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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AID & ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

THEME: Addressing Development Challenges Among African Economies in the 21st Century
DATE: Thursday 14th - Friday 15th March, 2024
VENUE: Faculty of Education Auditorium, University of Lagos – Nigeria
TIME: 10:00am

CONFERENCE LOC:

Dr. Babajide Veronica
Faculty of Education,
University of Lagos, Nigeria (+2348033837789)

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Dr. (Mrs.) Odebode Oluwatoyin Oluwaseyi
Centre for Entrepreneurship Development,
Yaba College of Technology - Lagos

CHIEF HOST

Prof. Folasade Tolulope Ogunsola, FAN, OON
Vice Chancellor,
University of Lagos – Nigeria

HOST & LEAD PAPER PRESENTER

Prof. Simon A. Oladipo
Dean, Faculty of Education,
University of Lagos – Nigeria

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Prof. Olufemi Shaibu
Director, Quality Assurance & SERVICOM
University of Lagos – Nigeria

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AID & ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – THURSDAY 14TH MARCH, 2024

ACTIVITIES	TIME	ANCHORS
Conference Registration	9:00am – 9:45am	
Arrival of Guest/Delegates	9:45am – 10:00am	MC: Dr. Olusola Ige (Sub-Dean) MC: Dr. G Adetoun Emiola
Opening Prayer	10:00am – 10:05am	Prof. Sunday A. Adeyemo
National Anthem UNILAG Anthem	10:5am – 10:10am	
Introduction of Guest	10:10am – 10:15am	MC
LOC Opening Remark	10:15am – 10:20am	Dr. Veronica Folasade T. Babajide
Institutional Brief	10:20am – 10:25am	Dr. Bassey E. Anam
VC Address/Declaration of Conference Opening	10:25am – 10:35am	Prof. Folasade T. Ogunsola <i>FAS, OON</i>
Lead Paper Presenter	10:35am – 11:05am	Prof. Simeon Oladipo (Dean Faculty of Education)
Key Note Speaker	11:05am – 11:35am	Prof. Olufemi Shaibu (Director Quality Assurance & SERVICOM)
Closing Remark	11:35am – 11:40am	Prof. Kabouh Margret
Closing Prayer	11:45am – 11:50am	Dr. Sule
Group Photograph	11:50am – 12:00noon	
Light Refreshment	12:00noon – 12:30pm	
PLENARY SESSION	CHAIRPERSON	RAPPORTEUR
	Prof. Oluwayemisi Obasoro (Prof. of Adult Education)	Dr. Gladys Adetoun Emiola
	Prof. Bello (Prof. of Educational Managements)	Dr. Sule
	Prof. Esiobu (Prof. of Science (Biology) Education)	Dr. O.T. Ojo
Launch Break		

DAY TWO – FRIDAY 15TH MARCH, 2024

VIRTUAL PRESENTATION SESSION

Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
Briefing on Institutional Research Projects	- 10:15am – 10:30am
Plenary Session	- 10:30am – 2:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 2:00pm – 3:00pm

Research Linkages/Publications



Prof Charles Roland

International Directorate of Policy & Research
International Scientific Research Consortium (ISRC)
United Kingdom

Engr (Dr.) Abdulazeez D. El-Ladan

The Future Institute
10 Coventry Innovation Village
Coventry University, Technology Park, CV12TL
United Kingdom

ED. Jonah Ulebor

Executive Director, Lextra Education Ltd
Office 27.10 Sugarmill Business Park
Oakhurst Avenue. Leeds, LS11 7HL, UK

Rohit Kumar Verma

Study Centre - Institute of Law (SOS),
Jiwaji University Gwalior, (M.P)-INDIA

Dr. Ismalia Ceesay

School of Arts & Sciences
Kanifing, The University of Gambia

International Scientific Research Publishing (ISRP)

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KEJA Publications

G.S.T. Road, Otteri, Vandalur
Chennai – 600048 INDIA

International Directorate of Policy & Research

Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Skudia 81310, Johor Malaysia

International Directorate of Policy & Research

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University of Education, Winneba
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Vision/Mission

To be the world's leading research and publishing Institute on policy review and development strategies. Through independent, collaborative and institutional research, review existing development policies especially in developing economies of the world, research into evidence-based strategies to advance new measures for achieving sustainable development.

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3. International Journals of Advanced Scientific Research (IJASR), Nigeria, Nairobi, Ghana and Tanzania.
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The Institute currently operates an Exchange of Idea Initiative (EII) with other International Research Organizations and Libraries to enhance wider researcher of its journals. With this initiative, Academic Journals are published in various Countries by reputable publishers and research organizations not minding where the conference is held. This dynamism has diversified and improved the quality of the Institute Journals, enhanced International acceptance by indexing research agencies, built confidence in conferees and enhanced their disciplinary relevance.

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See website: <http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org>



A Welcome Address Delivered by:

Dr. Veronica Folasade T. Babajide,
at the Opening Ceremony of the
11th International Conference on African Development
Aid and Economic Transformation

*Held in the Faculty of Education Auditorium,
University of Lagos, Lagos-Nigeria, on 14th March, 2024*

The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Folasade Tolulope Ogunsola, FAS, OON; The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic & Research, Prof. Bolanle Oboh; The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Management Services, Prof. Lucian Obinna Chukwu; The Vice-Chancellor, Development Services, Prof. Victoria Ayodele Atsenuwa; The Registrar & Secretary to the Council, Mrs. Olakunle E Makinde; The Bursar, Mrs Oluwafunmilola Adekunle; The University Librarian, Prof. Yetunde Abosedo Zaid; The Dean of School of Post Graduate Studies, Prof. Abraham Osinubi; The Dean of Faculty of Education, Prof. Simeon Adebayo Oladipo; All Professors present; All Heads of Departments; Distinguished Guests; Honorable Delegates; Esteemed Colleagues; Staff of the Communication Department; Unilag Radio; Esteemed Postgraduate students, Ladies and Gentlemen;

Good morning!

It is with great pleasure and honour that I welcome each and every one of you to this year's International Conference on African Development Aid and Economic Transformation. We are gathered here today under the comprehensive theme, "Addressing Development Challenges among African Economies in the 21st Century"; this is a topic that underscores the significance and urgency of collaborative efforts in shaping the future of our beloved continent.

As we stand at the intersection of progress and potential, this conference serves as a vital platform for fostering dialogue, sharing insights, and formulating strategies that will contribute to the sustainable development and economic transformation of African nations. The challenges we face are multifaceted, ranging from socio-economic disparities to environmental sustainability, and it is only through collective knowledge and concerted action that we can overcome them.

Over the next forty-eight hours, we shall have the privilege of engaging with distinguished experts, policymakers, scholars, and practitioners who have dedicated their careers to understanding and addressing the complex issues facing African economies. The diversity of perspectives and experiences represented here will undoubtedly enrich our discussions and lead to innovative solutions that can pave the way for positive change.

I would like to welcome and express our sincere gratitude to the management team of the University of Lagos, ably led by our own dearest mummy, the first female Vice-Chancellor and the first female Provost College of Medicine, our dear Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Folasade Ogunsola, FAS, OON who is The Chief Host of this noble conference. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Development Service, Prof. Ayodele Atsenuwa, you are welcome ma and thanks for your immense contributions. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Management Services, Prof. Lucian O. Chukwu, The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic and Research, Prof. Bolanle Oboh in absentia, and Prof. Yetunde Zaid, the University Librarian, I thank you all for creating time to be at this opening ceremony despite your very busy schedules. My own Dean, the Dean of the School of Postgraduate Studies, Prof. Abraham. A. A Osinubi, you are welcome, Sir, and thank you for your support. Our own dear quality Dean; my beloved Dean, the Dean of all Deans, the Dean of the Faculty of Education, Prof. Simeon Adebayo Oladipo, who also is the Host and Lead Paper Presenter, thank you Sir for fully supporting the hosting of this Conference. My appreciation also goes to my dearest brother, my Director of Quality Assurance, Prof. Olufemi Shaibu; the Keynote Speaker at this year's historic event, you are welcome, Sir and we are prepared to learn from you the strategies for overcoming the economic challenges of our noble continent. I welcome and thank all the Professors and Heads of Department in the Faculty of Education. I welcome in a special way and express my gratitude to my own dearest brother, Prof., Head of Department, and confidant, Sunday Adeniyi Adeyemo for supporting the hosting of this Conference. I thank all my colleagues in the Faculty of Education and in the University of Lagos. Finally, I welcome and thank my mentees, my postgraduate students, and all who have played a pivotal role in making this conference possible; your several and joint commitments to the advancement of African development is truly commendable.

As we embark on this intellectual journey together, let us remain mindful of the impact our collective efforts can have on the lives of millions across the continent. May this conference be a beacon of inspiration, fostering collaboration, and generating actionable insights that will contribute to the economic transformation and sustainable development of African nations.

Finally, permit me to bring to your notice that this conference is organized by the International Institute of Policy Review and Development Strategy (IIPRDS) , Nigeria branch in partnership with the International Scientific Research Consortium, United Kingdom. Over the years and up till now, the institute has pursued its mandate of being the world's international research institute for policy review and the publication of international journals. This has been achieved through international research conferences, workshops, policy brief summits and stakeholders' forum to discuss emerging trends in development strategies. The institute also publishes association and institutional journals while I must not fail to mention that the institute's membership is drawn from across the globe.

To enhance international standard and best practices, institutional journals are published in collaboration with International Scientific Research Consortium United Kingdom and international universities. All publications are catalogued in Nigeria's national library and the institute owns copyright in every publication. Our secretariat is located in the UK, at 10

Coventry Innovation Village, Coventry University CV1 2 while our project secretariat is located in Nigeria at House 8, John Etete Ita Street in Calabar. Kindly visit our website (www.policybrief.org) for more information about us and our activities. Our conferences are held within African countries and papers from such conferences are published in Africa, Europe, America, Japan, Germany and across the globe. Today's conference marks the third time I am hosting same in UNILAG, I first hosted it on 6-8 May, 2015, followed by 27-29 March, 2019 and here we are now in 2024 to the Glory of God.

Once again, welcome to the 11th International Conference on African Development Aid and Economic Transformation. May our time together be fruitful, enlightening, and, most importantly, a catalyst for positive change.

Thank you for listening!



Veronica Folasade T. Babajide, PhD

Conference LOC,

Faculty of Education,

University of Lagos, Nigeria

Induction of Professional Members, Members and Associates, International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies

The Chairman African Research Council for Sustainable Development will Cap and say:
“Will all Inductees of the International Institute for Policy Review & Development Strategies please stand.

The President/Director, International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies will say,

“By the authorities of the Council of Directors, First Assured Brilliant International Ltd (incorporated under the Companies & Allied Matters ACT of the Federal Republic of Nigeria), of which IIPRDS is an Institutional Research and Policy Directorate; Professional Research Council, International Directorates of Policy and Research of IIPRDS and Academic Board, I admit you as Professional Members and Associates of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies with all the rights and privileges attached thereto”.

The Chairman, African Research Council for Sustainable Development will read out the names of the inductees. As each inductee is called, he/she will move to the platform to receive a Certificate and Plague from the President/ Director of IIPRDS.

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S/N	Names	Address	Category
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2	Dr. Malachy Ashywel Ugbaka	Department of Economics, University of Calabar, Etta Agbor, CRS, Nigeria	Member
3	Engr. Prof. Opata J. O. C.	Chemical, Petroleum and Gas Engineering Department, Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State	Member
4	Asika, Kenneth – Rex Chibuzor	Department of Business Administration, KO Mbadiwe University, Ogboko, Imo State, Nigeria	Member
5	Prof. Adesopo, Ayo Ariyo	Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	Member

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
iiprdsconference@gmail.com
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

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Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

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Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

Format of Paper

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

References

The reference style should be APA format.

Review Process

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

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Editor's Guidelines For Manuscript Review

Reading Considerations

Try to bear in mind the following questions - they'll help you form your overall impression:

- i. What is the main question addressed by the research? Is it relevant and interesting?
- ii. How original is the topic? What does it add to the subject area compared with other published material?
- iii. Are the conclusions consistent with the evidence and arguments presented?
- iv. If the paper includes tables or figures, what do they add to the paper? Do they aid understanding or are they superfluous?

Spotting Potential Major Flaws

Examples of possibly major flaws include:

- i. Drawing a conclusion that is contradicted by the author's own statistical or qualitative evidence
- ii. The use of a discredited method
- iii. Ignoring a process that is known to have a strong influence on the area under study

The First Paragraph

This should state the main question addressed by the research and summarize the goals, approaches, and conclusions of the paper. It should:

- i. Help the editor properly contextualize the research and add weight to your judgement
- ii. Show the author what key messages are conveyed to the reader
- iii. Focus on successful aspects of the paper so the author gets a sense of what they've done well

The Second Paragraph

This should provide a conceptual overview of the contribution of the research. So, consider:

- i. Is the paper's premise interesting and important?
- ii. Are the methods used appropriate?
- iii. Do the data support the conclusions?

GENERAL REVIEW

As you're reading through the entire manuscript, keep in mind the argument's construction, the clarity of the language and content.

With regard to the argument's construction, you should identify:

- i. Any places where the meaning is unclear or ambiguous
- ii. Any factual errors
- iii. Any invalid arguments
- iv. Does the title properly reflect the subject of the paper?
- v. Does the abstract provide an accessible summary of the paper?
- vi. Do the keywords accurately reflect the content?
- vii. Is the paper an appropriate length?
- viii. Are the key messages short, accurate and clear?

Check the Language

Not every submission is well written. Part of your role is to make sure that the text's meaning is clear.

- i. Are there certain aspects that could be communicated better, such as parts of the discussion?
- ii. Should the authors consider resubmitting to the same journal after language improvements?
- iii. Would you consider looking at the paper again once these issues are dealt with?

On Grammar and Punctuation

The Introduction

A well-written introduction:

- i. Sets out the argument
- ii. Summarizes recent research related to the topic
- iii. Highlights gaps in current understanding or conflicts in current knowledge
- iv. Establishes the originality of the research aims by demonstrating the need for investigations in the topic area
- v. Gives a clear idea of the target readership, why the research was carried out and the novelty and topicality of the manuscript

List of References

You will need to check referencing for accuracy, adequacy and balance.

Accuracy

Where a cited article is central to the author's argument, you should check the accuracy and format of the reference - and bear in mind different subject areas may use citations differently. Otherwise, it's the editor's role to exhaustively check the reference section for accuracy and format.

Adequacy

You should consider if the referencing is adequate:

- i. Are important parts of the argument poorly supported?
- ii. Are there published studies that show similar or dissimilar trends that should be discussed?
- iii. If a manuscript only uses half the citations typical in its field, this may be an indicator that referencing should be improved - but don't be guided solely by quantity
- iv. References should be relevant, recent and readily retrievable

Balance

Check for a well-balanced list of references that is:

- i. Helpful to the reader
- ii. Fair to competing authors
- iii. Not over-reliant on self-citation
- iv. Gives due recognition to the initial discoveries and related work that led to the work under assessment

You should be able to evaluate whether the article meets the criteria for balanced referencing without looking up every reference.

Plagiarism

By now you will have a deep understanding of the paper's content - and you may have some concerns about plagiarism.

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Conference Abstracts

Implementation of Physics Research Outcome: Panacea for Resuscitating the Nigerian Dwindling Economy

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Abstract

This paper discusses the implementation of physics research outcomes for the resuscitation of the Nigerian dwindling economy in all spheres, spur growth, and produce highly skilled manpower that can lead and sustain the economic prosperity of the nation desires. To objectively, perform this task, the researchers compared the practices of two advanced countries, United States of America and Switzerland with the practices in Nigeria, using descriptive cross-sectional study of the three different climes. The results show a wide range of research funding/implementation gap between the Western world and Nigeria. Findings also revealed that while almost every physics research outcome is being funded and implemented by different agencies in the two advanced countries, close to nothing is being funded let alone implemented in the Nigerian States. This study therefore recommended a pragmatic viewpoint to the funding of physics research results and the implementation of research findings for the development of Nigeria's economic.

Keywords: *Physics research, Dwindling economy, Funding, resuscitating*

Harnessing the Laws of Conservation of Energy to Address Economic Crisis in Nigeria

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Abstract

In the context of Nigeria's economic crisis, characterized by inflation, unemployment, and environmental degradation, particularly exacerbated by climate change, this study explores the potential of harnessing the laws of conservative energy to address these complex challenges. The intertwining factors of waste generation, unsustainable environmental policies, and limited scientific research exacerbate Nigeria's economic challenges and environmental degradation. The principles of conservation of energy and mass provide a conceptual framework for developing effective waste management strategies and promoting sustainable development practices. Central to this framework is the recognition that energy cannot be created nor destroyed but can be transformed from one form to another. Leveraging renewable energy sources and implementing recycling programs align with these principles and offer avenues for optimizing resource allocation and minimizing environmental impact. Nigeria's heavy reliance on fossil fuels and the accumulation of non-biodegradable waste underscore the urgency of transitioning towards sustainable energy solutions and enhancing waste management practices. By adhering to the principles of conservative energy, investing in renewable infrastructure, and promoting eco-friendly initiatives supported by scientific research, Nigeria can achieve sustainable economic growth and environmental stability. This thesis seeks to elucidate the theoretical underpinnings of conservative energy laws and propose actionable strategies for policymakers and stakeholders to navigate Nigeria's economic challenges while fostering long-term sustainability and resilience.

Keywords: *Energy, Conservation, Crisis, Economy, Nigeria*

Impact of Physics on the Economy of Nigeria: A Case Study

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Abstract

Physics is an engine of discovery and innovation that contributes significantly to the economy in all areas, spurs growth, and produces highly skilled jobs that lead to wealth and long-term economic progress. In Nigeria, physics is crucial in various sectors such as technology, energy, and healthcare. To comprehend physics' possibility and impact on various industries, it is imperative to have a national conversation about the subject's future. This study looks into how physics has influenced Nigeria's economic growth. A case study approach will be used to investigate how physics affects economic activity in Nigeria, looking at several areas including technology, energy, infrastructure, healthcare, environmental sustainability, education, and workforce development. This research attempts to provide insights into how physics contributes to Nigeria's economic growth and propose possible areas for further development and investment by reviewing current literature, government records, and empirical data. The results of this study will not only further knowledge of the relationship between physics and economic development, but they will also give policymakers and other interested parties useful information for promoting steady economic progress in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Economic, Impact, Development, Physics, Nigeria*

Application of the Knowledge of Physics in Combating the Prevalent Economy Crisis in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria has numerous challenges, such as high rates of poverty, inadequate educational attainment, and inadequate infrastructure. Even though these problems are complex, intricate, and multifaceted, physics is crucial to finding solutions. This article investigates the use of the knowledge of physics to address some of Nigeria's most urgent economic issues, such as transportation, food security, and energy production. It also highlights the need for increased investment in physics education and research to create a more prosperous and sustainable future for Nigeria. In pursuit of economic development, integrating physics knowledge emerges as a potent catalyst for innovation, progress, and advancement. This article also explores the symbiotic relationship between physics knowledge and economic development, examining principles derived from interdisciplinary perspectives and epistemological frameworks. It also elucidates the role of physics-based innovations in addressing complex challenges such as energy scarcity, infrastructure deficits, and environmental sustainability and how natural sciences can drive transformative change within socioeconomic systems and create a more prosperous future for Nigeria.

Keywords: *Physics knowledge, Economic development, Interdisciplinary perspectives, Innovation, Sustainability.*

The Position of Electrical/Electronics Technology Education in National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Electrical/electronic technology education plays a prominent role in nation building which were identified in areas like skilled manpower, electric power use and employment generation. In Electrical/electronic technology education various skills opportunities were outline in which graduates of electrical electronics technology education can easily engage in and prosper therefore, the study finds out that Young people's situation and future prospects are of vital concern to all. Many youths face high level of unemployment, joblessness and difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market. Therefore, Electrical electronic technology education experts and practitioners must deliberately engage with the corporate entities, international organizations and provide guide for designing and reforming TVET programmes capable of promoting sustainable national development. The following recommendations were made: there should be a commitment on the part of government and stakeholders in the areas of funding and execution of useful TVET programmes which electrical/electronic technology education is inclusive, Government should organized regular seminars and workshop to keep electrical/electronic technology teachers update on the current development in the field of electrical/electronic technology education, electrical/electronic technology educators should be treated well with good working conditions and should be highly remunerated and motivated, both government and private sectors should collectively provide training facilities in technical vocational institutions/centers for the acquisition of skills in electrical/electronic technology among others.

Keywords: *TVET, National development Youths, National Development, Global Relevance, Electrical/ electronic Technology Education, and Entrepreneurship, Education*

Work-Life Balance of Female University Academics in South-Western Nigeria

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Abstract

The global increase in women's participation in the workforce has significantly altered family dynamics, reshaping the roles women play within family structures. However, striking this balance is pivotal for overall well-being and sustainable career growth of female university academics. In this context, the study investigated work-life balance of female university academics in SouthWestern Nigeria. The study is underpinned by Gender Role and Spillover theories. Four research questions and corresponding hypotheses were raised and tested. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. The population of the study consisted of 5,810 female university academics in SouthWestern Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 512 married female university academics from the selected universities in SouthWestern Nigeria. The internal consistency reliability index of the instrument was validated and recorded $r = .887$ reliability co-efficient. The quantitative data were analysed using the Scientific package for social sciences (SPSS) Version 23. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMCC). The study reveals that female university academics adeptly employ family social support, household assistance, flexible work schedules, and organisational childcare support as coping strategies to navigate stress and challenges. In light of the findings, the study recommends that support systems are needed to enhance the work-life balance of female university academics. This in essence, would enable them to perform well both in their careers and families.

Keywords: *Academics, Balance, Female, Universities, Work-Life.*

The Performance in Entrepreneurship Skill Training Among Colleges of Education, Electrical and Electronics Technology Students in Addressing Development Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Performance in Entrepreneurship Skill Training Among Colleges of Education, Electrical and Electronics Technology Students in Addressing Development Challenges in Nigeria. A descriptive survey research designed was employed. To guide the study, three research questions was answered. The data obtained were analyzed using means and standard deviations. A structural questionnaire was designed to elicit data from the respondents on the preferred skills. The instruments were face validated by three experts. The trial tested instrument was used for the collection of data relevant to the study. The sub-scores for the items in each cluster were 0.89 for Cognitive skills; 0.87 for Physical skills; and 0.88 for Interactive skills. The population of the study consists of Ten Electrical and Electronics technology staff. The result of the study reveals that; the performance in physical and interactive skills training was moderate and low respectively. Whereas the low performances includes the value of building and maintaining productive working relationships among others. In the light of the above therefore, it is recommended among other things that the interactive skills training should be bridged through a strict, monitored and enforced operation of SIWES and OTHER ATTACHMENT PROGRAMME by the State Government, Non- governmental organizations and TVET institutions so as to infuse in the students the necessary interactive skills required in the world of work.

Keywords: *The Performance, Entrepreneurship Skill Training, Colleges of Education, Electrical and Electronics Technology, Addressing Development Challenges*

Counselling Techniques for Drug Abuse in Senior Secondary Schools Sokoto State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper discussed and examined the scope and impact of drug abuse in Sokoto State, Nigeria. It also scrutinized concept of drug, drug abuse, counselling and identified some counselling techniques to be use by the counsellor for drug abuse in the State and insights into prevalence of drug abuse among different age groups, genders and socio-economic backgrounds. It underscores negative consequences associated with drug abuse, such as health problems, social disintegration and economic burden. Also, various counselling techniques employed to combat drug abuse in Sokoto State. It emphasizes the significance of individualized treatment plans that consider the unique needs and circumstances of each person struggling with drug addiction. Different counselling approaches, including Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) and Rational Emotive Behaviour Therapy (REBT), are discussed highlighting their efficacy in addressing the complex factors underline drug abuse. However, the paper provides an overview of counselling techniques for drug abuse in senior secondary Sokoto. It aims to raise awareness about the importance of counselling as an essential component of comprehensive drug abuse prevention and treatment programs, fostering positive change and improved outcomes for individuals affected by drug abuse in the region.

Keywords: *Drug Abuse Counselling and Techniques,*

Effect of Self- Regulated Learning Instructional Strategy on Students' Achievement in Physics Concepts Among Senior Secondary Schools

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Abstract

A successful learner plans, monitors, and evaluates his/her learning. Therefore, this thesis determined the effect of self-regulated learning instructional strategy on students' achievement in Physics concepts among senior secondary schools in Education District II Lagos State. Four research questions and four hypotheses guided this research. The hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The design of this study was a pretest-posttest control group quasi-experimental *research* design. The population of the study consists of all the SS2 Physics students in the 2022/ 2023 school year in Lagos State. Through a multi-stage sampling technique, four schools from Education District II, Lagos State were selected. The sample consists of 109 students from intact classes of the four schools. Physics achievement test adapted from the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) past questions was used to collect data. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, standard deviation, independent T-Test, ANOVA, and MANCOVA. Results revealed first; that the Self-regulated learning instructional strategy (SLIS) is an effective learning instructional strategy that has the potency to enhance students' achievement in Physics more than the talk-and-marker instructional strategy (IIS). Second, this study established that there was no significant gender difference in learners' achievement in Physics concepts. The researchers recommend that Physics teachers should adopt SLIS in teaching and learning Physics since it has proven to be an active learning strategy. Seminars and workshops should be organized for Physics teachers on how to use SLIS to teach Physics. Supervisors and inspectors of Physics should monitor and supervise Physics teachers on the use of SLIS in teaching and learning of Physics.

Keywords: *Self-regulated learning, Achievement, and Physics concepts*

Impact of Phonemic Awareness Instructional Strategy on the Reading Performance of Primary Four Struggling Readers in Minna

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of phonemic awareness instructional strategy on the reading performance of primary four struggling readers in Minna. The study examined effects of phonemic awareness instructional study on the ability of primary four struggling readers in public primary schools in Minna to identify sounds and decode words. Quasi-experimental design was adopted. Two schools were randomly selected as the control and experimental groups. among the twenty-eight (28) public primary schools in Minna. A 2-month phonemic awareness instructional strategy was designed and implemented for the groups and their performance on the reading test was compared with their pre-intervention performance. The findings revealed that the phonemic awareness instructional strategy had a positive impact on the reading performance of the sample participants. The results further revealed that there was a statistically significant difference between the pre-intervention and post-intervention reading performance level of the sample participants. The study concluded that phonemic awareness instructional strategy is effective in improving the reading performance of primary four struggling readers in Minna. Based on the study findings, it was recommended that further research be conducted to explore the long-term impact of phonemic awareness instructional strategy on reading performance.

Keywords: *Honemic awareness, Instructional strategy and Reading performance*

Comparative Analysis of Theories Underpinning Forensic Accounting and Fraud Prevention in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the theories underpinning forensic accounting and fraud prevention in Nigerian public sector by sampling some selected studies from within and outside Nigeria. The objective of the study is to determine a suitable theory that will fit in, in determining forensic accounting and fraud prevention in Nigerian public sector. To achieve the stated objective of the study, data were collected through contents analysis. Based on the justifications, the study found that Fraud Diamond theory is more fit in, in studying forensic accounting and fraud prevention in Public Sector. The conceptual paper is of the opinion that more steps should be taken to ensure a more robust theory is always recommended in studying forensic accounting and fraud prevention.

Keywords: *Forensic Accounting, Fraud Prevention, Fraud Diamond Theory,*

Isolation and Identification of Fungi in Fermented Locust Beans (*Parkia Biglobosa*) Preserved by Different Storage Methods

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Abstract

An experimental study was carried out to isolate and identify fungi fermented locust Beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) preserved by different storage methods. Samples of locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) obtained from an open market in Lagos metropolis, were subjected to four different storage methods namely refrigeration, Oven drying at 50 °C, sun drying and storage under room temperature for two months. Samples were cultured for presence of fungi using a locally prepared potato dextrose agar (PDA) under good hygienic conditions using already made manufacturer's specification with modifications. The incubation period lasted for 2 to 4 weeks. The fungi growth ranges between 2.5×10^6 (\log_{10} 2.39) to 6.5×10^7 (\log_{10} 7.8). Pure cultures were examined macroscopically and microscopically. Culture characteristics like texture, colour, size, morphology of the spore produced and shape of the upper thallus and production of pigment on underside noted. Fungi from positive cultures were identified based on colonial characteristics and morphological features such as pigment production, conidial morphology, colonies appearance and microscopic examination in lactophenol cotton blue preparation. Isolation of the fungi was done in an inoculation site swabbed with ethanol before inoculation. The agar was inoculated by transferring some locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) to the surface of the medium using a sterile spatula. The following fungi *Zygosaccharomyces rouxii*, *Debaryomyces hansenii*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Penicillium* spp., *Aspergillus niger*, *Rhizopus* spp., *Fusarium* spp. and *Alternaria alternata* were isolated and identified in fermented locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) preserved using different storage methods. The highest fungi isolate and identified was recorded in fermented locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) preserved by room temperature storage method, while sample preserved by oven drying storage method had the least fungi isolate and identified. Result shows that no method of storage totally preserves locust beans (*Parkia biglobosa*) against fungal growth. It was therefore recommended among others that oven drying storage method is far better than other storage methods.

Keywords: *Isolations, Identifications, Fungi, Locust beans, Storage, Method.*

Driving Business Growth: Exploring the Impact of Entrepreneurial Research and Development on SMEs in Selected States

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Abstract

Entrepreneurial research and development (R & D) occur when an enterprise develops and improves products, services, and processes in business. It is an important tool that entrepreneurs can use to grow and improve their businesses, making them continue to be economic development engines and catalysts. However, R&D will be more impactful and profitable, if considerable market research is conducted to identify the needs and desires of customers. Research efforts would therefore be channeled into improving existing products/the development of new ones and services to meet such identified needs. This study is conducted to determine the extent of SMEs' awareness of R & D, the frequency of conduct, and its influence on business growth. The research design for the study is Survey. To guide the study, two research questions and three hypotheses were generated. The sample for the study was 103 entrepreneurs located in Lagos and Ogun State. The instrument for data collection is a questionnaire titled "Exploring the Impact of Entrepreneurial Research and Development on SMEs in Selected States" which had a Cronbach Alpha coefficient value of 0.87. Data collected from the study was analysed using a regression statistical tool on the SPSS version 20. The result from the study revealed that a significant percentage of the respondents are aware of the concept of research and development and conduct for growth and improvement in their businesses. Furthermore, the hypotheses tested revealed significant values, which indicates that research and development influence product development, patronage/sales, and profitability of SMEs. The study concluded that research and development would go a long way to enhance the growth of businesses and it is recommended that entrepreneurs should incorporate regular research and development of new products, services and processes into their business activities as this would enable them to remain one of the channels through which economic growth and development would be achieved in a nation.

Keywords: *Research and development, Entrepreneurs, Enterprises, Innovation, Economic growth, Economic development*

School and Industry Collaboration Towards Entrepreneurship Development Among Office Technology and Management Students in Delta State

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Abstract

The study is focused on enhancing school-industry collaboration for effective skill development of Office and Management Technology (OTME) students towards entrepreneurship development in Delta State. Descriptive survey research design is adopted. The study is guided by three research questions and three null hypotheses tested at .05 level of significance. The population of the study is 47 comprising 32 OTME lecturers and 15 industrial based supervisors in Delta State. Random sampling was used to select industrial based supervisors. A four-point rating scale structured and validated questionnaire with reliability coefficient of 0.76 was used to collect data for the study. The instrument was faced validated by two experts, one in Business Education/OTME and one in Measurement and Evaluation from University of Benin and Federal College of Education (Tech), Asaba, respectively. Data related to the research questions is analyzed using mean and standard deviation while t-test is used to test the null hypotheses. Consequently, based on the findings and conclusion, cogent recommendations is made.

Keywords: *School-Industry collaboration, Industry strategy, Institutional strategy, Skill development and OTME students, Employment*

Sustainable Pedagogies for Local Engineering/Technological Designs, Manufacturing, and Consumption

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Abstract

This paper proposes strategic engineering/technology education pedagogies to increase local technology production and consumption. Despite the teeming population of Nigerian undergraduate engineers, there exists a low rate of local technology production and its use in Nigeria. Extending Isaac Newton's law of motion on the identified problem, implied the need for an external and internal force – in this case strategic instructional pedagogies – to propel the desired change. Hence this paper reviews the concept of sustainable education as it applies to engineering and technology education courses. The investigation was streamlined to the delivery of electrical and electronic courses to increase local engineering designs, student enterprise, local adoption, and local consumption.

Keywords: *Local technology; Engineering; pedagogies; Sustainable education*

Science, Technology and Sustainable Development: The Challenges on African Countries and their Solutions

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Abstract

Science and Technology hold the key to the progress and development of any nation. Technology plays a fundamental role in wealth creation and improvement of the quality of life and real economic growth of life and transformation of any society. The paper gives in details the existing data and challenges facing the African research system, highlights major structural contributors. It explains the challenges that are facing Science and Technology in Africa; the major challenges in the 21st century Africa. It also enumerates the roles of Science and Technology in the developing countries and highlights the challenges facing the adoption of Technology in Africa; The major challenges that Africa and the global south are facing is the second decade of the twenty first century. Advisable solutions to the challenges are suggested. In conclusion, there is no doubt that the role of Science and Technology in the modern society are changing and African countries have to adapt to the changes.

Keywords: *Science, Technology and Sustainable Development*

Utilization of ICT in Teaching and Learning of Biology in Selected Senior Secondary Schools: A Case Study of Kano State Metropolis

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Abstract

The study investigates on the utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) in teaching and learning of Biology in Selected Senior Secondary Schools in Kano Metropolis. The study adopted a descriptive survey design. Four research questions and two null hypotheses guided the study. The instruments used for data collection were Biology Students and Teachers Questionnaire. The Questionnaires were trial tested on 160 respondents (10 Biology Teachers and 150 Biology Students). The population of the study comprises six thousand six hundred (6,600) Students and sixty-nine (69) teachers in selected secondary schools in Kano metropolis. A sample size of 150 Biology students and 10 Biology teachers were used. No Sampling was done to select Biology teachers in secondary school, but multiple stage random sampling and simple random sample were used to select Biology students. Data were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the four research questions and t-test was used to test the two null hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The results indicate that teachers had low utilization of ICT in teaching Biology and students also had low utilization of ICT in learning of Biology in Selected Senior Secondary Schools in Kano Metropolis. Also, gender had significant difference in the utilization of ICT in both teaching and learning of Biology in Selected senior secondary schools in Kano Metropolis. It was concluded that ICT is utilized by both teachers and students to teaching and learning of Biology at a low extent. Therefore, regular training of teachers on the use of ICT for teaching and adequate facilities of ICT should be providing in the school. Also, students should be encouraged to used ICT for learning to attain maximum output.

Keywords: *Utilization, Information Communication Technology, Teaching And Learning*

Evaluating Economic Growth and Income Inequality: A Case Study on Nigeria

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Abstract

This study focused on the GDP-led impact hypothesis in the case of Nigeria. Numerous econometric tools were engaged, such as Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test, Quadratic Equation Regression Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on time series data from 1985-2022. The results of the Quadratic Equation Regression revealed that the Kuznets Inverted U curve does not hold for Nigeria. It's evident from the result obtained that Multiple Linear Regression Analysis does not provide much support for the view of a robust relationship between GDP and income inequality in Nigeria. It also does not imply that GDP is irrelevant in stemming income inequality in Nigeria. Rather, its analysis decreases the confidence in the idea that GDP has an exerted independent impact in reducing income inequality in Nigeria. Therefore, the empirical findings do not completely support the modernisation hypothesis that GDP reduces income inequality in Nigeria. It is, therefore, recommended that budgetary allocation should be pro-poor; based and targeted at improving the well being of the masses and not to further enrich the rich citizens.

Keywords: *Economic growth, Income inequality, Kuznets hypothesis, Nigeria*

Addressing Development Challenges Among African Development Administration in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Addressing development challenges among African Development Administration in the 21st century is a critical issue that requires attention. The African continent is facing numerous development challenges, including poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment. The African Development Administration (ADA) has a critical role to play in addressing these challenges. This paper provides an introduction, conceptual framework, and keynotes on the topic. The paper argues that the ADA must adopt a holistic approach to development that takes into account the complex and interconnected nature of development challenges. The paper also highlights the importance of sustainable development and the need for the ADA to adopt a sustainable development approach. The paper further emphasizes the importance of communication channels in addressing development challenges and the need for the ADA to safeguard these channels. The keynotes of the paper include the need for the ADA to adopt a people-centered approach to development, the importance of good governance, the need for capacity building, and the importance of partnerships. The paper concludes that addressing development challenges among African Development Administration in the 21st century requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

Keywords: *African Development Administration, Development challenges, Sustainable development, Communication channels, Good governance, Capacity building, Partnerships*

Causes and Effect of Corruption in Nigerian Public Service

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Abstract

Corruption is a clog in the wheel of progress in Nigeria and has incessantly frustrated the realization of noble national goals, despite the enormous natural and human resources in Nigeria. The paper reviews the concept of corruption in line with its forms and effects on the Nigerian State, as well as corruption in public service from Prime Minister Tafawa Balewa's era to President Goodluck Jonathan's administration. It adopts resource curse and low risk–high benefit theories to explain causes of corruption in Nigeria. As the paper contends through interrogation of primary and secondary sources corruption is a cancerous global phenomenon, which has continued to cripple the developmental efforts of Nigeria. Corruption in Nigeria manifests in the form of misappropriation, kickback, over invoicing, bribery, embezzlement, tribalism, nepotism, money laundering, outright looting of the treasuring, and so on. In Nigeria, most of the elected and appointive public office holders including top bureaucrats use their position of authority to actively engage in corrupt practices. Corruption deprives enabling environment for potential investors to invest; it distorts public expenditure, increases cost of running businesses, cost of governance and diverts resources from poor to rich nations. The paper concludes that there should be a reform on criminal procedure and evident rules to remove archaic laws and incorporate electronic evidence. Similarly, special court should be established and designated for corruption cases, and judges working on high-profile corruption cases should be provided with adequate security and financial incentive.

Keywords: *Corruption, Nigeria, Public sector, Reform*

Relevance of Teaching and Learning Resources on Metalwork Students Job Preparedness in Technical Colleges in Niger State

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Abstract

The study focused on relevance of teaching and learning resources on metal work students job preparedness in technical colleges in Niger State. The study was carried out using a descriptive research survey with a target population of 150 students of TC 111 students offering metal work subjects. The simple random sampling technique ensures that all individual members in a population have an equal and independent chance of being selected as a member of the sample size which includes 80 students and 10 principal and vice principals making a total of 90 respondents selected from the six technical colleges in Niger State. The principals were involved in the study because they are the supervisors of teaching and learning in their respective schools and equipped to supply accurate information with regard to availability of teaching and learning resources in their schools. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data for the study. Data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and percentages. The findings of this study revealed that Metal Work is taught using the available teaching resources such as audio visual, textbooks, videos and audio material among others for teaching and learning of metal work, the respondents both teachers, principal and students agreed on the Availability and acceptability of the equipment's for teaching and learning of Metalwork. The study recommend that the metal work teachers should apply the improved teaching strategies identified in this study to improve the teaching and learning of metal work, the Niger State Government should provide funds to purchase more welding machines and other useful machines in metal work workshop, Students should participate more in the industrial training outside the classroom setup in order to acquire more knowledge and skills on the use of computer, internet and, Digital Presentations and the study finally recommend that metal work students should learn how to use computer with internet and equipment in the workshop, so as to enable them to design, fabricate and construct materials during practical's in the workshop.

Keywords: *Teaching, Learning, Resources, Metalwork, Job Preparedness and Technical College*

Assessment of Social Media Marketing as a Useful Tool For Boosting Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The development of mass media, its historical transition from traditional to new media, and the convergence of multiple media to create these new media, known as media morphosis, such as social media, are all results of technological advancements and realizations of the "McLuhanian prophecy," which predicted that the internet would one day transform the world into a "global village," thereby fostering a sense of community and turning the world into a marketplace of ideas. This assertion is supported by the fact that social media has produced platforms that encourage feedback, allowing business owners everywhere to build their brands through online advertising, sales promotion, and personal selling. Therefore, this study looked at how well social media marketing encourages entrepreneurship for Nigerian economic growth, using Niger State as a case study. The study used survey research of scientific enquiry to gather data from 498 business owners, which was then examined. The majority of respondents utilize social media, however the results showed that they are unaware of how social media marketing methods may help businesses expand. In order to raise the necessary awareness that will be essential in boosting entrepreneurship for economic development in Niger State, Nigeria, the researchers advise, among other things, that the government of Niger State introduce an entrepreneurship-oriented program on the state-commercial radio station, Prestige FM 91.7 MHz, and sustain it through sponsorship.

Keywords: *Social Media, Social Media Marketing, Entrepreneurship, Economic Development*

Assessment of the Electrical Distribution Network in Minna of Abuja Electricity Distribution Network

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Abstract

The study is determined to assess the electrical distribution network in Minna of Abuja Electricity Distribution Network. Survey research design was used for this study. The study was carried out in substation in Minna. The target population for the study was electricity users and maintenance personnel of Minna substation of AEDC. Sample random and sampling technique was used in selecting 70 population of the people of which 40 are Electricity Users that used the electricity and 30 are maintenance personnel/ Operators personnel. Structured questionnaire was used as the instrument for data collection. The instrument was validated by two experts in Electrical/Electronics Department, School of Technical Education, Niger State College of Education, Minna. The instrument was pilot tested on 20 respondents in Bida which is not part of the study area. Cronbach alpha was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument from the piloted data obtained. The reliability coefficient value obtained from the pilot testing was 0.83. The instrument was administered to the respondents personally by the researcher. Mean and standard deviation was used for items for the research questions while t-test were used to test the hypotheses formulated for the study. From the findings, the study revealed that the current state of electricity can be improved as it identified that there are no enough transformers for power distribution; there is no proper maintenance of workshop equipment by instructor; safety equipment are not made available in the industry, most of the facilities used are not improvised and transformers maintenance is not carry out regularly and inadequate maintenance personnel hinders the performance of electrical distribution network. Based on the findings, the study concluded that the ways and manners of electricity is been supply needed to standardize. The study therefore recommend that equipment and instructional facilities used in electrical distribution should be adequately maintained by the management, in other to improve work standard and to prolong their lifespan and adequate training and re-training for the maintenance and operators personnel should be organized among others

Keywords: *Electrical distribution network, AEDC, Personnel, Maintenance*

Harnessing the Power of Science Education for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

In Nigeria, a strong foundation in science education is necessary to pursue sustainable economic development. Any nation's sustainable development level depends on the quality of science education learned and applied by the citizens. This article examines how science education is critical in promoting innovation and sustainable economic growth. The paper considers science education, economic growth, and the role of science education in sustainable economic development in Nigeria. It also reveals the transformative power of science education to address major difficulties facing Nigeria's economy. Science education has made significant contributions to several fields, including renewable energy, materials science, healthcare, and agriculture which are part of the major areas that contribute to the economic development of a nation. These fields have helped to shape the future course of the country. In conclusion, Nigeria can become even richer and more resilient in the future if it invests in science education, cultivates an innovative culture, develops teacher education, and gives curriculum materials special attention. The paper also suggested that adequate training and motivation of science educators, individuals transforming knowledge gained in science in school to solve the nation's problems, and provision of adequate science facilities will improve science education which will bring about transformation in economic development.

Keywords: *Science education, Development, Sustainable, Economic growth*

Exploring the Links Between Rural Banditry and Developmental Challenges in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria's rural communities face formidable foe: rural banditry. This widespread phenomenon, characterized by armed robbery, kidnapping, cattle rustling, and violent attacks, not only wreaks havoc on lives and livelihoods but also poses a significant obstacle to the nation's developmental aspirations. This paper aims to examine the relationship between rural banditry and developmental challenges in northern Nigeria. The region has been plagued by rampant criminal activities, including banditry, which has significantly undermined socio-economic development efforts. By investigating the underlying causes and consequences of rural banditry, this paper intends to shed light on the complex dynamics involved and suggest potential strategies for sustainable development and conflict resolution. The paper uses Queer ladder frustration and aggression theories to analysed the phenomenon of banditry in northern Nigeria. The method of this study is qualitative and descriptive. Data were generated through secondary sources extracted from library and official sources including books, journals, magazines and online materials. The paper while putting forth recommendation, concludes that federal and state government must show high level of commitment to war against banditry by embracing advance security technology and putting in place functional security system, like community policing, proper utilization of vigilantes who understand the terrain more than the security agent to complement the operation of other security agencies in the state.

Keywords: *Banditry, Kidnapping, Peace and development.*

Business Education Addressing Development Challenges Among African Economies in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Business education is an integral part of national transformation, particularly in emerging economies in Africa. The challenge for these economies is to establish and maintain excellence in their professional education systems that have the capacity to reconcile the needs of the economy with the needs of society. Recent economic changes have significantly impacted higher education, contributing to the rising cost of education and more funding restraints on universities. The biggest challenges facing business schools today include digital transformation, sustainability, economic shifts, increasing competition, meeting student expectations, and changing aspirations. Business schools must differentiate themselves, adapt to the changing education landscape, and offer flexible learning options to students. Business education remains the foundation of human resource development, providing knowledge, skills, attitudes, and understanding needed to perform in the business world as a producer or consumer of economic goods and services that business offers. To ensure national transformation, there is an immediate need to tackle the challenges of business education programs head-on to pave the way for the fulfillment of the slogan of national transformation.

Keywords: *Business Education, Emerging Economies, National Transformation, Challenges, Higher Education, Digital Transformation, Sustainability, Economic Shifts, Competition, Student Expectations, Changing Aspirations*

Effect of Selected Foreign Debt Components on Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

In the face of budget deficits, government often seek for funds to inject into the system in form of borrowing, whether internally or externally, to finance its expenditure. Thus, foreign debt serves as a crucial instrument for government to finance their operations. It is on this premise; the study examined the effect of foreign debt components on economic growth in Nigeria. The study used multiple regression models, employing time series data from 1990-2023. The focus variables are gross domestic product as the dependent variable while foreign debt represented with multilateral debt, Paris club debt, London club debt, debt service payment and exchange rate are the independent variables. The Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) technique was used to estimate the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The result from the analyses indicates that Paris club debt, London club debt and debt service payment have negative and significant effect on economic growth in Nigeria. The result also confirmed a long run relationship between external debt and economic growth in Nigeria. The study recommended that various level of government should diversify their economic base in other to improve their internally generated revenue and government should improve the ease of doing business in the country in other to attract more investors and generate more revenue in the country.

Keywords: *Foreign debt, Debt services, London club, Paris club, Multilateral debt*

Design of an Industrial Grinding Machine Process Controller

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Abstract

The efficiency of industrial grinding machines is improved by using a dynamic model that captures most of the system's key characteristic parameters in this paper, a good model of the industrial grinding machine was developed where the in-feed velocity is considered amongst the goals in manufacturing, one of the commonest is to improve the quality and accuracy of the parts being fabricated without reducing productivity. This places a very high performance demand on industrial machine tools. An industrial grinding machine is a typical example where adequate control of the process to improve efficiency and maximize productivity is required. But the presence of some transmission components induces wear, high friction, and other errors especially inadequate control which can be a limiting factor to the efficiency of an industrial grinding machine operation. This research is aimed at investigating the poor performance of an industrial grinding machine as well as designing a suitable controller to improve the grinding machine operation. Moreover, an appropriate controller that ensures stable control of the grinding machine with less than 5 percent overshoot, 1.6 second settling time and a rise time less than 5 seconds to a unit step input has been achieved.

Keywords: *Grinding Machine, Industrial Machines, Process Controller, Grinding Controller, High Speed Machine.*

Exploiting the Electrolysis Industry for Sustainable Climate and National Economic Growth: Exploring the Science Classroom Privileges

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Abstract

This research explores the potential of the electrolysis industry as a catalyst for sustainable climate practices and national economic growth, with a focus on leveraging science classroom privileges. The study recognizes electrolysis as a pivotal process for mining and refining many of Nigeria's endowed under-utilized mineral resources such as bauxite, copper, and lead and also for producing hydrogen, a clean and versatile energy carrier with applications in various sectors. The investigation aims to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge in science classrooms and real-world applications within the electrolysis industry. It delves into the science behind electrolysis, emphasizing its role both in the refining of these mineral resources which in turn drive economic growth and in green hydrogen production and its potential to mitigate climate change. The research also examines the economic implications of harnessing electrolysis for a nation's energy portfolio. Components of the study include an in-depth analysis of electrolysis techniques, exploring advancements in science education to align with industrial needs. The research scrutinizes the current status of electrolysis in various countries and its impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, it investigates the economic opportunities presented by the widespread adoption of electrolysis, such as job creation and enhanced energy security. Through an interdisciplinary approach, this article aims to foster collaboration between the science education sector and the electrolysis industry. It advocates for educational reforms that align curricula with the evolving needs of sustainable technologies. Ultimately, the study envisions a future where the electrolysis industry serves as a cornerstone for both climate action and national economic prosperity, driven by a scientifically literate workforce emanating from enriched science classrooms.

Keywords: *Electrolysis, Sustainable Climate, Curricula, Clean Energy, Economic Growth, Greenhouse Emissions*

Sensitivity Profile of Eucalyptus Globulus and Ginger Rhizomes on Bacteria and Fungi Associated with Deterioration of Onions from Markets in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is an important vegetable crop grown for consumption and its economic value to farmers. However, onion post-harvest losses are threat to the economic survival of farmers. Periodic surveys are necessary to help understand the severity and pattern of losses. This study was carried out to evaluate the sensitivity profile of Eucalyptus leaves and Ginger rhizomes extracts on the bacteria and fungi associated with deterioration of onions sold from markets in Borno state. Simple random sampling was adopted in selecting the markets and collection of deteriorated onion. samples of two different varieties of infected onion bulbs were collected. Pathogens were isolated using pour plate method. The pathogens isolated were *E. coli*, *P.euroginosa*, *P.mirabis*, *A.niger*, *A.flavus* and *R.stolonifer*. There is no significant difference between the frequency of occurrence of bacterial pathogens, Whereas for fungi, *A.niger* recorded the highest frequency of occurrence with 35.523 ± 5.255 and the lowest frequency was obtained with *A.flavus* by 19.043 ± 8.303 . Pathogenicity test confirmed that *A.niger* recorded highest diameter of infection with 42.29% and the lowest infection diameter was recorded with *A.flavus* with 26.55. The highest diameter of bacterial infection was recorded with *P.mirabilis* by 37.52 and the lowest was recorded the *P.euroginosa*. The crude extracts were extracted using different solvents and evaluated for the presence of secondary metabolites using standard procedures. All the test pathogens were sensitive to both aqueous and ethanolic eucalyptus leaves extract at (3.502 and 4.089mg/ml) and *A.niger* was sensitive considerably to all the treatments. Data obtained was subjected to analysis of variance (ANOVA and means was separated using LSD.

Keywords: *Eucalyptus Globulus*, *Ginger Rhizomes*, *Bacteria*, *Fungi*, *Deterioration*.

Constraints to Teaching and Learning of Practical Work in Brick/Block Laying and Concreting in Technical Colleges in Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Practical work is an instructional technique that involves engaging the learner in observing and manipulating real or virtual objects and materials. This study examined the constraints to teaching and learning of practical work in brick/block laying and concreting in technical colleges in Delta State, Nigeria. Five research questions guided the study. The design of the study was a descriptive survey research. The population of the study comprised 12 brick/block laying and concreting teachers and 120 students in technical colleges in Delta State. The entire population was used as sample for the study. The instrument for the study was a structured questionnaire validated by three experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using Cronbach Alpha and it yielded an overall coefficient of 0.89. Data collected were analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation. The findings of the study revealed that students, teachers, school and government related factors are constraints to teaching and learning of practical work in brick/block laying and concreting in technical colleges. Based on the findings, it was recommended, among others, that government at all levels; Ministries of Education, Science and Technology should employ adequate and qualified teachers that are abreast with appropriate teaching techniques for teaching of practical work in technical colleges.

Keywords: *Teaching, Learning, Practical work, Brick/ blocklaying and Concreting, Technical colleges.*

Digital Civilization and Teachers' Instructional Practices in Lagos State Secondary Schools

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Abstract

As the world is evolving, modern technologies that are finding their way to homes and classrooms are causing fast changes in our society. We live in a digital age when technology has an impact on almost every area of our lives. It is observed many classroom teachers are not really capable of incorporating technology into their regular classroom activities. The purpose of the study is to assess the relationship between digital civilization and teachers' instructional practices. A descriptive survey design was adopted for this study. A sample of 300 teachers was chosen for the study using a simple random selection approach from various school education districts 1 in Lagos State. Three (3) research questions and one (1) research hypothesis were posed to guarantee the right accomplishment of the study's objectives. The researchers created a questionnaire called Digital Civilization and Teachers' Instructional Practices (DCTIP) in order to collect the primary data used for this investigation. Simple percentages, means, and standard deviation were used to assess the field data collected for the research questions, and Pearson product-moment correlation inferential statistics were used to test the study hypothesis. Result obtained shows that there is a significant relationship between the use of technology and teachers' instructional practices. It was concluded that there is a need to fully integrate ICT tools and facilities to our educational system as a result of the rapid growth of digital civilization; Teachers should use technology and technical programs that are geared toward personalization, equality, and efficiency in order to help pupils learn successfully; ICT policy should be adequately implemented and not just be spelled out.

Keywords: *Digital Civilization, ICT, Mobile learning, technology, teaching-learning, ICT policy*

Effects of Reading Difficulties on Academic Performance Among Pre-Nd Students of College of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger State

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Abstract

The study on effects of reading difficulties on academic performance among pre-nd students of college of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger state was conducted to determine comprehension errors that affect students' academic performance and find out the effects of reading difficulties on students' academic performance among pre-nd students of college of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger state. Two research questions guided the study, the study adopted survey research design, the population of the study comprise of lecturers of English in the GSE department of College of Agriculture Mokwa. A sample of 10 lecturers of GSE (English language unit) using purposive sampling technique was used for the study. Questionnaire tagged Effects of Reading Difficulties on Academic Performance Questionnaire (ERDAPO) was used as instrument to data collection from lecturers while a reading passage using cloze tests was administered to the 100 sampled students. Ten students (50 male students and 50 female students) read individually as the researchers noted the errors and scored accordingly. The instrument was validated by two experts in research and the reliability coefficient was determined as 0.76. The data collected from the respondents was analysed using mean score. Findings of the study revealed that, mispronunciation of words is the most common comprehension error. Other errors made by students are omission of words, addition of words, and substitution of words. Majority of lecturers agreed that reading difficulties were the main cause of poor academic performance of pre-nd students of CAM among others. Recommendations were made that, reading programs and activities should be made to form part in the creation of contextualized reading curricula and be used as reading literacy initiatives in the schools. This can be categorized as literacy program, individual reading recovery program and enrichment/enhancement program.

Keywords: *Reading, Reading difficulties, Comprehension errors, Academic performance*

The Use of E-Book as a Tool for Addressing the Development Challenges of African Economies in 21st Century

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Abstract

This abstract explores the potential of e-books as a digital tool for addressing development challenges among African economies in the 21st century. Africa has faced various developmental obstacles, such as limited access to quality education, inadequate healthcare systems, and a lack of infrastructure. These challenges have hindered the continent's progress towards economic growth and sustainable development. E-books offer a promising solution to these challenges, as they have the ability to overcome traditional barriers to access. With the increasing penetration of mobile devices and internet connectivity across Africa, e-books can reach a wide audience, including those in remote areas. This accessibility can help bridge the educational divide by providing learning materials, textbooks, and academic resources to students and teachers who previously had limited access. In conclusion, e-books have the potential to address various development challenges among African economies in the 21st century. However, their successful implementation requires comprehensive strategies that consider the unique context and challenges faced by the continent. By leveraging e-books as a digital tool, Africa can make significant advancements towards achieving inclusive, sustainable development. Based on context, it is recommended that Governments, policymakers, and stakeholders should recognize this potential and invest in initiatives to integrate E-book as a tool for facilitating digital learning and fostering sustainable development in the global economy.

Keywords: *E-book, Tool, Development, Challenges, African Economies*

The Role of Phablet in Addressing Development Challenges Among African Economies in the 21st Century

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Abstract

African economies face numerous development challenges, ranging from limited infrastructure and access to quality education to inadequate healthcare systems. However, the emergence and widespread adoption of phablets, a hybrid between smartphones and tablets, offer potential solutions to address these challenges. This paper aims to explore the role of phablet in addressing development challenges among African economies. Phablets provides affordable and accessible technological solutions that could contribute to economic development and improve productivity in various sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, education, and small businesses. By offering a larger screen size and more advanced features compared to traditional mobile phones, phablet can enable individuals and organizations to access information, services, and opportunities that were previously limited by technological barriers. By leveraging their features, such as internet access, portability, e-learning capabilities, and healthcare applications, phablet can bridge the digital divide, promote inclusive growth, revolutionize education systems, and enhance healthcare outcomes. Governments, policymakers, and stakeholders must recognize this potential and invest in initiatives to integrate phablets into development strategies, ensuring their benefits are realized by all segments of society.

Keywords: *Phablet, Development, challenges, African Economies*

Environmental Development Promotion and Agricultural Sustainability in Africa: Prospects for Diaspora Nigerians

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Abstract

The greatest challenges to sustainable development are environmental issues. In a region like Africa, issues like environment-related problems such as land degradation, water security, climate change, conflicts, deforestation, natural disasters, and urbanization are very important. However, Nigeria as one of the developing countries in the continent of Africa is still grappling with the issues of environmental development in order to achieve enhanced agricultural sustainability as a prospect. Over the last decade, remittance flows from Diaspora communities to their countries of origin have been steadily increasing and this has gone a long way in ameliorating the environmental problems and sustenance of agriculture. Therefore, the importance of promoting environmental development for agricultural sustainability is vital to the economy because through agriculture comes provision of essential needs for human sustenance as well as boosting of economy development. Interest of this paper is to examine how Nigerians in Diaspora could further help in curbing environmental problems and sustenance of agricultural development. The paper by way of qualitative analysis of major primary and secondary sources aver that agricultural patterns and growth seldom has to do with environmental impacts which invariably led to margin of inequalities between farmers on small scale and persons that were landless at the mercy of larger society. Amidst diverse developing nations, degradation of land ostensibly brought about huge constraint on agricultural sustainability. It concludes that with government support and agriculture-friendly legislation, environmental development and agricultural sustainability could benefit from this substantial source of funding and expertise of the Nigerians in Diaspora.

Keywords: *Environmental Development, Africa, Agricultural sustainability, Nigerians*

Socio-Economic Determinants of Youth Entry into Self-Employment in Africa

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Abstract

The youths in many sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries have found it increasingly difficult to attain improved employment status or transit into decent employment due to binding constraints in the labour markets. This has led to the dominance of self-employment by youths in the labour markets across the SSA region in the past few years. Given that self-employment is considered as highly informal, low-wage and vulnerable employment category, there is the risk that youths in SSA countries are entering into work poverty. This study therefore examines the leading factors that drive the decision of youth to inter into self-employment in the labour markets of selected SSA countries. Given the nature of self-employment among SSA countries, the study also examined the determinants of success of the youths in self-employment. Micro-level data from the School-to-Work Transition Survey (SWTS) for seven (7) SSA countries (Benin, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Togo, Uganda and Zambia) is employed for the empirical analysis. The principal components analysis (PCA) is used to identify 11 major driving factors affecting the choice of self-employment and 9 factors affecting the success of self-employment by the youths. Also, the logit technique is used to test how the selected factors influence the participation of the youths in self-employment. It is found that the factors that drive the youth into self-employment mainly involve individual and social factors, while factors that guarantee success in self-employment are more related to macroeconomic and public sector/policy interventions (beyond the control of youths). Thus, strategies to enhance the condition of youths in self-employment require attention to the basics in terms of stabilizing the economy by reducing frequency of shocks as well as stabilizing inflationary pressure and exchange rate fluctuation, ensuring long-term sustainability of the economy, and promoting adequate financial and physical infrastructure.

Keywords: *Socio-Economic, Determinants Youth, and self-employment*

Emerging Technology Skills Required for Improving Teaching and Learning of Automobile Technology in Technical Colleges in Edo/Delta States

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Abstract

This study examines the emerging technology skills required for improving the teaching and learning of automobile technology in technical colleges in Edo/Delta states. Five research questions were raised to guide the study and a survey research design was used. The population was 320 teachers and students and there was no sampling as the population of the study was of a manageable size. The instrument used was validated by three experts while Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency of the instrument and a reliability coefficient of 0.81 was obtained. A 100-item statement was used to elicit information from the respondents. Mean statistics was used to answer the research questions and the findings revealed that teachers and students of automobile engineering craft practice in technical colleges required these emerging technology skills for teaching and learning. Conclusion was drawn and some recommendations were made to include: teachers and of automobile technology in technical colleges should be thoroughly trained on these emerging technology skills relating to mechatronics, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), digital skills on automobile vehicles, electric cars, among others should be integrated into the curriculum of automobile craft practice in technical colleges by the appropriate educational agency.

Keywords: *Emerging Technology Skills Required Teaching*

Entrepreneurship, Technical and Vocational Education: A Tool for a Sustainable National Development in Niger State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Despite the effort of Nigeria Government toward poverty reduction and unemployment, the economic crisis is on the rise and this has increased the level of unemployment, reduced youth participation in the labour market beyond the already harsh long run trends, public policies and programmes for entrepreneurship, technical and vocational education can play a role in addressing these challenges. A system that incorporates entrepreneurship into technical and vocational education, offers an irresistible cocktail which will transform our schools into centres for skill acquisition, preparing graduates for employment in the workplace, and imbuing them with job-specific and employability skills that connect them with the business community. The major thrusts of entrepreneur, technical and vocational education (ETVE) in Nigeria amongst other things are to address issues of self-reliance, job creation, youth unemployment, poverty and international competitiveness in skills development towards current and projected opportunities and challenges. Such issues are crucial particularly to Nigeria and to Africa's dignity and survival in general in the fast-changing global environment. The paper recommends that Entrepreneurial skills and workshop on how to find business ideas should be integrated in school curriculum to encourage young people to start their own business, providing adequate financing for vocational/technical training, linking vocational technical and entrepreneurial training with job centres to ensure that the skills profiles supplied match demand among others. This paper highlights on the concepts, issues and need for entrepreneurial skill acquisition in, technical and vocational trades education in addressing the problems of youth unemployment in Nigeria

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Technical and Vocational Education, Sustainable development and Empowerment*

Poverty Reduction in Nigeria: Does Inflow of Foreign Aid Matter?

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Abstract

The rate at which poverty is still increasing in Nigeria is at alarming magnitude despite the high natural endowment and the huge sum of funds coming to the country through developmental aids. The study therefore set out to investigate the effect of foreign aids on poverty level in Nigeria using a time frame of 1986-2022. This study used secondary data that were collected from CBN Statistical Bulletin (2022) and World Bank Development Indicator (2022). The study utilized Johansen Co-integration test and Fully Modified Least Squares (FMOLS) to explore the impact of foreign aids on poverty in Nigeria. The Johansen co-integration results confirmed the presence of a long-run relationship among the variables. The FMOLS results revealed that foreign aids, foreign direct investment and exchange rate were significant and indirectly related to poverty growth rate while trade openness was significant and positively related to poverty growth rate. Therefore, study concludes that inflow of aid and foreign direct investment explicitly reduced poverty rate in Nigeria and that exchange depreciation further aggravates the rate of poverty. In line with the findings of this study, it was recommended that government should seek for more of foreign aids from the donor countries and invest it in poverty alleviation programmes. Also, government must endeavour to formulate good policies especially ones that favour multinational corporations in order to encourage more of FDI into the country.

Keywords: *Poverty Reduction, Inflow, Foreign Aid*

Legal Instrument on Gender Issues in Education for National Integration and Development: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract

All human beings possess human rights and legally seen to be equal before the law regardless of gender, race, culture or religion. It is on this backdrop that several laws ranging from local, regional to international have been enacted to address gender issues. Hence, this paper posits that discrimination on ground of gender is not only unconstitutional and unlawful but also antithesis to the Nigerian society which is built on the tenets of democracy. Thus, since education is a major pivot on which national development rotates this paper aims to critically analyse the legal instrument on gender issues in education for national integration and development. Such instrument would include: the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979, Convention on the Right of the Child 1989; UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education 1960, the Child's Right Act 2003, The National Policy on Gender in Education 2021, and the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999. Suffice it to mention that the law is an instrument that can effect social change. Thus, gender issues can be conveniently resolved through a multi-level approach from law to have positive impact on educational management which in effect translates to national development. Thus after some erudite and critical analysis with the aid of judicial and statutory authorities as well as literature reviews, this paper concludes that there is need for enforceability of all legal instruments on gender issues in education because, besides being a fundamental human right, gender equality in education is essential to achieve peaceful societies with national integration and sustainable development. This paper therefore makes necessary recommendations.

Keywords: *Legal Instrument, Gender Issues, Education, National Integration, Development*

Challenges in Financing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in Post Primary School System in Ondo State

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Abstract

The study was designed to examine the extent of funding TVET in Post Primary School in Ondo State. The objectives of the study include to identify the present sources of financing TVET programme, determine the roles played by the Government and different bodies in encouraging the activities of TVET. Three research questions guided the study. And three hypotheses were tested. A survey research design was adopted. The population for the study consists of 7 Principals of technical and vocational education schools in Ondo State and three officials from the ministry of technical education in Ondo state which were studied without sampling as a result of sizeable population. A four-point rating scale questionnaire was used for data collection. The instrument was face validated by three expert in the field. The reliability of the instrument was determined using cronbach coefficient alpha and an overall reliability coefficient of 0.78 was obtained. The questionnaire was personally administered by the researcher. The data collected were analysed using percentage to answer the research questions. The findings revealed that the three arms of government are the present source of funding TVET, the problems associated with TVET programme and the strategies to be adopted TVET. The paper recommends that government and co-operate bodies concerned should support TVET, the control of finance for this programme should have a separate body to be managed by vocational administrator.

Keywords: *Challenges, Financing, Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Post Primary School System*

Impact of Cultural Diversity and Corporate Culture on Performance of Unilever Nigerian Employees

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the impact of cultural diversity and corporate culture on organizational performance in Unilever Nigeria. The study used exploratory and descriptive survey designs. The sample size for this study was 390, with 55.8% male and 44.2% female. The data were collected using both descriptive and inferential statistical tools, with correlation and regression analysis used to evaluate hypotheses that were processed by SPSS version 22. The results showed that cultural diversity is a significant predictor of the level of performance of employees and managerial staff. The findings also revealed a positive but weak correlation between corporate cultural aspects and the performance levels of employees. It also revealed significant positive relationships between corporate culture aspects and performance levels. Overall, the study emphasizes the importance of both cultural diversity as well as corporate culture in influencing organizational performance. This study also provides valuable insights for organizations seeking to enhance their performance and create an environment that empowers employees and drives innovation.

Keywords: *Impact, Cultural Diversity, Corporate Culture, Performances, Unilever Employees*

Impact of Drama as a Motivational Factor in Teaching and Learning of Social Studies in Primary Schools in Onitsha Urban

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Abstract

The research focused on the impact of drama in motivating the instruction and acquisition of Social Studies in primary schools located in Onitsha urban. Three primary research questions guided this study, which employed a descriptive survey design. The study's geographic scope covered Onitsha urban in Anambra State, with a target population of 358 educators from public primary schools in the area. A sample of 120 teachers was selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out through structured questionnaires which underwent validation by two subject matter experts. The questionnaires were distributed and collected by the researcher and two research aides. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics like frequency distribution, mean scores, and standard deviation. The results revealed that teachers predominantly use drama as a motivational tool in teaching Social Studies and its effectiveness was notably high within Onitsha urban primary schools, among others. Consequently, the study's recommendations for primary schools are to incorporate dramatic activities into their Social Studies curriculum, the study encourages primary school administrations to allocate more time for dramatic activities. This allocation is seen as instrumental in fostering the holistic development of pupils. In essence, the research underscores the significance of drama as a motivational tool in the teaching and learning of Social Studies, advocating its integration into primary school education in Onitsha urban.

Keywords: *Drama, Motivation, Teaching, Learning, Social Studies*

Effects of Economic Transformation Policies on Migration, Insurgency and Border Crisis in Nigeria

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Abstract

African countries have been undergoing different economic transformations in recent times. Since the turn of the century waves of economic policies has led to grievous consequences that have brought about migrations in the search for better life opportunities. The process has been responsible for insurgencies in many parts of the continent Nigeria not an exception. Recent economic transformation policies in Nigeria have encouraged both internal and external migrations and on many occasions enhanced insurgency and other forms of violent crisis. The paper seeks to fill the existing gap in literature on the subject that scholars seem to have left fallow. The aim of the article is to illuminate on the effects of government economic transformations policies on the lives of Nigerian in particular and Africans in general. The articles employ secondary sources as means of acquiring data and used content analysis for the interpretation. The paper is significant to the general public because of its presentation and analysis of contemporary economic realities and the consequential outcome on the populace. It will be of great value to the academics, researchers and policy makers.

Keywords: *Economic transformations, Government policy, Migration, Insurgency, Poverty, Crisis.*

The Position of Electrical/Electronics Technology Education in National Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Electrical/electronic technology education plays a prominent role in nation building which were identified in areas like skilled manpower, electric power use and employment generation. In Electrical/electronic technology education various skills opportunities were outline in which graduates of electrical electronics technology education can easily engage in and prosper therefore, the study finds out that Young people's situation and future prospects are of vital concern to all. Many youths face high level of unemployment, joblessness and difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market. Therefore, Electrical electronic technology education experts and practitioners must deliberately engage with the corporate entities, international organizations and provide guide for designing and reforming TVET programmes capable of promoting sustainable national development. The following recommendations were made: there should be a commitment on the part of government and stakeholders in the areas of funding and execution of useful TVET programmes which electrical/electronic technology education is inclusive, Government should organized regular seminars and workshop to keep electrical/electronic technology teachers update on the current development in the field of electrical/electronic technology education, electrical/electronic technology educators should be treated well with good working conditions and should be highly remunerated and motivated, both government and private sectors should collectively provide training facilities in technical vocational institutions/centers for the acquisition of skills in electrical/electronic technology among others.

Keywords: *TVET, National development Youths, National Development, Global Relevance, Electrical/ electronic Technology Education, and Entrepreneurship, Education*

The Impact of Educational Technology on Adult Learners

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Abstract

Educational technology (EdTech) is revolutionizing adult learning and continuing education, providing equal access to resources and enabling more people to develop their skills and take control of their career growth. However, the future of EdTech is brighter with the impact of COVID-19. To engage adult learners, organizations should align their tools with the realities of modern life, such as increased use of adaptive learning features, designing for life, engaging learners through gamification elements, and building a community. Adaptive educational technology offers numerous benefits, including improved skill development, health benefits, improved coping skills, opening doors to new opportunities, and conditioning the brain for all types of learning. Health benefits include a decreased risk of coronary disease for those who acquire skills through adult learning later in life. Adult learning can also help develop coping mechanisms that help with tough decisions. Ed. tech also opens doors to new opportunities, as it requires flexibility and adaptability. By using edu tech, individuals can become better at scheduling their time, making decisive decisions, and being proactive rather than reactive. They also develop a sense of "togetherness" with fellow adult learners and develop an identity as someone taking control of their career. EdTech also reshapes the brain for the better, helping adults develop healthy coping skills, build deep personal and professional networks, and take on life's challenges with a positive mindset and continuous learning orientation. In conclusion, educational technology provides a wide variety of benefits to adult learners, not just professional ones. To succeed in their careers and rise above competition, individuals should take learning seriously and pursue skill development as a personal priority.

Keywords: *Adult Education, Learning Environment, Computer Technology, Educational Technology, E-Learning, Digital Inclusion, social media, Adult Learners, Lifelong Learning, Technology Integration*

Developmental Challenges of Water and Sanitation Among Rural Communities in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper focused on addressing developmental challenges of water and sanitation among rural communities in Nigeria. Water is regarded as a universal solvent that is meant to serve the needs of the general population. Water as a concept is most essential for human existence. Sanitation deals with public health related conditions which are linked to clean water that is meant for drinking. Factors affecting quality portable water include: Climate change, natural disasters, geological factors and soil matrix. The following challenges facing water and sanitation include: Water quality in distribution system, water scarcity, irrigation practices, low-cost sanitation approaches and levels of inequality in access to safe water and sanitation. It was concluded that water is regarded as a universal solvent meant to serve the needs of the general population. It was recommended that government of all nations are to make adequate provision for safe portable water in rural communities.

Keywords: *Water, Sanitation, Developmental Challenges And 21st Century*

Impacts of Teacher Attrition on Academic Performance of Science Students in Minna Metropolis, Niger State

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Abstract

Teacher attrition in Minna metropolis, Niger state, has emerged as a critical concern, directly influencing the academic performance of science secondary school students. This study delves into the impacts of teacher turnover on the scholastic outcomes of learners in the region. The identified key words guiding this investigation are teacher attrition, academic performance, science students, secondary schools, and Minna metropolis. The attrition of teachers, particularly in the science disciplines, has far-reaching consequences on the educational landscape. The constant departure of experienced educators disrupts the continuity and effectiveness of the learning process. This, in turn, adversely affects the academic performance of science students who rely on consistent and quality instruction to grasp complex concepts. The study employs a multifaceted approach, examining the causes and consequences of teacher attrition in Minna metropolis. It explores the socio-economic factors contributing to educators leaving their positions and investigates the subsequent impact on the academic achievements of science-oriented secondary school students. The research employs both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including surveys, interviews, and academic performance assessments. Understanding the dynamics of teacher attrition in Minna metropolis is crucial for devising targeted interventions. Policymakers and educational stakeholders need to address the root causes of teacher turnover to create a stable and supportive environment for both educators and students. The findings of this study contribute valuable insights to the ongoing discourse on enhancing the educational system in Niger state, emphasizing the need for strategic measures to mitigate the negative repercussions of teacher attrition on the academic success of science secondary school students.

Keywords: *Teacher, Teacher attrition, Science students, Academic performance*

Sports-Tech Innovation Hubs: Fostering Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Sports Development in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The study explores the dynamic synergy between sports, technology, and entrepreneurship through the lens of Sports-Tech Innovation Hubs, aiming to foster sustainable sports development. The intersection of these domains presents a compelling avenue for addressing the complex challenges facing the sports industry in the 21st century. These innovation hubs serve as catalytic spaces where technological advancements and entrepreneurial endeavors converge to redefine athlete performance, fan engagement, and the economic landscape of sports. It delved into the multifaceted aspects of Sports-Tech Innovation Hubs, examining their role as incubators for cutting-edge technologies that enhance athlete performance and mitigate the risk of injuries. Additionally, we scrutinize their impact on fan engagement, utilizing innovations such as wearables, augmented reality, and data analytics to create immersive and interactive experiences. The economic implications of these hubs are a focal point, as we analyze how they stimulate entrepreneurship within the sports-tech ecosystem. Job creation, industry growth, and the emergence of novel business models are explored as key contributors to sustainable sports development. Case studies and examples highlight successful ventures that have emerged from these hubs, showcasing their potential to revolutionize the sports landscape.

Keywords: *Sports-Tech Innovation Hubs, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable Sports Development, Technology in Sports*

The Middle Belt of Nigeria: Struggles, Estrangement and Controversies

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Abstract

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

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

Entrepreneurship Skill Acquisition: Major Factor for Business Development in Delta State

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Abstract

This study sought to examine the issue of entrepreneurship skills acquisition: A major factor for business development in Delta State. It will focus on the benefit of entrepreneurship skills, acquisition in Delta State, the challenges and prospects and also the skills needed for job creation, meaningful education for youth as well as providing them with enough training and also minimize the high rate of poverty and unemployment. The researcher will draw conclusion after discussing the major factors for business development. Moreso, suggestions will be made in order to address the challenges of entrepreneurship skill acquisition.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Skills, Business Development*

Re-Examination of Teacher Education Curriculum in Nigeria: A Panacea to National Development

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Abstract

The Nigerian education system plays a pivotal role in shaping the nation's development trajectory. Amidst this backdrop, a critical factor is the teacher education curriculum, which serves as the bedrock for producing competent educators. This study delves into the imperative of re-examining the teacher education curriculum in Nigeria as a potential panacea for fostering national development. The research explores the existing teacher education framework and highlights its strengths and weaknesses in aligning with contemporary national development demands. It addresses the need for pedagogical evolution to address changing educational landscapes and societal challenges. By incorporating modern teaching methodologies, technology integration, and practical classroom exposure, the curriculum can better equip teachers to nurture innovative and critical thinking skills among students. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the significance of contextual relevance in curriculum design. A curriculum tailored to Nigeria's cultural, economic, and social dynamics can enhance the production of educators who are not only academically proficient but also culturally sensitive and community-oriented. In conclusion, this research underscores the urgency of re-evaluating the teacher education curriculum in Nigeria to bridge the gap between education and national development goals. A holistic reform, driven by collaboration among educational stakeholders, policymakers, and practitioners, is essential to cultivate a generation of educators capable of steering Nigeria towards sustainable development.

Keywords: *Teacher education curriculum, Nigeria, National Development, Re-Examination, Panacea.*

Effect of Computer Simulation Demonstration Instruction Strategy and Gender Challenges on Male and Female Students' Achievement in Physics in Ohafia Education Zone Abia State

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Abstract

Pretest-posttest quasi-experimental research design was adopted to investigate the effect of Computer Simulation Demonstration Instruction Strategy CSDIS on male and female Students' achievement in Physics in Abia State; involving 93 senior secondary school I (SSS1) Students of intact classes purposively selected from the population of 86 coeducational secondary schools in Ohafia Education of the state. Three research questions and three corresponding hypotheses guided the study. The instrument for data collection was adapted Physics Achievement Test (PAT) containing 50 multiple choice test questions which was face and content validated by three experts in the field of education and subjected to test of reliability using Kudar-Richardson's (K-R 20) formulae and a reliability coefficient of (0.82) was obtained. The data collected was analyzed statistically using Mean and Standard Deviations to answer the research questions while t-test analysis and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the hypotheses at (0.05) level of significance. The findings of the study showed that although there was no significant difference between the mean achievement scores of male and female students taught Physics using Computer Simulation Demonstration Instruction Strategy (CSDIS); that CSDIS enhanced students' achievement in Physics across gender. Furthermore, the findings showed that there was a significant difference between the mean achievement scores of male and female students taught physics using TLDTs. In addition, the observed mean difference showed that CSDIS enhanced male and female students' mean achievement scores in Physics more than the TLDTs. Furthermore, the findings of the study revealed there was no significant interaction effect of teaching strategies (CSDIS & TLDTs) and gender on students' mean achievement scores in Physics. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that curriculum planners should re-plan the Physics national curriculum to accommodate computer simulation Demonstration instruction Strategy CSDIS to enhance teaching and learning of Physics in senior secondary schools in Abia state, government should organize seminars and workshops to train and retrain in-service Physics teachers in Abia state to integrate the use of CSDIS strategy in the teaching and learning of Physics in the classroom. Also, school administrators should increase the time allocated to the learning of Physics in secondary schools' timetable to accommodate the use of CSDIS in the classroom for the learning and teaching of Physics in senior secondary schools in Abia state.

Keywords: *Physics, Achievement, Computer Simulation, Gender, Learning.*

Impact of Human Resources Planning on Organizational Performance in Delta State

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Abstract

The study investigated the impact of human resources planning on organizational performance. Two research questions were used, and two null hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population of the study was made up of 70 members of staff in private organizations in Delta State. A structured questionnaire titled “Impact of Human Resource Planning on Organizational Performance Questionnaire (IHRPOPQ)” which was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by two specialists from School of Business Education, Federal College of Education (Technical) Asaba, Delta State. The data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation to answer the research questions and chi-square (χ^2) to test the hypotheses. The findings revealed that human resource planning measured in terms of adequate funding and competence enhances the organizational performance, it was recommended amongst others that private organizations should enhance the capacity of HRD for effective discharge of the functions.

Keywords: *Human Resource Planning and Organizational Performance*

Administration and Supervision of Business Education in a Digital Era: Issues, Challenges and a Way Forward

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Abstract

This paper reviews the administration and supervision of business education in a digital era: issues, challenges and a way forward. Business education programme is an academic programme that equips students with business skills in Nigeria and is expected to be at the forefront of the innovations that drive change in the digital era. The main study objective was to look into challenges facing administration and supervision of business education. It was concluded that there were challenges of inadequate and insufficient number of manpower qualification, teaching and learning materials, problem of effective curriculum development, politicizing education, inadequate funding, corruption, insecurity, problem of effective staff-personnel, problem of student-personnel, illiteracy, and classroom visitation. Based on the above-mentioned, the researcher suggested among others, Government and stakeholders should provide adequate fund, learning materials, and security to curb the difficulties.

Keywords: *Business Education, Administration, Supervision and Digital Era*

Rethinking Strategies for Policing African Borders: Implications Against Security Threats

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Abstract

The origin of the police is a product of social crisis in the society. The word Police is derived from the Greek word “polis” meaning that part of non-ecclesiastical administration having to do with the safety, health and order of the state. Police work started as a noble, incorruptible and distinction. It was the justices of the peace system, which corrupted the parish constable system. The police force is primarily involved in the prevention and detection of crimes, arrest including prosecution of offenders, embracing the public safety preservation, law and order maintenance as well as policing a nation's borders. However, as the paper argues much is left to be desired in the way the police perform their duties on the borders. The police often wait for border crimes to be committed before investigation thus having grievous implications for a nation's security. Prevention of border crimes is better than trying to hold and punish the offenders after the crimes are committed. Using historical analytical methodology, the paper interrogates relevant primary and secondary documents in examining allegations of bribery and corruption along the borders as being tools in the hands of smugglers, criminals and border traffickers whom they receive favours and whose offences are overlooked. The paper concludes by seeking to unravel why police unprofessionalism have promoted border crimes, the influx of criminals, smuggling, illicit trade in opium, gun running, drugs, trafficking in labour, women and children, in some African states which subsequently constitute threats to national security.

Keywords: *Police, Borders, Crimes, Criminals, Committed*

Perceived Risk Factors Influencing the Prevalence of Malaria Among School Children in Aniocha North Local Government Area of Delta State Nigeria

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Abstract

Malaria is a public health problem that remains the main cause of morbidity and mortality among infants and school children under five years of age. The paper investigated the perceived risk factors influencing the incidence of malaria among school children in Aniocha North Local Government Area of Delta State. The study employed the descriptive survey research design. The population consisted all the health workers in Federal Medical Centre (FMC) Asaba; Stratified and purposive sampling techniques were used to select 184 as sample size for the study. The instrument used for the study was self-structured questionnaire with a reliability coefficient of 0.86. The result revealed that ignorance of parents, negative attitude of parents towards malaria prevention, environmental factors and low socio-economic status of the parents were perceived as a risk factors influencing incidence of malaria in Aniocha North Local Government Area of Delta State. Based on the findings, among others, it was recommended that, health education programme on malaria infection and its prevention should be given to parents.

Keywords: *Perceived risk factors, Malarial incidence and Preschool children*

Abundant Renewable and Non-Renewable Natural Resources: Nexus Between Environment and Development of 21st Century African Economies

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Abstract

The sub-Saharan African region represents a prolonged crisis in the realm of development in many of available international development literature. Despite the recent remarkable development gains by some sub-Saharan African countries driven by a combination of factors— increasing transparency, democratization, reform and strengthening of governance institutions, surge in commodity prices, including the adoption as well as implementation of more effective macro-economic policies—the region still faces daunting sustainable development challenges. For instance, with 48 countries, having a population of well over 700 million, and with an average per capita income of roughly US\$1 a day, sub-Saharan Africa remains, in economic terms, the poorest region in the world. Simply put, amidst the context of global development trends, Africa's development travails are complicated by a stark paradox—whereas globally extreme poverty levels have declined in various regions of the world since 1980, but with the use of primary and secondary sources the paper contends the number of Africans living in abject poverty have increased. Notwithstanding Africa's development crisis, the continent is endowed with abundant renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Therefore, in the sustainability context, especially the often complex links between environment and development, the paper is set to address how best could Africa's natural resources be harnessed to advance sustainable development of the continent and how Africa's institutional frameworks, governance and policies be strengthened to respond to the emerging and re-emerging sustainability challenges facing the continent's economies in the 21st century before the emerging conclusion and recommendations.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan Africa, Sustainable development, Natural resources, Economies*

The Impact of Social Studies on Development and Economic Challenges

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Abstract

This seminar paper aims to explore the impact of social studies on developmental and economic challenges, emphasizing its crucial role in addressing these issues. Social studies is an interdisciplinary field that encompasses various social sciences, including sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and geography. By studying social phenomena and human behavior, social studies provides invaluable insights into the challenges faced by societies, such as poverty, inequality, and limited access to resources. This paper will examine the ways in which social studies not only highlights these challenges but also provides strategies and solutions that promote sustainable development and economic growth.

Keywords: *Impact, Social Studies, Development and Economic Challenges*

The Role of Education in Development: A Comparative Analysis of Qualitative Education in Nigeria and a Developed Society in the 21st Century

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of education in the development of any meaningful society especially in the 21st century leading to speedy growth and development in such societies. Unfortunately, some societies are left behind in this express developmental drive, such societies are tagged Third World or Underdeveloped societies mostly found in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This paper intends to make a comparison between one of such weak Nations (Nigeria) that tends to take education serious without much impact to her society's developmentally and another Nation specifically Japan, that has used her educational policies to scale through the line of development. The paper shall look into the policies adopted by the two countries to understand why one of them is developed and the other one stagnant even in the 21st century, using their educational policies and programs as a yardstick. Useful recommendations are given for a way forward.

Keywords: *Role, Education in Development, Comparative Analysis, Qualitative Education, Nigeria, Developed Society, 21st Century*

The Role of Entrepreneurship: As a Panacea to Hardship and Societal Vices

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Abstract

Essentially, entrepreneurship is the process of developing, organizing, and running a new business to generate profit while taking on financial risk. The role of entrepreneurship in economic development has become an important factor in reducing hardship. A nation's economic growth depends on successful domestic entrepreneurship. Several economic problems that bedeviled the country such corruption, terrorism, poor infrastructure, poverty, low standard of living, unemployment, and so on can be resolved through entrepreneurship. The study explores entrepreneurship. It highlights the role of entrepreneurship in resolving of economic hardship and social vices (deviant behaviors such as illicit sex, drug addiction, examination malpractice). It was concluded that entrepreneurship is the engine of growth and development that helps the economic transformation of any country. The study therefore encourages the youth and unemployed to engage in entrepreneurial skills to help reduce hardship and societal vices.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Vices, Hardship, Societal.*

The Role of Science and Technology in Addressing Development Challenges of African Economies in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The search for a solution to the myriads of economic challenges bedeviling African societies has taken scholars and leaders alike across lengths and breadths of research and policies. This paper, therefore, examines the role of science and technology as a template in addressing the development challenges of African economies in the 21st century. The paper asserts that science and technology are the veritable tools with which to overcome the endemic economic backwardness of African societies that seem to have defied approaches. The study therefore explored areas of African economies with success stories, majorly driven by science and technology. Consequently, a qualitative research design method was adopted to gather secondary data on the subject matter. Thereafter, contents analysis method was used to analyze the data collected. However, the outcome indicates that science and technology is changing the face of many sectors of African economies for better. The paper therefore concludes that science and technology is a solution to the challenges of African economies. It is therefore recommended amongst others, that leaders, researchers, and organizations should embrace and intensify the adoption of science and technology as a model and pathway to economic development.

Keywords: *Science and Technology, Economy, Development, Challenges*

Assessment of Teachers' Attrition and its Impact on Academic Performance in Public Secondary Schools in Minna Education Zone, Niger State

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Abstract

The study on Assessment of teachers' attrition and its impact on academic performance in public secondary schools in Minna education zone, Niger state. It adopted descriptive-survey design. Two questions were and one hypothesis was raised that guided the study. All the Public Secondary Schools in the Minna Education zone constituted the main population while the teachers in the schools were targets. Stratified and simple-random sampling techniques were adopted, to select 10 schools and 100 teachers for the study. A self-developed questionnaire, validated and tested for reliability, was used as instrument for data collection. Data was analysed using frequency count, mean and Standard deviation to analyse the research questions, while chi square was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. A threshold of 2.5 was set as rejection level for the item statements. Findings of the study revealed that, factors such as age, attitude of government, health and societal related factors influenced attrition of teachers, and attrition of teachers had significant impacts on academic performance of students in the zone as it increases teachers' workload, shortages, curriculum implementation, creates poor image on teaching as a profession and denies students' future career. Based on the findings, the need for government to improve access of teachers to health care, to enhance their welfare and performance, government in conjunction with Ministry of Education to develop appropriate policies and programmes on teacher retention and develop more in-service packages for teachers' academic development in order to retain them in the profession are recommended.

Keywords: *Impact; Teacher; Attrition; Secondary school; Academic performance.*

Effects of Reading Difficulties on Academic Performance Among Pre-Nd Students of College of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger State

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Abstract

The study on effects of reading difficulties on academic performance among pre-nd students of college of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger state was conducted to determine comprehension errors that affect students' academic performance and find out the effects of reading difficulties on students' academic performance among pre-nd students of college of Agriculture Mokwa, Niger state. Two research questions guided the study, the study adopted survey research design, the population of the study comprise of lecturers of English in the GSE department of College of Agriculture Mokwa. A sample of 10 lecturers of GSE (English language unit) using purposive sampling technique was used for the study. Questionnaire tagged Effects of Reading Difficulties on Academic Performance Questionnaire (ERDAPQ) was used as instrument to data collection from lecturers while a reading passage using cloze tests was administered to the 100 sampled students. Ten students (50 male students and 50 female students) read individually as the researchers noted the errors and scored accordingly. The instrument was validated by two experts in research and the reliability coefficient was determined as 0.76. The data collected from the respondents was analysed using mean score. Findings of the study revealed that, mispronunciation of words is the most common comprehension error. Other errors made by students are omission of words, addition of words, and substitution of words. Majority of lecturers agreed that reading difficulties were the main cause of poor academic performance of pre-nd students of CAM among others. Recommendations were made that, reading programs and activities should be made to form part in the creation of contextualized reading curricula and be used as reading literacy initiatives in the schools. This can be categorized as literacy program, individual reading recovery program and enrichment/enhancement program.

Keywords: *Reading, Reading difficulties, Comprehension errors, Academic performance*

Challenges of Virtual Classroom Management in Quality Instructional Delivery OF Educational Management Courses in Rivers State Owned Universities in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The study investigated the challenges of virtual classroom management in quality instructional delivery of educational management courses in Rivers State owned Universities in the 21st century. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. Two objectives, two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. The population of the study consisted of all 67 lecturers of the Department of Educational Management of Rivers State University and Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in Rivers State. The entire population was used for the study. A structured questionnaire titled “Challenges of Virtual Classroom Management in Quality Instructional Delivery Questionnaire” was used as instrument for data collection. Three experts validated the instrument and Cronbach Alpha Method was used to obtain an average reliability coefficient of 0.86. 67 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents, retrieved, and used for the study. The items were rated on a four (4) point rating scale; mean was used to answer the research questions while z-test was used in testing the formulated null hypotheses. The findings reviewed that internal challenges such as lack of interest by students, inadequate knowledge of computer operation, financial challenge, inadequate training of teachers and lack of concentration by students and external challenges such as erratic power supply, unstable internet services, limited computer facilities, lack of central databases and high cost of data are challenges of virtual classroom management that militates against quality instructional delivery of Educational Management courses in Rivers State owned Universities in the 21st century. The researchers recommended that Rivers State Government should provide ICT tools for state universities and massively embark on training and retraining of lecturers and students on usage of the tools for hitch-free virtual instructional delivery of Educational Management courses and that the government of Rivers State in collaboration with the schools' management should provide free internet services to the state universities to help improve virtual classroom management in quality instructional delivery of Educational Management courses.

Keywords: *Challenges, Virtual Classroom, Management, Quality Instructional Delivery, Educational Management Courses*

Western Education Among the Indigenous of Gidan Bawan Allah Area of Wamakko Local Government, Sokoto State

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Abstract

The paper is design to investigate into the issue of accepting Western Education by the Indigeous of Gidan Bawan Allah Area of of Wamakko Local Government of Sokoto State. There are three objectives and three research questions which are set to guide thye conduct of the research. The objectives are stated to examine the attitude of the indigenous people of Gidan Bawan Allah towards western education, to examine the problems militating against the enrolment of the children of the Indigenous people of GidanBawan Allah into primary school, to examine the relationship between western education and provision of infrastructural materials to the, people of GidanBawan Allah area. in the literature review general concept of education, western education in Nigeria, importance, indigenous education all the ares that were exploid. Also theories of education were reviewed. A simple survey method was adopted for the study. The population of the study consists of all indigenous people of Gidan Bawan Allah. The findings of the study are that the people of GidanBawan Allah do not send their children to primary school, because all of them are farmers and traders and they only engage their children to learn their occupations, there are no available infrastructural facilities in the area such as good roads, good drinking water and medical facilities and, the children are interested in making money quickly, therefore they prepare to go for hard labour and get pay quickly than going to school.

Keywords: *Western Education, Indigenous and Gidan Bawan Allah*

Effects of Child Labour on Academic Achievement of Pupils in Selected Primary Schools in Shomolu LGA, Lagos State

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Abstract

Child labour has denied many children access to education and quality life in Nigeria. There exists a growing gap between the rich and the poor in recent time which has forced many young children out of school into work. This study was carried out to determine the effect of child labour on the academic performance of primary school pupils in Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. The design of the study was descriptive survey research design. Researcher's made questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents. The questionnaire was distributed in 4 randomly selected primary schools, 50 pupils in each school giving a total of 200 respondents from upper primary schools. It was observed from the findings of this research work that child labour influences the academic performance of most of pupils in primary school. Based on the findings, researcher recommends that, first; parents should be sensitized on the dangers of child labour. Second, incentives should be given to poor parents regularly to enable them cater for their children financially by the state government.

Keywords: *Child labour, Academic Achievement, Pupils, Teachers, Parents*

Impact of Training and Development on Bank Employees' Performance: A Case of Some Selected Banks in Lagos State

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Abstract

With the rapidly evolving business landscape marked by frequent technological advancement, training, and development of an organization's employees becomes inevitable for employees' performance and the overall organization's productivity. The banking system or financial institutions are largely affected by these technological advancements and globalization. The study sought to establish the impact of training and development on bank employees' performance and organizational productivity. The study adopted a descriptive research design. Two (2) research questions and corresponding research hypotheses were postulated to guide the study. One hundred (100) participants were selected using stratified and simple random sampling. The research instrument used in the study was a structured questionnaire titled: Questionnaire on the Impact of Training and Development on Bank Employees' Performance". Data collected were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance. The result shows a significant impact of training and development on bank employees' performance. Furthermore, findings revealed that there is a significant impact of training and development on employees' performance and organizational productivity. Based on these results, the study recommended that the management of the selected banks should make it a point of duty to establish a well-structured training and development policy for their employees.

Keywords: *Training, Development, Employees' Performance, Organizational Productivity*

Perceptions of Hybridization of Teaching and Learning as a Correlate of Students' Engagement in Hybrid Learning Environment

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Abstract

The disruption of schools necessitated by the Corona Virus pandemic (COVID-19) led to widespread changes to students' learning experiences as activities were moved to online modes. Although the lockdown has been lifted, it has become the norm for teaching and learning to be carried out using both in person and online modes. However, research on the effectiveness of hybrid learning on students' engagement is still scarce. This study investigated five dimensions of students' perception including Perception of Teaching, Perception of Learning, Academic Self Perception, Perception of the Atmosphere and Students' Social Self Perception as determinants of their engagement in a hybrid learning environment among pre-service science teachers from the National Open University of Nigeria. The study which was carried out as a descriptive survey used qualitative methods. Descriptive statistics of mean, and standard deviation and inferential statistics of independent samples t-test, Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient and multiple regression analysis were used to analyse the data collected. The results of the survey showed significant correlation between students' perceptions and their engagement with students' Academic Self Perception being the most relevant predictor of students' engagement. Based on gender, negative correlations were identified (I don't really understand this part of the result). The study recommended among others that academic institutions should encourage ways of promoting positive students' perception as this helps them become better learners in hybrid environment.

Keywords: *Perceptions, Hybridization, Teaching and Learning, Correlate of Students' Engagement, Hybrid Learning Environment*

Demonstrative Studies of Stability and Overvoltage in a Simple Power System

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Abstract

Over voltages or surges in power system are mainly due to internal and external causes. Internal causes such as transients and switching surges pose great danger to power system. One of the external causes like lightning strokes which have a lot of misconceptions generate hazardous current of high magnitude which is harmful to humans. These surges can impose damage to electronic equipment's, cause insulation failure of equipment's, flashovers, forced power outage etc. This research work is aimed at determining the stability and instability if a particular model power system. Stability is a function of time, hence switching surges in power line disappear within the shortest possible time. If the surges disappear below, I see (from 0 to 0.9 sec) the system is assumed to be stable.

Keywords: *Demonstrative Studies, Stability, Overvoltage, Simple Power System*

The Economic Community of West African States' Financial Market Integration and Economic Growth Nexus

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Abstract

There is a claim that more integration of regional financial markets leads to increased financial development and economic expansion. Attempts have been made to adopt policies targeted at better integration of the financial markets of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) both on the political and macroeconomic policy levels. This study looked at the relationship between the integration of financial markets and economic growth in the ECOWAS sub-region from 1986 to 2022. The data analysis method used is the Pool Mean Group approach, an Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) model appropriate for managing panel data with cross-sectional dependencies and heterogeneities. The estimated regression's results showed that there is now very little financial integration among the ECOWAS nations. The outcome additionally demonstrates that financial integration has a negative long-term impact on financial development rather than a positive short-term one. Once more, the projected results showed that the ECOWAS's financial development and growth are positively and significantly impacted by the interplay of financial integration with institutional variables. This suggests that the growth of the financial sectors within the sub-region is facilitated indirectly by the quality of local institutions. The study found that when integration is combined with institutional quality, the degree of "convergence-criteria-met" increases by 0.23 percent, the interest rate gap narrows to 0.26 percent, and the share of member countries' financial assets in the region increases by roughly 0.53 percent. These three variables were used in different ways to measure integration, and they were all significant at the 0.01 significant level of the result. The study submits that ECOWAS region should pursue a comprehensive integration program that aims to strengthen the internal institutions of its member nations. It suggests more institutional changes in the ECOWAS sub-region, especially in the area of legal procedures. In order to prevent any negative effects of financial integration on domestic financial development, policy coordination is required following the introduction of broad-based financial markets integration through instruments that affect interest rates and central bank assets.

Keywords: *Economic Community Financial Market and Economic Growth*

Cultural and Religious Identities as Threats to Glocalization Strategy: Nigerian Experience

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Abstract

Several business organizations have been created or evolved into the key roles in the process of globalization. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund for instance, deal primarily with issues of free trade policy, including debt and trade balances between developing and industrialized countries. The World Trade Organization along with the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT), have been involved with removing trade barriers and reducing the cost of trading. In spite of these facts, cultural and religion identities still remain the commonest challenges, limitations and threats that militate against the glocalization of most consumer goods and social services in globalization drive, hence the purpose of this study. Appropriate statistical approach was employed to collect data and analyses were carried out to draw findings conclusions recommendations.

Keywords: *Cultural and Religious Identities, Threats, Glocalization, Strategy*

Consumerism and the Globalization Agenda: A Strategic Marketing Management (SMM) Advocacy for Consumer Behaviour

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Abstract

The agitation of consumers against some quality-dimension strategies like; product customization, product specification, product standardization and other discriminatory preferences orchestrating the production of low quality or substandard products for only the poor consumers, has raised obvious curiosity and global business concern amongst various management and marketing scholars. These consumers however, protest and argue that most of these goods with poor quality dimensions could lead to ephemerality of these same products glocalized or distributed to satisfy human wants and needs, consequently violating the provisions of globalization Agenda, Consumer Bill of Rights and Basic rules and contents of Total Quality Management (TQM). This study consequently adopts a content/report approach to evaluate various contextual issues, drawn from the analyses of various authors to arrive at reliable findings and conclusions.

Keywords: *Consumerism, The Globalization Agenda, Strategic Marketing Management, Advocacy, Consumer Behaviour.*

Business Entropy and Disorders in Business Management: A Study of Nigerian Breweries Plc

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Abstract

Business is an open system that undertakes some forms of management functions and principles, organic business functions, business policies and management techniques. For any business to survive in any environment, there is need to measure and monitor the orderliness and also properly regulate the activities and performances of such organizations that result from the above mentioned functions. Entropy is a way of measuring the lack of order that exists in a system. Business entropy therefore is a professional and proactive way of measuring the lack of order that exists in a business as a system, lack of order in any business is likely to result to uncertainties like; insolvency, decline, liquidation, moribund, dire straits etc. The aim of this study is to measure the lack of orders (disorders) that exist in business management. This entails the evaluation of disorders in management functions and principles, disorders in organic business functions and disorders in business policies and management techniques. Management functions include: planning, organizing, directing, staffing, controlling, coordinating, reporting and budgeting. Organic business functions include: finance, personnel, production, research, innovation & development and marketing while management principles include; division of work or specialization, authority of responsibility, discipline, unity of direction, subordination of individual general interests, remuneration, centralization, scalar chain, order, equity, stability of tenure of employee, initiative and esprit de corps. Business policies include; duties, functions, roles and responsibilities of the general management level of organization while management techniques are distilled, ideas from the various management approaches or schools of thought which include corporate objectives and planning, corporate turnaround (CTS), business process reengineering (BPR), quality circle, work and total quality management (TQM) and the issue of leadership in organizations. The research shall make use of an exploratory research design with both contextual and content/report analyses, adopting the Nigerian Breweries Plc as the case to conduct the study.

Keywords: *Entropy, Disorders, Business, Management*

Neo-Secessionist Movement of the Indigenous People of Biafra and its Socio-Economic Impact on South-East Nigeria, 2015-2022

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Abstract

Neo-secessionist movements have remained one of the major challenges that have threatened the security and unity of many ethnic groups in African continent. History has also witnessed the impacts of revolutionists like Jesus Christ, Mahatma Ghandi, Nelson Mandela, Albert Lithuli, Mobutu Sese Sekou, Frantz Fanon and recently Nnamdi Kanu-the leader of the proscribed Indigenous People of Biafra, a neo-secessionist group in Nigeria that is driven by a desire for self-determination and economic development. In Nigeria's separatist discourse, the IPOB movement is a major topic. Originally founded in 1999 by Chief Ralph Uwazuruike, it was known as the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB). The creation of MASSOB was motivated by the perceived marginalization of the Igbo people. Although, there have been other Biafran separatist movements both in Nigeria and in the diaspora, such as Biafra Foundation (BF), Biafra Actualization Forum (BAF), Igbo USA, Ekwe Nche, Biafra Nigeria World (BNW) and Biafra Zionist Movement. The visions of these secession principals have been to liberate their people from the impacts of social vices like poverty, hunger, insecurity, disease, unemployment, injustice, oppression and neglect. As the economic situation of the southeast worsened, the neo-secessionist (IPOB) group led by Nnamdi Kanu became more brazen and daring in 2015. The continuous arrest and detention of its leader Mazi Nnamdi Kanu by the Nigerian government resulted in sit-at-home order by the group and its attendant consequences to those that disobey the order and the insecurity occasioned by the Eastern Security Network's activities. Existing literature on IPOB secessionist movements have viewed the movement as constituting conflict and social disintegration with little or no serious effort to understanding the impact of this neo-secessionist movement of IPOB to the socio-economic woes of people in the South-East, Nigeria. This study therefore addresses neo-secessionist movement of the Indigenous People of Biafra and its socio-economic impact on South-East Nigeria, 2015 to 2022. With the adoption of qualitative and quantitative methods, the study finds that the agitations by Southeast residents starting from 2015 is as a result of the discriminatory tendencies of the Buhari government towards the people of Southeast region of Nigeria and that the restrictive orders by IPOB group members have contributed to the poverty levels and insecurity which also have nuanced negative impact on Foreign Direct Investment in South-East, Nigeria. The study therefore recommends amongst others that the government should take more proactive measures to instill order in the South-East region of Nigeria to avoid unlawful restrictions inimical to economic activities. The government should also come to terms of agreement with the IPOB hierarchy to restore sound business environment for expected level of FDI inflow in the South-East, Nigeria.

Keywords: *Neo-Secessionist Movement, Indigenous People of Biafra, Socio-Economic Impact, Sit-at-home Order.*

Educational Development Challenges: A Study of Effect of Physical Facilities on Academic Performances

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Abstract

The poor status of physical facilities in Nigerian secondary schools is not unconnected with the dearth of fund in the system. A closer look at the schools and what goes on there shows that nothing good can be expected of any of these schools if they do not have facilities and adequate human resources to prepare candidates for West African Examination Council. This study therefore examined how physical facilities affect the academic performance of students in some selected secondary schools in Lagos state. Using descriptive survey method, data were collected from a hundred and fifty-six (156) randomly selected students from two secondary schools in Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. The data was obtained using both research questionnaire and students' results in the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE). Analytical techniques involved descriptive statistics, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Chi-square. The result of the findings showed that physical facilities are not only inadequate in Lagos State secondary schools most especially in the public secondary school compared to the fees paying schools. Whereas, the facilities available are old and in total derelict condition due to lack of good maintenance, it was difficult to enhance engagement and curiosity of students in the 21st century compared to their peers outside the country. There is a significant positive relationship between the availability of physical facilities and secondary school students' academic performance. Availability of physical facilities in the secondary schools stimulates students' interest and enhances their understating of the subjects, and improves the school students' academic performance. Right investment in physical facilities through Government subventions and grants from donor agencies, the school environment will improve and a better outcome of results can be expected.

Keywords: *Physical Facilities, Achievement, Attitude, Secondary School, Implementation*

Plea Bargaining in Nigeria as an Escape Route for Corrupt Government Officials: A Barrier on Sustainable Development and Economic Transformation

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Abstract

Plea bargaining as practiced under the Nigerian adversarial system of adjudication entails an absence of judicial scrutiny of facts leading to the charges being admitted. It is a negotiation of an agreement between an accused person and a prosecution whereby the accused person is permitted to plead guilty to a reduced charge. Thus, this phenomenon is now used as an escape route for corrupt government officials upon embezzlement of public funds. Thus, suffice it to mention that though Nigeria is a country blessed with natural resources as well as being a beneficiary of foreign aids which ought to be used for socio-economic development amongst others, yet, Nigeria is among the under-developed nations of the world which is a consequence of corruption. The outrageous increase in corrupt practices is becoming like a hydra-headed virus which has become a clog in the wheel of progress in the Nigerian economy. In order to combat this menace, the Federal Government of Nigeria enacted some substantive laws. However, irrespective of these elaborate laws, the practice of plea bargaining is practically mitigating the effect of the said laws and serving as an an escape route for corrupt officials. This paper therefore posits that plea bargaining in the Nigerian adversarial system of adjudication is an escape route for corrupt government officials and a barrier to sustainable development and socio-economic transformation. Thus, necessary recommendations are made in this paper.

Keywords: *Plea Bargaining, Escape Route, Corrupt Government Officials, Sustainable Development, Economic Transformation*

Business Information Management Practices Adopted by Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in Ebonyi State

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Abstract

The study was carried out to determine business information management practices adopted by small and medium scale enterprises in Ebonyi State. The study was guided by two research questions and two null hypotheses. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was 2,433 small and medium scale enterprises in Ebonyi State, whose businesses were registered with the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria. The sample size of 344 small and medium scale enterprises was used for the study. A structured questionnaire containing 63 items entitled "Information Management Practices Adopted by Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (IMPSMSEQ)" was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three (3) experts. The Cronbach Alpha Reliability coefficient was 0.92. Three hundred and forty four (344) copies of instrument were distributed, while 321 copies representing 93% were successfully retrieved from the respondents. Mean \bar{x} and Standard Deviation (SD) were used for finding answers to the research questions. The null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using t-test statistical tool. The findings showed that business information management practices adopted by small and medium scale enterprises in Ebonyi State are toning to business news on radio broadcasts, watching business advisement on television broadcasts, watching business video on YouTube, posting sales promotion on Face book, uploading business videos on YouTube, displaying bill board with vital information and chatting with the customers on WhatsApp. The hypotheses tested showed that gender, years of experiences and location of small and medium scale enterprises operators did not differs significantly in their mean responses on information generating management, information processing practices management adopted by small and medium enterprise in Ebonyi State. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended, among others, that Government agencies and other bodies serving small and medium scale enterprises should set up a module on business information management on its website to enable small and medium scale enterprises owners to generate information for effective management of their business enterprises. The educational implication is that managers in small and medium scale enterprises need to show more interest and commitment to generating information through attending workshop, reading newspapers, listening to radios and watching television.

Keywords: *Business Information Management, Practices, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises*

Impact of Child Labour on the Motivation and Academic Achievement of Pupils in Shomolu Local Government Area, Lagos State

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Abstract

As the economic conditions in Nigeria dwindle, accompanied by high inflation rate, many low income families are compelled to engage their young ones in labour either on part- or full- time basis to assist sustain a living. These children are thus denied deserving access to education and quality life. This study was carried out to determine the prevalence of child labour and its impact on the motivation to learn and the academic achievement of primary school pupils as perceived by the pupils themselves. The study adopted a descriptive survey design and was carried out in Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. Two hundred pupils selected using multistage sampling method involving both purposive and random techniques constituted the sample. Three research questions guided the study while two research hypotheses were tested at a 0.05 level of significance. A researcher-made 4-point scaled questionnaire named 'Impact of Child- labour on Achievement Questionnaire (ICAQ)' with a reliability coefficient of 0.78 was used to elicit responses. Data gathered were analyzed both descriptively and inferentially. Findings showed that part-time basis child labour was still prevalent among pupils and impacts both motivation to learn and the academic achievement of pupils, but in opposite directions. Researchers recommended that parents should be sensitized on the outweighing-disadvantages of child labour and also that government should regularly provide supportive incentives to poor parents to enable them cater for their children financially.

Keywords: *Impact, Child Labour, Motivation, Academic Achievement, Pupils in Shomolu Local Government Area*

Sand Mining, Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources as SDGs Driver in Sub-Saharan Africa

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Abstract

The concept, sustainable development, an offshoot of which is the global effort at ensuring global improved living conditions denoted Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs is all-encompassing. Sustainable development connotes development that satisfies the demand of the present without compromising the future generation's capacity in meeting their needs. Prominent pillars of sustainable development have been documented to include socio-economic development in line with environmental consideration, the principle of needs warranting reorganization of natural resources in ensuring quality life for all, resilience with environmental preservation undertone; and concern for future generations with emphasis on the utilization of resources in a way that is devoid of jeopardizing future generations' standard of living. The foregoing is an indication that the place of environment and natural resources coupled with the way such are handled goes a long way in determining the level of development of any nation. Achieving the SDGs 17 goals and 169 Targets therefore is a function of environmentalism. Africa and indeed, Nigeria is blessed with diverse natural resources and viable environment with the continent representing 20% of the earth surface containing 60% of the world's arable lands, 30% of the world's reserve of minerals with Nigeria accounting for about half of the West Africa's population which positions her as the key player in West Africa. Similarly, Nigeria is noted for abundance of natural resources acclaimed as Africa's biggest oil exploitation with the largest natural gas reserves. One of such valuable resources that is development-driven is avalanche of sand which constitute one of the foremost resources in construction activities, be it industrial or domestic. Thus, sand mining which is the removal of sand from their natural location to areas of utility has become a lucrative economic activity in Nigeria. This however is not without concomitant economic consequences on sustainable environment, natural resources and development, hence, its influence on the attainment of SDGs. Sand mining despite economic contributions to household income, domestic and industrial usage as well as the Gross Domestic Product, GDP, the astronomical demand for sand mining occasioned by housing insufficiency, infrastructural development, construction among others, the environmental and resource impact keeps on unabated which is inimical for the quality of environment, natural resources and sustainable development. To be SDGs complaint in the 21st century therefore calls for a rethink on a number of activities that are not environmentally friendly resulting from illicit, illegal and lack of requisite concern for the environment. It is against this background that this study examined sand mining, sustainable environment and natural resources as a driving force for SDGs attainment in Nigeria Sub-Saharan Africa.

Keywords: *Environment; Natural resources; Sand mining; SDGs; Sustainable development*

Ilo-Occupational Safety and Health Management Practices Existing in Building Construction Companies in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the provision of ILO- Occupational safety and health management practices existing in building construction companies in Ebonyi state, Nigeria, using a descriptive research design. The population of the study comprised ninety- (91) professionals which include thirty (30) Architects, twenty-five (25) Builders, and thirty-six (36) Quantity Surveyors who are responsible for policy-making in the building construction industry. The instrument for data collection was a structured 10-item questionnaire titled “Examination of the Provision of ILO-Occupational Safety and Health Management Practices Existing in Building Construction Companies' questionnaire” (EOPILOOSHMPECCQ). The instrument was validated by three experts in the Building department. Cronbach Alpha reliability technique was used to determine the reliability of the instrument which yielded an overall reliability coefficient of 0.81. Data for the study were collected by the researcher with the help of three research assistants. Out of 91 copies of the questionnaire administered to the respondents, 81 copies were filled and returned representing an 89% rate of return. The data collected were analyzed using frequency for demographic information of respondents, mean and standard deviation for answering the research questions while the null hypothesis was tested using chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. The results show that there is no existence of ILO- Occupational safety and health management practices in building construction companies in Ebonyi state, Nigeria. The implication of this study from the findings is that the study will serve as an eye opener to the management of construction companies on the need to follow Occupational safety and health management practices. Based on the findings, the study among others recommended that: the Ebonyi state government should enforce Occupational safety and health management practices on building construction companies by Ebonyi state and there should be routine checks at ongoing building construction sites by the Abakaliki Capital Territory Development Board (ACTDB) commission and professional bodies within the built industry to ensure adherence to with ILO- Occupational safety and health management practices.

Keywords: *ILO- Occupational safety and health, management practices, Building Construction Companies*

Science, Technology and Sustainable Development: The Challenges on African Countries and their Solutions

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Abstract

Science and technology hold the key to the progress and development of any nation technology plays a fundamental role in wealth creation and improvement of the quality of life and real economic growth transformation of any society. Despite attempts by Africa government to achieve sustainable development, there is a growing perception that Africa may fail in achieving the goals. This perception is fueled partly by the evidence that while the world is undergoing rapid change which is driven prominently by technology and globalization. Africa remains unprotected and at risk of being exploited without due recognition and remuneration for its resources. This paper gives in details; evolution of science and technology, relationship between science and technology, scientific and technological contribution to development in Africa, achievements and challenges of sustainable development in Africa, the status and challenges of science, technology and development in Africa, the necessary measurements to improve and ensure development in Africa through science and technology were suggested with recommendation and conclusion of the study. In nutshell, there is no doubt that the role of science and technology in modern society are changing and African countries have to adapt to the changes.

Keywords: *Science, Technology and Sustainable Development, Challenges, African Countries, Solutions*

21st Century of Democratic Practice in Africa; Challenges and Solutions

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to examine the 21st Century of Democratic Practice in Africa: Challenges and Solutions. The paper addressed three basic concerns: the 21st century of democratic practice in Africa, the challenges of democratic practice in Africa, and the solutions to the challenges of democratic practice in Africa. The researcher adopted the secondary method of data collection via books, journals, articles, and newspapers in order to understand the 21st century of democratic practice in Africa and the challenges and solutions. The study findings on the challenges of 21st century democratic practice in Africa, including digital authoritarianism, third-termism, electoral violence, corruption, and power abuse. To address these issues, African leaders should adopt exemplary practices, uphold the rule of law, hold free, fair elections, and enhance state institutions. They should focus on removing cronyism and following the constitutional term limit culture. Instead of limiting competition, encourage diverse opinions and tolerance, allowing residents to actively engage in decision-making. Free online and offline speech is essential for this. Digital resource recognition and protection are crucial for civic engagement and capacity development. Leaders should be held accountable and eliminate corruption and power abuse. The African Union must condemn military coups and establish institutions to extend democracy and prosperity across the continent. Democracy will prosper in Africa if Africans learn to reject politicians who think voters can be deceived into giving up their rights and votes.

Keywords: *Africa, Democracy, Democratisation, Practice, African Union, Coup d'état*

Developing Entrepreneurship Skills Among Undergraduates in Building and Woodwork Technology Education for Self-Employment and Economic Growth in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Building and woodwork technology education are among the greatest facilitators of change in any developing nation due to its impact on skill acquisition and a panacea for self-employment. This study focused on developing entrepreneurship skills among undergraduates in building and woodwork technology education (BWTE) for self-employment and economic growth in the 21st century in Lagos state, Nigeria. The study adopted survey research design. The population for the study consisted of 75 participants, made up of 28 building and woodwork facilitators, 22 Entrepreneurship Education Studies Experts and 25 registered building and woodwork technology entrepreneurs from the study areas. Sampling was unnecessary as the population was small enough to be managed in its entirety. A self-structured instrument developed by the researchers' title: strategies for developing entrepreneurship skills for self-employment questionnaire (SDESSQ), validated by three experts and with reliability co-efficient of 0.87, obtained through Cronbach alpha method, which was used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation to answer the research questions. The findings of the study revealed 13 entrepreneurship skills required by undergraduates in building and woodwork technology education, 12 prospects of entrepreneurship skills needed by undergraduates in building and woodwork technology education, and 11 strategies for developing entrepreneurship skills among undergraduates in building and woodwork technology education for self-employment and economic growth. The study recommended among others that building and woodwork technology educators should be provided with constant training and retraining on modern teaching strategies for developing entrepreneurship skills among their undergraduates. Collaboration between schools and industries should be strengthened in the area of undergraduates practical work experience. This will help the undergraduates to develop skills in the manipulation of facilities, which they are expected on graduation for self-employment and economic growth in the 21st century.

Keywords: *21st century, Building and woodwork technology education, Development, Economic growth, Entrepreneurship skills, Self-employment, Undergraduates*

The Effects of Nigeria's Financial Crisis on Job Insecurity

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Abstract

This *qualitative* research explores the effects of financial crises on job insecurity in Nigeria, given its heavy reliance on oil exports. It examines the psychological and societal consequences of job insecurity, sets specific objectives to assess its extent, contributing factors, and government policy effectiveness. The study aims to inform policymakers, raise public awareness, and contribute to academic discussions on labor market dynamics during economic downturns. The research methodology involves a comprehensive review of literature and documentary reports to analyze the impact of financial crises on job insecurity. It employs a systematic and rigorous approach to explore historical and contemporary data, revealing sector-specific trends in job layoffs during various crises, including the 2008 global financial crisis, the 2014-2016 oil price crash, and the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, the Oil and Gas sector displayed resilience, while the Agricultural and Manufacturing sectors suffered significant job losses. Layoffs also affected the Service, Construction, Real Estate, and Transport sectors, highlighting the need for economic diversification. These findings underscore the importance of tailored policies for different sectors and the urgency for Nigeria to diversify its economy, reduce oil reliance, and build resilience against future economic shocks, providing insights into Nigeria's economic landscape and avenues for economic strengthening. In Conclusion- diversifying the economy, supporting vulnerable sectors, and implementing targeted policies Nigeria can enhance its resilience and build a more stable and sustainable economic future for its citizens. The recommends among other things that Reducing over-reliance on a narrow range of exports, especially in oil, can mitigate the impact of global market fluctuations on the Nigerian economy. Monitoring: Regularly monitor economic indicators and labor market trends to detect early signs of economic stress and respond proactively proffer solutions.

Keywords: *Job Security, COVID 19, Financial Crises, Economic Instability*

