



## 12th National Research & Development Conference

26th - 27th February, 2025

# ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme:  
**Issues, Challenges & Opportunities  
for Security, Industrialization &  
Sustainable Development in Nigeria**

Sokoto State University





# 12TH NATIONAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

SOKOTO STATE UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA

---

## THEME

Issues, Challenges & Opportunities for Security, Industrialization & Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**DATE:** Wednesday 26th - Thursday 27th February, 2025

**TIME:** 10:00am

## CONFERENCE LOC

**Dr. Godwin Onuh Odeh**

Department of History,  
Sokoto State University, Nigeria

## CONFERENCE PEER REVIEW PANEL

**Prof. Elizabeth Adebayo**

MAUTECH, Nigeria

**Prof. Thomas Traynor**

Wright State University, USA

**Prof. Fatile Jacob Olufemi**

Lagos State University, Nigeria

**Prof. Lars Kolvereid**

Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

**Prof. Chukwuemeka J. Diji**

Deputy Vice-Chancellor  
Research, Innovations, Consultancy & Extension,  
Kampala International University

**Prof. Kabuoh Margret**

Babcock University, Nigeria

**Assoc. Prof. Alozie, Elsie Nkemdilim**

Dept. of Home Sci./Hospitality Mgt &  
Tourism, Michael Okpara University of  
Agriculture, Abia State

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

Institute of Public Policy and Admin.  
University of Calabar, Nigeria

**Dr. Olugbemi, Peter Wusu**

Michael Otedola College of Primary  
Education, Lagos State, Nigeria

**Sr. Prof. Ezeh Mary-Noelle Ethel Ngozi**

Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu  
University, Anambra State, Nigeria

**Secretariat:** +2348174380445; +2348060601893

**Email:** [policyafrica@gmail.com](mailto:policyafrica@gmail.com)

**Website:** [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

---

© International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | February, 2025

All right reserved under the International Copyright Law. This Book of Abstract, its cover design and content may not be used or produced in any manner without written permission from the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies | IIPRDS.



# 12TH NATIONAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

SOKOTO STATE UNIVERSITY, NIGERIA

---

## CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

### DAY ONE: **Wednesday 26th February, 2025**

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 9:00am - 9:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 9:30am - 1:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm

### DAY TWO: **Thursday 27th February, 2025**

Conference Briefing via Google Meet	- 9:00am - 9:30am
Online Visual Presentation via Google Meet	- 9:30am - 1:00pm
WhatsApp Video Presentations	- 3:00pm - 4:00pm

*Welcome to*

## **Sokoto State University**

---

**T**he area that constitutes the present day Sokoto State predates the creation of Nigeria. The Sokoto Caliphate emerged out of the Songhai Empire, the Kebbi Kingdom of Muhammad Kotal Kanta, the Kingdom of Zamfara, and the Gobir Kingdom. The Area witnessed the intermingling of people since the stone-age period as recorded by Basil Davidson and Garba Nadama in their scholarship. However, the ancient civilization that existed as early as 500AD and up to 1500AD was one of acquiring Islamic Knowledge and History and what brought about the appearance of the great Kingdom of Kanta of Kebbi and subsequent Hausa-City states and, later, the Sokoto Caliphate.

The idea to set up the Sokoto State University was being nurtured a long time ago by successive governments. This idea, however, came to fruition only in 2009 when His Excellency, the former Executive Governor of Sokoto State Alhaji (Dr) Aliyu Magatakarda Wammako, (Sarkin Yamman Sokoto) signed the law establishing the institution. In August 2013, the Academic Programmes took off in the three Faculties; Arts and Social Sciences, Education and Science. The University campus was commissioned on 29th October, 2013 by former Head of State, Federal Republic of Nigeria, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, GCFR, under the leadership of the former Executive Governor Alhaji (Dr) Aliyu Magatakarda Wamakko, with the support of the able leadership of the then Vice Chancellor, Professor Nuhu O. Yaqub, OFR. Currently, the University offers 62 Academic programmes across the Five Faculties. Plans are underway to launch more academic programmes as the University enters its second phase of infrastructural and academic developments.

The University is currently headed by an Ag. Vice-Chancellor, Prof. M. B. Yerima, as the fourth Vice-Chancellor, who was appointed by the present Visitor, His Excellency Dr. Ahmad Aliyu Sokoto, FCNA Governor of Sokoto State. The University has five (5) research centres. They are:

- i. Centre for the Study of the Sokoto Caliphate
- ii. Research and Development Centre of Excellence
- iii. Center for Mathematics Studies
- iv. Entrepreneurship Center
- v. Equipment and Maintenance Center

The philosophy of the University shall be geared towards: satisfaction of society's demand for knowledge through teaching and research; upholding truth and social justice; rendering selfless services; promoting and preserving academic freedom and fundamental values of the society. By this, the needs and aspirations of the people of Sokoto State shall be a priority.

**Source:** <https://www.ssu.edu.ng/our-history>



# MEMBER

## UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN

### International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations- African International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals (UN-African IP-SDGs) is a strategic research and policy framework of the International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS) with support from UNDP, International Research Institutions and Universities. The strategic framework is designed to help Countries achieve the objectives of sustainable development goals through research interaction, policy determination and implementation framework.

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

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

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

**Paul Henderson**  
 United Nations Research Consultant  
 New York, United States

Project Coordinators  
**P. R. Gillah**  
 Sokoine University of Agriculture  
 Morogoro, Tanzania

**Jonah Ulebor**  
 ED, Lextra Education Ltd.  
 Leeds, LS 11 7HL, United Kingdom

**Chukwuemeka Diji**  
 University of Ibadan-Nigeria

**Esther Adebitan**  
 Kenyatta University, Nairobi

**Hussein Botchway**  
 University of Energy & Natural Resources, Ghana

## Congratulations!

# MEMBER

## EXPERT TECHNICAL PANEL FOR ASIAN-AFRICA'S POLICY REVIEW, INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT PROFILE

Led by International Institute for Policy Review and Development Strategies (IIPRDS), International Universities and Industrial Partnership, the Panel examines policy framework and investment initiatives design to achieve goals of sustainable Development in Developing Economies of Asia and Africa. Policy outcome aims at strengthening institutions of development administration.

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



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

**Dr. Bassey Anam**  
 Director, IIPRDS  
 University of Calabar,  
 Nigeria

**Dr. Ismailia Ceesay**  
 School of Arts & Sciences  
 Department of Political Science  
 Kanifing, The University of Gambia

**PT. Hussein Botchway**  
 Director,  
 Office of Clinical Innovation Strategy & Policy  
 Korle Bu Teaching Hospital, Accra, Ghana

[www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

# Welcome!

## **International School of Advanced Research Study**

**W**e are glad to introduce you to our Online Professional Certificate and Degree courses on "Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques" in affiliation with International Asian Universities and European Research Organisations. We believe you are the right person for this course. It is 100% online and flexible.

*Earn a Professional  
Certificate & Degree in*

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES**

**I**nternational School of Advanced Research Study (ISARS) partners with institutions to train and certify researchers on various themes in Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques. We wish to partner with your University by organizing research training workshop for graduate students and academic staff. A detailed proposal will be sent to you at your request. Send an email or call the Ag Registrar for inquiries.

### **Register TODAY**

Direct Enquiries to our Enrolment Advisors/Ag Registrar,  
International School of Advanced Research Study

E-mail: [isarstudy@gmail.com](mailto:isarstudy@gmail.com)  
[isarstudy@yahoo.com](mailto:isarstudy@yahoo.com)  
+234 8174380445 +233 246663206  
+254 734421269 +234 8140482260  
[www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars)

## **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 submissions must be made to:  
[policyafrica@gmail.com](mailto:policyafrica@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**

### **Important Notice**

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.

**E-mail:** [policyafrica@gmail.com](mailto:policyafrica@gmail.com)

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.



**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of a paper by the journal, the author(s) have automatically transferred copyright of the paper to International Standard Research Publishing. The transfer will ensure widest possible dissemination of information.

**Charges**

Upon acceptance of a paper for publication, the corresponding author must submit the corrected paper and pay a publication fee of USD100 only for online and hard print copy, **USD50** for only online publication. Corresponding authors shall receive one copy of the published Journal and could also download articles from the Journal's website.

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement**

**Publication decisions:** The editor is responsible for deciding which of the articles submitted to the journal should be published. The editor may be guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism. The editor may confer with other editors or reviewers in making this decisions.

**Confidentiality:** The editor and any editorial staff must not disclose any information about a submitted manuscript to anyone than the corresponding author, reviewers, potential reviewers, other editorial advisers, and the publisher, as appropriate.

Institutional website: [www.internationalpolicybrief.org](http://www.internationalpolicybrief.org)

# Contents

	<b>Abstracts Title/Author(s)</b>
1.	<b>Navigating the Triad of Security, Industrialization, and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions</b> <i>Abbas Sani</i>
2.	<b>ICT-Driven Solutions for Security, Industrialization and Sustainable Development Prospects</b> <i>Nafiu Aliyu Isah</i>
3.	<b>Harnessing the Synergy Between Security, Industrialization, and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Multidisciplinary Approach</b> <i>Mr. Bartholomew Sabo</i>
4.	<b>Effects of Security Challenges on Educational Activities and Sustainable Development in Niger State, Nigeria</b> <i>Abdullahi Hassan</i>
5.	<b>Nigerian Blue Economy for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria</b> <i>Okeibunor Augustine</i>
6.	<b>Exploring Advances in Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell Analysis for Energy Security, Industrialization and Sustainable Energy Development in Nigeria</b> <i>Adamu Garba Dala</i>
7.	<b>Impact of the Field of Artificial Intelligence on Socio-Economic Development</b> <sup>1</sup> Andrew Itodo, <sup>2</sup> Adebusuyi, Ojo Oluwasesan, <sup>3</sup> Abdullahi Abdulfatai Oluwashina & <sup>4</sup> Buba Muhammad Yunusa
8.	<b>Nigeria in the Middle of Insecurity, Education and Sustainable Development</b> <sup>1</sup> Ango Cyprian David, <sup>2</sup> Laminde Danlukata & <sup>3</sup> Sunday Markus
9.	<b>Lifestyle and Mental Health as a Correlation of Distress Among the Undergraduate Students of Physical and Health Education in University of Maiduguri</b> <sup>1</sup> Imam Ahmed Ibrahim, <sup>2</sup> Hammadama Garba, <sup>3</sup> Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Abubakar, & <sup>4</sup> Hussaina Ibrahim Vurho

# Contents

	Abstracts Title/Author(s)
10.	<b>Mass Communication and Sustainable Development of Nigeria in the 21st Century</b> <i>Nuba Osinda</i>
11.	<b>Predicting Flood Disasters in Bade Local Government: A Machine Learning Approach</b> <i><sup>1</sup>Abubakar Mohammed Bichi, <sup>2</sup>Usman Umar, <sup>3</sup>Jerome M. Gumpy &amp; <sup>4</sup>Usman S. Idriss</i>
12.	<b>Civil Service as a Catalyst for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria</b> <i>Obasi Hope Onyinyechi</i>
13.	<b>Effects of Boko Haram Insurgency on Agricultural Activities in Borno State, Nigeria</b> <i>Mustapha Alibe</i>
14.	<b>Educational Policy Formulation and Implementation: A Cornerstone of Nigeria's Sustainable Development Agenda</b> <i><sup>1</sup>Abdulkadir, Ranfat Mamman &amp; <sup>2</sup>Garba, Sanni Mohammed</i>
15.	<b>The Role of Information Technology Toward Industrialization and Sustainable Development in Nigeria</b> <i>Azira Bata Mshelia</i>





# Conference Abstracts

---

# Navigating the Triad of Security, Industrialization, and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: Challenges, Opportunities, and Future Directions

**Abbas Sani**

*Federal College of Education (Technical) Gusau, Zamfara State.*

*School of General Studies Education, Department of General Science.*

## Abstract

Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, faces complex and interconnected challenges hindering its quest for security, industrialization, and sustainable development. This study examines the critical issues, challenges, and opportunities in these three pivotal areas. Security challenges include Boko Haram insurgency, banditry, and kidnapping, exacerbated by weak institutions, corruption, and regional disparities. Industrialization faces obstacles such as inadequate infrastructure, dependence on oil exports, and limited value-added manufacturing. Sustainable development is hindered by environmental degradation, climate change, and inadequate access to basic services like healthcare and education. Despite these challenges, opportunities exist: Security: Regional cooperation, community-led initiatives, and security sector reforms. Industrialization: Diversification, investment in infrastructure, and promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs). Sustainable Development: Renewable energy, agriculture, and human capital development. To leverage these opportunities, Nigeria must: strengthen institutions and address corruption, invest in human capital and infrastructure, foster regional cooperation and international partnerships, and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of Nigeria's security, industrialization, and sustainable development challenges, highlighting opportunities for policy reforms and strategic interventions to ensure a more secure, prosperous, and sustainable future.

**Keywords:** *Security, Industrialization, Sustainable Development, Nigeria, Challenges, Opportunities*

## ICT-Driven Solutions for Security, Industrialization and Sustainable Development Prospects

**Nafiu Aliyu Isah**

*Department of Computer Science*

*Federal College of Education (Technical) Gusau*

### Abstract

Nigeria faces significant challenges in security, industrialization and sustainable development. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has the potential to drive solutions to these challenges. The study explores ICT-driven solutions for enhancing security, promoting industrialization, and supporting sustainable development in Nigeria. The study identifies key challenges, opportunities, and prospects for ICT-driven solutions in these areas. The finding of this study reveals that ICT can play a critical role in addressing Nigeria's security challenges, driving industrialization, and supporting sustainable development. In addition, the study also highlights the need for a robust digital infrastructure, effective governance, and strategic investment in ICT to realize these prospects. This study contributes to the development of ICT-driven solutions for Nigeria's security, industrialization and sustainable development challenges.

**Keywords:** *ICT, Security, Industrialization, Sustainable Development, Nigeria.*

## Harnessing the Synergy Between Security, Industrialization, and Sustainable Development in Nigeria: A Multidisciplinary Approach

**Mr. Bartholomew Sabo**

*Department of Curriculum and Instructions.*

*Kaduna State College of Education, Gidan Waya, Kaduna State.*

### Abstract

Nigeria's quest for sustainable development is inextricably linked to its ability to address security concerns and industrialization challenges. This paper examines the issues and the interconnectivity between these variables as it pertains to growth and development. The paper explains the concepts of security, industrialization and sustainable development. It highlights the relationship and the challenges hindering sustainable development especially in the Nigerian context due to numerous security challenges such as boko haram, farmers and herders' conflicts kidnapping and banditry. The reviews relevant literature as related to security, industrialization and sustainable as method to bring to light needed factors that will bring sustained development in Nigeria. In view of the numerous set back insecurity has brought to Nigeria, the Paper recommend among others committed efforts by the government to end insecurity and improve on infrastructural development especially in the rural areas.

**Keywords:** *Security, Industrialization, Sustainable Development, Social Science, Management Science, Nigeria, Multidisciplinary Approach*



## Effects of Security Challenges on Educational Activities and Sustainable Development in Niger State, Nigeria

**Abdullahi Hassan**

*Department of Business Education,  
Niger State College of Education, Minna*

### Abstract

This study investigated the effects of security challenges on educational activities and sustainable development in Niger State, Nigeria. A survey research design was employed, focusing on residents from the Shiroro, Rafi, and Munya local government areas of Niger State. The sample size of the study was determined using the Krejcie and Morgan table to ensure a representative selection of participants. Data collection was conducted through a structured questionnaire: Effect of Security Challenges on Educational Activities and Sustainable Development Questionnaire (ESCEASDQ). The instrument was validated by three experts at Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University in Lapai and Kwara State University in Malete. The reliability of the instrument was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha statistics to ensure consistency in responses. Statistical analysis utilized mean and standard deviation for descriptive insights, alongside regression analysis to explore relationships between security challenges and their impact on educational initiatives and sustainable development. The findings provided valuable insights into how ongoing security issues affected educational access and quality, ultimately influencing broader developmental goals in Niger State. This research aimed to inform policymakers and stakeholders about the critical intersection of security and education, offering pathways for enhancing resilience and promoting sustainable development in the region.

**Keywords:** *Effects, Security Challenges, Educational Activities, Sustainable Development*

## Nigerian Blue Economy for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

**Okeibunor Augustine**

*Department of Economics Education*

*School of Secondary Education (Business)*

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

### Abstract

Ever since the Blue economy concept emerged, there were speculations on its potentials to diversify Nigerian economy and be used as alternative source of revenue. This paper qualitatively and descriptively examined the prospect and challenges of the concept through reviews and practices by nations that have ventured into it. It identified the areas of opportunities and strength by interviewing selected community members across selected coaster states in Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to select Apapa in Lagos, Okerenkoko in Delta, Oron in Akwa Ibom, Agge in Bayelsa and Bonny in Rivers State. Secondary data was also used to determine the correlation between revenue from the maritime industry and Gross Domestic Product of Nigeria. It can be observed that, Nigeria stands to benefit a lot from Blue economy concept from hydro- electricity, pharmaceutical, exportation, tourism, etc. However, it may be a dead-end investment if care is not taken to properly weigh its opportunities, cost and financial requirements. Arrays of factors must be put into consideration before embarking on it like security, fund, bunkering, smuggling and Foreign Direct Investment. Ocean and maritime resources should be explored without degradation to marine ecosystem.

**Keywords:** *Blue Economy, Nigeria, Potentials, Marine, Development, GDP*

## Exploring Advances in Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell Analysis for Energy Security, Industrialization and Sustainable Energy Development in Nigeria

**Adamu Garba Dala**

*Department of Physics Education, School of Secondary Education (Science),  
Federal College of Education (Technical), P.M.B. 1013 Potiskum, Yobe State*

### Abstract

With increase in demand for electrical power globally, the need for developing a variety of renewable energy conservation is getting significant for sustainable development in the electrical power sector, keeping environmental protection as a key factor. The widespread exploitation of fossil fuels for energy generation which is associated with environmental hazards relegates the advance of fuel cell technology with a scientific curiosity. Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cells (PEMFCs) are promising emerging energy technology for mitigating the worldwide energy crisis, clean and efficient energy conversion in various applications. To accelerate their widespread adoption, it is crucial to bridge the gap between theoretical models and practical implementation, enabling the development of robust and reliable fuel cell systems. This paper explores recent advances in PEMFC analysis, focusing on the integration of theory and practice to achieve sustainable energy solutions. The study analyzed the performance of a proton exchange membrane fuel cell experimentally by measuring the efficiency of the system at varying loads and hydrogen consumption. The experimental results showed that as load and hydrogen consumption decrease, efficiency increases almost linearly. The maximum efficiency value for this system was found to be 65 per cent, which is a quite high value that fall within the fuel cell's direct electric energy efficiency ranges of 40 to 85 percent when byproduct heat is used. The study recommends among others that government should embark on public awareness and public benefit campaigns to support energy conservation and energy efficiency promotion policies as well as incorporate sustainability education into our educational systems at all levels.

**Keywords:** *Proton exchange membrane fuel cells, fuel cell technology, performance analysis, alternative energy, practice*

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

<sup>1</sup>Andrew Itodo, <sup>2</sup>Adebusuyi, Ojo Oluwasesan, <sup>3</sup>Abdullahi Abdulfatai Oluwashina & <sup>4</sup>Buba Muhammad Yunusa

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Computer Science; <sup>3&4</sup>Department of Economics, Umar Ibn Elkanemi College of Education Science And Technology, P. O. Box, 16, Bama, Borno State, Nigeria.

### Abstract

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

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

## Nigeria in the Middle of Insecurity, Education and Sustainable Development

<sup>1</sup>Ango Cyprian David, <sup>2</sup>Laminde Danlukata & <sup>3</sup>Sunday Markus  
<sup>1,2&3</sup>Department of Educational Foundation,  
Kaduna State College of Education Gidan Waya

### Abstract

Nigeria is witnessing an unprecedented violent, conflicts, chaos and incidences of insecurity from the activity of Fulani herdsman, Boko haram etc. The paper discussed the concept of education and development programmes and their challenges in Nigeria. Also examined the effect of insecurity on the development of education in Nigeria. The paper recommends among other things, that government should ensure that the political will to fight all forms of insecurity in the country through the application of best strategies and government should enact policy's on how to safeguard the lives of children in all level of education among others.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Education, development, and challenges*

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

<sup>1</sup>Imam Ahmed Ibrahim, <sup>2</sup>Hammadama Garba,

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Muhammad Ibrahim Abubakar, & <sup>4</sup>Hussaina Ibrahim Vurho

<sup>1&2</sup>Department of Integrated Science, Umar Ibn Ibrahim El- Kanemi College of Education Science and Technology Bama, Borno State Nigeria.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Agricultural Extension and Economics, National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Kaduna State.

<sup>4</sup>Department of Health Education, University of Maiduguri

### Abstract

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

**Keywords:** *Mental health, Students, Exercises*

## Mass Communication and Sustainable Development of Nigeria in the 21st Century

**Nuba Osinda**

*Department of English Language, School of Social Sciences,  
Umar Ibn Ibrahim Elkanemi College of Education Science and Technology  
P.M.B 16 Bama, Borno State*

### Abstract

This research explores the pivotal role of mass communication in fostering sustainable development in Nigeria during the 21st century. As the country grapples with complex socio-economic challenges, the study examines how various forms of mass media contribute to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the Nigerian context. The research investigates the impact of traditional media (print, radio, television) alongside digital platforms and social media in raising awareness, shaping public opinion, and mobilizing action on key development issues. It analyzes how mass communication influences areas such as education, healthcare, environmental conservation, economic growth, and good governance - all crucial elements of sustainable development. Furthermore, the study examines the evolving media landscape in Nigeria, considering factors such as increased internet penetration, smartphone adoption, and changing consumption patterns. It assesses how these shifts affect information dissemination and public engagement with development initiatives. The research also explores challenges facing mass communication in Nigeria, including misinformation, digital divide, and regulatory issues, and their implications for sustainable development efforts. It evaluates strategies for enhancing media literacy and promoting responsible journalism to support the country's development agenda. By analyzing case studies, conducting surveys, and employing mixed research methods, this study aims to provide insights into effective communication strategies for sustainable development. The findings will contribute to policy recommendations for leveraging mass communication to accelerate Nigeria's progress towards achieving the SDGs and ensuring long-term sustainable development in the 21st century.

**Keywords:** *Mass Communication, Sustainable Development Goals, Economic, Growth, Challenges*

## Predicting Flood Disasters in Bade Local Government: A Machine Learning Approach

<sup>1</sup>Abubakar Mohammed Bichi, <sup>2</sup>Usman Umar, <sup>3</sup>Jerome M. Gumpy & <sup>4</sup>Usman S. Idriss

<sup>1,3&4</sup>Department of Computer Science, Federal University Gashua

<sup>2</sup>ICT Department, Federal University Gashua

### Abstract

One of the most damaging natural calamities is flooding, which is also very difficult to model. Flood prediction systems have been greatly enhanced over the past few decades by machine learning (ML) techniques, which provide better performance and affordable ways to simulate the intricacy of physical processes associated to flooding. Because machine learning approaches rely only on observational data and have little processing needs, they have become increasingly popular. Research on improving flood prediction models helps in risk mitigation, policy formation, minimizing fatalities, and minimizing flood-related property damage. Nevertheless, the majority of these initiatives have concentrated on developed nations, frequently ignoring emerging nations, especially rural communities, despite improvements in flood prediction technology. Using a historical rainfall dataset from 2013 to 2023, this study attempts to create a machine learning model to forecast floods in Yobe State's Bade Local Government Area. The approach is intended to be used in other areas of Nigeria that are at high danger of flooding. Over the years, Bade Local Government has had numerous floods; the most recent one occurred in August 2024 and left over 20 people dead and caused millions of dollars' worth of property damage. Using Accuracy, Recall, and Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) scores, we assessed and contrasted three machine learning algorithms: Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, and Support Vector Classifier (SVC). Out of the three, Logistic Regression had the best accuracy and recall performance. Furthermore, with above-average accuracy and just below-average recall scores, the Decision Tree performed better than the Support Vector Classifier.

**Keywords:** *Flood Prediction, Bade, Machine Learning, Decision Tree, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Regression*



## Civil Service as a Catalyst for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

**Obasi Hope Onyinyechi**

*Department of Economics Education School of Secondary Education (Business)  
Federal College of Education (Technical), Asaba, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The primary function of the civil service is formulation and implementation of governmental policies in line with the welfare of the citizens, sustainability of the state, regulating commercial operations, and providing social service. Civil service plays a crucial role in any country's economic development, particularly in Nigeria where the public sector is directly involved in national development. It serves as a pivot for design and execution sustainable economic development programmes. This necessitated the civil service to adopt more management methods, develop the necessary managerial abilities, and adopt a new strategy that includes project management in order to secure and ensure sustainability. This study explored the role of the civil service as a contributor to Nigeria's sustainable economic development. The methodology adopted was a documentary review and contextual analysis of past and current literature on the impact of civil service on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The inefficiency and incompetency of the Nigerian civil service are evident due to the poor execution of the national budgets and public policies geared towards economic development. Furthermore, the unpredictability of the Nigerian political and economic sector and the high cost of doing business which is undermining investors' confidence is another important negative effect on Nigerian civil service performance in promotion of sustainable economic development. Therefore, for the Nigerian civil service to contribute to sustainable economic development, it must be made more appealing and supported, modern equipment and technologies should be introduced across all levels of the civil service, continuous professional development should be made mandatory in the civil service, and appointment and promotion in the civil service must be based on merit and qualifications.

**Keywords:** *Nigeria, Civil service, Sustainability, and Economic development*

## Effects of Boko Haram Insurgency on Agricultural Activities in Borno State, Nigeria

**Mustapha Alibe**

*Department of Geography,*

*Umar Ibn Ibrahim EL-Kanemi College of Education Science & Technology,  
Bama, Borno State, Nigeria.*

### Abstract

This study evaluates the effects of Boko Haram insurgency on agricultural activities in Borno state. The specific objectives of the study were to identify the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, assess the agricultural production before, during and after the insurgency and identify the marketing constrain to agricultural produce after harvesting. Both systematic and purposive sampling techniques were used to select the sampled LGAs in the study area as well as the respondents. A total of 370 structured questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Data collected were analyzed using table of simple percentage and charts. The findings of the study revealed that the annual grain flow in the study area was 165,000 tons in 2007. However, the flow of the grain mainly millet, maize and beans has drastically decreased to 57,000 tons in 2022. The decreased in the flow of grain is as a result of the activities of Boko Haram insurgency which affected all the spectrum of the economy in Borno State. Agricultural activities grounded as farmland, rivers and fish ponds were abandoned and thousands of people lost their lives and displaced. The study conclude that Boko Haram insurgency have negatively affected the supply chains of grains in the study area. The study recommends that; security should be improve by the government to the farmers so that they will go back to their farms. Government and NGOs should provide grants and soft loans to the farmers, provision of pesticides and insecticides, encourage irrigation and dry season farming among others.

**Keywords:** *Boko Haram, Agriculture, grains*

## Educational Policy Formulation and Implementation: A Cornerstone of Nigeria's Sustainable Development Agenda

<sup>1</sup>Abdulkadir, Ranfat Mamman & <sup>2</sup>Garba, Sanni Mohammed

<sup>1</sup>Department of Educational Psychology, School of Education,

<sup>2</sup>Educational Foundation Department, School of Education

Niger State College of Education, Minna

### Abstract

In fact, the sustainable development of Nigeria significantly relates to a strong and efficient educational system. However, Nigeria has faced enormous difficulties in formulating and implementing education policies in line with its aspirations for development. This paper seeks to establish that revitalization in the process of formulating and implementing educational policy will be an important step toward achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. It is within this context, therefore, that the paper shall look into the present situation with regard to policy formulation and implementation in the Nigerian education and discuss challenges revolving around inadequate participation of stakeholders, incoherence of policies, and inadequate funding. The aim of this paper is to look into those factors militating against successful implementation of educational policies, which range from weak governance, corruption, and capacity limitations in the education sector. The paper will attempt to develop a broad framework that might be used in revitalizing the process of education policy formulation and implementation. This framework encompasses Enhanced stakeholder participation: Promoting inclusive and transparent processes for involving various stakeholders, including government agencies, educational institutions, civil society organizations, Policy coherence: Ensuring that educational policies are aligned with broader national development goals and other relevant policies. Adequate funding: Allocating sufficient resources to support the implementation of educational policies and improve the quality of education. Strengthened governance: Enhancing accountability, transparency, and efficiency within the education sector. Capacity building: Investing in the professional development of educators and education administrators to improve their capacity to implement educational policies effectively. By implementing these strategies, Nigeria can create a more conducive environment for educational policy formulation and implementation, leading to improved educational outcomes and sustainable development.

**Keywords:** *Educational Policy, Sustainable Development, Policy Coherence, Capacity Building.*

## The Role of Information Technology Toward Industrialization and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

**Azira Bata Mshelia**

*School of Sciences, Department of Computer Science*

*Umar Ibn Ibrahim Elkanemi College of Education Science and Technology*

*P.M.B 16 Bama, Borno State*

### Abstract

Information technology (IT) plays an increasingly crucial role in Nigeria's industrialization efforts and pursuit of sustainable development goals. As Africa's largest economy and most populous nation, Nigeria faces significant challenges in modernizing its industrial base and infrastructure while balancing economic growth with environmental and social sustainability. IT serves as a key enabler by enhancing productivity and efficiency across sectors through automation, data analytics, and digital platforms. In manufacturing, IT facilitates smart factories and supply chain optimization. In agriculture, precision farming techniques leverage IT for improved crop yields and resource management. The financial sector has seen rapid growth in fintech innovations expanding access to banking and credit. Additionally, IT underpins critical infrastructure development in energy, transportation, and urban planning - essential for sustainable industrialization. E-governance initiatives are digitizing public services and promoting transparency. IT skills development programs aim to build local capacity and reduce the digital divide. However, challenges remain in terms of inadequate power supply, cybersecurity threats, and uneven access to technology across the population. Government policies incentivizing IT adoption, public-private partnerships in digital infrastructure, and emphasis on STEM education are working to address these issues. As Nigeria strives to meet its sustainable development targets, strategic integration of IT will be vital in fostering innovation, attracting investment, and enabling more inclusive economic growth. Balancing rapid industrialization with environmental stewardship and social progress hinges significantly on effectively harnessing information technology.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, Information Technology, Industrialization, Integration, Sustainable Development*

