



National Conference on  
**Nation Building  
& Development**

14th - 15th August, 2024

**Theme:** Development Administration  
& The Challenges Achieving SDGs in  
Nigeria

**ABSTRACTS  
&  
PROCEEDINGS**

UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA, NIGERIA



# NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATION BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT

UNIVERSITY OF ABUJA

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## THEME

Development Administration & the Challenges Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

**DATE:** Wednesday 14th - Thursday 15th August, 2024

**TIME:** 10:00am

## CONFERENCE LOC

**Prof. Yusufu Zoaka**

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University of Abuja, Nigeria

**Ogbu, Collins**

Department of Political Science & Int'l Relations  
University of Abuja - Nigeria

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# **NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NATION BUILDING & DEVELOPMENT**

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## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### **DAY ONE: Wednesday 14th August, 2024**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs  
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Dated this day 5th November, 2019  
University of Ghana, Accra



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**Professor Ravindra Kumar**  
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# Conference Abstracts

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# Influence of Gambling Disorder on School-Age Children's Learning Interest in Uvwie Local Government Area of Delta State and its Implications for Sustainable Development

<sup>1</sup>Adewunmi F. Ayo-Vaughan, <sup>2</sup>Constance Achiobu  
& <sup>3</sup>David A. Mayah

*Department of Curriculum and Instruction  
Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba*

## Abstract

Sustainable development primarily entails the ability of the present generation to provide various developments that will sustainably outlive them to the benefit of future generations. With the rate at which there have been increase in incidences of societal indulgence in pleasurable activities rather than developmental activities, especially incidences of gambling even among school-age children, sustainable development in today's society is most likely at risk. This study was therefore carried out to examine the influence of gambling disorder on school-age children's learning interest in Uvwie local government area of Delta state and its implications for sustainable development. The study employed the descriptive survey research design. Three research questions were raised to guide the study. The population of the study consisted of public secondary school students in Delta State. Purposive sampling technique was used to select Uvwie local government as a representation of a populated area with gambling issues while simple random sampling technique was used to select three public secondary schools from which one hundred and thirty-seven students were randomly sampled. The instrument titled 'Gambling Disorder and Student's Learning Interest' was used to collect data. The instrument was validated and tested for reliability using Cronbach Alpha analysis and a reliability coefficient of 0.88 was obtained. The study found that secondary school students were fully aware of the meaning and variants of gambling. It also found that they were actively engaged in gambling especially sports betting and this has great implications for sustainable development. The study recommended among others that though teachers need to improve on their teaching skills and teacher personality in order to help learner's see the relevance of education, guidance and counseling services in schools has to be revived.

**Keywords:** *Disorders, Gambling, Learning interest, School-age children, Social vices, Sustainable interest*

## A Review of the Effects of Spices, (Cinnamon, Ginger and Cloves) on Human Health

<sup>1</sup>Fatima Wakili Tikau & <sup>2</sup>Musah Aminu

*Department of Chemistry & Department of Integrated Science  
Federal College of Education (T) Potiskum, Yobe State*

### Abstract

This study is a review of the effects of spices (cinnamon, ginger and cloves) on human health. It is a historical survey kind of study; it involved a combination of food spices (cinnamon, ginger and clove) findings of the study revealed the good and bad effects of consuming these spices, their health benefits and side effects when consumed in excess and over a long period of time. Their chemical components were revealed and explained, recommendation on whom to consume and not to consume, limitations and how best to use the spices were discussed.

**Keywords:** *Effects of Spices, Cinnamon, Ginger and Cloves, Human Health*

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## A Review on Some Physical Diagnostic Medical Imaging Scanning Procedures

<sup>1</sup>Yakubu Ibrahim Java, <sup>2</sup>Andrew Fambia & <sup>3</sup>Hafiz Aliyu

<sup>1,2</sup>*Department of Physics, UIIEST Bama, Borno State.*

<sup>3</sup>*RMK CARSTudunwada, Kano.*

### Abstract

This work is a review on some physical diagnostic medical imaging scanning procedures, since medical physicist who are charged with responsibility of producing quality diagnostic imaging consistent with the available technology and with optimized safety techniques are lacking. There have been serious staffing problems for both diagnoses and treatment in hospitals particularly in the developing countries like Nigeria. This study is important in order to identify how physics is applied in physical diagnostic medical imaging in hospitals. The finding from this work provides evident that electromagnetic waves and sound waves are applied by radiographers during diagnoses in order to detect fault in the human body, such as fractured bones, tissues, tendon and other internal organs. These are archived either by X-rays, Computer Tomography (CT) Scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or Ultra sound machine. The main conclusions drawn from this study are that X-ray/Computer Tomography (CT) Scans machines are used to detect images of bones and structures in the human body with the use of radiation. Ultra sound/magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines are used to examine the internal structures of a human body such as tendons, muscles, joint, blood vessels and internal organs with high frequency signals without radiation. It is recommended that ultra sound/MRI is the best method in physical diagnoses since they do not use radiation unlike Computer Tomography (CT) scans and X-rays. It is a well known fact that too much radiation damages the human cells which may eventually lead to death.

**Keywords:** *Medical Imaging, Magnetic Resonance, Radiation And Frequency.*

## National Integration in Nigeria: Interrogating the Past and Reshaping the Future

**Tounaregha Akposeimokumo**

*Department of Political and Administrative Studies*

*University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria*

### Abstract

Since independence in 1960, Nigeria has had to contend with a myriad of problems. These have, in small measure, impacted negatively on the country's socio-economic development and international image perception. In particular, the lingering challenge of national integration has frustrated efforts at nation-building and national development. This paper adopted the research methodology of content analysis, anchored, as it were, on the historical descriptive approach. Among other things, its findings showed the inevitability of revisiting those factors in history which promoted inter-group relations among the peoples of present-day Nigeria prior to contacts with Europeans. It concluded that the current national culture of mistrust, mutual fears, hostility, and religious and regional dichotomy could be drastically reduced to manageable proportions through the creation of a national history, culture, and ideology.

**Keywords:** *Culture, Development, History, Nation, National Integration.*

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## Developing Creative Thinking Skills Among Senior Secondary School Students in Nigeria: Implication for Teacher Training Programmes

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### Abstract

Creativity is a likely panacea to many problems confronting Nigeria. Unfortunately, the curriculum of our educational system appears not to reflect this. The study investigated teachers' perception of developing creative thinking skills among secondary school students. It adopted a descriptive survey research design. Two hundred and fifty (250) teachers were randomly selected as participants. An author self-developed instrument with appropriate psychometric properties titled 'Teachers' Perception of Developing Creative Thinking Skills' (TPDCTS) was used for data collection. Three hypotheses were tested using t-test method of data analysis. The results indicated that the teachers do not differ significantly in their views based on gender, years of experience, and educational level. It was concluded among others that Creative Thinking Skills should be infused in the teacher education curriculum to enable teachers to be catalyst for the development of same skills among students and ultimately improving the nation's economy.

**Keywords:** *Creative Thinking, Curriculum, Teacher Training*

## Governance and Challenges of Implementation Of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Among Developing Economies: The Nigerian Experience

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### Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which provide a comprehensive framework for global development efforts were adopted a decade ago by all United Nations member-states to address social, economic, and environmental challenges and foster sustainable economic growth. However, the implementation of the SDGs framework poses significant governance challenges, particularly in developing economies of the global South. This study explores the Nigerian experience in striving to achieve these global goals amid socio-economic complexities. It examines the role of governance structures, policy frameworks, and institutional capacities in fostering SDGs attainment, alongside persistent obstacles such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. The paper adopts the descriptive research approach a gathers data from focus group discussions with foremost policy analysts and experts in governance. Other information was sourced from a variety of secondary data such as government publications, periodical reports, databases, text and journals, particularly those that provide valuable insights into best practices, challenges, and opportunities for enhancing the implementation of the SDGs framework. A qualitative method is used to analyses the data. Anchored on the theoretical perspective of structural functionalism, the paper underscores the role of institutions of governance in achieving collective goals of sustainable development. Findings reveal that Nigeria struggles with weak institutions characterized by corruption, inefficiency, and inadequate capacity. These institutional weaknesses undermine efforts to effectively implement policies and programmes aimed at achieving the SDGs. The study recommends, among others, that the Nigeria government must build capacity, promote good governance, and foster inclusive development in striving to achieve the SDGs.

**Keywords:** *Governance, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Developing Economies, Nigerian Experience*

## Comparative Effectiveness of Three Methods of Keyboarding Instruction

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### Abstract

This study, two-part research, was designed as a Technical Feasibility study to determine the comparative effectiveness of three methods of QWERTY keyboard instruction methods, namely; Horizontal, Vertical, and Skip-Around Methods. The complementary study was a survey of the keyboarding practices and preferences of Keyboard-Educators in OTM Department of Federal Polytechnic KauraNamoda, Zamfara State. There was a tripartite review of literature to provide a theoretical framework. The complementary study used ten Keyboard-Educators as sample, who responded to a structured questionnaire. Forty-five students were also purposively selected from the population of one hundred students across the department. Those purposive samples constituted the three experimental groups of fifteen Subjects/Students per group. Research questions and a null hypothesis were used. Statistical tables were also used to analyses individual and also group performance in the keyboarding experiment which is computed in terms gsam, nsam, gwam, and nwam. Frequency tables were used to analyses questionnaire responses. An inferential wpm statistic was used to test the null hypothesis. The horizontal method of keyboard instruction was found to be most popular and most effective in the OTM Department. It was recommended among others that, were stroking speed and accuracy were the emphasis, keyboard-educators should stick with the horizontal method of keyboard instruction as the finding revealed its most effectiveness.

**Keywords:** *Comparative Effectiveness, Methods, Keyboarding*



## Phytoplankton as Indicators of Water Quality in Gadan Jammel Dam Nangere, Yobe State, in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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### Abstract

**S**tudy of phytoplankton as bio indicators of water quality was carried out for a period of six months in GadalJammel Dam between July and December, 2023. Water samples for phytoplankton and physicochemical parameters were collected and analyzed using standard methods. Three sampling sites (A B, and C) were chosen on the Dam. The mean range of physicochemical parameters studied were, water temperature (27.20 – 32.50 °C), pH (6.20 – 7.70), COD (0.0070mg/L – 4.70mg/L), BOD (2.40–2.57mg/L), Chlorophyll, a (3.62 mg/m<sup>2</sup> - 9.31 mg/ m<sup>2</sup>), Total Alkalinity (0.0 mg/L-73.3 mg/L), phosphate (1.01-1.06mg/L) Nitrate (5.30 – 6.87mg/L), and Potassium (1.6 mg/L –19.70 mg/L). COD and Potassium only shows there is significant difference between wet and dry season (P<0.05) total of 39 phytoplankton species were identified in wet season at site A, B, and C belonging to the following classes: Bacillariophyta (22.122%), Chlorophyta (51.489%), Cyanophyta (20%), Euglenophyta (1.276%) and Zegnematophyta (5.106%). Two hundred and thirty five individual species were recorded from the study sites which were dominated by *PedrasdrumSpp*, *CoelastrumSpp* And *Ankistrodesmus Spp*. diversity and Evenness Index had the following values in wet season: 3.33 and 0.6099 respectively, total of 37 phytoplankton species were identified in Dry season at site A, B, and C belonging to the classes: Bacillariophyta (20.472%), Chlorophyta (59.055%), Cyanophyta (16.535%), Euglenophyta (0.787%) and Zegnematophyta (3.149%). Two hundred and fifty four individual species were recorded from the study sites which were dominated by *PeddrasdrumSpp*, *CoelastrumSpp* And *Ankistrodesmus Spp*. diversity and Evenness Index had the following values in dry season: 3.29 and 0.59 respectively Seasonal variation of phytoplankton taxa indicated more species richness evenness and abundance during wet season than during dry season, The results showed that the water body is impacted with various anthropogenic activities from the inhabitants coupled with natural mineralization, which facilitated fluctuation of phytoplankton abundance, therefore it is recommended that uncontrolled discharge of agrochemicals around the Dam through irrigation and other human activities should be controlled in order to curtail degradation. To achieve sustainable development goals, this study will serve as baseline data.

**Keywords:** *Phytoplankton, Physicochemical Parameters, Water Quality, Seasonal Variation GadanJammel.*

## Sustainable Finance and Market Discipline in Nigerian Commercial Banks

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### Abstract

The introduction of bank deposit insurance schemes provides a financial safety net for depositors and the financial system as a whole which in turn promotes a sustainable financial system. This safety net may however, induce bank management to take on excessive risk appetites thereby creating a moral hazard problem that could lead to reduced market discipline and an unstable financial system following deposit insurance implementation. This study investigates financial sustainability and other determinants of market discipline in Nigerian commercial banks with a set of bank-specific and macroeconomic variables using the generalized least squares regression technique to analyse data obtained from 15 selected banks over the period 2011 to 2022. Results from the study show that financial sustainability significantly promotes market discipline in the selected banks because banks with higher earnings are viewed as more stable and less likely to take on excessive risks. Findings also show that asset quality, liquidity, size and gross domestic product are significant determinants of market discipline. The study thus recommends that commercial banks in Nigeria, moderate their risk-taking activities in order to promote a sustainable banking system that supports an all-inclusive economic development.

**Keywords:** *Commercial Banks, Deposit Insurance, Market Discipline, Moral Hazard, Nigeria*

## Small Business and Large Business Competitive Advantage on Bank Loan in Jos, Plateau State

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### Abstract

In any business environment, there was this tendency of competitions among business actors, mostly, investors that sought bank loan. Each competed to outsmart one another with bank as the major contributor to the course. Bank loan had been seen as one of the major instruments in improving the performance of small business and large business. This gave room to competition of these businesses. This research understudied how small business and large business competed in applications for bank loan, which, got loan swiftly processed and which preferred more when it came to repayments, with their antecedent consequences to these business in Jos, Plateau State. The study adopted the survey research design with primary data, using a self-administered questionnaire. The study adopted chi-square for analysis. Findings revealed that both small business and large business had different system of applications for bank loans that made the small business difficult to access loan. Small business and large business were not same time, swiftly processed because of special consideration to large business, detrimental to the growth of small business. Small business and large business had different repayments systems, with banks, much more comfortable with large business. In conclusion, it was a great concern that despite the angle at which bank loan was seen to assist small business and large business in, Jos, Plateau State, these businesses had competitiveness in accessing bank loan because of their peculiarities. The much more consideration given by banks to large business did not help the growth of small business hence negative to the economy of Plateau State. Recommended were: banks should make both small business and large business applications for bank loans easier without difficulties for small business. Small business and large business should have same swiftly processed time to access loan. Despite the different repayments systems, banks should accord same comfort and confidence they have in large business to small business too, to enable the growth of small business.

**Keywords:** *Small, Large, Business, Competition, Bank*

## 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*

## Impact of Citizenship Education in the Political Development and Administration in Nigeria Development Goals

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### Abstract

Nigeria today is grappling with political instability which is due to the socio-economic and political crisis that pushes the citizens to struggle to protect and promote their interests. This struggle by the citizens is a treat to the political stability of Nigeria. In order to address this prevailing condition, education is a veritable tool for solving the problem of political instability on Nigeria. This paper opened that neglecting education and turning away from our historical and cultural values have significantly contributed to the political crisis being witness today. Therefore, education plays an immeasurable role and impact in ensuring political stability in Nigeria. The aim of this paper therefore, is to examine the impact of education in political stability in Nigeria and suggest how it could be realized.

**Keywords:** *Education, Political Stability, Governance*

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## Evaluation on The Effect of Plant Essential Oils on the Control of Maize Storage Pathogen (*Aspergillus Niger*) Infected Grains of Maize (*Zea Mays*)

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### Abstract

Evaluation on the effect of plant essential oils on the Control of Pathogen (*Aspergillus niger*) infected grains of Maize (*Zea mays*) was conducted at the Department of Crop and Soil Science Laboratory, Niger Delta University, Wilberforce Island, Bayelsa State. Plant essential oils evaluated were Clove, vanilla, and neem, for their antifungal activity at 0ml, 0.01ml, 0.1ml and 1ml concentration levels against the tested pathogen. The experiment was arranged in 3x4 factorial treatment in a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) and replicated three times. Means were separated using turkey T-test. The results obtained from the experiment proved that clove oil at 1ml concentration level was significantly effective ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the inhibition and growth of seed-borne fungi of maize (*Zea mays*) throughout the duration of the experiment. Vanilla oil exhibited least effect in suppressing the growth of the tested pathogen followed by neem oil. The use of clove oil, therefore could be encouraged as an alternative means to be used instead of chemical pesticide for preservation of stored agricultural products particularly maize grains infected by microbes during storage.

**Keywords:** *Aspergillus Niger, Plant Essential Oils, Crd, Grains of Maize*

## Micro-Steps Toward Effective Professional Development for Nigerian Early Childhood Educators: A Case Study of the Federal College of Education (Tech), Potiskum

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### Abstract

This study will investigate the incremental strategies necessary for enhancing professional development among Early Childhood Educators in Nigeria, focusing on the specific case of the Federal College of Education (Tech), Potiskum. Recognizing the critical role of Early Childhood Education in laying the foundation for lifelong learning and development, this research will explore the micro-steps essential for fostering effective professional growth within this educational context. Drawing on qualitative research methods, the study will examine the unique challenges faced by Early Childhood Educators in Nigeria, such as limited resources, inadequate training opportunities, and cultural barriers. It will then identify and analyze various micro-steps that can be implemented at the institutional level to address these challenges and enhance professional development outcomes. Key findings will highlight the importance of tailored training programs, mentorship initiatives, peer learning communities, and the integration of technology in enhancing educators' skills, knowledge, and pedagogical practices. Additionally, the study will underscore the significance of creating a supportive organizational culture that values continuous learning, collaboration, and reflective practice. By shedding light on practical strategies and approaches tailored to the Nigerian context, this research will contribute to the ongoing discourse on effective professional development for early childhood educators. Ultimately, it will aim to inform policymakers, educational leaders, and practitioners about the micro-steps necessary to strengthen the quality of early childhood education in Nigeria and promote positive outcomes for young learners.

**Keywords:** *Micro-Steps, Professional Development, Early Childhood Educators*

## Magnetic Survey of Madagali Hills and Environs, Northeastern Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study area lies within the basement terrain of NE Nigeria between longitudes 130 301E and 130 411E, and latitudes 100 471N and 11000N. Magnetic survey was carried out in order to provide information on the geology of the area, magnetic susceptibility and structural trends of the rocks. The data were obtained along twelve (12) traverses at a station interval of 1.85 km (11) using geometric -856 proton precision magnetometer. Out of one hundred and sixty eight (168) stations, only one hundred and twenty one (121) stations were accessible and occupied. The field data were diurnally corrected and the international geomagnetic reference field (IGRF) computed online using 2010-2015 value. The qualitative analysis indicates that, the area consist of basics rocks, granitoids and metamorphic rocks while the quantitative analysis shows that the average depth to the magnetic source is 0.625km. The field studies and rose diagrams revealed that the dominant structural trends in the area are NE-SW, NNE-SW, NW-SE, N-S, and minor E-W. The NE-SW and N-S trends are the most dominant, and are attributed to pan African orogeny.

**Keywords:** *Survey, Structural trends, Magnetometer, Geomagnetic*



## Biogas Production from Anaerobic Digestion of Food Waste

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### Abstract

Facing energy crisis and climate change, the world is in urgent demand of a green, efficient, carbon-neutral energy source that can be utilized to substitute fossil fuels. The quest for energy alternatives comprising locally accessible and renewable resource is one of the principal concern of governments, scientists, and business people around the globe. Biogas, produced by the anaerobic digestion of organic materials, makes sustainable, reliable and renewable energy achievable. This present study's main objective was to design an anaerobic reactor which utilizes Food waste to generate biogas and also to compare the potential of the various food waste for the production of biogas. Food waste has enormous potential for biogas production and at the same time, the waste themselves can be manipulated to lessen the environmental impact and provide Nutrient-rich organic fertilizer. The food wastes materials used as feedstock were the kitchen waste and cheese whey and a combination of kitchen waste and cheese whey were used for the co-digestion while cow dung was used as the starter seed. The anaerobic digestion process was Carried out at 37oC for 31 days. Anaerobic digestion is very sensitive to change in pH, therefore, pH was maintained at 6.5 - 7.5 for a healthy system. The optimum temperature and pH observed in this study were found to be 37 degree Celsius and 6.89 respectively. The result of the study showed that kitchen waste gave the highest value of 370mL followed by cheese whey with 354mL while the co-digestion gave the least value of 134mL. The average COD removal efficiency achieved in this study was 85.6%. This proved that the type of waste had a vital influence on the quantity of biogas produced thus, anaerobic digestion processes a viable alternative for efficient degradation of organic wastes.

**Keywords:** *Biogas, Renewable energy, Anaerobic digestion, Food waste*

## Impact of the Service Compact (SERVICOM) in Addressing Public Complaints and Enhancing Service Delivery at the National Human Right Commission, Nigeria

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### Abstract

The global adoption of service delivery improvement frameworks like SERVICOM reflects a broader commitment to enhancing public sector performance and responsiveness. SERVICOM demonstrates the transformative potential of citizen-focused governance reforms. The ongoing efforts to strengthen accountability, transparency, and service excellence are crucial in ensuring sustainable improvements in public service delivery worldwide. Despite this effort, none study examines the impact of the Service Compact (SERVICOM) in addressing public complaints and enhancing service delivery at the National Human Right Commission (NHRC) in Nigeria. Employing a mixed-method research design; the research targeted a broad population within the NHRC and the general public interacting with the commission. Data were collected through primary means, including structured questionnaires distributed to participants selected via simple random sampling, and secondary sources such as organizational reports, empirical studies, and newspaper publications. The primary data analysis utilized simple percentage calculations to interpret questionnaire responses, while secondary data provided contextual insights into SERVICOM's operational efficacy. Furthermore, multiple regression analysis was employed to determine the relationship between SERVICOM's interventions and the observed outcomes in service delivery. Findings from the study revealed that SERVICOM has significantly investigated complaints of poor service delivery at the NHRC, showcasing its role in identifying and addressing service issues. SERVICOM has effectively addressed grievances related to poor service delivery, indicating a positive impact on resolving public concerns. Despite these successes, there were instances where SERVICOM did not significantly comply with addressing all grievances, suggesting areas for improvement in its operational mechanisms. Overall, SERVICOM's initiatives have led to a notable improvement in service delivery at the NHRC, reflecting the effectiveness of its mandate in enhancing public service standards. This comprehensive analysis underscores the importance of robust service charters like SERVICOM in promoting accountability and improving service delivery in public sector institutions. The findings suggest that while SERVICOM has made considerable strides in addressing public complaints and improving services at the NHRC, ongoing efforts are necessary to ensure consistent compliance and further enhancement of service delivery standards. The study therefore recommends among other that The National Human Right Commission (NHRC) should implement more robust and continuous monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure all complaints are adequately addressed. Regular audits and feedback loops can help identify areas of non-compliance and facilitate timely interventions.

**Keywords:** *Service Compact (SERVICOM), Public Complaints, Service Delivery, National Human Right Commission*

## Unlocking Economic Growth: Exploring the Synergy between Entrepreneurship and Technology

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### Abstract

It is not a gainsaying that Nigeria is one of the developing nations naturally endowed with various entrepreneurship opportunities; however the realization of the full potential of these opportunities has been futile due to lack of adoption of effective and efficient industrialization policies especially inform of technology thereby militating against her economy growth. It therefore becomes important to examine the role of entrepreneurship and technology on the growth of Nigeria economy. The research was carried out to specifically achieve two major objectives, namely; examine the role of technology on the utilization of entrepreneurial opportunities and to evaluate the roles of entrepreneurship and technology on the growth of Nigeria's economy. Furthermore, the research answered two research questions, viz: Does technology has any significant impacts on the utilization of the entrepreneurial opportunities? Does technology and entrepreneurship have significant contributes to the growth of Nigeria's economy? The research adopted descriptive survey research design with the aim of describing the relationships and impacts that exist between the variables. The sample of the study constituted selected 300 entrepreneurs across various industries through simple random sampling. The data collected were subjected to statistical analysis using simple percentage and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. It was discovered from the findings of the study that technology has significant impacts on the utilization of entrepreneurial opportunities as well as technology and entrepreneurship contribute to the growth of Nigeria's economy. The study therefore recommends that government should formulate policies that will make available and the utilization of technologies by entrepreneurs. Additionally, entrepreneurs should be oriented and trained towards the usage of technology to boost their efficiency and maximally contributes to the GDP of the economy.

**Keywords:** *Unlocking Economic Growth synergy, Entrepreneurship, Technology*

## 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*

## **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**

**T**he rising cost of higher education in Nigeria has presented a stack reality among families, students in tertiary institutions and those seeking higher education. This study aimed at examining the stress created by the financial burden of the high cost of tertiary education and the impact of resulting 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 the government at all levels. It will also encourage institutions to consider implementing targeted interventions to alleviate financial burdens on students, thereby fostering an environment conducive for learning and success in academic pursuit.

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

## Electrical Resistivity of Household Electrical Wires in Nigerian Markets

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### Abstract

Electricity has become an essential part of human life in the modern world. It serves as the backbone for essential services such as household appliances, internet connectivity, healthcare and transportation systems. However, its widespread use also poses significant risks, including electric shocks resulting from defective electrical wires and improper installations, which can lead to severe consequences like loss of life and property destruction. This study investigates the resistivity of Nigerian household wires due to the frequent fire incidents being experienced. Ten cable brands were tested for conductor and insulation resistances, highlighting the need for thorough assessment amid economic pressures and inadequate labor leading to substandard materials. The test results showed considerable variability among the brands, with their conductor and insulation properties needing to be balanced if the cable is to be safe. Risk of use is higher if the conductor resistance is high, and the quality of the cable is higher if the insulation resistance is high. Only the resistance of samples G and J was within the tolerance standard. Therefore only 20% of the samples were satisfactory while the rest of 80% fell outside standard for the conductor resistance. All samples met the expected insulation resistance standards. These findings are valuable for public awareness of home electricity safety in Nigeria and for informing policies and regulations.

**Keywords:** *Electric cable, Resistivity, Standards, Safety, Nigerian Markets*

## Strengthening Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Effective Skill Acquisition to Meet the Challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century in Nigeria

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### Abstract

TVET has emerged as one of the veritable tools for skill acquisition due to its orientation towards the world of work and the emphasis of its curriculum on the acquisition of employable skills. Unfortunately, it is sad to note that after many years of the existence of Nigeria, the nation is seriously threatened with insecurity, occasioned by unemployment, poverty, corruption, bandits, underdevelopment and bad leadership, amongst others. This paper focused on strengthening TVET for effective skills acquisition to meet the challenges of the 21st century in Nigeria. It examined the concepts of TVET and skill acquisition. It also x-rayed the issues of challenges of TVET, the need to strengthen TVET for effective skills acquisition delivery and strategies to strengthen TVET for effective skills acquisition to meet the needs and challenges of the 21st century. This paper concluded that strengthening TVET is key to effective skill acquisition to meet the challenges of the 21st century. It therefore, recommended, among others, that TVET should be adequately funded by governments at all levels and that all stakeholders including government, policy makers and TVET providers in Nigeria should focus on TVET quality assurance best practices that have worked for advanced countries around the world.

**Keywords:** *Strengthening, TVET, Skills acquisition*

## Overcoming the Challenges to Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria through the Development Communication Paradigm

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### Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) championed by the United Nations (UN) in 2015, are global concerted effort to bring about positive change in all member countries by 2030. Achieving the SDGs in Nigeria faces numerous challenges, overcoming them is an endeavor that requires all hands to be on deck. This paper explores the potential of the development communication paradigm as a strategic approach to overcome these challenges. Development communication offers a pathway to mobilize development recipients, development communicators as well as stakeholders to foster inclusive, hence sustainable development. By leveraging modern communication technologies and traditional media, this approach can strengthen information and communication, knowledge sharing as well as skills acquisition necessary for sustainable development. The study examines strategies to leverage the mass media as a tool for communicating development, behavioral and attitudinal change as well as the role of the mass media in facilitating public discourse to address development challenges. Undoubtedly, a robust development communication framework can significantly contribute to achieving the SDGs in Nigeria by fostering a better informed, actively engaged, and resilient communities. The paper concludes with recommendations for enhancing the impact of the mass media in driving sustainable development in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Overcoming, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Development Communication Paradigm*



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

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### Abstract

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

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

## Factors Affecting Science Education Development in Senior Secondary Schools: Case Study of Oshimili North Lga in Delta State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study addresses the factors influencing the development of science subjects in senior school: a case study of 10 senior secondary schools in Oshimili North Local Government Area (LGA) in Delta State, Nigeria. Purposive sampling was utilized to select 4 senior secondary schools within the LGA to ensure that boys', girls' and co-educational schools were evenly represented which include; St Thomass secondary school, Ibusa Girls Secondary School, Ibusa Mix Secondary, Okpanam Mix Secondary. All 60 science teachers in the schools participated in the study, together with 300 science students and 150 non science students. A mixed methods research design was adopted for the study. The research instruments comprised questionnaires for teachers and students, interviews, classroom observations and a Science Attainment Test developed specifically for the study. Descriptive statistics and correlations were utilized for quantitative data analysis alongside qualitative data coding and analysis. The study found that teachers' qualifications, resource availability and utilization and the teaching strategies that teachers adopt all significantly influence students' science enrolment and attainment. However, particularly for attainment, teachers' years of teaching do not significantly influence student attainment. Also, there was no significant difference in the correlations of teacher and resource factors with attainment and enrolment by gender. The study proposes a number of recommendations. To boost students' interest in science, teachers need to present content in ways that connect science ideas to the everyday experiences of students. Policy makers should consider making the study of science compulsory in all classes in secondary schools with the introduction of 'science for arts' for the non-science oriented students. Of particular importance is the need for a consistent and conscientious government policy to provide schools with qualified science teachers and science laboratory facilities

**Keywords:** *Science teachers, Laboratory, Student, Co-education*

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

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### Abstract

Sustainable development is mostly regarded as the development of that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own development needs. Also, Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 interconnected and interlinked global goals designed as a footprint to achieve a better and more sustainable life for all in Nigeria and the world at large. This study titled Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges. However, there are quite a lot of sustainable development goals in practice in Nigeria, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are made up of 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. They are implemented within each Member State of the United Nations and at the regional and global levels taking into account national realities, capacities and levels of development, respecting national priorities and have committed to work towards achieving the goals by the year 2030. This paper adopts qualitative method and secondary sources data such as use of the library, journal articles, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related texts and other publications including government gazette, newspapers, monographs amongst others. The paper used content analysis to explore the level of challenges of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Nigeria. In line with the above the paper concludes with relevant recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Issues and Challenges*

## The Effect of Clove, Neem, and Vanilla Essential Oils on The Control of Beans Weevil (*Callosobruchus Maculatus*)

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### Abstract

The effect of neem, clove and vanilla essential oils on the control of beans weevils was carried out at Department of Crop and Soil Science Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Niger Delta University. Treatments were evaluated and replicated three times, to evaluate on the following parameters; number of infected seeds, number of live weevils, numbers of non-infected seeds (healthy seeds) and number of dead weevil at different concentration levels of 1%, 0.1% 0.01% using 3x4 factorial in Completely Randomized Design (CRD). Readings were taken at every two days, interval for fourteen days. Results of the experiment revealed that neem, and clove oils proved to be highly effective but they differed not from vanilla oil, but they were significantly different from the control. ( $P < 0.05$ ). However, because of their ecofriendly in nature, the researchers recommended neem and clove oils at 1% concentration levels for the control of beans weevils as an alternative to toxic synthetic chemicals in the control of beans weevils.

**Keywords:** *Neem oil, Clove oil, Vanilla oil CRD, Weevil, Healthy seed, Infected seeds  
Dead weevil*

## **Influence of Teachers Behavior on Students' Academic Achievement at Secondary School Level and its Implications for Sustainable Development**

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### **A b s t r a c t**

**S**ustainable development is an organizing principle that aims to meet human development goals while also enabling natural systems to provide necessary natural resources and ecosystem services to humans. Where development is sustainable everyone has access to decent work, quality health care, and education. Teachers are role models for their students and their behavior significantly influence students' personal and academic life. Keeping in view the significant influence of teachers on the students' academic achievement, the study aimed to investigate the influence of teachers' behavior on students' academic achievement at secondary school level. The objectives of the study were to investigate teachers' behavior, find out its influence on students' academic achievement and its implications for sustainable development and recommend procedures for improvement of teachers' behavior at secondary school level. Population of the study was 1642 male secondary school teachers in Asaba Delta State. A sample of 210 teachers was selected with simple random sampling for the study. A questionnaire was developed, validated, and pilot tested for the data collection. The data were collected with self-administered questionnaires and analyzed with mean scores, standard deviations, Chi-square and Linear regression. The study found positive behavior of teachers for teaching, teachers love their profession, prepared themselves for taking classes, use teaching aids, supportive and encouraging for students, motivate students for learning and provided conducive classroom environment for learning. Students were found motivated for doing well in exams, set high academic standards for themselves, complete assigned tasks, in time, try hard for getting good mark in board exams, use internal exams for preparation of board exams, loved competition in exams and show good results in board exams. The regression analysis showed the significant influence of teachers' behavior on students' academic achievement and its implications for sustainable development. The study recommended measures for improvement of teachers' behavior and identified areas for future research.

**Keywords:** *Influence, Teacher's Behavior, Academic Achievement, Secondary School Level, Sustainable Development*

## 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 where 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*

## Science Education- An Indispensable Tool for the Attainment of Sustainable Development Goals

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### Abstract

This paper examines the critical need for reorienting science education in achieving the Sustainable development goals (SDGs). This is aimed at making it become relevant, not only in imparting subject matter knowledge but also developing life skills and the skills required for contributing towards creating a sustainable society. This is important given the of interconnected economic, environmental, social and cultural issues that have created more poverty and more vulnerability; examples the challenges and risks posed by climate change, deforestation, desertification, and increased risks associated with diseases. The paper envisioned that it is through education and the development and application of science education that these issues could be tackled to achieve sustainable development. Education is a critical sector whose performance directly affects and even determines the quality and magnitude of development. It is the most important means at our disposal to develop human resources and to impart appropriate skills, knowledge and attitudes. Education forms the basis for developing innovation, science and technology in order to harness our resources, industrialize and participate in the global knowledge economy. It is also the means by which Nigeria will establish a culture of peace, gender equality and positive values. Effective implementation of the reforms will require a systematic approach involving curricular reforms, instructional designs, integrated pedagogy, teacher training, and the design of instructional materials.

**Keywords:** *Science Education, Sustainable Development, Reorientation, Issues, Challenges*

## Building and Sustaining Functional Technical Education Through Public Private Partnership (P3)

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### Abstract

This study focuses on building and sustaining functional technical education through public private partnership (P3). Technical education students in Nigeria are faced with the challenge and responsibility of continuously acquiring new skills. For this concern to be eliminated, more emphasis needs to be placed on effective implementation of technically and vocationally oriented education and training programmes. However, technical education is a programme that requires the provision of adequate financial resources for effective provision of qualified staff, development of curricula that would mirror private sector technology, standard and practices; and procurement of a wide-range of modern facilities that would assist students to learn both restfully and successfully. Therefore, public and private partnership became imperative so as to mobilize resources for the effective delivery of technical education training in order to build and sustain functional technical education since successive government has neglected technical education due to insufficient fund. Based on the findings of the study, it was specifically recommended among others that implementing the relevant keys to building, and sustaining partnerships for technical education in Nigeria should be followed enthusiastically.

**Keywords:** *Building, Sustaining, Functional Technical Education, Public Private Partnership (P3)*



## Government Adoption of Community Policing Approaches and Crime Control in Selected Communities Area of Niger State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Significant stakeholders are worried about the rising crime rate in Nigeria, especially in Niger State, where crimes including banditry, armed robbery, kidnapping, cultism, as well as other related fraudulent practices is common. This situation is made worse by the ineffectiveness of governmental security organizations, especially the police, in protecting citizens and their possessions. This research aims to analyse how well community policing works in Niger State, Nigeria, in terms of reducing crime rates. The research utilized an embedded intergroup relations theory framework. Both survey and documentary methods were used to compile the data for this study. Vigilante members, community leaders in a subset of rural areas from two LGAs (Shiroro and Rafi), and police and state officials from Niger State make up the study's target demographics. This research incorporated both primary and secondary sources. The study's findings indicate that several forms of crime, such as Boko Haram terrorism, banditry and kidnapping, arm robbery, drug misuse, and others, are present in some localities across Niger State. The state is seeing a rapid expansion of Boko Haram's operations, which has provided the terrorist organization with greater access to local residents. The communities we've chosen in Niger state have been taken over by Boko Haram; out of 21 states, 8 Local Governments are experiencing insecurity. The results of the study indicate that the crime rate in the target areas of Niger State has decreased thanks to the implementation of Community Policing. The research concluded that the state's security situation has improved thanks to the counterinsurgency efforts of the vigilante's organization working in tandem with other security authorities. The state government has formed vigilante groups in all 25 of the state's LGAs to aid the police force in its fight against crime. The report concluded that the Federal Government should assist the State Government in its efforts to curb the proliferation of banditry and Boko Haram terrorist activities in some regions of Niger State. Since bolstering community policing has helped reduce crime in some Niger State villages, the federal government should back the state's efforts to do so.

**Keyword:** *Community Policing, Crime Control, Vigilante Group, Security, Counter-Insurgency And Niger State, Nigeria*

## Effects of Government Infrastructural Provision and Resident's Preference on Willingness to Live in Kaduna Metropolis

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### Abstract

The growing concern about the non-provision of public infrastructural facilities in accordance to residents' preference in most developing countries and the recognition that people choose to live in an area with their preferred infrastructure provision necessitates this study. The study assessed the effects of public infrastructural provision and resident's preference on willingness to reside in Kaduna metropolis, with a view to proposing areas of improvement. The objectives of this study are to assess the level of public infrastructure provision, to assess the level of residents' preference with public infrastructural provision, to assess the level of residents' satisfaction with public infrastructure provision, to assess the level of residents' willingness to live and to determine the effects of public infrastructural provision and residents' preference on willingness to live in the study area. The study adopted a quantitative approach, where data was collected using questionnaires from 382 household head randomly selected from the study area. The instrument validity was established through scrutiny and evaluation by the research supervisor and two experts in the study area, and reliability was determined via Cronbach's alpha coefficient reliability test. The data collected was subjected to descriptive and inferential statistics to examine the degree of agreement and significance of the various variables. The study revealed that 99.3 percent of willingness to live is influenced by infrastructure provision and residents' preference. Both infrastructure provision and residents' preference have a positive and significant effect on residence willing to live. It is recommended that public infrastructural facilities provision in the area should be based on the resident's preference and need, and there is need for effective policy implementation to address the problems of inadequate infrastructural facilities provision.

**Keyword:** *Infrastructural Facilities, Facilities Provision, Residents' Preference, Residents' Satisfaction, Willingness to live*

## Entrepreneurship Education: Panacea for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Nigeria as a nation is faced with lots of challenges which include crime, insecurity, insurgency, Insecurity, unemployment just to mention but a few. These challenges are prevalent and are affecting the achievement of sustainable development goals, this situation calls for urgent attention. Every year, thousands of youths are pushed into the labor market of which some are not employable because of curriculum and educational policies practiced in Nigeria, which do not make the issue better. In order to achieve sustainable development goals, Entrepreneurship Education is the answer as it provides youths with the skills and make them employable and employers of labor, increase productivity as well as standard of living, hence reduces unemployment. This paper examines the challenges against sustainable development and attempt to proffer entrepreneurship education as a way forward to sustainable development in the country.

**Keywords:** *Entrepreneurship Education, Panacea, Sustainable Development Goals*

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

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### Abstract

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

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

## Bridging the Gap of Female Participation in Building Technology Education for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Building Technology Education is a field under the Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET). The aim is to produce craftsmen who can undertake the construction and maintenance of various aspects of building and also contribute to national development by giving training and imparting necessary skills to the individuals who will be employable as competent masons, tillers, plumbers, painters, among others, in the private and public sectors or become self-reliant and enterprising in various aspects of building trade. The study examined the key issues affecting the effective participation of females in building technology education in Nigeria. Three research questions guided the study and three null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The study was a descriptive survey research and the population comprised sixty (60) final year students and eighty (80) lecturers in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET). The entire population was used for the study. The instrument used for the study was a structured questionnaire constructed using a five-point Likert scale which was validated by three experts. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was 0.89 obtained using Cronbach's Alpha correlation coefficient. Data collected was analyzed using mean, standard deviation and t-test. The study revealed among others, female folks did not participate in building technology due to science teachers, parents, education in trend and societal perceptions. It was recommended that parents need to be educated on the importance of building technology education so that they will become supportive, female role models in building technology education should educate students in secondary school, government should grant scholarship to female folks in building technology education and they should be employed immediately they graduate from schools.

**Keywords:** *Female Participation, Building Technology Education, Sustainable Development*

## Determinants of Housing Affordability in Nigerian Cities: The Study Of Zaria

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### Abstract

The importance of housing affordability in human settlement cannot be over-emphasized. This paper attempts to evaluate housing affordability in Zaria, an ancient city in Northern Nigeria. The paper utilized data collected from a cross-sectional questionnaire survey of 120 households selected through stratified random sampling. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results indicated that household income, savings, education, household size, current housing expenditures, non-housing expenditures, cost of land, and building cost relative to income are determinants of housing affordability. The result also indicated that affordability differences exist across household income distribution and educational levels of household heads, and between households that own residential land and those that do not. Policy that empowers households to make greater savings will be the most effective in improving housing affordability. The study concluded that households' housing affordability is shaped by household finance and demography, housing costs and costs of household necessities and that the solutions to housing affordability problems are located within and outside the housing sector. An integration of measures that support household savings and wealth creation, ease access to residential land, and bring down urban house rents and costs of household necessities is necessary to improve urban housing affordability.

**Keywords:** *Housing, Affordability, Cities*

## Integrating Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Peace Education into Adult Education Curriculum Towards Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examined the integration of information communication technology (ICT) and peace education into adult education curriculum towards achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria. It is a descriptive survey research carried out in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. Using the purposive sampling method, 40 adult facilitators and 160 adult learners were selected for the study. Two research questions and two null hypotheses guided the conduct of the study. A researcher-made questionnaire consisting of 24 items and structured on a 4 point Likert scale was used for data collection. The questionnaire tagged “Integrating ICT and Peace Education in Adult Education Curriculum (IICTPEIAEC) have its reliability ascertained through test-retest method using the Pearson Moment Correlation coefficient with 0.82 value. Research questions were analyzed with mean statistics while t-test was used to test the two null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Results revealed among others that integrating ICT into adult education curriculum will assist them become independent learners, enable skill acquisition and improve adults job and careers. Results also revealed that peace education integration into the adult curriculum will go a long way in sensitizing and educating adults towards peaceful coexistence within their immediate communities and the nation at large. The study recommended among others that ICT and peace education be integrated into adult education curriculum towards achieving sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Adult Education, ICT, Peace Education, Curriculum and Sustainable goals*

## Investigating Challenges of Guidance and Counseling Education Development Administration in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examined the challenges of effective development administration of guidance and counseling in Nigeria towards achieving Sustainable development Goals (SDGs). The paper adopted a mixed methods approach involving qualitative interviews and quantitative surveys. The study investigates challenges such as inadequate funding, limited training for counsellors, cultural stigmas, and policy gaps. As these challenges impact on various SDGs, like access to quality education, gender equality, and reduced socio-economic inequalities. Based on the findings of the study, government need to initiate innovative and creative policy to enhance the administration of guidance and counselling education in Nigeria that guaranteed the realization of sustainable development goals. Conclusively, by addressing these challenges, policymakers and stakeholders can foster an enabling environment that empowers individuals to make informed decisions, pursue meaningful livelihoods, and actively participate in the nation's socio-economic progress.

**Keywords:** *Guidance and Counselling Education, Development Administration, Sustainable development*



## The Effect of Monetary Policy on the Financial Performance Of Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

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### Abstract

The impact of monetary policy on the overall performance of Nigerian Deposit Money Banks was investigated in these studies. It establishes the impact of the Central Bank Rate (CBR) on the financial performance of Deposit Money Banks, as well as the impact of Reserve Ratio Requirement on Deposit Money Banks' monetary overall performance. The data was collected mostly from primary sources, with respondents being sent a questionnaire in order to obtain the necessary information on the impact of monetary policy on the financial performance of First Bank Plc's deposit money bank. Secondary sources, such as literature reviews of previous studies, textbooks, and the internet, were also used to gather information. The data was analyzed using a simple percent and Chi-square statistical approach, and a conclusion was made. The research' findings revealed that deposit money bank policy has an impact on banking operations in its attempt to manage cash supply within the economy, particularly in relation to deposit and credit creation. While financial institutions have become eager to improve their monetary overall performance, it is critical for banks to understand the supply of their budget and the costs associated with it.

**Keywords:** *Monetary policy, Banks, Financial performance, Financial system, Credit*

## The Use of Blended Learning Environment for Effective Teaching and Learning Tertiary Institution Students

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### Abstract

This paper adopts an experimental study to measure the effectiveness of a blended learning environment which is laid out based on features for face to face and online environments. 70 students from the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, participated in the study. They took Research Methodology courses in seven Departments. During the application, students took the lesson face to face, online and blended. Blended learning environment has been designed in the form of online material sharing, forum, exam, text, picture, and lesson summaries supported by videos. Following the training, a scale had been applied to the students on the effectiveness of blended learning environment. According to the results of the analysis, there is a significant difference between students' views in relation with blended learning environment as well as online and face to face learning environments. In their answers, students have expressed that they learn more effectively in a blended learning environment.

**Keywords:** *Face to Face Learning; Online Learning; Blended Learning Environments*

## Relationship between Availability and use of Teaching Aids in Teaching and Learning Processes for Sustainable Development

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### Abstract

The paper focused on the availability and use of aids in the teaching and learning process. The study was an experiment carried out in secondary schools in Ijebu-Ode Local Government Area, Ogun State with a population of fifty secondary school teachers from both rural and urban areas of the Local Government as respondents. The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire with simple percentage method implored for data analysis. The result was subjected to test using Pearson Product Moment Coefficient. Findings revealed that the importance of teaching aids cannot be over-emphasized. With the emerging trends in technological advancement, teaching aids becomes more available for teachers' use. Based on the findings, the student made some recommendations for the stakeholders in the teaching and learning sector.

**Keywords:** *Teaching Aids, Teaching Process, Learning Process, Sustainable Development*

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## Optimization of Service Delivery in Nigeria Secondary Schools: the Contributions of Guidance and Counseling Services

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### Abstract

This paper looked at the school events and situations, and considered the roles of the school guidance counselor under these circumstances. It reviewed the concepts of guidance and counseling with a view to locating the contributions, which the guidance counselor makes to the service delivery in the schools. Based on these, a number of vital contributions, which the school guidance counselor makes towards improving service delivery in schools, were identified and briefly discussed. It was recommended that all schools should engage professional guidance counselors for optimal service delivery of quality education to students.

**Keywords:** *Relationship, Availability, Teaching Aids, Teaching and Learning Processes, Sustainable Development*

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## Redirecting Nigerian Tertiary Education for Sustainable High Standard of Quality to Meet Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3)

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### Abstract

This paper examined redirecting Nigerian Tertiary Education for Sustainable high Standard of quality to meet Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3). The Paper also x-rayed the concepts; Redirecting, Nigerian Tertiary Education, Sustainable high Standard of quality and Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3). It went further to discuss an overview of the factors which has affected the high standard of Nigerian Tertiary Education. This overview leads to a series of question which could be used to encourage debate within and across institution on strategic development and support for the curriculum. The paper also discussed some of the challenges of sustainable high standard of quality and ways to redirect Nigerian Tertiary Education to meet the Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3). The Paper concluded that the ability of Nigeria to meet Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3) is a function of redirecting Nigerian Tertiary Education in terms of curricular choices and decisions. The paper recommended among others; that students should be introduced to simple and effective ways to actively support and increase their activity and self-responsibility. Further activities that facilitate key aspects of student individual and collaborative learning and assessment through increasing their choice and control. Developed levels of engagement that require higher order individual and collaborative learning that reflect how knowledge is created and used in professional environment .

**Keywords:** *Redirecting, Nigerian Tertiary Education, Sustainable High Standard of quality, Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3)*

## Utilization of Internet Resources and its Services Among Academic Staff Of Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State

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### Abstract

This study looked into “Utilization of Internet Resources and its Services among Academic Staff of Federal Polytechnic KauraNamoda, Zamfara State”. It's aimed at finding out the level of utilization of internet facilities and the level of internet resources utilization. Quantitative research method was adopted for this study using cross-sectional survey research design. The targeted population was the entire three hundred and ninety one (391) academic staff of Federal Polytechnic KauraNamoda. Questionnaire method was adopted as the instrument for data collection. The data collected from the field was sorted, organized, presented and analyzed using descriptive statistics for the research questions displayed in tables. Also, inferential statistics using independent sample t-test was employed to test the two null hypotheses formulated at 0.05 level of significance by statistical package for social science (SPSS) Version 23.0. the study revealed that the level of internet services utilization by academic staff in Federal Polytechnic KauraNamoda is low and the extent of internet resources utilization is equally low. The study recommends among other that; In order to make academic staff fully utilizing the internet series, the Polytechnic should provide the internet connectivity/services; if possible, the services should be round the clock to maximize usage. And also, the problem of slow connectivity should be overcome by increasing the bandwidth. To enhance the utilization of internet resources, some orientation training programs should be organized by the Polytechnic at regular intervals to improve their excellence or proficiency in the use of the internet for academic purposes. Electronic version of books and journals should be subscribed by the Polytechnic libraries and more efficient technical staff should be appointed in the ICT Center for expert advice. ISDN line/Fiber communication with high bandwidth should be implemented for faster access.

**Keywords:** *Internet Services, Inter Resources, Use, Academics*

## Roles of Virtual Learning Environments in Biology Teaching in the Post-Pandemic Era

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### Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has radically transformed the educational landscape, forcing institutions worldwide to quickly adapt to online learning environments. This article aims to explore the role of virtual learning environments (VLEs) in the field of biology teaching specifically, emphasizing the post-pandemic era. Utilizing a combination of reliable sources, this research investigates the benefits, challenges, and potential future developments of VLEs in biology education. Furthermore, important considerations such as pedagogical approaches, student engagement, and assessment methods are discussed alongside tools and technologies that can enhance the learning experience.

**Keywords:** *Roles, Virtual Learning Environments, Biology Teaching, Post-Pandemic Era*

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## Transactional Politics and the Problematic Nature of Governance in Nigeria: Bayelsa and Delta State in Focus

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### Abstract

The issue of transactional politics over the years has undermined democratic processes, weakens institutions, and perpetuates a culture of corruption among the people in authority and the citizens. This results in a lack of accountability, transparency, and meritocracy in the political system. The research explores the impact of transactional politics on the effectiveness and legitimacy of governance in these states, as well as the challenges it poses for promoting development and democratic accountability to the people. By evaluating the role of patronage, corruption, and clientelism in shaping political behavior and governance practices, this study aims to shed light on the problematic nature of governance in Nigeria and the implications for state-society relations and socio-economic development through the ill action of transactional politics. The study adopts the neopatrimonialism theory as its paradigm. While the sources of data, involves primary and secondary means. On the other hand, the purposive and descriptive techniques were adopted for the data analysis and findings. The study finds out that, transactional politics in Bayelsa, Delta State has led to social inequality to the general perspectives, economic stagnation, and poor standard of living after election period, high level of begging by the electorates from those elected or appointed in positions, neglect of the people after voting. The study recommended among others: reforms in governance and political processes in Bayelsa and Delta State on the negative impact on sustainable development and effective governance. Also, the research suggests the need for stronger institutions, and the promotion of ethics and integrity in politics; strict penalty on the electoral act for those voter buyers; to put a stop on those party agents writing names and discussing during voting hours; there should be a law in the electoral act for the disqualification of any party that involves in the process of colliding with security personnel's and any electoral staff for gratifications.

**Keywords:** *Governance; Neopatrimonialism; Paradigm; Problematic Nature; Transactional Politics*



## Performance of Mortgage Valuation in Kaduna Metropolis, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study assessed mortgage valuation performance in Kaduna metropolis with a view to improving the quality of mortgage valuation practice. The study adopted a quantitative approach, where data was collected using questionnaires from 75 estate surveyors and valuers and 41 commercial Banks randomly selected from the study area. The data collected was subjected to descriptive statistics to examine the degree of agreement and significance of the various variables. The study revealed that mortgage valuation creates credit risk, expose lenders to financial loss, discourage the availability of loan advancement, overprotect lenders fund at the detriment of borrowers need and reduce access of borrowers to adequate loan. The study recommended that emphasis should be placed on members' specialization in the valuation practice, latest edition of Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers' valuations standards (2019) be widely distributed and enforced, Estate Surveyors and Valuers should put in place quality control measures in their practice so as to improve the reliability of their valuation report and Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers should make it mandatory for all Estate Surveyors and valuers to submit relevant data (sales figures, rental values, outgoings, yield rates, etc) on all transactions with respect to property sales and lettings compulsorily for the purpose of building and regularly updating a data bank.

**Keywords:** *Mortgage, Performance, Valuation*

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

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### Abstract

Nigeria's political governance is weighed down by issue of corruption, insecurity, economic instability, and poor leadership, hindering development and perpetuating poverty and inequality within the people. The study discovered that Nigeria in many years fails to adoption a framework that would help to foster effective governance, sustainable development, and a brighter future for country. The study secondary method to collect data and adopted descriptive method to analyses data also the purposive technique was used. The framework for this research was the human-centered approach to explain the current situations of poor governance and human development would focus on the people for effective governance and by way of solving the challenges facing Nigeria governance issues. However, the paper recommended among other; that there should be a political will in strengthening institutions, promoting transparency and accountability, encouraging participatory democracy, addressing corruption and economic mismanagement, and improving security and conflict resolution mechanisms. By tackling these challenges, Nigeria can achieve good governance, sustainable development, and prosperity.

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

## Impact of the Field of Artificial Intelligence on Socio-Economic Development

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### Abstract

This study explores how the science of artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionising socioeconomic growth. It focuses on how AI technologies are being incorporated into many industries, changing the nature of business, and impacting societal dynamics. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study provides a thorough overview of AI's role in promoting economic growth and tackling societal concerns by combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative case studies. According to the research, artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to greatly increase efficiency and production across a range of industries, resulting in higher economic output. But the report also emphasises how disruptive AI might be, potentially widening socioeconomic gaps and displacing jobs if not handled wisely. The study emphasises how crucial it is to implement thoughtful legislative changes in order to maximise AI's advantages while lowering its risks. This study adds to the current conversation on artificial intelligence (AI) and how it will affect socioeconomic environments in the future by providing information to academics, industry leaders, and legislators.

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Socioeconomic, Development, Growth*

## Addressing Conflict and Insecurity to Achieve Economic Growth in Kagoro Chiefdom, Kaura L.G.A, Kaduna State

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### Abstract

This research explores the pervasive and multifaceted effect of banditry on the Kagoro people of Southern Kaduna from 2013 to 2023. Over this period, Southern Kaduna has been plagued by persistent banditry, which has profoundly affected the Kagoro community in various dimensions. The socio-economic activities of the Kagoro people has been severely disrupted, as bandit attacks have led to the displacement of populations, destruction of farmlands, and disruption of economic activities, resulting in widespread poverty and food insecurity in the area. The study however outlines the effect of this act on the Kagoro People and the Society at large. The methodology uses both primary and secondary sources to give a narrative description of the situation of the Kagoro people in Southern Kaduna. Oral Interviews derived from this research were from indigenes of the communities who were familiar with the situation. The finding reveals that Government, as well as security agencies needs to do better to address the root causes and mitigate the impacts of banditry which has exacerbated the situation, deepening the sense of disillusionment and frustration among the Kagoro people. Among the Many Solution is for the Government to provide adequate security and quick response mechanism to situations of insecurity.

**Keywords:** *Addressing Conflict, Insecurity, Security responses, Economic Growth, Kagoro Chiefdom*

## The Effectiveness of Single Classifiers, Bagging, and Voting Ensembles for Predicting the Academic Performance of Secondary School Students

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### Abstract

This paper highlights the critical role of student academic performance for educational institutions' achievement using educational data mining (EDM). The study analyzes and assesses student performance, proposing a predictive model based on key features such as attendance and grades. It compares various classifiers, including Bayes Network, Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, and Decision Tree to categorize student performance and predict grades. Additionally, the ensemble methods Voting and Bagging were employed to enhance classifier accuracy. In evaluating the Kaggle online dataset, Voting and Bagging achieved the highest accuracy of 68%. For the local dataset, Voting, Support Vector Machine, and Decision Tree achieved 100% accuracy, while Bagging and Logistic Regression followed with 89% accuracy. Naïve Bayes had the lowest performance with 56% accuracy. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of ensemble methods in educational settings and suggest their potential for further exploration. The accuracy of these techniques depends on the available data and the nature of the task. The high accuracy of the Voting classifier in predicting academic success can help educators identify at-risk students and provide necessary support, significantly improving educational outcomes. Educators can use these findings to develop targeted interventions and support systems tailored to individual student needs, ultimately promoting academic success.

**Keywords:** *Bagging, Machine Learning, Voting Ensemble, Student Performance, Random Forest*

## Assessment of Family Bond Impacts in Achieving Sustainable Development Goal Four Among Students With Hearing Impairment and Hearing Students in Delta State

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to assess family bond impacts in achieving sustainable development goal four among students with hearing impairment and hearing students in Ika South Local Government Area of Delta State. Four research questions guided the study while one hypothesis where tested. The design for the study was descriptive survey design which was used because it uses a representative sample of the entire population. The population was made of all the junior secondary school students in the Local Government. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 130 hearing students from public regular secondary schools while purposive sampling technique was used to select 39 students with hearing impairment, giving a sample of 169 students with and without hearing impairment. The instrument for the study was a questionnaire. The instrument was validated and a reliability coefficient of 0.81 was established using Cronbach Alpha. Data was analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test. Results revealed that acceptance, verbal expression, family bond time and respect in the family have impact to a high extent in achieving sustainable development goal four among students with hearing impairment and hearing students; the difference between the mean ratings of students with hearing impairment and hearing students on the impacts of acceptance, verbal expression, family bond time and respect in the family in achieving sustainable development goal four is not significant. Recommendations given included that the Ministry of Education should ensure that they post professional guidance counsellors to all public secondary schools to assist parents, and teachers and students to build family bond that can impact in achieving the sustainable development goal four.

**Keywords:** *Family bond, Sustainable development, National development, Students with and without hearing impairment*

## Funding Secondary Education for Effective Administration and the Challenges of Achieving Sustainable Development in Nigeria: The South-South Geopolitical Zone Experience

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### Abstract

Globally, the quality of education is measured in line with the Sustainable Development Goals as education is instrumental. To make progress, UNESCO prescribed the allocation of 26% of the national budget of every country to education. While some countries adhere to it some, including Nigeria, find it difficult to achieve it. This study assessed the level of funding secondary schools in Nigeria, its effect on the quality of administration and the challenges of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study was conducted in South-South Geopolitical Zone of Nigeria. It adopted a descriptive survey design. Three research questions guide the study. The population of the study comprised all secondary school principals, teachers and Chairmen of Post Primary School Boards (PPSB) for States in the South-South Geopolitical Zones. The sample for the study comprised three Chairmen of PPSB, fifteen principals and Three hundred teachers selected from fifteen public Secondary schools from three states within the geopolitical zone. The multistage sampling procedure was used for the selection of the sample. The instrument for data collection was a 21-item, four-point rating scale structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. The instrument was validated by two experts while a trial test with the use of split-half method was adopted to determine the internal consistency level and a consistency value of 0.81 was achieved. 318 copies of the instrument were administered to the respondents and 303(95%) were returned. Mean and standard deviation statistics were used for data analyses. Finding in the study revealed among others that secondary education is not adequately funded in the geopolitical zone as the amount allocated to education nationally is grossly below 26% UNESCO prescription and as result, principals encounter myriads of challenges running the schools thereby hindering the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in the area and Nigeria by extension. It was recommended that federal and state governments should as a matter of urgency, declare a state of emergency in the funding and development of education in Nigeria if the global sustainable goals would be achieved.

**Keywords:** *Funding Education, Administration Of Schools, Secondary Education And Sustainable Development*

## Understudying Big Data Analytics in Cloud Computing Environments

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### Abstract

This study carried out the assessment on the integration of Big Data in Cloud environment with the intention of introducing big data and its characteristics, cloud computing with its features as well as tools and techniques to manage big data in cloud platform. In this study, survey method was employed and the questionnaire was as well chosen to support it in getting valid data for thorough interpretation and simple random sampling technique was adopted. In this research the structured questionnaire was employed and administered on the one hundred and fifty (150) selected staffs of MTN Nigeria to know their thoughts on the roles, challenges and the opportunities of cloud computing in advancement of storage capacity, of big data. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and responses gathered were coded using statistical tools of tables, values, frequencies and percentages. The study concluded that the roles of cloud computing in advancement of storage capacity cannot be underestimated as it facilitates effective back up retrieval. The study also revealed that big data provides a basis to identify efficiencies that can be applied in various sectors to improve operations, provide better customer services and increase profitability and with the involvement of cloud computing. However, this study recommended that companies should invest in the recruitment of skilled professionals and purchase knowledge analytics solutions powered by artificial intelligence/machine learning and Big Data workshops and seminars must be held at companies for everybody and all the workers handling data regularly.

**Keywords:** *Analytics, Big Data, Cloud Computing, Information Technology, Machine Learning*



## Insecurity in Nigeria: Challenges and Implementation of Sustainable Development of the Economy

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### Abstract

The issue of insecurity across the globe especially the third world nations can't be overemphasized due to the fact that it has become a menace to the development of nation's economy. It therefore becomes a necessity for nations to implement policies that will enhance economy development in the midst of the various challenges posed by insecurity. This study examined insecurity: challenges and implementation of sustainable development of the economy. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the challenges of insecurity in Nigeria and to examine sustainable economic development through effective implementations of policies. The study sample consisted of 502 respondents selected through a simple random probability sampling. Questionnaires were used to obtain data for the study through an online survey tool. The obtained data were analyzed through Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with the aid of Statistical Tool for Social Sciences. The findings of the study revealed that insecurity challenges influenced the economy development of Nigeria and also sustainable economic development in the midst of challenges of insecurity can be achieved when effective policies are formulated and implemented. The study recommends that the issue of insecurity should be taken seriously by both the government and the citizens to achieve sustainable economic development. Additionally, the government should formulate and implement workable policies that will guide against insecurity as well as boost the contributions of various sectors towards the country's economic development. Finally, the government should utilize intelligence network that will deal with the failure of various security clusters and militants groups.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity in Nigeria, Challenges, Implementation, Sustainable Economy Development*

## Impacts of Solid Waste Management Practices on Environment and Public Health of Residents of Maiduguri Metropolis, Borno State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

With urbanization being experienced in the world, there is significant rise in the amount of solid waste generated at the households' leading to insatiable consequence to the human health and the environment. There is now an acknowledgement on the impacts of poor solid waste management (SWM) practices on the natural and human environment. This work aimed to study the environmental and public health impacts of solid waste management taking a case study of Maiduguri metropolis, Borno State North East investigating the sources, types and impacts of solid waste management practices, examine and assess the disposal options and their impacts on public health and the environment. The study collected data from a systematic random sample of 400 households selected from the study area using questionnaires. The research used both version 25 on which qualitative and quantitative methods for data analysis using SPSS various analytical operations were performed, including generation of percentages and descriptive statistics. It was found that the environment in the study area has been highly polluted with solid wastes from poor households handling practices. The solid waste generated in the household consisted of organic food materials (68.6%), plastics (28.6%) and polythene bags (2.9%). These resulted in health problems such as diseases (cholera, dysentery, typhoid, malaria and dengue fever) and environmental degradation. Burning and dumpsite were selected as the preferred methods of disposal because they are easy to use, convenient and cheap. With regard to waste collection, private firms and youth groups have been helping the community, collecting waste at least one and twice a week at an affordable fee. The study results support the test hypothesis that household waste type influences waste management practices. The study concluded that households and commercial organizations should have storage receptacles; demarcate land for use as dumpsites while engaging community study recommended policies and by -laws relating to waste collection and disposal in the participation in promoting waste management. The region, reducing waste management through waste management value chain and establishment of properly constructed landfill site at a suitable location in Maiduguri metropolis Borno State.

**Keywords:** *Solid Waste Management, Public Health, Environment, Dumpsite, Incineration*

## Application of ICT In Collection of Tenement and Property Rating System in Kaduna

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### Abstract

The aimed of this study is to explore the application of ICT in collection of tenement and property rating system in Kaduna. The objectives are to identify the ICT tools and technologies used in the collection of tenement and property rating in Kaduna, to analyze the challenges associated with the use of ICT in the collection of tenement and property rating in the study area, The study adopt quantitative design and data were collected through questionnaires survey from 140 lands professionals and the study adopted proportionate sample random sampling technique and SPSS software version 22 was used for data analysis and the results were presented in tables. The study indicates that reliable internet access, cloud-based solutions for storing and managing property data, Artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain technology and remote sensing data ranked 1st to 5th respectively. The low ICT tools and technologies used in the collection of tenement and property rating in Kaduna were Geographic information systems (GIS), online platforms for taxpayers to access property valuation information and submit payments and reliable internet access ranked 8th to 11th respectively. The study concluded that the challenges associated with the use of ICT in the collection of tenement and property rating in the study area were poor planning, delay during approval and submission of drawings, slow decision making, and improper design were found to be moderate technical challenge. The study also concluded that social and administrative challenges were digital literacy, corruption; potential for manipulation and fraud in electronic systems can be minimal if proper safeguards are not in place.

**Keywords:** *Application of ICT Tools and Technology, Collection of tenement and Property rating System*

## Science Education Development and the Challenges Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria

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### Abstract

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

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

## Lifestyle and Mental Health as a Correlation of Distress Among the Undergraduate Students of Physical and Health Education in University of Maiduguri

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### Abstract

This study is designed to examine lifestyle and mental health as correlation of distress among the undergraduate student in University of Maiduguri, Borno State. Four (4) objectives and four (4) research questions were used in the study. The target population for this study comprised all undergraduate students of physical and health education department. A sample of one hundred (100) respondents were selected and use through simple random sampling techniques for the study. The instrument used in this study was a self-developed semi-structured questionnaire. The data collections were analyzed using frequency counts and its equivalent percentage score to describe the demographic information and answered research questions and was presented in table form for discussion. The results showed that majority of respondents exercise their body regularly and therefore does not copy some one's lifestyle behavior. It was concluded that undergraduate students in physical and health education department, University of Maiduguri were engaged on proffer lifestyle practices. It was also recommended that more advocacy program should be intensified by the University of Maiduguri authority on the advantage of good lifestyle.

**Keywords:** *Mental Health, Students, Exercises*

## Overcoming Obstacles: Challenges in Growing and Managing Trading of Goods and Services in Gombe State

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### Abstract

Gombe State faces significant challenges in growing and managing the trading of goods and services, hindering economic development and prosperity in the region. This paper explores the major obstacles, including inadequate infrastructure, insecurity, limited access to finance, and inefficient transportation networks. Additionally, we examine the impact of socio-cultural factors, such as limited education and cultural barriers, on trading activities. We argue that addressing these challenges requires a multi-faceted approach, involving government investment in infrastructure and security, innovative financing solutions, and targeted interventions to enhance socio-cultural dynamics. By understanding and tackling these challenges, Gombe State can unlock its full economic potential and promote inclusive growth.

**Keywords:** *Overcoming Obstacles, Challenges, Growing, Managing Trading, Goods and Services*

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## Adaptation of Tie- Dyeing and Batik to Produce Igbo Figures in Native Attire

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### Abstract

Tie-dyeing and batik are traditional Chinese crafts which are famous for their simple colors and unique patterns. This paper focused mainly on the uses of tie-dyeing and batik fabric design, and mainly analyses the traditional handmade printing and dyeing technique in today's fashion design. Some of the problems encountered was trying to achieve the tie dyeing and batik design with just any fabric as the dyeing colors is selective, the impact of the wax on modern fabric could not be seen as the first wash do away with both wax and dye colors. The objective of this research work is to enlighten/educate both the public and practicing artist in the industry of the value and usefulness of traditional Igbo motifs in the production of good artworks using Tie and dye and batik. The findings of the study shows that the combination of traditional handmade printing and dyeing artistic style and fashion design is helpful to the inheritance and continuity of traditional handmade printing and dye art. The problem with reactive dyeing is the low exhaustion properties due to the hydrolysis of reactive dyes with water. The most common hazard of reactive dyes is respiratory problems which are caused by the inhalation of dye particles. The researcher recommends among others that students of applied arts should be expose to regular studio art as a way of increasing their practical knowledge and getting use to current arts realities.

**Keywords:** *Adaptation, Tie- Dyeing, Batik, Igbo Figures, Native Attire*

## Nation-Building: The Presidential Amnesty Programme and Human Capital Development in Nigeria's Niger Delta, 2009-2023

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### Abstract

This paper investigates the role of the Presidential Amnesty Programme in transforming former combatants into better refined citizens that can be reintegrated back into civic society and contribute meaningfully to national growth. It would be recalled that on 25th June 2009, the government of Nigeria, under President Umaru Musa Yar Adua granted un-conditional pardon, amnesty, to Niger Delta agitators who had earlier taken up arms against the Nigerian State and International Oil Companies (IOCs) in response to decades of economic and environmental deprivation and degradation of their region. Before the amnesty overture, over time, long standing issues of militancy, violence and insecurity were the hallmarks of the Niger Delta, so that, these activities impacted oil production and ultimately affected the economic well-being of Nigeria. Indeed, reduced oil production as a result of the activities of youth restiveness in the Niger Delta forced the then government of the day to embark on the amnesty overture. Within the context of Nation-building and development, and with an understanding that national development entails modernisation of workforce with necessary skills both formally and informally to sustain economic growth for global competitiveness, then, it is imperative to review the activities of the Presidential Amnesty Programme so as to know to what extent it has contributed to Nation-Building through its strategies of educational and vocational skills training of ex-militants as an alternative to taking up arms against the Nigerian State. Employing a pattern of a closed reading of the texts, the paper is derived from primary and secondary evidences sourced from published works and reports from the Amnesty Office. The emergent evidence is that the Programme has over the years trained a considerable number of ex-agitators who have become imbued with knowledge and skills necessary for them to realise their personal potentials and also as productive members of the Nigerian State. Indeed, the Programme has contributed to Nation-Building and progress via its twin strategies of formal education and vocational training.

**Keywords:** *Niger Delta, Formal Education, Vocational Training, Amnesty, Yar Adua*



## Effect of Capital Market Development on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigates the effect of capital market development on economic growth in Nigeria from 2000 to 2022, utilizing data from the CBN Statistical Bulletin. The analysis focuses on Market Capitalization (MCAP), Volume of Shares Traded (VSHARE), and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as measures of capital market development, with Real Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) as the economic growth indicator. Employing Johansen cointegration and Vector Error Correction Mechanism (VECM), the study reveals that market capitalization does not significantly affect economic growth, supported by Wald test results showing an F-statistic of 1.159783 and a p-value of 0.2914. However, the volume of shares traded has a significant positive impact on economic growth, with an F-statistic of 4.507070 and a p-value of 0.0434. The most substantial finding is the significant effect of FDI on economic growth, with an F-statistic of 38.73093 and a p-value of 0.0000, indicating a strong positive relationship. Post-estimation tests confirm model robustness, showing no significant issues with autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, or normality. The study concludes that enhancing capital market efficiency and increasing FDI are crucial for promoting economic growth. Therefore, it is recommended that Nigeria improve its capital market operations, focusing on expanding the stock exchange, boosting trading volumes, and creating a favourable environment for foreign investments to achieve sustainable economic development.

**Keywords:** *Capital market, Economic growth, Foreign Direct investment, Market capitalization, Real Gross Domestic Product*

## Assessment of Awareness and Willingness to Join Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) Scheme Among Rural Dwellers in Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Abuja

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### Abstract

This study will assess the level of awareness and willingness to join community based health insurance scheme among rural dwellers in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The FCT Health Insurance Scheme experimented CBHI scheme between 2010 and 2014 and the scheme failed due to some identifiable reasons. The FCT-HIS has recently announced its decision to re-introduce the scheme in order to achieve the goals of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in FCT. Empirically, awareness and willingness to join are found as determining factors to successful implementation CBHI schemes. This study intends to examine the level of awareness of the scheme among rural dwellers in FCT as well as their willingness to join the scheme when it is re-introduced. The study will adopt social capital theory as theoretical framework. The survey research will use structured questionnaire to elicit data from rural dwellers in FCT. Conclusion and recommendations will follow the findings of the study

**Keywords:** *Public Health, Health Insurance, CBHI, Awareness, Willingness to Join*

## Insecurity and its Adverse Effects on Availability of Food in Delta State: The Dilemma of Farmers

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### Abstract

Society transform by emerging from the darkness of their problems and failures. Thus, no society can boast of survival when faced with acute shortage of physiological (basic) needs of life arising from availability of food. In a society people's lives are not guaranteed because of high degree of insecurity, food shortage and hopeless as Nigerians are experiencing now is irrescapable. Unfortunately, this has been the trajectory of the delta state farmers. Thus, the paper examined: the relationship between insecurity and food availability in Delta state, identify the nature and activities of insecurity, consequences of insecurity on farmers cum food availability. The paper adopts system as its theoretical framework and qualitative research analysis methods will enable the researcher to engage in critical examination and case study, findings amongst others. The study will reveal amongst others bad governance, frustration of farmers and food insecurity in Delta state. The conclusion of study points out the bad governance has resulted to untold hardship and unending worried to the people of Delta state.

**Keywords:** *Farmers, Insecurity, Food availability, Dilemma, Adverse*

## Oil Politics and the Challenges of Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Evidences from Dangote Refinery Face-Off with NNPC

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### Abstract

The political and economic landscape of Nigeria has been transformed sequel to the discovery of oil, this has lead to strong competition among stakeholders and momentous challenges for sustainable development. This paper investigates the face-off between Dangote Refinery and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPC), stressing the implications of oil politics on sustainable development in Nigeria. The study adopts secondary data, including literature reviews, government documents and public commentaries, to analyze the dynamics of this disagreement. Key findings reveal that the regulatory environment and political manipulation surrounding oil supply obviously hinder the operational capability of Dangote Refinery, thus, affecting national energy, security and economic stability. Additionally, the analysis indicates that deep-rooted corruption and lack of transparency made worse the challenges faced by private investors in the oil sector, eventually undermining sustainable development efforts. The study recommends; the need for policy reforms that will promote evenhanded oil distribution, enhanced regulatory frameworks, and stern accountability among key players in the oil industry. The study concludes that addressing these concern is crucial for Nigeria to achieve sustainable development, emphasizing the significance of collaboration between government, private sector, and local communities.

**Keywords:** *Oil Politics, Sustainable Development, Dangote Refinery, NNPC, Nigeria*



