



International conference on
**Humanities &
Social Sciences**

12th - 13th September, 2024



**ABSTRACTS
& PROCEEDINGS**

Theme: Rethinking Sustainable Strategies for
Security, Development and Sustainability of the
African Economy.

Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences
Rivers State University, Port Harcourt - Rivers State





INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES

THEME: Rethinking Sustainable Strategies for Security, Development and Sustainability of the African Economy

DATE: Thursday 12th -Friday 13th September, 2024

VENUE: Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences, Rivers State University, Port Harcourt

TIME: 9:00am

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Thursday 12th September, 2024

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Friday 13th September, 2024

OPENING SESSION/AWARD/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
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2/Research Training	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Saturday 14th September, 2024

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Conference Abstracts

Accessibility to Social Services and Human Capital for Sustainable Development Goals SDGS Attainment in Nigeria

Dr Mustapha Yusuf Kabara

*Dept. of Economics and Development Studies
Federal University of Kashere, Gombe.*

Abstract

Global poverty trend and the wave of increasing economic inequality since after the Second World War of 1945 and the quest for achieving accelerated economic performance through globalization led to the institutionalization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 1990 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 by the United Nation. The programs were for reducing poverty menace across nations of the world by at least 50%. This paper seeks to empirically give a statistical review of the performance of the SDGs programme in Nigeria from 2015 – date, using descriptive analysis of the performance of education and health sectors including accessibility to clean water within the years under review. The study revealed a monumental under performance of both education and health sectors from 2015 – 2020. Also, accessibility to clean water statistics was not encouraging as the study revealed that by 2020 only 21.67% of Nigerians have access to clean water. Against this, the study recommends an overhaul of education and health sectors of Nigeria through the use of reliable data base for policy design and implementation as a necessary condition for SDGs attainment before the terminal year of 2030.

Keywords: *MDG, SDG, United Nation, Human Capital*

The Influence of Parenting Social Behaviours on Pupils Academic Performance in Primary Schools of Wamakko Educational Zone, Sokoto State, Nigeria

Abdullahi Altine

Department of Primary Education

Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

Abstract

The study focused on the influence of parenting social behaviours on pupils academic performance in Wamakko educational Zone, Sokoto state, Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted and the population consisted of 5227 public primary schools teachers with sampled of 360 teachers were selected randomly from the population. Self developed questionnaire was used title "Questionnaire on parenting social behaviours on pupils academic performance" (QPSBPAP). The instrument was subjected to face and content validity and the reliability coefficient of 0.81 was drawn. The study revealed that parenting social behaviours has positive influence on pupils academic performance in Wamakko educational zone, Sokoto state. It was recommended that government should intervene on parental supervision to obtained positive social behaviours on pupils.

Keywords: *Parenting, Social Behaviours, Academic performance*

Factors Responsible for Suspects and Accused Persons' Rights Violation in the Administration of Criminal Justice in North-Western, Nigeria

Babangida Dauda

Sociology Department,

Federal University, Dutse, Jigawa State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines the factors responsible for suspects and accused persons' rights violation in the administration of criminal justice in north-western, Nigeria. The intention of this work is to describe the major factors; and identify the suspects and accused persons' knowledge about where to lodge complaint of rights violation. It also tries to identify whether lack of supervision of custodies by governmental and non-governmental human rights organizations lead to suspects and accused persons' rights violation. Literature is reviewed in line with the above objectives, and elite theory is adopted as the theoretical framework. The study utilized convenience and purposive sampling methods to select respondents for a survey and in-depth interviews in Kano, Katsina and Jigawa states, respectively. The survey method was utilized to collect data from 496 Suspects and 507 Accused Persons, making a total of 1003 surveys. The respondents utilized for In-depth Interview included: three (3) suspects, three (3) accused persons, three (3) Police officers, three (3) court officials, three (3) correctional officers, three (3) lawyers from the Legal Aid Council and three (3) academics, making a total of 21 in-depth interviews. The data generated from the survey were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while the qualitative data were analyzed using narrative method as complimentary information. The findings of the study discovered that lack of working facilities among criminal justice agencies is the major factor responsible for suspects and accused persons' rights violation followed by lack of funding among criminal justice agencies, lack of policy implementation, corruption among criminal justice agencies, lack of court speedy dispensation of justice due to cases load, prison congestion due to high number of awaiting trials and lack of training and awareness among criminal justice personnel respectively. It also revealed that suspects and accused persons are not aware of where to lodge a complaint about their rights abuse and there is lack of supervision by responsible Human Rights organizations which adversely affected suspects and accused persons' rights in the administration of criminal justice. The study recommended adequate provisions of working facilities, funding, training and re-training of criminal justice agents. However, the works of governmental and non-governmental human rights organizations need to be checkmated to ensure compliance with Acts that established them.

Keywords: *Suspects, Accused Persons, Rights, Violations, Criminal Justice Administration*

Roles of Business Education in Promoting Functional Entrepreneurship Practices for Graduates' Job Creation and Sustainable Economic Development of Delta State

Okolo, Justina Adaolie

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School of Secondary Education(Business)

Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba, Delta State

Abstract

The study will ascertain the roles of business education in promoting functional entrepreneurship practices for graduates' job creation and sustainable economic development of Delta State. Two research questions will guide the study. Two null hypotheses will be tested. Descriptive survey research design will be adopted for the study. The population will consist of all business educators in the three colleges of education in Delta State. Tentatively, about 98 business educators will constitute the population and there may not be sampling. A questionnaire structured on a 4-point rating scale with item question statements will be used to generate data. The instrument will be tested for validity by two experts. The reliability test will be determined using Cronbach Alpha method. The instrument will be administered to the respondents with the help of two research assistants. Data successfully retrieved will be analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer research questions while t-test will be used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study will be stated. Recommendations will be based on possible findings of the study.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Business Education Students, Computer Keyboarding, Digital Skills' Acquisition, Employability*

Exploring the Ethical Boundaries of Artificial Intelligence Through the Lens of Maqasid Ash-Shari'ah

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has raised significant ethical concerns regarding their potential impact on human well-being, dignity, and agency. As AI systems become increasingly integrated into various domains of human life, it is crucial to establish ethical guidelines that align with universal human values and higher moral principles. This research aims to explore the ethical boundaries of AI through the lens of Maqasid Ash-Shari'ah, the higher objectives and principles of Islamic law. Grounded in the framework of Maqasid Ash-Shari'ah, which emphasizes the preservation of faith, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth, this study examines how these objectives can inform the development and deployment of AI in a manner that respects and promotes human well-being. The research investigates the implications of Maqasid Ash-Shari'ah for various AI applications, including healthcare, education, finance, and law enforcement. Through a comprehensive analysis of religious texts, scholarly works, and contemporary ethical guidelines, this study proposes a principled Islamic ethical framework for AI. This framework addresses key issues such as the protection of human life and dignity, the preservation of human agency and decision-making, the safeguarding of faith and spiritual well-being, the promotion of justice and equitable access, and the fostering of social cohesion and human values. The proposed framework offers specific guidelines and recommendations for AI developers, policymakers, and stakeholders, aimed at ensuring that AI systems are designed, implemented, and governed in a way that upholds the sanctity of human life, respects human autonomy, and aligns with universal ethical principles. By bridging the gap between Islamic ethical teachings and the rapidly evolving field of AI, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on AI ethics and provides a valuable perspective rooted in the rich tradition of Islamic moral philosophy.

Keywords: *Exploring, Ethical Boundaries, Artificial Intelligence, Lens of Maqasid Ash-Shari'ah*

An Assessment of the Impact of Financial Stress on Students Academic Performance in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: A Case of Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya

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A b s t r a c t

The rising cost of higher education in Nigeria is a current reality affecting families, students in tertiary institutions and those seeking higher education. This study is aimed at examining the stress created by the financial burden of the high cost of tertiary education and the impact of the stress on students' academic performance. The study will review relevant literature in line with the objectives of the study and Rational Choice theory will be applied in explaining the problem. The methodological approach for the study will be survey using quantitative technique. Data will be analyzed and interpreted using statistical tools. The findings from the study will be critical in shaping educational policies for government at all levels and institutions to consider implementing targeted interventions to alleviate financial burdens on students, thereby fostering an environment conducive for learning and success

Keywords: *Impact, Financial Stress, Students, Academic Performance, Tertiary Institutions.*

Dynamics and Operating Patterns of Banditry in Communities South of Kaduna State – Nigeria

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Abstract

Banditry has assumed monstrous scale in Nigeria within the last decade. This is particularly true especially in North West Nigeria. Efforts to contain the problem have not yielded the desired result. It is in the light of the forgoing that this study is embarked to unravel the dynamics and the operations of banditry in communities domiciled within Southern Kaduna. The study will be anchored on Social Disorganization Theory. The study will employ survey designed to collect primary data using the instrument of questionnaire. Data will be analysed using statistical tools such as tables and percentages. Findings from the study will help security agencies in Nigeria to understand the complexities and modus operandi of armed bandits in the study location.

Keywords: *Dynamics, Operating Patterns, Banditry, Community.*

A Deteriorating Environment and the Security of Nations

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Abstract

The environment remains the theatre upon which every human and non human species interact for their livelihood. The nature of this interaction protect or deteriorate available environmental resources causing cataclysmic relations between and among nations as the resources that sustain their economy appears to be on the decline with increase in human population resulting in disequilibrium in the demand and supply of life sustaining resources caused by the population surge. The misuse of these resources has become a threat to global security of nations. Thus, the study seeks to interrogate the nexus between a deteriorating environment and the security of nations. The study relies on relevant documentary evidence as data source. The study shall deploy the systems theory as a guide following its descriptive, explanatory and predictive capacity of the phenomenon under study. The need for alternative sources of energy and effective government policies on environmental management shall be of great concern to the study. Contemporary environmental security challenges seems to be a manifestation of the indiscriminate exploration and exploitation of environmental resources for the purposes of industrialization and technological advancement particularly in science and technology, with the attendant depletion of the ozone layer, desertification pandemics and flood as experienced in different parts of the globe. The study recommended among others for alternative sources of energy with less emphasis on fossil fuel as a major energy source in Less Developed Countries in particular.

Keywords: *Deterioration, Environment, Security, Politics, Nations.*

Searching for Sustainable Strategies for Innovation Adoption by Rice Farmers through Farmer-Field School

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Abstract

Innovation adoption is critical to sustainable growth especially in agriculture where important staple crops like rice have become a center point. Searching for sustainable strategies for innovation adoption by rice farmers through Farmer-field school could have a positive impact on Rice production. The study was carried out at the Bakolori irrigation scheme BIS, Zamfara State, Nigeria among the participants of Systems of Rice Intensification SRI practices Farmer-field school as a new rice farming innovative practices. It identified the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers, assessed their perception of SRI innovations and ascertains their willingness to or not to adopt the SRI practices. Multi stage sampling was used to sample 307 Farmer Field-School (FFSs) participants for the study. Questionnaire was used to collect data, results indicated the average age of the respondents was 43 years, average household size of 10 people, farming experience of 20 years and a farm size of 2 hectares. SRI innovation characteristics were viewed high (composite mean=3) Observability (4.469) Trailability (3.314) Relative advantage (3.158) Complexity (3.135) compatibility (2.860) was viewed low. Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that age ($P < 0.05: 0.042$) and knowledge ($P < 0.05: 0.012$) were significant, indicating an influence on the willingness to adopt SRI practices. In conclusion, most severe challenge was inadequate SRI recommended tools and machines; therefore, the TRIMING project should make these tools and machines available to encourage adoption. Farmers should also make efforts to purchase the tools and machines especially through their cooperatives.

Keywords: *Farmer-field school (FFS), Systems of Rice Intensification (SRI) practices*

Influence of Entrepreneurship Education on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the influence of entrepreneurship education on achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria. And it aims at providing possible solutions to challenges of development, administration, and economic growth in the country. In Nigeria challenges such as providing, inequality and unemployment is rampant. Entrepreneurship education plays significant role in advancing Nigeria's progress towards achieving a Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, the paper argues that vital and relevant schemes should be made available to equip individual with the necessary knowledge skills and mindset to foster development, identify opportunities and create value. Though entrepreneurship education jobs are created, citizens are empowerment to become agents of change, also principles of sustainability, ethical business activities, and environmental stewardship is instilled in individual. However challenges such as limited access to quality education, inadequate infrastructural among others hinders the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education in Nigeria. And addressing these challenges requires immense efforts from policy makers, businesses, educators and civil society to create awareness on entrepreneurship education into curricular to achieve SDGs in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Sustainable, Entrepreneurship, Development, Growth, Roles Opportunities, Promote.*

Entrepreneurial Skills Expected by Business Education Graduates for Sustainable Development as Perceived by Colleges of Education Lecturers in Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study aimed at finding out the entrepreneurial skills expected by Business education graduates for peace and sustainable development as perceived by Colleges of education lecturers in Delta State. The aim of this study is to know the entrepreneurial skills that are expected of graduates to gain employment promote peace and ensure sustainable development in Delta State. To achieve this purpose, three research questions will guide the study and a null hypothesis tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study will adopt a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study will consist of one hundred and five (105) business lecturers in the three Colleges of Education in Delta State (state and federal colleges of education). The researcher developed research questions will be used for data collection; the instrument will be developed on a four point rating scale. The instrument will be validated by two experts in business education. The reliability of the study will be ascertained using Cronbach-Apha correlation coefficient. The instrument will be administered and the collected data will be analyzed using mean and standard deviation while the hypothesis will be analyzed using t-test at 0.05 alpha level. Based on the findings recommendations will be made.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial skill, Business Education, Graduates, Peace, Sustainable development, Colleges of Education.*

Analysis of the Relationship among Public Expenditures, Inflation and Poverty in the West African Economies

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Abstract

Public expenditure, inflation, and poverty have a complex and multifaceted relationship. Public expenditure plays a crucial role in shaping the economy and influencing both inflation and poverty levels. On one hand, public expenditure can have a direct impact on poverty by funding social welfare programs, infrastructure development, education, and healthcare services. When the government spends money on these programs, it can help reduce poverty by providing support to the most vulnerable populations and improving their quality of life. This can lead to a decrease in poverty rates over time, however, excessive government spending can also contribute to inflation. The main objective of the study is to investigate the relationship between public expenditures, inflation and poverty in 5 selected West African countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal and Guinea). Therefore, panel causality method has been employed using annual data for the period 2010- 2023 by obtaining the data from the World Bank Databases. From the obtained results, we have detected unidirectional causality running from the public expenditures to poverty reduction in the analysed period. On the other hand, it is not detected any causality running from inflation to public expenditures and vice versa, nor the causality running from inflation to poverty reduction and vice versa. The result implies that policymakers in these countries should increase capital public expenditure and productive economic activities in order to enhance poverty reduction and welfare improvement.

Keywords: *Public Expenditure, Inflation, Poverty, Panel Causality Test*

Challenges of Offender Reintegration through Entrepreneurship Education

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Abstract

The modern correctional system is aimed at providing law violators with useful skills to enable them attain self satisfaction and self sufficiency after their release. It is generally perceived that individuals who violate societal rules and regulation are mostly the unemployed segment of society. In this direction, correctional institution is expected to provide vocational skills through entrepreneurship education to inmates as a strategy for the rehabilitation and reintegration of released inmates to the communities as more responsible members. The concern of this paper is to observe whether inmates who are released from incarceration have acquired some skills and the problem they are facing in trying to rejoin their families, friends, religious institutions and the community at large. The Nigerian correctional institution seems to perform below expectation considering the high rate of recidivism which shows that ex-convicts are finding it very difficult to be reintegrated. The paper is optimistic that inmates should be exposed to entrepreneurship education programmes to enable them effectively reintegrated to the society. This paper attempts to explain the challenges of offender reintegration after released from correctional institution. The process of reintegration has not being a smooth one, because released offenders are confronted with many challenges that makes it very difficult for reintegration and may result in reoffending. Some of these challenges are; stigmatization, family, peer influence, lack of after-care services, etc. The paper recommends that qualitative rehabilitation programme through entrepreneurship education strategy can lead to effective reintegration of ex-convicts.

Keywords: *Offender, Reintegration, Employment, Entrepreneurship, Education.*

The Roles of Organized Labour and the Nigeria Question: Obstacles and Remedies

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Abstract

The thrust of this paper is the roles of organized labour and the Nigeria question: Obstacles and remedies. The paper argues the changing roles of the organized labour from that of a union regarded as working in solidarity to achieve industrial peace, dignity of labour and social justice to workers bad conditions of service. The paper avers that organized labour before now through the instrumentality of strikes and collective bargaining influence government's anti-people, pro-rich policies and practices that were perceived obnoxious. The intentional fragmentation of organized labour or trade unionism by government and slow reactionary measure towards workers welfare as touching on overdue workers rights, especially the National Minimum Wage and its urgency because of harsh economic realities in Nigeria has raised concerns by labour practitioners as well as scholars on the new roles of organized labour. The paper opined that organized labour has abandon to champion the course of the millions of Nigerian workers rather seeming as extension of political party in power in the last few years in Nigeria. The main objective of this paper is to critically examine the roles of organized labour and to what extent have they answered the Nigeria question on workers welfare in the face of harsh economic situation, also determine the obstacles faced by organized labour in Nigeria and proffer remedies. This paper adopted qualitative research method. Time serial research design was utilized. Again, the paper relies strongly on relevant theoretical literature. The paper concluded that organized labour should be seen as a more viable and visible partner in the struggle to better the lots of the workers welfare and citizens.

Keywords: *Labour, Development, Good governance, Nigeria.*

The Role of Female Entrepreneurs in Enhancing Economic Security in Lagos Nigeria: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

This research paper explores the pivotal role of female entrepreneurs in enhancing economic security in Lagos, Nigeria, a bustling commercial hub and the economic epicenter of the nation. Amidst significant socio-economic challenges, female entrepreneurs in Lagos are increasingly recognized as key drivers of economic stability and growth. This study delves into the multifaceted contributions of these women, examining how their entrepreneurial activities not only foster economic development but also contribute to broader social stability and security. Through a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative survey and qualitative interviews, the research identifies the primary challenges faced by female entrepreneurs in Lagos. These challenges include limited access to financial resources, socio-cultural barriers, inadequate infrastructure, and regulatory constraints. Despite these obstacles, many women exhibit remarkable resilience and innovation, leveraging local resources, networks, and community support to build successful enterprises. The paper further investigates the opportunities available for female entrepreneurs in Lagos, highlighting sectors where women are making significant inroads, such as technology, fashion, agriculture, and retail. It discusses how targeted support mechanisms, such as microfinance, mentorship programmes, and policy reforms, can amplify the impact of female entrepreneurship on economic security. Key findings suggest that empowering female entrepreneurs has a ripple effect on the wider community, fostering job creation, improving household incomes, and enhancing social cohesion. The research sheds light on the importance of creating an enabling environment that supports women-led businesses through access to capital, training, and supportive policies. In conclusion, this paper argues that female entrepreneurs are crucial to the economic security and sustainable development of Lagos. By addressing the identified challenges and leveraging the available opportunities, policymakers, development practitioners, and stakeholders can harness the full potential of female entrepreneurship. This, in turn, can lead to a more inclusive and resilient economy, contributing to the overall stability and growth of Lagos and Nigeria as a whole.

Keywords: *Female Entrepreneurs, Economic Security, Lagos, Nigeria, Challenges, Opportunities, Sustainable Development.*

Arts Education and Non-Fungible Tokens in the Digital Economy

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Abstract

Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) are a highly burgeoning and emerging phenomenon reforming how digital assets are traded. NFTs embody irreversible rights to exclusive digital assets such as digital art and collectibles and are represented as digital tokens that can be traded across marketplaces employing blockchain technologies. NFTs engender new ways to organize, consume, move, program, and store digital information and have experienced a rapid rise in various adaptations across art, sports, broadcasting, content creation, and tech-crypto businesses. In this article, I define NFTs and look at how they fit with blockchain and cryptocurrencies, how they are used by various industries, the role of art Educationn in the present sociological transformation and the opportunities and risks they present. My key contribution is an art world map of an NFT ecosystem. This article projects Nfts as a digital alternative for building a sustainable economy within the art industry in Nigeria as a business solution.

Keywords: *Non Fungible Token, Crypto currency, Digital arts, Collectibles, Cryptography, Crypto Art, Digital wallet, Blockchain, NFT Minting*

A Search for a Sustainable Strategies and Viable Political Security in Nigeria: An Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

Nigeria as an independent country and the largest nation in African continent has come a long way in the quest for sustainable strategies in all ramifications of governance. Although, Nigeria had in history memory had enjoyed a relevant security; but it's glaring clear to state that, for the past 20 years or so since it's (Nigeria) return to a democratic political system has been wallowing in political instability across the six geo-political areas of the country, each facing a peculiar predicament of insecurity. However, knowing fully-well that there cannot be any significant development in the economy, social and political system necessitated the need to write on the selected topic with a borrowing leaf from Islamic political thinking to serve as a panacea to all emerging crisis and predicaments being witnessed today. The paper is therefore divided into four fundamental areas. This include a reflection Nigeria amalgamation as a bonded country with different ethnic settings, ways to sustain a good policy, ensuring of security in all aspect for the development of the country and lastly a solution from Islamic perspective

Keywords: *Search, Sustainable Strategies, Viable Political Security, Islamic Perspective*

An Assessment of Cyber Security Awareness Among Students of Kaduna State University, Nigeria

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Abstract

The prevalence of cyber-attacks and threats is predicted to rise along with the growing reliance on the internet. In the current digital era, where technology is ingrained in every part of our lives, it is critical that students understand cyber security. As students depend more and more on online platforms for learning, communication, and socialization, they are vulnerable to cyber-attacks. The study looks at students' current awareness levels and identifies common cyber threats and vulnerabilities that they may encounter when using the internet. To collect data from 150 respondents in the faculties of art, sciences, and social sciences, a quantitative approach was used. The majority of respondents (89%) are aware of cyber security, according to the results. Software intended to obtain unauthorized access to computer systems and dishonest attempts to obtain sensitive information by posing as a reliable entity in electronic communication are the most prevalent cyber security concerns (phishing and malware). The most often seen vulnerabilities are those related to outdated software, weak passwords, insecure configurations, and lack of encryption. In order to help students comprehend the value of safeguarding their personal information, spotting phishing efforts, and adopting safe online practices, the report suggests including cyber security into the curriculum. Collaborative workshops, seminars, and guest lecturers delivered by cyber-security specialists can effectively captivate students and provide them with the necessary skills and knowledge to successfully traverse the digital terrain.

Keywords: *Assessment, Awareness, Cyber, Security, Students.*

Dollarization, Crypto Trading and Economy in Nigeria

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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*

Colonial Legacies in the Nigerian Policing Evolution: Need For a Shift from the Old Order

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Abstract

The Nigerian Police as it is today is one of the by-products of the British Colonial creation inherited right from the country's independence in 1960. A closer look at the operational strategies and the effectiveness of the Nigerian Police as a security agency is a near reflection of what the colonialists bequeathed at independence. The police in the colonial period as it were was never oriented, trained or equipped to protect the indigenous Nigerian masses. The legacy was not to create a peaceful atmosphere to the natives for development to thrive. Rather, they were trained to provide security and protection only to the colonialists, thereby promoting the colonial masters' selfish socio-economic interests against the interests of the indigene-masses. When the colonialists left the scene, it was observe the same phenomenon manifesting but this time around with the Nigerian elites substituting the colonialists as the newest landlords having adequate police protection and neglecting the masses or leaving them at the mercy of circumstances. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to advocate for a complete departure from the colonial legacies of policing in Nigeria if we must ensure peace and order as a vehicle for socio-economic development to thrive. The theory adopted for the paper is conflict theory while the approach will be a historic-analytic approach.

Keywords: *Colonial legacy; Nigerian Police; Policing Evolution; Old Order and New Order*

Social Media and Its Impact on Adolescence Age in Kaura Namoda Local Government, Zamfara State

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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: *Adolescent, Influence, Social Media, Adolescent age*

Cyber Security on Islamic Education: Rethinking for Security, Development and Sustainability

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Cyber Security, Islamic Education, Rethinking, Development and Sustainability*

Alcoholism among Youth Entrepreneurs in Njikoka Local Government Area, Anambra State

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Abstract

There are very many problems in contemporary Nigerian Society. One of these is the problem of alcohol abuse. Regrettably, not much has been done in the area of research to study these problems and to alert the society as to their causes, complexities, ramifications, and social effects. The research vacuum motivated the researcher to undertake the study of alcoholism among youth entrepreneurs in Anambra State, a case study of Njikoka Local Government Area, as it affects their health and entrepreneurial management skills. The opinions of various writers and authors in relation to this topic were reviewed. The study is a descriptive survey study. One hundred respondents were randomly selected from the six communities that make up Njikoka Local Government Area. The findings of the study revealed that many youth entrepreneurs seriously misuse and abuse alcohol. The causes of this include: peer-group pressure, competition, psychic stress, tension, parental influence, and boasting. Alcohol abuse can lead to death, schizophrenia, psychosis, brain depression, mental and liver dysfunction, hallucination among others. The study recommends governments, both state and local to, as a matter of necessity and urgency organise sensitisation and enlightenment programmes and campaigns for youth entrepreneurs in order to reduce or better still, put to a stop, their over - dependence on alcohol considering its health implications on them and the negative or adverse effects on their entrepreneurships.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, Youth, Alcoholism, Abuse, Health*

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.*

Assessment of the Impact of Mastery Learning Strategy on Enhancing Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy among Undergraduate Students in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study assessed the impact of mastery learning strategy on enhancing entrepreneurial self-efficacy among pre-service school teachers in Early childhood care education. Based on the purpose of the study two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significant. Quasi experimental design was adopted for the study. The population of the study comprised all the 1,367 pre service teachers in early childhood care education in Alvan Ikoku Federal College of Education Owerri Imo State. A sample size of 163 pre service teachers were selected using simple random sampling technique to draw 300 level pre service teachers comprising of 80 male and 83 females. The instrument that was used for data collection is modified Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy Scale (ESES). The validity of the instrument was determined by three experts two from Measurement and Evaluation and one from early childhood Education. The reliability of the instrument was 0.91 using Kuder-Richardson (K20). Data collected were analysed using mean and standard deviation for the research questions while t-test was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The study indicated that mastery learning strategy of teaching, enhanced pre-service teachers' entrepreneurial self -efficacy and irrespective of gender. Consequently, it is recommended that mastery learning strategy should be used in teaching entrepreneurship education in tertiary institutions.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial, Self-efficacy, Mastery, Learning Strategy*

The Role of Non-Farm Activities in Poverty Alleviation in Sokoto State

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Abstract

The role of non-farm activities in poverty alleviation in Sokoto state has been a topic of growing interest in recent years. Sokoto is one of the poorest states in Nigeria, with a high incidence of poverty and limited economic opportunities. However, it has been noted that non-farm activities, such as petty trading, handicrafts, and services can play a significant role in reducing poverty. This is because they can provide a source of income and help to create employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth. The study will investigate the role of non-farm activities in poverty alleviation in Sokoto state. The study will employ both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. Qualitative methods will include in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders such as farmers, traders, and community leaders. Quantitative methods will include the use of household surveys to collect data on the characteristics of households and their participation in non-farm activities. The data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and econometric models to estimate the impact of non-farm activities on poverty. The findings of the study will contribute to the understanding of the role of non-farm activities in poverty alleviation in Sokoto state. It will also provide policy recommendations on how to promote and support non-farm activities in the state. The findings of the study will also be of interest to other states and countries that are facing similar challenges of poverty and limited economic opportunities.

Keywords: *Role, Non-Farm Activities, Poverty Alleviation*

Dispossession by Pollution: Interrogating Land Grabbing and Resistance Between Locals and Oil Companies in the Nigeria Niger-Delta Region

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Abstract

Land grabbing as an issue of recent contention in the global space, especially in Africa and other developing nations including Nigeria has gain huge concern by researchers and in extant literatures. It manifests in the dimensions of confiscations of large portions of agricultural land and water ways which serves as a means of livelihood in most developing nations. This paper relies on extant literatures to interrogate the activities of multi-national oil corporation in the Niger Delta region with its attendant consequences on the livelihoods of the Niger Deltans which is occasioned by massive dispossession of the water resources which hinders fishing activities and healthy living. This study will investigate the narrative of oil exploration activities and resistance in other to gain insights on addressing the gaps in land grabbing and conflict which is sparsely debated in Nigeria's academic space. This study adopts qualitative data using a multi-method approach comprising of interviews, focus group discussion (FGDs) and participant observation with target stakeholders comprising Niger-Delta locals, government officials and representative of oil firms. Also, archival materials (consisting of documents from memorandum of understanding (MOUs) and signed agreements) related to water grabbing, environmental pollution, oil explorations and resistance would be critically analysed. We assume that this paper finding will aid in negotiating the peace-building process in the Niger-Delta conflict as well as instigate advocacy for environmental justices in the region and elsewhere.

Keywords: *Dispossession, Pollution, Interrogating Land Grabbing, Resistance, Locals and Oil Companies*

CXD Mental Health Counselling as a Catalyst Economic Recovery in Conflict-Affected Areas in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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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: *Banditry, Conflict-affected Areas, Economic Recovery, Kidnapping, Mental health Counselling*

An Appraisal of Public Perception on Consumption of Traditional Medicine (*Maganin Shawara Da Basir*): A Study of Katsina Metropolis, Katsina State

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Abstract

The paper identify the full concept of traditional medicine: traditional medicine refers to health practices, approaches, knowledge and beliefs incorporating plant, animal mineral based medicines, spiritual therapies, manual techniques and exercises, applied singularly or in combination to treat, diagnose and prevent illnesses or maintain well-being. The objectives of this paper to access the nature and rate of the consumption of traditional medicine, To examine the causes of the consumption of traditional medicine (*Maganin Shawara da Basir*), To evaluate the health implication of the consumption of traditional medicine (*Maganin Shawara da Basir*). Key findings reveal diverse perceptions and motivations for traditional medicine consumption. Recommendations are provided to bridge gaps knowledge, with huge amount of regulation, and accessibility. The study adopts a first-hand information approach within a qualitative framework and relies on primary data from twenty (20) in-depth interview participants. General public (5), Sellers (4), Medical doctors (3), NAFDAC (2), Union of Traditional sellers (2), Ministry of health (1), NGOs and on health related matter e.g. UNICEF, WHO (2), Local NGOs on health related matter (2). The social learning theory was used for further ideological interpretation and justifies its findings. In conclusion, understanding public perception is very vital for promoting the integration of traditional medicine into healthcare system effectively.

Keywords: *Consumption, Piles, Public Perception, Traditional medicine*

Political Economy of Religious Conflicts and Dynamics of residential Segregation in Plateau and Bauchi States of Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examined the dual and intricate nature of the Jos and Bauchi ethno-religious conflicts that culminated into the development of residential segregation, with an attempt to arrive at sustainable solution. The study is limited to Jos North and Jos South the crisis prone local government areas of Plateau state, while Toro and Tafawa-Balewa local government areas were selected from Bauchi state. Survey design was adopted for this study. Using the multi stage and purposive sampling techniques, 382 respondents emerged as the study sample. Intractable conflict theory and Territorial imperative theory were employed to further a better comprehension of the problem. The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative data. Descriptive statistics based on research questions was calculated using frequency count, percentages, mean and standard deviation. A regression statistical technique was employed to test the stated hypotheses. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 26) was used to run the statistical technique adopted. The study among others revealed that: a major cause of the ethno-religious conflicts in the study areas that influenced residential segregations, is religion intolerance. The study recommends resourceful and revitalizing ways through which the protracted ethno-religious conflicts in Plateau and Bauchi States in particular and Nigeria in general, can be curtailed in order to allow for the emergence of peaceful mixed residential patterns.

Keywords: *Ethnic, Religion, Conflict, Dynamics and Residential Segregation.*

The Impact of Political Instability on Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria's economic development has been hindered by persistent political instability, manifesting in frequent regime changes, coups, and ethnic conflicts. This study examines the impact of political instability on Nigeria's economic development from 1960 to 2022. Using a combination of descriptive statistics, econometric analysis, and case studies, we investigate the effects of political instability on GDP growth, investment, inflation, and poverty rates. Our findings reveal that political instability has significantly impeded Nigeria's economic progress, with each episode of instability resulting in a 2% decline in GDP growth and a 15% increase in inflation. Furthermore, we find that political instability has discouraged foreign investment, exacerbated poverty, and undermined the effectiveness of economic policies. The study highlights the need for political stability and institutional reforms to address the country's economic challenges. Policy recommendations include strengthening democratic institutions, promoting transparency and accountability, and addressing ethnic and religious divisions.

Keywords: *Political Instability, Economic Development, Nigeria, GDP Growth, Investment, Inflation, Poverty Reduction.*

Religion, Ethnic Politics and Poverty Dynamics: Implications for Policy Interventions in Nigeria

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Abstract

The advent of a new government in Nigeria on the 29th of May, 2023 has greeted the country with a low unemployment rate, low consumer spending and purchasing power remains an issue, especially in the absence of commensurate increase in minimum wage, to mitigate the inflationary growth in the economy. The world bank noted that Nigeria's chronically high inflation reached an all-time high of 24.7% annually in 2023, driven by the rising food and energy prices, 40.7% Nigerians are estimated to live below the international poverty line by the end of 2024 (World Bank, 2024). However, religion, ethnic politics have become a tricky issue in the country today. This has become a social dynamics and imperative for policy implication in the country. The study utilized a random sampling procedure to draw the sample; 384 questionnaires were duly filled to illicit information. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result shows that the study rejects the null hypotheses Ho and accepts the alternative hypotheses H1. The study finds among others that: Religious and ethnic biases have contributed to poor electoral choices that in turn degenerate the deteriorating standards of living, poor employment opportunities, endemic poverty, and insecurity in Nigeria. Finally, the study recommends among others that; an ideology based politics should be encouraged rather than an identity based politics on ground of religion or ethnicity.

Keywords: *Religion, Ethnic Politics, Poverty, Policy Intervention, Nigeria.*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Bank Support Systems and University of Jos General Development

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Abstract

The activities of banks particularly, in Nigeria encompassed many systems that supported many organizations and establishments. These support systems could be in the forms of loans, donations, products, advisory, partnership, and infrastructural development among others. University of Jos as an academic institution and a peculiar establishment had its in underlined general development needs haven considered its locations with various campuses. The need for banks to specially support the University became expedient. This research understudied University of Jos more needs for general developments and the need for banks to bring in their support systems for the general development of the institution. The methodology included a survey research design with primary data, adopting self-administered questionnaire. The source of data for this research was primary with five-point Likert-scale. The nature of questionnaire was applied and validated by three senior lecturers in the field of banking and university administration. The analytical statistical tool used for this study was chi-square. Findings revealed that the University of Jos was in the need for more developments and that banks have various support systems for the general development of the institution. In conclusion, it was noticed that despite the angle at which banks operated, University of Jos had a lot to benefit in the area of various banks support systems for general development. Recommended were that the Managements of banks should strategically liaise with the University of Jos with their support systems and the University of Jos should also strategically, with the speed of light, identity the various banks support systems and strategically, activate special processes to benefit from these various banks support systems thereby, complementing the institution's general development.

Keywords: *Bank, Support, Systems, University, Jos, Development*

The Impact of External Debt on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1981-2022)

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of external debt on economic growth in Nigeria from 1981 to 2022, within the context of the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) estimation technique. An annual data for the period was utilized. The study confirmed the existence of co integration and external debt stock, external debt service payment and real exchange rate, negatively affect economic growth in Nigeria within the study period. The findings also depicted that any disequilibrium in the model is corrected at 71% adjustment speed annually. The study recommended the need for the government to contract external debts for economic reasons and not for social or political reasons, initiate debt management policies, promote dynamic exchange rate management regime and lastly, diversifying the economy as well as government revenue in order to reduce the use of external loans to fund government projects.

Keywords: *Impact, External Debt, Economic Growth*

The Nexus Between Boko Haram Insurgency and Internal Displacement in Nigeria: A Case Study of Maiduguri, Borno State

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Abstract

The emergence of Jama'atul Ahlul Sunna Lid Da'awati wal Jihad, otherwise known as Boko Haram in the local vernacular around 2009 and its activities in the north-eastern parts of Nigeria around Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and Gombe states, fueled by a potent mix of religious extremism, socio-economic grievances and political marginalization, plunged the region into a protracted conflict that has led to the lost of lives and property, kidnappings for ransom and sexual gratification, raids on town and villages and displacement of tens of thousands of people with adverse humanitarian challenges. Some of the displaced persons were directly and some indirectly displaced by BH. In all of these Borno state is the worst hit being the epicenter of BH in the region, having the highest number of attacks, casualties, and internally displaced persons. Human Rights Watch (2022) reported that there are about 1.8 million IDPs in Borno state alone as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency. It is against this backdrop this paper sought to examine the intricate nexus between the BH and internal displacement in Maiduguri, Borno state. The paper concludes by addressing the root causes of BH such as socioeconomic deprivation cum political marginalization BH and internal displacement will come to an end.v

Keywords: *Boko Haram, Insurgency, Displacement, Maiduguri.*

Effects of Economics Activities, Population and Regulatory Quality on Deforestation in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the drivers of deforestation in Nigeria, focusing on economic activities, population growth, and the effectiveness of regulations using time series data span from 1998-2022 and find out whether regulatory quality interplays to ensure sustainability in the economy. Base on the results of the unit root tests informed a decision to employ Autoregressive Distributed Lag Model (ARDL) bound test of co-integration method to check the long run relationship among the variables. The findings reveal that agricultural activities, lax regulations, and a growing population all significantly contribute to deforestation. Conversely, trade and manufacturing activities act as countervailing forces, potentially reducing pressure on forest resources. The econometric tests confirm the model's suitability for policy analysis, with no issues of serial correlation or heteroskedasticity. The negative and significant error correction term further indicates the model's ability to adjust for short-term deviations and capture the long-run relationships between these factors and deforestation in Nigeria. These insights highlight the need for policymakers to promote sustainable economic practices like trade and manufacturing, while strengthening regulations and population management strategies to effectively combat deforestation and preserve Nigeria's valuable forest ecosystems.

Keywords: *Economics Activities, Population, Regulatory Quality, Deforestation*

Impact Analysis of Banditry On Rural Livelihood and Food Security in Igabi Lga of Kaduna State Nigeria: Evidence from AfdB-CBARDP Intervention

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Abstract

The agricultural and rural life of villages in Kaduna State, Nigeria, continues to be severely hampered by banditry. There are reports of regular assaults, crop devastation, kidnappings, and bloodshed in Kaduna State. Before the current upsurge in banditry occurrences, Kaduna State's pro-poor agricultural production in the rural areas exacerbated rural livelihood and fueled rural poverty, making the state one of the most impoverished states in Nigeria. Thus, the state's Africa Development Bank-community based agricultural and rural development project (AfdB-CBARDP) involvement was prompted by the declining standard of living in rural areas. But over time, banditry has had an impact on agricultural operations and the people who benefit from agricultural intervention programmes like the AfdB—Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme. Simultaneously, this programme aimed to improve rural residents' standard of living. Therefore, the study aims to evaluate how banditry and rural agricultural intervention programmes affect rural livelihood in Kaduna State. An organized questionnaire will be used to sample AfdB-CBARDP recipients. The data gathered will be analyzed using the logistic regression approach. The research findings' implications will be discussed in recognition of the behaviour of the variables. This implies that, the economic implication each variable outcome will be established. The study will contribute to the body of knowledge in the field of economics as it will give firsthand information on the extent of impact on rural livelihood vis-à-vis rising insecurity in the Northwest Nigeria.

Keywords: *Agriculture, rural livelihood, Logit*

Enhancing Public Service and Service Delivery in Nigeria; Problems and Prospects

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Abstract

The public service sector in Nigeria plays a crucial role in national development. However, challenges such as inefficiency, corruption, and inadequate infrastructure hinder effective service delivery. This research explores these problems and identifies potential prospects for improvement. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues in public service delivery. The study utilized surveys and interviews. Quantitative data was collected through structured questionnaires, while qualitative insights were gathered via in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the public service sector. The research focused on government employees, policymakers, and service recipients across Nigeria. A total of 500 participants were selected through stratified random sampling to ensure representation from various regions and service areas. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and thematic analysis for qualitative data to identify patterns and correlations. The study found that systemic corruption, inadequate training, and lack of resources are major impediments to effective service delivery. However, adopting technology and implementing stringent accountability measures could enhance efficiency. The research suggests comprehensive reforms, including innovating strategically within public service organizations to improve service delivery, ensuring citizen-centric service delivery and stakeholder engagement, promote accountability, integrity, and ethical conduct in leadership roles, develop actionable plans for continuous improvement in service delivery. Also, anti-corruption initiatives, investment in technology, and capacity building for public servants to improve service delivery.

Keywords: *Public Service, Service Delivery, Nigeria, Corruption, Reform, technology, capacity building.*

Enterprise Development through Value Chain analysis: A Case of Imo State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to present a snap shot of value chain activities in Imo State. The purpose is to reveal the high potential sectors capable of creating new businesses and massive jobs. The intervention of the State and other stakeholders is required to reduce binding constraints to the growth of the value chains. Since reliable data on relevant key sectors were very scanty in the State, hence the paper utilized broad data obtained from the interviews conducted with top officials of the relevant government agencies and the representatives of the sector. Also, records, physical observation and existing studies relating to the issues under investigation were utilized to aid the analysis. On the basis of the panel review of the data generated on five key sectors, the paper found that any attempt to boost enterprise development should first address the problem of disconnect between the agricultural and light manufacturing sectors. Thus, the paper recommends among others rapid action to formalize economic activities, formulate strategic plans for enterprise development in food processing and light manufacturing, and promote commercial agricultural; capacity building and effective public private dialogue.

Keywords: *Enterprise Development, Value Chain Analysis*

Entrepreneurship Education: A Panacea for Job Creation and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The main task of entrepreneurship education is to prepare young people to enter the labour market, as well as to develop a sense of initiative and entrepreneurial skills among them. Therefore, it is important how national education systems adapt to changing skill requirements within a globalized economy. The Paper examines Entrepreneurship Education as a Panacea for Job Creation and Sustainable Development in Nigeria. Human capital theory (HCT) and Risk taking theory (RTT) guided the study. Among other concern areas examined in this study include; literature review, concept of entrepreneurship, basic aspects of an entrepreneur, entrepreneurship education and job creation, brief history of entrepreneurship, benefits of Entrepreneurship for sustainable development, contribution of entrepreneurs in development of Nigeria economy, challenges and possible solutions and conclusion was drawn.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Education, Job creation, Sustainable Development*

Extent of Utilization of ICT Resources and its Perceived Contributions to Business Education in Colleges of Education in Delta State

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Abstract

The study examined the extent of utilization of ICT resources and its perceived contributions to business education in Colleges of Education in Delta State. Two research questions guided the study while two hypotheses were tested. Descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Population was 553 Lecturers and students and the sample size was 302. A validated questionnaire containing 15 items was used for data collections. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data relative to the research questions while Z-test was adopted to test the null hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. It was found that extent of utilization of ICT resources by student and lecturers were low in Business Education Programme. It was further found that gender did not significantly influence the mean rating of respondent on the six areas covered but status and institution ownership did in some. Based on the findings, it was concluded that ICT resources were utilized at a low extent in business education Programme of Universities in the areas of study. It was recommended among others that management of the Universities should support lecturers of Business Education to engage in retraining programmes to enhance their competences for effective utilization of ICT Resources in order to equip the graduates to the relevant competences for the 21st century global labour market.

Keywords: *Utilization, Information and Communication Technology, Contributions, Business Education.*

The Impact of Globalization in Africa: Stages, Process and Effects

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Abstract

Africa's engagement with globalization has positive and negative effects, as a multidimensional phenomenon it encompasses economic integration, cultural exchange, and diffusion of information and communication technology. It has spread out in different stages marked by both progress and danger. The early stages were characterized by colonial exploitation and unequal trade, leaving a legacy of resource dependency and underdevelopment. In post-independence, African countries struggled with neo-colonial practices of economic imperialism, conditional aid and loans and structural adjustment programs, which often extended the frontiers of poverty, environmental degradation, adverse economic relations, economic instability, human rights violations and inequality. In succeeding years, these countries saw intensified integration through trade liberalisation, global trade, foreign direct investment, and information technology, offering new opportunities for economic prosperity and development. It is against this backdrop that, this paper sought to critically examine the various stages and effects of globalisation on the continent's economic, political and social milieu. The paper recommends proactive strategies such as good governance, infrastructural capacity and human capital development at regional and national levels to maximize and reap the benefits of globalization while minimizing its negative consequences, which will pave the way for a comprehensive and equitable future for the continent.

Keywords: *Globalisation, Economy, Security, Development, Underdevelopment and Africa.*

A Diagnosis of Politics and Ethnicity in Nigeria: The Impact of Judicial Supremacy (2023 Kogi State Governorship Election)

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Abstract

The Nigerian federation is a marriage of over 500 ethnic nations whose consents were not sought in its formation. This fundamental error is further deepened by the fact that these ethnic groups have very striking differences ranging from language, population, level of education and geographical locations which was not considered during the crafting of the Nigerian State. This exercise undertaken by the British colonial master was mainly for administrative and commercial interest. However, politics and ethnic rivalry of the Nigerian State continued to be punctuated by ethnic related crises that threaten its continuous existence as a Nation. Ethnicity constitutes one of the major factors determining voting behavior and the perception of the citizens in Nigerian elections. These different ethnic nationalities in the nation was now dominated by fear, suspicion, domination and the acts of scheming, manipulating for juice positions and recognitions, so as to take leadership role and control of resources through political power in the nation. The paper recommends further studies in this direction, and also a systematic change in attitude, behavior and conduct toward these ethnic groupings, to a more inclusive, open, transparent and credible political process to accommodate all in the Nigerian political atmosphere for peace, progress and a sustainable democratic culture in the country.

Keywords: *Ethnicity, Federation, Resources, Nigerian Politics, and Political Power*

Issues and Challenges to the Successful Integration of ICT in Teaching and Learning in Secondary Schools: Teachers Perspective

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Abstract

With daily emergence of digital technology, Federal government of Nigeria and Delta state government in particular have made policies and effort to support secondary schools in integrating Information and communication technology (ICT) tools into educational curriculum, yet most schools only teach ICT as a separate subject. This study is aimed at assessing the availability, utilization, and challenges facing the integration of ICT in teaching and learning in Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State. A total of 140 respondents drawn from ten public and private schools participated in the study. Purposeful sampling was used to select the respondents, so as to involve teachers in Art, Commercial and Science Subjects. The instrument used for data collection was researcher structured questionnaire titled Availability, Utilization and Challenges of Integrating ICT tools in Teaching and Learning in Secondary schools (AUCIIT). The instrument was validated by two experts. The instrument was administered by the researcher and three research assistants who were trained by the researcher on what to do. Mean and standard deviation were used to analyze the data retrieved from the respondents. It was observed that teachers from private schools were more disposed to the integration of ICT resources in teaching all their subject areas. It was observed that lack of background knowledge in ICT played a key role especially in public schools. Findings also revealed that the ICT resources that are available and utilized in teaching in public senior secondary schools in Oshimili South LGA, Delta State are not interactive enough to equip students with needed technological skills and knowledge when compared with their counterpart in Private secondary school. Also, they are basically traditional tools which are not up-to date with the current technology. The study recommended that government should ensure that policies made and equipment provided are actually fully implemented and put to use. Also, teachers to be employed must have ICT skills among needed requirements.

Keywords: *ICT, Utilization, Teaching and learning, secondary school, availability*

Impact of Macro-Economic Variables on Agricultural Sector Performance In Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of macroeconomic variables on agricultural sector performance in Nigeria using an annual data from 1981 to 2021. In the model, agricultural performance is the dependent variable while the independent variables are exchange rates, inflation rate, interest rate, foreign direct investment and money supply. In the estimation, the study used autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model and found that exchange rate and money supply have significant positive impact on agricultural sector performance. On the other hand, the results show that inflation rate, interest rate and foreign direct investment have no significant effect on agricultural sector performance. Given the above findings, the following recommendations were suggested. Government in collaboration with Central Bank should revise the current exchange rate policy to boost the value of the local currency with view to improve the performance of agriculture sector. Finally, there is the need for the government to increase its investment into the agricultural sector. Hence the investment in the sector will help to boost agricultural output and will benefit the overall functioning of the economy.

Keywords: *Macro Economics, Variables, Agricultural sector, Government*

Indigenous Technologies in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as a Medium For Empowerment Of Youths in Nigeria

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Abstract

A society that focuses more on development of indigenous technologies creates more avenues for youth empowerment in form of paid employment and self employment. The frequencies at which indigenous technologies are deployed in solving national technology problems have immense impact on the quality of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme. An effective TVET programme is expected to empower youths with relevant vocational and technical skills needed to gain employment or to set up their own craft business and be self reliant. The high rate at which Nigerian governments depends on foreign professional craftsmen and technicians to solve national technological problems discourages the youths from focusing on indigenous technologies in Nigeria. The adoption of policies that discourages the development of indigenous technologies consequently hinders effective skills acquisition through TVET programme. This paper reviewed the situation of TVET and indigenous technologies in Nigeria with highlights on youth empowerment and TVET skills acquisition in TVET through indigenous technologies, indigenous technologies and TVET for development of human resources, challenges to TVET and indigenous technologies development in Nigeria. Recommendations were made and it was concluded that TVET plays a vital role in enhancing youth empowerment through indigenous technologies.

Keywords: *Indigenous, Tvet, Youth Empowerment.*

Examining the Development and Implementation of Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches that Promote Equity and Accessibility in Digital Learning Ecosystems

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Abstract

This paper examines the development and implementation of inclusive pedagogical approaches aimed at promoting equity and accessibility within digital learning ecosystems. The increasing prevalence of digital learning platforms necessitates a focus on ensuring that all learners have equal opportunities to access and benefit from educational resources. This paper discusses the principles and benefits of inclusive pedagogy, an analysis of the challenges and barriers to equity and accessibility in digital learning, and strategies for developing and implementing inclusive pedagogical approaches. The paper also explores assessment and evaluation methods, the best practices that highlight successful examples of inclusive pedagogical approaches. The paper concludes by providing insights into how educators and institutions can create more equitable and accessible digital learning environments, ultimately leading to improved learning outcomes for all students.

Keywords: *Development, Implementation, Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches Equity, Accessibility and Digital Learning Ecosystems.*

Enhancing Financial Literacy through Economics Education: Strategies, Challenges, and Measuring Impact

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of financial literacy education on students' financial behaviours, decision-making, and long-term financial well-being within economics programs, with a specific focus on the strategies employed, challenges encountered, and the measurement of its real-world impact. The target population is all Economics Education students undergoing economics courses at the tertiary institution in Delta State. A simple random sampling technique was used to select two institutions in Delta State that offer economics education, and 150 students were sampled. The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled "Economics Education Students Financial Literacy". The liability of the questionnaire was pilot testing and internal consistency analysis. Questionnaires are administered electronically to economics education students. Data collected from questionnaires are analyzed quantitatively using statistical methods. The research questions were analyzed using the mean and standard deviation, while regression analysis was used to analyze the hypotheses. The findings indicate that financial literacy education within economics programs provides valuable insights into effective teaching strategies, persistent challenges, and the tangible impact on students. The research underscores the enduring benefits of financial literacy education and advocates for its continued integration into economics education curricula to empower students and promote economic well-being in society.

Keywords: *Development, Implementation, Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches Equity, Accessibility and Digital Learning Ecosystems.*

The Impact of Recruitment on Academic Staff Development in the State Higher Educational Institutions of Borno State

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Abstract

A big challenge of higher education in Nigeria and Borno State in particular is the shortages of academic staff in the state higher education. The study raised one questions to determine: The impact of recruitment on academic staff development. Hypotheses was formulated and tested in line with the objectives of the study. Related literatures were reviewed based on the stated objective. Survey method was employed for the study. The populations of the study were all academic staffs of the State higher educational institutions. The sample of the study comprised all academic staff from the three selected institutions using closed questionnaires. The collected data was presented by the use of simple frequency and percentages, and later analysed using Chi-square statistical technique. The finding reveals there is a significant relationship between recruitment and academic staff development. The study concluded that recruitment influence academic staff development. It is recommended that the state government should recruit adequate number of academics both in quantity and quality to adequately handle the fast rising numbers of the students for qualitative performance.

Keywords: *Impact, Recruitment, Academic Staff Development.*

Health Expenditure and Child Health Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

Introduction: The Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries have exerted efforts towards reducing mortality among children by raising the level of health expenditure in recent years. In spite of this, the health status of children in SSA only recorded marginal improvement. This questioned the efficiency of health care spending in improving child health outcomes. Therefore, this study was designed to examine the effect of health expenditure on child health outcomes in SSA. Methods: The study is anchored on the Grossman (1972) human capital theory. Data were obtained from World Bank database. The data covered 44 countries across the SSA region. Two measures of child health outcomes; infant mortality rate and child mortality rate were used. A fixed effect model was estimated to investigate the effect of health expenditure on child health outcomes. Estimates were validated at $p \leq 0.05$. Result: Total health expenditure had a significant negative effect on infant ($t = -29.25$) and child mortality ($t = -30.13$), respectively. Total health spending decreased infant mortality by 22.37%, while it reduced child under-5 mortality by -43.39%. Recommendation: Emphasis on measures such as increasing public and external health expenditure aimed at improving child health outcomes should be intensified by policymakers.

Keywords: *Health Expenditure, Infant mortality rate, Child mortality rate, Sub-Saharan Africa*

Quality Assurance in Office Technology and Management Programme in Nigerian Colleges of Education

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Abstract

The study examined quality assurance in Office Technology and Management programme (OTM) in Colleges of Education in the South-South, Nigeria. Descriptive survey research was used for the study. Two purposes of study, two research questions and corresponding two null hypotheses guided the study. The population of the study consisted of one hundred and sixteen (116) lecturers; there was no sample as the entire population was easy to manage. Ninety (90) copies of questionnaires were retrieved from the one hundred and sixteen copies distributed, (51 males and 39 females). Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions and t-test statistics was used to test the two null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The results showed that respondents were in agreement with the items listed for the study as the grand mean for research questions 1 and 2 were rated 3.04 and 3.63 respectively, which is above 2.50, which was the boundary limit set for the study. The hypotheses tested revealed that there was no significant difference in the opinions of experienced and less experienced lecturers, on the causes of poor quality assurance mechanism and also there was no significant difference in the opinions of male and female lecturers on how to improve quality assurance programme. It was recommended among others that regulatory agencies such as NCCE saddled with supervision, accreditation and reaccreditation of colleges should visit institutions offering OTM programmes yearly to ascertain compliance and that qualified lecturers, instructors and technologies should be engaged to ensure academic excellence.

Keywords: *Quality Assurance, Skill, Acquisition, Office Technology, Management, Education.*

Security as Prerequisite for Enterprise Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

While it has always been contrived that land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship constitute the major factors to be considered before production can take place anywhere on the globe, security has no doubt emerged as an element of concern to the Nigerian business environment. The reason for this is the rising wave of threats to security of lives and properties at the national and international levels. This paper describes the various levels of security and explains how they affect the growth and development of business endeavours. Conceiving security both systematically and functionally as an irreducible requirement for the survival of any business concern and citing instances where its presence or absence, has made and marred enterprises, this discourse posits in the final analysis that security from the personage to the global levels must be taken into consideration in any enterprise development project. Hence, it is recommended that while individuals, partners and even the state operating or intending to operate business outfits should put this into consideration, the government should as a matter of urgency prioritise the responsibility of sensitising the public on how to promote and ensure security at every stratum.

Keywords: *Security, Prerequisite, Enterprise, Development, Nigeria*

Impact of Economic Recession on Nigeria's Macro Economics Performance (1991 To 2022)

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Abstract

This paper seeks to examine and analyzed the main reasons for the emergence of the current economic recession in Nigeria. The variables used for the study include unemployment, inflation and Gross Domestic Product. The methodology of the paper includes Augmented Dickey Fuller test (ADF) test, Johansen co integration test and VAR model with time series data from 1991-2022. The data was sources from Central Bank of Nigeria. The finding of the study indicates that a unit change in unemployment lagged by one year led to a 66% increase in Gross domestic product, also a unit increase in inflation lag by one year led to a 6% increase in unemployment. At the same time, a percentage increase in GDP led to a 92 percent increase in employment. From the pairwise granger causality tests, the results reveals that economic recession captured by GDP granger causes both unemployment rate and inflation rate within the period of 1991 and 2022. This means that economic recession has significant influence on unemployment, GDP and inflation. The paper recommends among other, effective government intervention through an effective synchronization between measures of fiscal and monetary policy in the direction of increasing liquidity in the economy, decreasing interest rates, increasing investment and employment, increasing the income of economic entities and finally, in the direction of increasing aggregate demand as an exit from the phase of recession.

Keywords: *Economic recession, Impact, Macroeconomics, Performance*

An Assessment of the Public Perception on Erratic Electricity Power Supply and its Resultant Effect to Deteriorating Health Conditions at General Hospital Daura, Katsina State

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Abstract

Electricity power supply is a key infrastructure that affects all aspects of human life in any society across the globe. Therefore, standard and constant supply of it facilitates human and the societal development of any kind, including healthcare service delivery which enhances citizens' health conditions in society. However, Nigeria as a nation is experiencing long term substandard and constant erratic electric power supply across all regions and states. This issue has been the case at the general hospital Daura, where the facility faces with difficulties to carry out some tests and operations in a smooth and conducive way due to incessant electricity cut off at any given time without notice. This problem had led to the deteriorating health conditions and even sudden death of many patients who patronize the hospital. This study aims to assess the consequences of erratic power supply at general hospital Daura on the individuals' health conditions. Rational choice theory is adopted as a theoretical framework. The study adopted a qualitative research method which involves the use of interview guide as a means of data collection, purposive sampling technique was used to get the targeted participants. The study found that erratic power supply brought about deteriorating health conditions of patients. Many patients and relatives who faced bad situation during their visit to the hospital felt reluctant to return again to seek for health; hence, they resort to traditional herbs. The study also discovered that due to the high cost of diesel and petrol, the hospital management cannot be able to power the facility with generator at any time when electricity cut off. The study recommends that the government of Katsina state should provide alternative power energy, particularly solar energy system to the hospital, so that any health related operation or diagnostic tests can be carry out at any required time.

Keywords: *Electricity power supply, Substandard electricity, Erratic power supply, Deteriorating health condition.*

Effect of Government Integrated Financial Management Information System on Cash Management in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study empirically examined the influence of GIFMIS on cash management in Nigeria. The study adopts descriptive cross-sectional survey design in which quantitative data was collected from a census of 110 respondents from the study areas. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Findings of the study revealed that the use of Government Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS) in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) by the Federal Government in Nigeria, GIFMIS has no significant effect or influence on cash in the Federal management Government MDAs. Based on these findings, it was concluded that GIFMIS does not eradicate cash mismanagement in Nigeria. In order words whereas GIFMIS is part of the solution to cash management problems, implementation of GIFMIS alone is not sufficient to eliminate cash mismanagement in public financial management in Nigeria. The study recommends that the federal government should focus on the human element or users of GIFMIS by reinforcing audit and inspection mechanisms that could identify and block the loopholes that allow cash mismanagement to persist in spite of GIFMIS Adoption.

Keywords: *EGIFMIS, Cash management*

Religion as a Tool To Curb Political Thuggery In Nigeria

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Abstract

The desire to control power is in human. He manifests this in Politics, Economy, Religion, Entertainment, Sports, Academia, Civic Society and all. The inability to moderate these desires most often degenerate into chaotic circumstances whereby regulations are often undermined by irrational self-seekers. In politics, they attach greater significance to the desired political offices than human life. They snuffed life out of others with ignominy just to gain political fortunes. This work studies the expected roles of religion to curb political thuggery in Nigeria political space adopting qualitative research method. Secondary sources like books, journals and internet materials are used to infer data. The study recommends that the citizenry should be politically educated and encouraged to play the game with moderation, de-emphasizing the “winner takes all” syndrome. Also, that politics in the country should not be left in the hands of hoodlums, most of whom are school drop outs. Finally, the work recommends that the Rule of Law should be strictly enforced to check the inordinate quest of political gladiators and election officials who are saddled with the conduct of elections.

Keywords: *Nigeria, Political thuggery, Religion*

Rethinking Sustainable Strategies for Security, Development and Sustainability of the Nigerian Economy: The Role of Religion

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Abstract

This paper examines the imperative of rethinking sustainable strategies for enhancing security, development, and sustainability within the Nigerian economy, with a specific focus on the role of religion. Nigeria, as a diverse nation with a significant religious presence, offers a compelling context to explore the intricate relationship between religious dynamics and economic prosperity. Through a multidisciplinary lens, this study investigates how religious beliefs, institutions, and practices intersect with key economic factors, impacting the country's overall stability and growth trajectory. Drawing upon a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including literature review, case studies, and statistical analysis, the paper explores the multifaceted contributions of religion to security enhancement, community development, and economic resilience. Furthermore, it critically examines the potential challenges and opportunities posed by religious influences on governance, policymaking, and socioeconomic dynamics. By shedding light on these complex interconnections, this research aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners seeking to formulate effective and inclusive strategies for sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Rethinking, Sustainability, Strategies, Security, Development, Nigerian Economy, and Religion*

Achieving Security and Economic Development 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 Economic development and security 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 Economic Development and Security.

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

Security Education and Moral Value: A Strategy For Curbing Electoral Crisis in Nigeria

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Abstract

Crisis has ever been the general attribute of any election in Nigeria since its formation as an entity. Contestants in Nigeria can go to any length to ring and win an election even if it means to destroy the entire society in which they are out to govern. The paper contends that, despite the peaceful and positive outcome of the 2023 general election, elections in Nigeria cannot be entirely hitch-free unless the exogenous and endogenous factors that obstruct the smooth conduct of elections in the country are significantly addressed, with much emphasis on building effective and reliable security education and moral value in the country's democratic system for peaceful conduct toward subsequent election in Nigeria. These factors include ineffective electoral governance, weak national bureaucracy, poor state of national infrastructure, deteriorating standards of public education, fierce contest for power, worsening state of insecurity across the country. In this write-up, a framework for understanding security education and moral value has been outline alongside with the problem associated with elections in Nigeria. In conclusion, the paper recommended some lessons for electoral governance and peace-building in Nigeria based on the role of INEC and other stakeholders towards subsequent elections.

Keywords: *Election; Electoral Crisis; Security education and Moral value.*

Impact of Rural Urban Migration on Agricultural Sector Output Growth Analysis From Sokoto Eastern Zone, Sokoto Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper investigates the impact of rural urban migration on agricultural sector growth output in Sokoto Eastern Zone, Sokoto Nigeria using time series data from 1971-2013. The study employed Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to test for long run relationship between the variables and short run dynamism. The tests used in the study revealed that there is significant long run relationship between rural urban migration and agricultural sector growth output. The short run dynamics yielded negative and statistically significant coefficient that equilibrium can be restored at 5.0 per cent annually. The study suggests that agricultural sector should be intensified not only to increase funding to the sector but also to ensure that funds are properly utilised.

Keywords: *Rural, urban, migration, Agricultural, sector, output, growth, Sokoto, Eastern Zone, and Nigeria.*

Social Contract and Nigerian Democratic Conundrum

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Abstract

The nub of this work titled, “Social Contract and Nigerian Democratic Conundrum”, is the basis of legitimacy in the exercise of power in the Nigerian polity. The idea of the social contract theory is that the origin and limits of governmental authority is predicated on the free consent of the people expressed implicitly or explicitly. In other words, the people agree to be under a government, pledge their loyalty as well as authorized the exercise of political power. The people, by this understanding, are part and parcel of the decisions of the government. This work argues that there is a serious disconnection between the government and the governed in the Nigerian state. This could be noticed in the display of discontentment towards successive administrations as the government seems to lose sight of the promised “good will” which informs its constitution as it ascends to power. The discovery here is that, most often legitimately elected government turns into a mafia, seeking selfish interest by disregarding social justice, demoralizing and discouraging the people to the extent of despair. For some theorists, what justifies state authority is the conscious effort to administer social justice within the context of due process of the law. Therefore in the face of lawlessness on the part of the government, the people can withdraw their consent by denying the government their obedience. The position of this work is that state authority is necessary to ensure social justice because it has the presupposition for that. Justice, peace and harmony are not what should be left to the dictates of private individuals. What will guarantees social justice in a society like Nigeria therefore is a balanced situation between the government and the governed, where the essence of state authority is adequately appreciated.

Keywords: *Social Contract, Authority, Governance, Nigerian Democracy, Legitimacy*

Variation in Protein Intake Among Primary School Children in Jema'a Local Government Area (LGA), Kaduna State

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Abstract

The research seeks to assess the variation in protein intake among Primary School Children in Jema'a Local Government Area (LGA), Kaduna State. The objectives of the research were to examine the demographic differences in the level of nutrient intake among Primary School Children; ascertain the effect of parents' socioeconomic status on protein intake among Primary School Children and to investigate the variation in nutrients intake among Primary School Children. The population frame was the total number of pupils enrolled in the selected wards. In all a total of 27,557 pupils were enrolled in the sampled wards. The Yamani (1964) formula, for determining sampling size was used to obtain a sample size of 400. The study employed a systematic random sampling method to select 6 Wards out of the 12 Wards in the study area. Snowball sampling techniques was adopted in administering the questionnaire to respondents attending primary schools in the selected wards. The questionnaire was shared proportionate to the population of pupils in the wards. Six wards (Bedde, Godogodo, Kafachan 'A', Kagoma, Maigizo, and Tarfan/Atiku). The data were analysed using SPSS, and presented using both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The results were presented using percentage, tables, and figures. The ANOVA statistical result revealed that, there is significant variations in the intake of protein by age ($p < 0.001$), intake of protein by gender ($p < 0.001$), intake of protein by family income ($p < 0.001$) and intake of protein by the educational level of respondents' parents ($p < 0.001$). The study therefore recommends that there is need for empowerment programmes by Jema'a LGA, Kaduna State and NGO to enable families improve their income which in turn will affect the protein intake within the study area, as adequate nutrient intake has a positive impact on the learning of the school children.

Keywords: *Variation, Protein, Intake, School and Children*

Teaching as a Requirement for Academic Staff Promotion in High Education Institutions of Nigeria

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Abstract

Years back all over the world priorities are much given to research and publications for promotions of academic staff in high educational institutions, but now most countries particularly Europe, Middle East and few others in Africa and have considered teaching as also a requirement using students evaluations and others for academic staff promotions unlike Nigeria when teaching is less or not considered in the promotion of academic staff in high institutions. The study Examine the needs for consideration of teaching as a requirement for academic staff promotions. The study recommended that teaching should be considered for promotions of academic staff for teaching to receive much attention and help rescue the falling standard of education in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Academic staff, Students evaluation, Promotion.*

Women and Counter Insurgency Operation in North-East Nigeria

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Abstract

Women being among the major custodians of culture in the society, their role in counter insurgency cannot be over emphasized, they play a central role in their families and are the primary care-givers, and have significant influence over, their children, Considering the immeasurable contributions exhibit by women in terms of their interconnectedness with the Men, the government of various countries in the world like Afghanistan, Iraq among others have intensified the engagement of women in their effort to defeat the insurgents. It has been noticed that the North-Eastern insurgency receives less or no women participation in the affairs of counter insurgency operation. The study seeks to examine the role of women and their contribution in counter insurgency operation in the North-Eastern part of Nigeria. Significantly, the study will employ both secondary and primary method of data collection, which includes official reports, books, journals, national dailies, magazines, interviews and other related materials. Data so generated would be analyzed via content analysis. I. The study discovers that women are given less consideration in the counter insurgency operation II. That woman has a vital role to play in counter insurgency operation. The study also recommends that women should be co-opted in the counter insurgency operation and they should be given opportunity to contribute their quota toward the operation.

Keywords: *Women, Insurgency, Counter Insurgency, Operation and North-East Nigeria*

Impact of Public Debt on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The research work examined the impact of fiscal deficit operation in Nigeria from 1987-2023. The research employed autoregressive distributed lag techniques to carry out the analysis. To achieve this, unit root, cointegration as well as vector error correction Mechanism were employed to determine short and long run interconnectivity. The error correction term (ECT) in the model shows that long run disequilibrium is adjusted annually at a speed of 2.2%. To further ascertain this, pair wise granger and Block Exogeneity Wald test was carried out to show the level of direction of causality between the included variables. The finding revealed that tax (TAX) has causal effect on GDP and external debt (EXTD) in the short run while on the long run, none of the variables impact on GDP. The study recommended that caution should be taken before loan is incurred, government should engage proper assessment and evaluate the economic cost and benefit analysis of loan in short and long run. The agency saddle with the responsibility of collecting tax should intensify efforts to strengthen the tax base and be decentralized to local government to curb the level of tax evasion and avoidance. Finally, Government should, without reservation always match every debt with economic objective of ensuring growth and development. Every loan borrowed to finance expenditure must be the type that can generate quick return on asset so that the outstanding loan with interest can be repay.

Keywords: *Impact, Public Debt, Economic Growth*

Roles of Business Education in Promoting Functional Entrepreneurial Practices for Graduates' Job Creation and Sustainable Economic Development in Delta State

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Abstract

The study examined the roles of business education in promoting functional entrepreneurship practices for graduates' job creation and sustainable economic development in Delta State. Two research questions guided the study. Two null hypotheses were tested. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprised 99 business educators in the three colleges of education in Delta State. The entire population was studied without sampling due to its manageable size. A questionnaire titled: Roles of Business Education in Promoting Functional Entrepreneurship Practices for Graduates' Job Creation and Sustainable Economic Development Questionnaire (RBEPFEPGJCSEDQ) structured on a 4-point rating scale and contained 29-item question statements was used to generate data. The instrument was validated by two experts. The reliability test was determined using Cronbach Alpha which yielded overall coefficient value of 0.79. The 99 copies of the instruments were administered to the respondents and 97 were successfully retrieved. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions while t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that more practical and less theory teaching of entrepreneurial-related courses; use of qualified and skillful business educators to teach entrepreneurship courses; practical examination for students to include production of diverse products for entrepreneurial skills development, teaching students direct and online marketing practically among others are ways business education promotes functional entrepreneurial practices for graduates' job creation and sustainable economic development in Delta State. It was recommended among others that business educators should examine students on entrepreneurial skills acquisition based on practical experience and showcased during entrepreneurial product exhibition.

Keywords: *Business Education, Functional, Entrepreneurial Practices, Graduates, Job Creation, Sustainable Economic Development*

The Role of Leadership in Public Sector Governance: Bridging the Gap Between Policy and Practice in Nigeria: A Study of Rivers State 2015-2023

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of leadership in public sector governance in Rivers State, Nigeria, from 2015 to 2023, focusing on bridging the gap between policy formulation and implementation. Guided by four objectives and four research questions, the research explores how leadership influences effective governance and policy execution. Institutional Theory provides the theoretical framework for this study, emphasizing how organizations adopt structures and practices to gain legitimacy within their institutional environments. Originating from Max Weber's work on bureaucracy, this theory has evolved to address the complexities of organizational behavior in governance. Key concepts include "decoupling," where there is a discrepancy between formal policies and actual practices, and "isomorphism," which explains how external pressures shape organizational behavior. These concepts help understand why policies in Rivers State might not be effectively implemented despite existing structures. Methodologically, the study employs survey research design, targeting a sample of 400 individuals from the entire population of Rivers State according to national population census 2006 estimated population which stands 7,492,366 in 2022 using Taro Yamane formula. Data collection includes structured questionnaires with a 4-point Likert scale, and secondary data are used to supplement primary findings. The sampling technique is judgmental, focusing on key stakeholders such as senior government officials, public sector managers, and civil society representatives. The research questions were answered using percentage \times and standard deviation. Key findings reveal significant challenges: leadership inconsistencies lead to policy delays, corruption and lack of accountability undermine governance, and political patronage results in ineffective leadership appointments. Effective leadership is crucial for managing resources and overcoming capacity challenges. The study recommends standardizing leadership transition procedures to ensure policy continuity, enhancing anti-corruption measures to improve governance, adopting merit-based appointment systems to counteract political patronage, and investing in leadership development programs to address resource and capacity issues. These recommendations aim to enhance governance effectiveness and bridge the gap between policy and practice in Rivers State.

Keywords: *Leadership, Public Sector Governance, Policy Implementation, Institutional Theory, Policy and Practice Gap, Corruption, Accountability, Political Patronage, Resource Management, Capacity Challenges*

Arts Education and Non-Fungible Tokens in the Digital Economy

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Abstract

Non-fungible tokens (NFTs) are a highly burgeoning and emerging phenomenon reforming how digital assets are traded. NFTs embody irreversible rights to exclusive digital assets such as digital art and collectibles and are represented as digital tokens that can be traded across marketplaces employing blockchain technologies. NFTs engender new ways to organize, consume, move, program, and store digital information and have experienced a rapid rise in various adaptations across art, sports, broadcasting, content creation, and tech-crypto businesses. In this article, we define NFTs and look at how they fit with blockchain and cryptocurrencies, how they are used by various industries, the role of art education in the present sociological transformation and the opportunities and risks they present. My key contribution is an artworld map of an NFT ecosystem. This article projects Nfts as a digital alternative for building a sustainable economy within the art industry in Nigeria as a business solution.

Keywords: *Non Fungible Token, Cryptocurrency, Digital arts, collectibles, cryptography, Crypto Art, digital wallet, blockchain, NFT Minting*

Risk Management in the Oil and Gas Sector, Analytical Discourse: A Case of Shell Petroleum Development (SPDC) Company Nigeria

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Abstract

This research is conducted as an analytical discourse to determine and evaluate the type of risks, present, in the business of the oil and gas sector and further determine the frequency and severity of risk occurrences and how they are also managed in this sector. The aim and objectives also include assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of risk management skills, techniques and approaches present, in this sector, choosing Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC) as the case, for the study. Both exploratory research method and qualitative research design were adopted with the application of risk management methodology. This however led to the conclusion that risk retention techniques are more available in this sector than the risk transfer mechanism which further implies that this sector are more interested in retaining and managing their various risks internally rather than transferring them to insurance companies. However, other physical risk control measures like minimization/reduction and elimination/avoidance are also applied in this sector. The study however revealed that different types of risks are involved in the business of this sector and the frequency and severity of risk occurrences are equally high and complex because of the business nature and capacity. This study finally concluded that, oil firms are rather, more conservative with their kind of risk management approach in Nigeria. Recommendations were finally made.

Keywords: *Risk management, Oil and gas sector, Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC)*

Federal Government Deficit Budget Financing and Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the impact federal government deficit budget on economic growth in Nigeria between 1987 and 2022. The study adopted quasi-instrumental research design and generalized least squares (GLS) techniques to carry out the investigation. To achieve this, the research utilized secondary data on included variables and error correction mechanism (ECM) method to carry out the analysis. The data were collected from secondary sources including Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The data were subjected to pre-estimation tests including unit root, co-integration and granger causality as well as error correction mechanism before estimating the model. The results of the study for 1987-2022 in Nigeria revealed that while there was positive relationship between economic growth and domestic borrowing and external grant, there was negative relationship between economic growth and external debt service payment and payment for emergencies. The study recommends that government of Nigeria should as a matter of urgency and importance adopt management actions that are aimed at minimizing external debt service payment to reduce budget deficit that often result in large chunk of transfer payment, and extra budgetary expenses of questionable viability. To this end, government should ensure that minimum amount of money is given for external debt service payment in the overall budget proposals of the government in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Economic Growth; External Debt Service Payment; Domestic Borrowing; External Grant; Payment for Emergencies*

Public Personnel Management and Collective Bargaining Process of Rivers State: A Study of Rivers State Ministry of Commerce And Industry, 2015-2023

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Abstract

The study investigates public personnel management and collective bargaining within the Rivers State Ministry of Commerce and Industry from 2015 to 2023. Its objectives encompass evaluating recruitment, training, and performance management effectiveness, scrutinizing the stages and challenges of collective bargaining processes, and pinpointing impediments hindering optimal performance and industrial harmony. Drawing upon the Collective Bargaining Theory, the research applies its principles to glean insights into the studied period's dynamics. Methodologically, a qualitative approach is adopted, leveraging secondary data from government records, reports, academic literature, and online databases. Thematic and content analyses elucidate patterns and key issues surrounding personnel management and collective bargaining. The findings identified challenges in collective bargaining include power imbalances and economic constraints, which may skew negotiations and impede agreements. These findings underscore the necessity for targeted interventions to enhance labor-management relations and organizational performance. The study concludes by highlighting significant challenges such as transparency deficits, power dynamics, bureaucratic constraints, and resource limitations. It advocates for interventions fostering effective communication, transparency, and equitable workplace practices. Recommendations include enhancing transparency and communication mechanisms, promoting employee involvement in decision-making, and cultivating a culture of openness and dialogue. Ultimately, addressing these challenges is deemed crucial for fostering industrial harmony, enhancing organizational effectiveness, and nurturing a conducive work environment within the Rivers State Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Through targeted interventions informed by these findings, the ministry can strive towards a more equitable and productive workplace for both employees and the organization as a whole.

Keywords: *Public, Personnel, Management And Collective, Bargaining, Rivers State*

Public Administration and Corruption in Developing Countries: Strategies for Effective Governance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study explore the impact of corruption on Nigeria's public administration and to develop strategies for enhancing effective governance. Utilizing the Principal-Agent Theory, the study identifies the root causes of corruption within Nigeria's public administration, examines various forms of corruption that hinder governance efficiency, and assesses the effectiveness of existing anti-corruption measures and institutional frameworks. It then proposes actionable strategies to mitigate corruption and improve governance. Through a qualitative research design, the study gathers data from secondary sources such as academic journals, government reports, policy documents, and international organizations like Transparency International and the World Bank. Content and thematic analyses are employed to identify patterns and themes related to corruption and governance in Nigeria. The findings reveal that corruption in Nigeria's public administration is deeply entrenched due to weak institutional frameworks, inadequate enforcement, socio-economic factors like poverty and inequality, and historical practices of patronage and clientelism. Forms of corruption identified include bribery, embezzlement, nepotism, and election-related corruption, all of which erode public trust and reduce the effectiveness of governance. The study concludes that anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC and ICPC are constrained by political interference and inconsistent enforcement, while legal frameworks suffer from inefficiencies and poor implementation. To address these challenges, the study recommends strengthening the autonomy and capabilities of anti-corruption agencies, implementing public sector reforms with digital technologies, promoting civic engagement, and enhancing transparency and accountability. These strategies are essential for fostering a more accountable and transparent public administration in Nigeria, ultimately improving governance and reducing the pervasive influence of corruption.

Keywords: *Corruption, Public Administration, Governance, Anti-Corruption Strategies.*

Inter-Religious Dialogue as a Panacea for Sustainable Peace Building in Nigeria

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Abstract

Islam governs all aspect of entire human life be it is social, economic, cultural and religious. The Nigeria needs dialogues in all areas of life, especially in the religious atmosphere. religious crises that many States experienced in the country have damaged good things notable among them are loss of lives and property, The inter-religious dialogue between individuals in Nigeria particularly Muslims and Christians needs rethinking thoroughly. This will bring back sustainable peace, unity, love, cordial relationship, truthful interaction, mutual trust, harmony and tranquility that will end up in what is called peace building. This paper therefore, explores interreligious dialogue as a means of resolving conflict and establishing Sustainable peace in Nigeria. Studies as reviewed from the literature depict several strategies in resolving inter-religious conflict. Based on the strategies, the study recommends some key Strategic plans of achieving peace building. Some of these are dialogue, inter-religious marriage and national awareness of the dangers of religious conflict.

Keywords: *Inter-Religious, Dialogue, Dialogue, Sustainable peace building, Nigeria*

Impact of Forensic Accounting on the Profitability: A Study of GT Bank Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the impact of forensic accounting on bank profitability in Nigeria using GT Bank as study area. The specific objective of the study the monetary presentation. Possible reasons include prices overshadowing benefits, corporate fraud being too low-impact to affect profits, and many other macroeconomic and industry factors playing a superior part. Though counterintuitive, the lack of line suggestion shows investments in fraud audits, inquiries, and litigation support do not correlate with higher or lower profit levels. Explanations include forensic accounting costs offsetting gains, fraud being too rare to move profits, and interest rates, regulations, leadership decisions, and competition having greater impact. The paper provides an initial analysis but more research is needed using mixed methods on larger samples over longer timeframes to develop a nuanced understanding. Statistical analysis has limitations for these complex business relationships. Further investigation with comparative cases and qualitative insights can advance knowledge on the drivers of bank profitability beyond purely quantitative data. Association examination was showed on financial data from 2020-2024 to analyze the relationship between spending on forensic accounting initiatives and net income after taxes. The results showed no statistically significant correlation between forensic accounting practices and profitability, suggesting it may not directly impact bottom line of financial services of the banking system.

Keywords: *Forensic, Accounting, Profitability and GT Bank*

