Indications, Rural Development, Sustainability, Environment, Government Participation.*

The Effects of Sewage Disposal Practice At Hausari Ward of Bama, Borno State

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Abstract

This study examines the effects of sewage disposal practice at Hausari ward of Bama. The research method adopted descriptive survey method; questionnaire was developed, which consisted of 5-point Likert rating scale ranging from 1-5 in which respondents indicated the extent of their perception of listed variables. The results showed the sewage disposal practice. The onsite system is gaining more importance. However, the systems are not without challenges resulting from choice of inept skill, improper siting, non-adherence to proper design concepts and lack of proper maintenance. These bring about negative environmental impacts ranging from ground water contamination, pollution of surface water bodies to contribution to global warming through the emission of greenhouse gases. From the survey, it was observed that the only problem with on-site system is the contamination of water gotten from hand dug wells in the community owing to its proximity to onsite sanitary facilities and it is easier to maintain the on-site system than the centralized system. In the centralized system when there is blockage of the sewerage, the sewage flows out into people's compounds and environment thereby polluting the water source (underground wells, which is common in the study area) and environment. The research recommends that On-site system/septic tank should be encouraged with the design and construction supervised by an architect as well as located away from water source.

Keywords: *Effects, Sewage, Disposal Practice, Borno State*

Factors and Barriers Influencing The Attitudes of Secondary School Students Towards The Learning of Mathematics in Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study explores the factors and barriers influencing the attitudes of secondary school students towards learning mathematics in Sokoto State, Nigeria. It aims to understand the dynamics that affect students' perception and interest in mathematics, a subject often perceived as challenging. The research considers various influencing elements such as teaching methods, curriculum design, societal views, and personal beliefs. It also delves into the barriers that prevent effective learning, such as lack of resources, inadequate teacher training, and socio-cultural factors. The study seeks to provide insights that could help in formulating strategies to improve mathematics education in Sokoto state, thereby fostering a positive attitude towards the subject among students.

Keywords: *Factors and Barriers, Attitudes, Secondary School Students, Mathematics*

Fiscal Policy and Manufacturing Sector Performance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the impact of fiscal policy on manufacturing sector performance in Nigeria from 1985 to 2022. The study used government expenditure on manufacturing sector using grant from bank of industry (BOI), government tax revenue on manufacturing sector as indicators of fiscal policy while manufacturing sector performance was measured by manufacturing sector share of output. The research utilized time series data from the central bank of Nigeria (CBN) statistical bulletin, the world development indicators (WDI) and bank of industry (BOI). The data analysis method utilized ADF unit root testing, ARDL bound co-integration. The outcome of the ADF testing indicated the presence of a combination of order zero (0), integrated of order one(1).The ARDL bound co-integration revealed existence of long term link among manufacturing sector output, grants from bank of industry as government expenditures and government tax revenue. All these contribute slowly in Nigeria. The study concluded that government expenditures should be improved upon. The study suggests that the government should prioritize diversification of expenditure on manufacturing sector in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Government expenditure, Manufacturing, Fiscal policy, Output*

Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Access to Bank of Agriculture (BOA) Loans Among Agricultural Cooperators in Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study focused on socio-economic factors influencing access to bank of agriculture (BOA) loans among agricultural cooperators in Ogun state, Nigeria. The three zones of the operation were sampled using multistage sampling techniques. Primary and secondary data were utilized for the study and obtained with the use of a well-structured questionnaire from 144 respondents out of which One hundred and nine (109) were returned, and acceptable for data analysis. The results obtained on the socio-economic characteristics of the (BOA) agricultural cooperators revealed that majority of them were male (58.7%), aged less than 50 years (75.2) with an average age of 42.51 years per cooperators, married (75.2%), had moderate household size of 5 (mean) per household, literate with vast majority (98.2%) possessing one form of formal education or other, (71.6%), engaged in farming as main occupation had an average of 5 years of farming experience and (64.2%) practiced Christianity as religion. Analysis of the socio-economic factors influencing the amount of loan obtained revealed that age, education, farm size, amount repaid, loan experience among others. While household size had negative relationship with loan repayment, education and loan size have positive relationship with it. It is recommended that agricultural cooperative awareness and sensitization campaign should be embarked on by relevant government agencies and the BOA bring in more educated farmers and farmers with large farm holdings. Indeed, the study has revealed that BOA loan administrator favours these categories of farmers in agricultural loan disbursements.

Keywords: *Agricultural Cooperators, Loan Acquisition, Access to Loan*

Paradigm Shift Towards Soft Skills Acquisition: Criterion for Labour Employability in Nigeria

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Abstract

In today's dynamic and problem-oriented work environment, the importance of soft skills cannot be overstated. The era of sole reliance on the criterion of academic qualifications as determining factor of labour ability and willingness to work as essentials for kickstarting a career is long gone. In progressive and sane climes, the emphasis on labour ability and willingness to work have evolved and now considered in terms of levels of soft skills acquisition relevant for the particular job description. This study in contributing to the existing literature on quality of labour and service delivery, investigates the paradigm shift towards soft skills acquisition as criterion for labour employability in Nigeria, with a focus on its importance in enhancing employability decisions among job-seekers and employers. The study employed a case-study-survey design and a structured five Likert-scale questionnaire for primary data collection on the perceptions of both job-seekers and employers (a case study of Imo State, Nigeria) regarding the role of soft skills in labour employability. Inferential statistical methods: the Pearson correlation analysis, linear regression, and multicollinearity tests were adopted for the data analysis. The study discovered a weak positive linear relationship between the importance of soft skills and employability decisions among Nigerian job-seekers and employers. However, the study also revealed that the explanatory power of soft skills in determining employability decisions is relatively weak, suggesting that other factors may be more significant in influencing employability outcomes. The study recommends that employers and educational institutions in Nigeria should prioritize the acquisition of soft skills among graduates, and that job seekers should be encouraged to develop a range of soft skills not only to enhance their employability prospects but also as sustainable strategies for improvement on the quality of labour and service delivery.

Keywords: *Soft Skill, Hard Skill, Nigeria, Labour, Employment, Unemployment*

