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# 10TH AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY

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**THEME:** Strategies for Good Governance, Security & Economic Development in Africa  
**DATE:** Wednesday 26th - Thursday 27th March, 2025  
**VENUE:** Faculty of Management Sciences Resource Centre, 1st Floor, FMS Building, Lagos State University, Ojo, Lagos  
**TIME:** 10:00am

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# **10TH AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE**

LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY

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## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### **DAY ONE – Wednesday 26th March, 2025**

Arrival of Conferees/Guests/Delegates

### **DAY TWO – Thursday 27th March, 2025**

#### **OPENING SESSION/PLENARY**

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

### **DAY THREE – Friday 27th March, 2025**

Departure of Conferees/Guests/Delegates

## Research Linkages/Publications



### **Prof Charles Roland**

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

### **Engr (Dr.) Abdulazeez D. El-Ladan**

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### **ED. Jonah Ulebor**

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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)**

Germany

### **Science Publishing Corporation (SPC)**

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### **KEJA Publications**

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

### **International Directorate of Policy & Research**

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Skudai 81310, Johor Malaysia

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Gwalior (M.P.) India



## Welcome to Lagos State University

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**T**he Lagos State University (LASU), located at Ojo, was established as a Public University in 1983 by the enabling law of Lagos State. Established with the vision of pursuing the advancement of learning and academic excellence, the university has been unrelenting in the pursuit of its mission of becoming a citadel of learning, a community with the trademark of excellence in teaching, research and service to humanity, a catalyst as well as an agent for development.

In April 1981, an ad-hoc committee headed by the Late Dr. Femi Agbalajobi, who was then a member of the Governing Council of the Lagos State College of Science and Technology, was set up to look into the modalities for converting LASCOTECH into a University. This committee advised that the college should remain. Later, in 1982, another 12-man technical committee headed by Dr. Abisogun Leigh recommended the establishment of a multi-campus and non-residential university. It was suggested that the proposed institution should be named LAGOS STATE UNIVERSITY (LASU).

The Administrative structure of the university has been built on a network of units and departments including the Registry, Academic Planning Unit, General Administration, Academic and Students Affairs, Senior Staff Establishment and Welfare, Junior Staff Establishment and Training. The other organs of the university administration include: Works and Services, Health Centre, Multi Media centre, Information Unit and the Security Unit.

The Lagos State University currently operates three major campuses, namely: Ojo, Ikeja, and Epe. The Ojo campus is the Main Campus and the seat of the Central Administration. It houses the faculties of Arts, Education, Law, Management Sciences, Science and Social Sciences, School of Transport, School of Communication, Centre for Environment Studies and Sustainable Development (CESSED), Centre for General Nigerian Studies, Centre for Planning Studies, Information and Communication Technology Centre (ICTC), Online and Distance Learning and Research Institute (ODLRI) and Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies. The Postgraduate School is also on the Ojo Campus.

The Lagos State University (LASU) currently has a total of 43,362 Students (inclusive of 1,052 students from the College of Medicine at Ikeja campus, 1,758 from Engineering Faculty and 2,810 from School of Agriculture both of which are from the Epe campus), distributed in various faculties for different programmes (Full-time Undergraduates = 29,991; Postgraduates = 2,921; Sandwich = 7,651; Diplomas = 1,747; Joint University Preliminary Examination Board [JUPEB] = 639 and Pre-Degree Science [PDS] = 413).

The University is currently under the able leadership of Professor Ibiyemi OLATUNJI-BELLO, MNI as the Vice-Chancellor and his progressive Management team; Professor Olufunsho Abayomi OMOBITAN (Deputy Vice-Chancellor Academic), Professor (Mrs) Adenike Omotunde BOYO (Deputy Vice-Chancellor Administration), Mr Emmanuel FANU (Registrar), Mr Sa'id Mohammed OLAYINKA, FCA (Bursar) And Dr. Omawunmi Orighomisan Makinde (Librarian).

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| S/N | Names/ Address                       |   | Category  |
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| 16  | Dr. Sunday Onyemachi Samuel          | Department of Economics<br>University of Port Harcourt  | Associate |
| 17  | David Aniefiok Titus PhD             | Department of Political Science and Public<br>Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences,<br>Federal University Otuoke, Bayelsa State, Nigeria    | Associate |
| 18  | Osita Ernest Igbe PhD                | Department of Psychological Foundations<br>Faculty of Education<br>Abia State University, Uturu   | Member    |
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  - 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.
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# Conference Abstracts

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## Politics and Governance in Nigeria: Analyzing the Challenges and the Role of Democracy

**Nura Abbas Hamid**

*Department of Political Science,  
Bayero University, Kano Nigeria*

### Abstract

Politics and governance in Nigeria are often characterized by a disconnect between electoral promises and governance outcomes. Politicians frequently fail to fulfill campaign promises, attributing inefficiencies to external factors or the failures of past administrations. Voter behavior, shaped by ethno-religious affiliations, financial inducements, and voter apathy, further exacerbates the governance challenges, while systemic inefficiencies such as corruption, weak institutions, and centralized power hinder effective policymaking and implementation. Using Political Systems Theory, this study examines the interactions between politicians, the electorate, and systemic structures to understand the root causes of governance failures in Nigeria. The findings highlight the critical need for electoral reform, strengthened accountability mechanisms, decentralized governance, and enhanced voter education. The study concludes with actionable recommendations to foster inclusive governance, improve democratic processes, and enhance the responsiveness of Nigeria's political system to the needs of its citizens.

**Keywords:** *Nigerian politics, Governance, Political Systems Theory, Accountability, Electoral reform, Systemic inefficiencies, Voter behavior, Democracy, Corruption, Inclusive governance*

## Statecraft: Pathway to Sustainable Democracy and Economic Development in Africa

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### Abstract

Good and sustainable democratic political culture are essential ingredient of state's nation-building and national economic development. But, continuous sprouting of poor governance since independence is causing divisive ethno-religious politics, democratic reversal and insecurity that have destabilize pace and process of economic development in African states. Ironically, problems of poor governance are not externally propelled rather; they are internally encouraged by dearth of action-centered leadership, poor public policy, absence of dividend of democracy, bitter ethnic rivalry, inter-class conflicts, poor national-integration and state-building, primordial and divisive political elites among many others. These generate stunted democracy, corruption and abuse of power, partial authority, repulsive citizens and turbulent state. The objective of the study is to investigate the nexus between good governance, sustainable democracy and national economic development in a state. Theoretical framework adopted for the analysis is Leadership-cum-Elite Theory. The study adopted qualitative research methods in which secondary data are employed for analysis. The study identifies emergence of purposeful and action-centered leadership, entrenchment of good democratic political culture, proper harmonization of resources for development, adequate knowledge on management of modern state system, good judgment of emerging socio-political and economic issues and ability of state to live up to peoples' expectations as pathway to sustainable democracy and economic development. The study recommends good governance and true fiscal federalism, dividend of democracy, free and fair elections, and prioritization of unfolding socio-political issues. The study concludes that emergence of popularly elected action-centered and functional leadership with good economic development blueprint and national integration strategies can create political stability and national economic development.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, Development, Good Governance, Leadership, State-building*

## The Impact of Verbal Abuse and Peer Group Influence on Divorce Rates: A Quantitative Analysis

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### Abstract

This study examines the relationship between divorce rates and two social factors: verbal abuse and peer group influence. Using multiple regression analysis on data collected from 71 cases, the research demonstrates that both verbal abuse and peer group influence are significant predictors of divorce rates. The regression model explains 87.9% of the variance in divorce rates ( $R^2 = 0.879$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), indicating strong explanatory power. Verbal abuse emerged as the strongest predictor ( $\beta = 1.10$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), with each unit increase associated with a 1.10 unit increase in divorce rates. Peer group influence also showed a significant positive relationship ( $\beta = 0.836$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). Correlation analysis revealed a strong association between verbal abuse and divorce rates ( $r = 0.882$ ), and a moderately strong relationship between peer group influence and divorce rates ( $r = 0.698$ ). The findings suggest that while both factors contribute significantly to divorce rates, verbal abuse plays a particularly crucial role. These results have important implications for marriage counseling, divorce prevention programs, and domestic violence intervention strategies. The study provides empirical evidence for the need to address both individual relationship dynamics and social influence factors in efforts to support marital stability.

**Keywords:** *Divorce rates, Verbal abuse, Peer group influence, multiple regression analysis, Marital stability*

## Inadequate Utilization of Computer Among Government Secondary School Students During Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) in Borno State

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### Abstract

Experience is a part of learning and learning is a key to awareness. In today's world, the use of computer affects almost every human activity. In education sector, curriculum designers can use the computer as a vital tool for curriculum designing, ranging from curriculum development to curriculum evaluation. The compulsory use of Computer Base Test (CBT) in the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) since 2015, is a bottleneck for government secondary school students in Borno State during their UTME due to poor or lack of computer literate background. The researcher made use of descriptive analysis on the population of all the government secondary school students that sat for the 2023/2024 UTME at the Kashim Ibrahim College of Education Official JAMB CBT Accredited Centre in Borno State and examined their inadequate utilization of computer at the Centre. The sample is of 60 government secondary school students that sat for the exam at the Centre. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the participants. Data were collected through the use of questionnaire and direct interview. The findings of the study showed that most of the students have not expose to the use of computer throughout their secondary school lifetime. Students were not also opportune to participate in the CBT mock test due to the mock fee and distance from their place of residence to the mock Centre. More so, students' paper and pen system of learning in government secondary schools in Borno State is another reason for poor utilization of computer during UTME, among others. Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that CBT, as the only access of writing UTME, has a lot of bottlenecks on Borno State Government Secondary School Students. Therefore, the researcher provides some solution and recommendations based on the findings.

**Keywords:** *Inadequate Utilization, CBT, UTME, Government Secondary School Students, Borno*

## The Criminalization of Mental Illness: Examining the Role of the Criminal Justice System in Addressing Mental Health Crises

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### Abstract

The problem of mental illness and criminal justice have become a hot-button issue, exposing the criminalization of people with mental health problems and the implications for society at-large. In this paper, the authors discuss how people with mental illnesses are processed into the criminal justice system not necessarily due to their crimes or offenses but because person-in-environment factors such as lack of resources, inadequate systems and services to treat mental health conditions, and stigma make it so that many people find themselves in a cycle between incarceration or crisis with little opportunity for reintegration into society. Based on criminological theories and medical sociology, the research analyzes ways in which mentally ill people can get trapped in the criminal justice system (CJS) and how incarceration affects mental illnesses negatively. The paper utilizes Labelling theory as the theoretical frame of analysis Aid in the identification of gaps in accessible mental health care within correctional settings. It assesses existing plans to address these issues, including crisis intervention teams and mental health courts. These results indicate that the police and court systems as they are currently structured tend to worsen the already-existing problems faced by this population, particularly if there is no mental health training provided for staff during their treatment with patients. The criminalization of the mentally ill and mentally retarded has socio-economic and health implications as well, some of which may not be identified for years or decades into the future. The last section offers policy suggestions, including more mental health education for police, community-based mental health services and moving behavioral health services into the criminal justice system. We expect such results to guide potential reforms, avoid health risks and minimize criminalisation of mental disorder.

**Keywords:** *Criminalization of Mental Illness, Role, Criminal Justice System, Mental Health Crises*

## Africa and the Search for Alternative System of Governance

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### Abstract

The most basic dialectic in Africa's post-colonial history has been the quest for self-autonomy from the dictates of the global imperialism, to her political elites that opts to act as pawns and accomplices for the Global West in deepening their imperial domination. This paper therefore explores and emphasizes the need for the evolution of alternative governance structure for Africa, which depart from the existing governance structure anchored on liberal democracy of the West that seek to deepen the dominance and influence of the Global West on the African quest for development in its governance structure. The paper uses content analysis of documents secured substantially from secondary sources. The paper finds that so long as Africa will continue to rely on the legacies and institutions bequeathed by the imperial West for her survival, the tendency of her perpetual exploitation by imperial powers is not only inevitable, but will throw her into another state of fear, poverty, and anarchy. The paper recommended that for Africa to restore her peace, freedom, dignity and prosperity, it has to reinvent and transform her only continental body called 'African Union (AU)' into a new one to be called the 'United States of Africa (USA)', where all her 54 nation-states will need to surrender some part of their sovereignty to be regulated by the body. Issues such as forming a single African military force, a single currency and a single passport, among others, are the key issues to be tabled for negotiation. Africa nation-states should have to find a way to collaborate to assist each other, look inward for solutions to their problems and stop constantly begging for financial and material assistance from those that do not wish her well. Africa should also stop blindly seeking for validation of their laudable populist policies taken to better their plight as well as stop implementing the disastrous economic models, often prescribed by the Global West, which seek to impoverish and destroy her people.

**Keywords:** *Premodern colonialism; Postcolonialism; Imperialism, Governance Systems and Structures, African federation*

## Comparative Effects of Inquiry and Self-Regulated Learning Instructional Strategies on Secondary School Students' Retention in Physics in Lagos State

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### Abstract

A successful learner is an independent learner who plans, monitors and evaluates his/her learning. Therefore, this study investigated the effects of Inquiry and Self-regulated Learning Instructional Strategies on Secondary School Students' Achievement and Retention in Physics in Education District II, Lagos State. The study was guided by two research questions and two hypotheses tested at a 0.05 significance level. This study was anchored on three theories: social constructivism, social-cognitive, and information-processing. The design of the study was a post-test, retention test quasi-experimental research design. Four schools from Education District II, Lagos State were selected through a simple random procedure. The sample consisted of 137 students from the intact classes of the 4 schools. Physics Achievement Test (PAT) and Physics Retention Test (PRT), adapted from the West African Senior School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) Physics past objective questions were used to collect data. The retention test was given 6 weeks after the treatments. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics like independent sample t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) tests were used. Scheffe's post-hoc pairwise comparison gave the direction of the significance. The results indicated that both the Self-regulated Learning Instructional Strategy (SLIS) and the Inquiry Instructional Strategy (IIS) potentially enhanced students' achievement and retention in Physics, with SLIS showing comparatively better effect than IIS. Furthermore, there was no significant gender difference in learners' retention in Physics. High achievers benefited more by using SLIS than low achievers. The researcher concludes that SLIS is a more effective learning strategy than IIS. The researcher recommends that Physics teachers adopt SLIS in Physics classroom instructions. Practicing Physics teachers should be trained on how to use SLIS through seminars and workshops.

**Keywords:** *Inquiry, Physics, Retention, and Self-regulated Learning*

## Impact of Rural Banking Development on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Nigeria: 1990-2023

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### Abstract

The development of rural banking is important for fostering the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Nigeria's rural areas, as these regions still face significant challenges. This paper examines the impact of rural banking development on MSME growth from 1990 to 2023 by employing an ex-post facto research design and utilizing secondary annual time series data from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Statistical Bulletin (2024). The paper uses the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model to analyze the long-run impacts. The findings reveal that deposits in rural bank branches have a significant impact on MSME growth, while financial deepening shows an insignificant positive impact. Loans from rural banks also have an insignificant impact on MSME growth, whereas the presence of rural bank branches has an insignificant negative impact. Based on these findings, the study recommends that the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC) ensure the safety of deposits in rural banking institutions to boost public confidence and encourage increased savings, which can be channeled into MSME financing. The Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) and the CBN's Financial Inclusion Secretariat should intensify financial literacy campaigns targeting rural entrepreneurs. Additionally, commercial banks and fintech companies should promote digital banking and mobile money services to enhance financial access for MSMEs in remote areas. Furthermore, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the Bank of Industry (BOI) should expand credit guarantee schemes for MSMEs, reducing collateral requirements and encouraging banks to provide more loans to small businesses. The Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) should increase funding interventions for rural businesses, ensuring that loan disbursement mechanisms are efficient and transparent. Lastly, the CBN and the National Association of Microfinance Banks (NAMB) should support rural banks in adopting digital banking solutions to reach a broader population without requiring physical expansion.

**Keywords:** *Rural Banking, MSMEs, Development, ARDL Model*

## Reintegration of Repentant Offenders and Crimes Control in Fulani Communities of Jigawa State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper is about the traditional method used for crime control and the reintegration of repentant offenders in Fulani communities of Jigawa State, Nigeria. Specifically, it examined the traditional process of reintegrating repentant offender and the successes of this traditional method for crime control. Reintegrative Shaming theory was adopted as theoretical frame of reference. The population used in the study are the Fulani, Fulani traditional leaders, Pulaaku committee members and repentant offenders. Cluster, availability and purposive sampling techniques were used and 1,075 respondents selected as the sample. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection were used for this study; a survey questionnaire was administered to the Fulani population and in-depth interview conducted with the repentant cattle rustlers, Pulaaku committee members and Fulani traditional leaders. The quantitative data generated from the survey were analysed using percentages, frequency distributions and the qualitative data transcribed and used in complementing the quantitative data. Findings revealed that reintegration of repentant offenders required traditional processes, which involved rituals and oath taking. The activities of the Pulaaku committee recorded a huge success, which resulted to the repentance of many offenders and the reduction of criminal activities in Fulani communities. The study recommended that a study should be conducted to find out the fate of the victims of crimes, and the impact of this traditional mechanism of reintegration. Sustaining the efforts of the Pulaaku committee in controlling criminal activities is also recommended.

**Keywords:** *Crime control, Reintegration, Repentant offender*

## Breaking Women Entrepreneurs Barriers to Economic Opportunities Through Digital Financial Services

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### Abstract

Women's economic involvement in the financial sector remains unequal. This study compares the impact of digital financial inclusion on women's economic empowerment. Using data collected from the Global Financial Inclusion Database for 2017 and 2021 the paper examines the relationship between women's economic empowerment and digital financial inclusion through the use of content analysis. Findings show that using digital financial services accords women numerous opportunities which includes significant economic role in decision-making than they could do without financial inclusion, access to a variety of digital financial services that could affect their choices and decisions, income generation amongst others. However, lack of a powerful digital financial infrastructure, and unfavorable rules and regulations are parts of the challenges. This paper therefore recommends that; considering social and cultural dimensions are very important in efforts targeted towards women empowerment in the northern part of Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Women entrepreneur, Barriers and digital financial services*

## Government Expenditure and Tertiary Education Performance in Nigeria (A Case of Universities in Niger Delta)

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### Abstract

The study examined the effect of government expenditure on tertiary education performance in the Niger delta region of Nigeria. The study used intervention funds, capital and recurrent expenditure on tertiary as proxies for government expenditure while tertiary education performance was measured by output of research publication and infrastructure. The research utilized exploratory research design with the use of questionnaire. The population of this study consists of 54 staff/ ICT from 18 universities across Niger delta while yaro yamen formula was used to obtain a sample size of 48 respondents. The data collected were analysed using simple percentage for research questions while chi square for hypotheses. The study concluded that government expenditures play a significant role in promoting tertiary education performance. The study suggests that intervention funds, capital expenditure and recurrent expenditure should be monitored effectively.

**Keywords:** *Government Expenditure, Tertiary Education Performance, Universities in Niger Delta*

## Structural Stability of the Supporting Tower for an Elevated Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank

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### Abstract

This paper calculates the load of the water tank full with water and wind load and compressive force of stanchions and bracing to withstand water load and wind force of 15meter elevated steel tank of capacity 163,656 liters (164m<sup>3</sup>) of water and computer results of the compressive forces were determined using quick basic programming and PCE software. Computer results attached from the compressive force; the members were designed for suitability of the sections. The steel elevated tank has 33modes and 70 elements with fixed supports at Nodes 31, 32, and 33 respectively with wind load of 11.58KN at node 33. The maximum compressive stress calculated was found to be 395KN at member 24 with a running time of 1.15 minutes.

**Keywords:** *Compressive stress, Braithwaite pressed steel tank, Quick basic programming, PCE software, Wind and dead loads*

## Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Global Stock Markets

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### Abstract

This paper examined the effect of Covid-19 pandemic on global stock markets. Daily closing prices were obtained from Wall Street data base from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. For the analysis 80 trading days were used from 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2020, when the news of Covid-19 pandemic broke out to 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2020 when World Health Organisation declared it a global pandemic. Eighteen stock indices from the most affected countries were selected for the study based on the reports of Worldometers and event study was used for the analysis. The Cumulative Abnormal Returns (CARs) and Cumulative Average Abnormal Returns (CAARs) for each stock index were computed based on regional classification using four windows of analysis. The regional classifications comprised Europe, America (North and South) and Asian stock indices. A two-way fixed effect model was estimated to test for the effect of regional volatility. The study discovered that the worst hit stock index with the lowest AR a day to the event was Spain's IBEX 35 Index while on the event day the lowest was MSCI Poland Index. And the worst hit on the day after the event was S&P 500 Composite Index of the US. It further found that the Covid-19 pandemic affected each region in different ways. The North and South American stocks suffered the highest volatility, whereas, the highest losses were observed in European stocks. The study recommends that governments should be very mindful of the policy responses and measures they adopt to address the Covid-19 pandemic. Internal policies should be designed in such a way to accommodate for external shocks.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19, Pandemic, Event study, Stock market, Stock volatility*

## The Role of Women Agro-Trade Entrepreneurship on Food Supply and Socio-Economic Development: Evidence from Aguata Local Government Area, Anambra State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Women agro-trade entrepreneurs in Anambra State play a vital role in local food systems, poverty alleviation, and the broader socio-economic development of rural communities. Their contributions to food supply, through agricultural trade, are critical to enhancing food security and promoting economic growth in the state. The socio-economic benefits of women's agro-trade entrepreneurial activities also extend to community development. The presence of women-run agro-businesses stimulates local economies by creating markets, driving trade, and encouraging infrastructural development such as roads, transportation, and storage facilities. This research aims to explore the contributions of women in agro-trade entrepreneurship to food supply, assess the socio-economic impacts of their involvement, and identify the challenges they face in scaling their enterprises. The study will use a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative interviews with women agro-entrepreneurs and quantitative surveys to gather data. The study will focus on Igbo-Ukwu town in Aguata Local Government Area; hence samples will be determined from the pull of women agro-trade entrepreneurs in this LGA purposively. A robust multiple regression method shall be adopted in the analysis of the survey data. The outcome of this study will deepen the understanding of how women agro-trade entrepreneurs contribute to local and regional food systems, particularly in terms of food production, processing, and distribution. By exploring the activities of women in the agro-business value chain in Anambra State, the research will provide valuable insights into the importance of their involvement in ensuring food security and promoting sustainable food systems. This will help fill gaps in existing literature, especially regarding women's active role beyond farming, such as in food marketing and value addition. Additionally, the study will provide empirical evidence on the socio-economic impact of women-led agro-enterprises in rural Nigeria. It will demonstrate how women's engagement in aground-trade contributes to poverty reduction. Finally, the findings will offer valuable insights for policymakers, development agencies, and stakeholders seeking to empower women in agriculture and promote sustainable rural development in Anambra State and similar regions in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Keywords:** *Women, Agro-Trade, Food Supply, Socio-Economic Development, Anambra State, Nigeria, Rural Entrepreneurship, Gender, Poverty Reduction, Food Security*

## Police Media Parade of Suspects in Nigeria: The Two Sides of the Coin

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### Abstract

Media parade of suspects has become a practice of the Nigeria Police Force. The police authorities increasingly use traditional and social media platforms to interview crime suspects after arrest. This paper adopts reintegrative shaming and Labelling theories to examine the merits and demerits of the practice. Content review of published press releases of police parading crime suspects is used as method of data collection. It is found that the practice is against individual's right to presumption of innocence. In addition, the videos and photographs that are being circulated could harm the reputation. The suspects could lose their jobs or find it difficult to secure one when they are exonerated or reintegrated back to the community. Again, the practice causes "moral panic" amongst the public. In contrast, the police claim that the practice serves as a means of keeping the public informed of the Police efforts towards crime control in order to win their trust and confidence. Media parade of suspects serves deterrence purposes. Videos, voices, and photographs of crime suspects interviewed before the media press or shared on social media platforms may be used as secondary data for researchers. This paper concludes that the practice has more demerits than merits. It is recommended that, if the media parade must continue, the police need to do it without exposing the faces and voices of the suspects to safeguard their rights to privacy and ensure the principle of presumption of innocence. The police need to also desist from interviewing suspects during the parade because, in some instances, the suspects disclose their modus operandi that can be learned by intending criminals.

**Keywords:** *Crime, Media, Parade, Social media, Suspects*

## A Balancing Approach that Combines Theoretical Knowledge with Soft Skills Development in Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Integrated OTM Curricula in Federal Polytechnics Institutions in Nigeria: A Case Study of Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study investigates the extent of the adoption and integration of AI in OTM curricula in Federal Polytechnics Institutions in Nigeria with a focus on balancing theoretical knowledge with soft skills development. AI skills are in high demand globally, and Nigerian graduates with AI expertise will have a competitive edge in the job market. However, the extent of integration of AI in higher institutions in Nigeria is little known. A survey of 500 lecturers and students from 10 Federal Polytechnics Institutions in Nigeria was conducted. The study employed a quantitative approach, using a questionnaire to collect data from survey respondents. The data was analyzed using SEM to examine the relationships between the variables. The findings suggest that AI can enhance theoretical knowledge through personalized learning, intelligent tutoring systems, and virtual learning environments. Furthermore, AI can facilitate the development of soft skills, such as teamwork, communication, and problem-solving, through virtual collaboration tools, simulation training, and emotional intelligence analysis. The study recommends modular curriculum design, project-based learning, and industry partnerships to ensure effective AI integration. The paper concludes that the strategic integration of AI in Office Technology and Management curricula can provide students with a comprehensive education, preparing them for the demands of the modern workforce and provide AI training for lecturers.

**Keywords:** *Artificial Intelligence, Office Technology and Management, Curricula Integration, Soft Skills Development, Federal Polytechnics Institutions, Nigeria*

## The Analysis of Academic Grades of Tertiary Education Students: The Role of Quality Control Techniques

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### Abstract

Quality of the graduands of tertiary Institutions in Nigeria is of great concern to both industries and policy makers today. Tertiary Education institutions are saddled with the responsibility of providing both middle and higher-level manpower of the country. This paper was aimed to investigate the performance of both ND and HND students of the Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic Birnin Kebbi, Nigeria, using the Shewhart's X bar and R Charts. Nine (9) departments from a total of 32 departments of the institution were selected. A total of 720 student's records of Cumulative Grade point Averages (CGPAs) were studied. The grouped X bar chart for National Diploma (ND) of all the departments showed that the UCL, CL and LCL were 3.03, 2.70 and 2.37, respectively. This therefore means that the overall performance of the ND students of the Polytechnic was within an acceptable standard as provided by the supervisory board of the Institution. Similarly, the grouped X bar and R charts for the Higher National Diploma (HND) of all the departments indicated the UCL, CL and LCL were 2.94, 2.74 and 2.53, respectively. The results showed that the overall performance of students of the institution is within the average standard expected of each graduand of the Polytechnic as provided by the supervisory board, the NBTE.

**Keywords:** *Quality, Control, X-bar, R-chart, CGPA, ND, HND, Students, NBTE*

## An Assessment of Plateau State Peace Building Agency from 2016-2024

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### Abstract

Plateau State is located in the North Central Geopolitical zone of Nigeria otherwise known as the Middle Belt. The state is famous for various factors. One of such factors is violent conflict which became highly destructive on the 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2001 with Jos the state capital engulfed in a violent ethno-religious crisis which claimed several lives and properties worth billions of naira. Several efforts have been made to bring about lasting and ending peace in the state by individuals, groups and organizations including the government at the state and federal levels. The Plateau State Peace Building Agency is an example of such efforts which was established towards finding solutions to the menace of violent conflict in the state. The objectives of the paper is to assess the performance of this important government agency in building peace in Plateau state. The paper relies heavily on two sources of data. Being a survey research, data is collected from primary and secondary sources. Data sourced and analyzed revealed that the Plateau State Peace Building Agency is viewed as a good idea and initiative towards peace building and identified, poor funding, poverty and lack of enforcement mechanism in the agency as some major impediments of the agency. Using the Peace Building Theory as a theoretical framework, the paper recommends, more funding, addressing the root causes of conflicts such as poverty, unemployment, justice as a panacea to lasting peace in Plateau State.

**Keywords:** *Peace, Plateau, Building, State Agency*

## An Examination of the Rehabilitation Programme of Repentant Boko Haram Insurgents in Malam Sidi Rehabilitation Centre Gombe

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### Abstract

Boko Haram activities have resulted in several violent attacks that occurred at high-profile government establishments, markets, banks, police stations, churches, and other public places, such as schools and motor parks. The recognition that the war model has not only failed to reduce violence but also increased the number of deaths in the conflict zones and attracted mounting criticisms may have motivated the Nigerian state to reconsider the usefulness of non-military strategies, especially the deradicalization and rehabilitation strategy. This study used Social Bond Theory, Broken Windows Theory, and Cognitive Transformation Theory to examine the rehabilitation programme of repentant Boko Haram members in the Malam Sidi Rehabilitation Centre, Gombe State, Nigeria. The study used a sample size of two hundred and forty-two (242) repentant Boko Haram members who were randomly selected. Purposive sampling techniques were utilised in the selection of three personnel of the Nigerian Army, two personnel of the Nigerian Defence Intelligence Agency, two educational psychologists, two religious leaders, and personnel of the National Directorate of Employment for qualitative data. The study found that most of the repentant Boko Haram members were young Muslims. Also, most of the repentant Boko Haram members currently at the Malam Sidi rehabilitation centre have many children to cater for. The repentant Boko Haram members at the Malam Sidi rehabilitation centre willingly surrendered to the military. In addition, the repentant studied believed that rehabilitation was a good strategy for ending terrorism in northeast Nigeria. The study also found that planting spies in the dormitories of repentant Boko Haram members; psychological therapy; religious re-education; civic education; and skills acquisition training were the methods adopted during the rehabilitation. It was also found out that the methods are effective and efficient in achieving the overall objectives of the rehabilitation programme. Similarly, the study found that challenges such as lack of awareness of the rehabilitation programme, inadequate accommodation facilities, lack of social amenities in the centre, and poor funding affect the effectiveness of the rehabilitation programme. The study recommends, thus: the Federal Government of Nigeria and other partners should improve the start-up package to enable the clients to live meaningful and economically stable lives; the federal government should intensify plans to offer material supports to host communities as incentives to help them accept and reintegrate former Boko Haram members; and the FGN should establish more centres to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers of surrendered and repentant Boko Haram members for proper and effective rehabilitation.

**Keywords:** *Rehabilitation Programme, Repentant, Boko Haram Insurgents*

## Good Governance, Institutions and Capacity Building: Drivers of Economic Growth in Nigeria

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### Abstract

This research deals with the interconnected roles of good governance, strong institutions, and capacity building in driving the economic growth in Nigeria. As one of Africa's largest economies, Nigeria faces significant challenges, including corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient human capital development. This study adopts a mixed-methods approach, utilizing both quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews with key stakeholders to assess how governance and institutional capacity impact economic growth. The findings highlight that enhancing governance mechanisms and building robust institutions are critical for addressing Nigeria's economic challenges. The study concludes with recommendations for policymakers to facilitate sustainable economic development through improved governance and capacity-building initiatives.

**Keywords:** *Good Governance, Institutions, Capacity Building, Economic Growth, Nigeria*

## Time Series Analysis of the Nigerian Stock Market: An Application of the Box-Jenkins Methodology to the All-Share Price Index

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### Abstract

This study employs the Box-Jenkins methodology to conduct a time series analysis of the Nigerian Stock Market, focusing on the All-Share Price Index (ASPI). Using yearly data from 1986 to 2023, the study modeled and forecasted the ASPI's behaviour. The research applies the ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) model to capture the temporal dynamics of the stock market index. Findings from the results of the analysis revealed that ARIMA (2, 1, 2) model best fits the data representing the optimal orders determined through rigorous diagnostic tests. The model demonstrates strong predictive power, capturing both short-term fluctuations and long-term trends in the ASPI. Forecast results suggest a downward trend with significant uncertainty in the Nigerian stock market over the next decade. This study contributes to the existing literature by providing a comprehensive analysis of the Nigerian stock market using advanced time series techniques. The results offer valuable insights for investors, policymakers, and financial analysts, aiding in decision-making and strategy formulation in the context of the Nigerian stock market. It is recommended among others that additional variable that might improve the model's predictive power be explored and ensemble forecasting methods combining ARIMA with other models like GARCH or machine learning approached be used to improve the model predictive power. It is also recommended that understanding of market volatility and the limitations of forecasting models among investors be promoted to encourage long-term investment perspectives that look beyond short-term market fluctuations.

**Keywords:** *Time Series Analysis, Box-Jenkins Methodology, ARIMA, Nigerian Stock Market, All-Share Price Index*

## Strategic Entrepreneurship and Economic Revitalisation in Nigeria: An Exploratory Study

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### Abstract

There has not been in existence any business ventures either small, medium and large that succeed without taking entrepreneurial strategic measures in form of proper planning, management, good decision making and so on so also, no nation can thrive successfully without taking strategic measures. Therefore, this calls for the need to examine strategic entrepreneurship as it impacts the economic growth and development of Nigeria. The study was conducted to achieve two main objectives. The first objective is to examine the effects of strategic entrepreneurship on business innovative skills and the second objective is to examine the significant effects of strategic entrepreneurship on economic development of Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Also, the population of the study consists of some selected entrepreneurs in Borno and Kwara State. Simple random sampling technique was used to draw out two hundred (200) respondents. The data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that strategic entrepreneurship have a positive effect on the profitability level of business organizations. Furthermore, it was revealed that strategic entrepreneurship significantly affects Nigeria economic growth and development. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that the entrepreneurs should undergo trainings that will help them positively utilize strategic measures to boost business performance and give them competitive advantages. Also, the government should ensure that entrepreneurs across the nations are regularly encouraged to strategically carry out all business operations as this will in turn increase the GDP of the nation, creating more employment opportunities as well as well bringing the rate of poverty to the minimum.

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Strategic Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth and Development*

## The Impacts of Strategic Entrepreneurship on Nigeria Economic Growth and Development

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### Abstract

There has not been in existence any business ventures either small, medium and large that succeed without taking entrepreneurial strategic measures in form of proper planning, management, good decision making and so on so also, no nation can thrive successfully without taking strategic measures. Therefore, this calls for the need to examine strategic entrepreneurship as it impacts the economic growth and development of Nigeria. The study was conducted to achieve two main objectives. The first objective is to examine effects of strategic entrepreneurship on business innovative skills and the second objective is to examine the significant effects of strategic entrepreneurship on economic development of Nigeria. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. Also, the population of the study consists of some selected entrepreneurs in Borno and Kwara State. Simple random sampling technique was used to draw out two hundred (200) respondents. The data collected were analyzed using frequency distribution and t-test. The findings of the study revealed that strategic entrepreneurship have a positive effect on the profitability level of business organizations. Furthermore, it was revealed that strategic entrepreneurship significantly affects Nigeria economic growth and development. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended that the entrepreneurs should undergo trainings that will help them positively utilize strategic measures to boost business performance and give them competitive advantages. Also, the government should ensure that entrepreneurs across the nations are regularly encouraged to strategically carryout all business operations as this will in turn increase the GDP of the nation, creates more employment opportunities as well bring the rate of poverty to the minimum.

**Keywords:** *Strategy, Strategic Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth and Development*

## Climate Resilient Crop Adoption in Kaduna State as a Strategy for Food Security and Improved Nutrition in Kaduna State

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### Abstract

Variations in weather patterns, temperatures, and erratic rainfall threaten food and nutrition security as well as agricultural sustainability globally. Kaduna State with 88.8% of its population in poverty is also facing these variations which is affecting the poor more than other sections of the population. To address these challenges, the adoption of climate-resilient crops which doubles as biofortified crops becomes essential. This study investigates the level of awareness and adoption of climate-resilient crops in Kaduna State as a strategy for curbing food insecurity and malnutrition in the State. The study used questionnaire to assess the level of awareness and willingness to adopt climate-smart crops and the findings revealed a low level of awareness among farmers majority of indicate high level willingness to cultivate and consume biofortified crops, recognizing their health benefits and resilience to climate-induced stresses. Age, gender, and educational background play significant roles in shaping farmers' awareness and willingness to adopt these crops. The high levels of unawareness regarding biofortified crops/climate-resilient crops is augmented by limited knowledge about specific varieties such as Vitamin A maize. The study highlights a notable interest among farmers to embrace these crops if they were made available and accessible, with 100% of respondents indicating their willingness to cultivate or consume them. The policy implications underscore the need for targeted efforts in raising awareness, capacity building, and providing access to improved seeds and technologies. Furthermore, fostering collaboration between governments, research institutions, NGOs, and farmers will enhance the effectiveness of these interventions. By promoting the adoption of biofortified crops, Kaduna State can strengthen food security, improve nutrition, and build resilience to climate change, ensuring a sustainable and productive agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** *Climate-Resilient Crops – Best Practices for Optimizing Output*

## Corruption: An Impediment to National Security Efforts and Economic Development in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Corruption has emerged as the most notorious and infectious virus all over the world and in which Nigeria appears to be on the lead. All efforts and strategies deployed in the fight for corruption proves largely ineffective and corrosive as indicated by the evil manifestation of poverty, diseases, unemployment, insecurity, gradual decline of intellectualism and the merciless strangulation of the judicial system in Nigeria. The paper intends to examine the causes of corruption and its effects on the security agencies and economic development of Nigeria. The paper adopts state fail theory to explain extent of corruption and the roles of security agents in the fight of corruption in the country. The paper posits that the increasing rate of insecurity in the country is as a result of corrupt behavior of the security and the lack of political will by leaders. The paper maintains that the extent of corruption in Nigeria portends danger to national security, economic development, employment, criminal activities etc. the paper recommended a total overhaul in the current anti-corruption efforts as these institutions are also infected by the same virus.

**Keywords:** *Corruption, National security insecurity, Unemployment, Poverty*

## Electricity Payment Defaulting: An Analysis of Non-Market Factors

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### Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the factors that differentiate monthly electricity consumption and monthly payment among household electricity consumers in Jigawa, Kano and Katsina (KEDCO customers). The study collected survey data from household heads. Taro Yammane (1976) statistical sampling formula was used to get 400 respondents from 668,723 registered electricity consumers across the three (3) states. Multistage random sampling technique was used. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression were used for the data analysis. The descriptive analysis was used for the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents. Cronbach Alpha was used for reliability test of the questionnaire after a pilot test and the result shows that the questionnaire was reliable for the model employed in the study. Result from the logistic regression shows that trust, effective monitoring, payment and look at efficiency were statistically significant as the factors that differentiate monthly electricity consumption and monthly payment, the variables all have positive relationship with making payment as due. The study further recommends that government have to stabilize the macroeconomic variables that are used in determining electricity tariff.

**Keywords:** *Electricity payment defaulting and Non-Market factor*

## Impact of Insecurity on Entrepreneurship Development in Plateau State

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### Abstract

Insecurity remains one of the most significant barriers to entrepreneurship development in Plateau State, Nigeria. The region, known for its rich natural resources and tourism potential, has faced recurring challenges from communal conflicts, Boko Haram, banditry, kidnappings, and other violent incidents. This study examines the impact of insecurity on entrepreneurship development in Plateau State, an expo facto research design was employed. The study used primary data sourced from a questionnaire. 400 respondents were randomly selected from the 17 Local Government Areas of Plateau State and participated in the study. The data was analysed using multiple regression technique with the aid of SPSS version 26. The findings revealed that the prevalence of insecurity in Plateau State has had a significant negative impact on the growth and sustainability of entrepreneurship activities in the region. The study also highlights the various ways in which insecurity has affected the entrepreneurial landscape, including decreased investment, disrupted supply chains, and diminished consumer confidence. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers and entrepreneurs on mitigating the effects of insecurity on entrepreneurship development in Plateau State.

**Keywords:** *Development, Entrepreneurship, Insecurity*

## Financial Inclusion, Entrepreneurial Business Performance, and Agricultural Output Nexus: Evidence from Structural Equation Models (SEM)

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### Abstract

The study examined the relationship between financial inclusion, entrepreneurial business performance, and agricultural output in Adamawa State, Nigeria. The data for the study was primary in nature, which was sourced with the use of a structured questionnaire. Nineteen (19) out of the twenty-one (21) local government areas of Adamawa states were sampled in line with the sample size developed by Sakaranj (2003). The data then were analysed with the applications of Structural Equation Models (SEM). The findings of the study revealed that, the relationship between access to financial services, entrepreneurial business performance, and agricultural output are 0.68 and 0.71 respectively. That is, 1 unit increase in access to financial services, entrepreneurial business performance and agricultural output increases by 68% and 71% respectively. This implies that access to financial services significantly affects both Entrepreneurial business performance and Agricultural output. On the other hand, entrepreneurial business performance, and agricultural output increases by 50% and 49% as a result of 1% increase in usage of financial services. Furthermore, in regard to the relationship between product quality and service delivery, entrepreneurial business performance, and agricultural output, the result indicates that, entrepreneurial business performance increase by 65% and agricultural output increase by 55% due to 1% increase in product quality and service delivery. It has been observed from the result of the study that, access to financial services carries high magnitude of the effect of financial inclusions than that of the usage of financial services and product quality and service delivery. The study recommends that measures have to be put in place to standardised financial inclusions so as to improved entrepreneurial business performance, and agricultural output.

**Keywords:** *Financial inclusion, Entrepreneurial Business performance, Agricultural Output, and Structural Equation Models (SEM)*

## Cholera & Typhoid Outbreak as Public Health Problems in Yauri Local Government Area, Kebbi State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

This paper has investigated the factors that lead to recurring outbreaks of cholera and typhoid which constitute major public health problems in Yauri LGA, Kebbi State. The paper has explained what accounted for the outbreak of cholera and typhoid in July 2024. The study has the following objectives: (a) To identify the factors that led to the outbreak of cholera and typhoid (b) To identify the social and economic status of victims of cholera and typhoid (c) To proffer workable solutions to eradicate further incidence of cholera and typhoid outbreak in Yauri LGA. A Survey method was used for the collection of quantitative data. While Key Informant Interview (KII) and In-Depth Interview (IDI) Guides were employed to collect qualitative data from the sampled participants using a purposive sampling technique. Functionalist perspective and socio-environmental model were the study's main theoretical guides. Findings revealed that unhygienic water, open defecation, and open suck-away were some of the factors that contributed to the outbreak of cholera and typhoid in Yauri. The study recommends that the Kebbi State government and local government should put their eyes on the public health community to conduct their work rigorously and if they cut individuals with the offence of open toilet, open suck-away should sanction that person. In conclusion, the Kebbi State Government should put monthly sanitation in each local government of Kebbi State, doing that will reduce the incidence and outbreak of airborne and waterborne diseases in the State.

**Keywords:** *Cholera, Public health, Typhoid*

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

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### Abstract

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

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

## Navigating the Transition: Analyzing the Implications, Challenges, and Prospects of Fuel Subsidy Removal for Sustainable Economic Recovery in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Fuel subsidies have historically served as a mechanism for price control and social welfare; however, they also contribute to significant fiscal burdens and distort market dynamics. The removal of these subsidies is expected to lead to an increase in fuel prices, which may initially exacerbate inflationary pressures on essential goods and services. This paper will explore the potential short-term and long-term economic impacts, including shifts in consumer behavior, changes in transportation costs, and the overall effect on inflation rates. The transition away from fuel subsidies presents numerous challenges. Key among these is public resistance due to rising living costs, potential increases in poverty levels, and the risk of social unrest. Argument of this paper by way of interrogating primary and secondary sources further analyze historical precedents within Nigeria and other nations that have undergone similar transitions, identifying lessons learned and strategies for effective implementation. Despite the challenges posed by subsidy removal, there are significant opportunities for fostering sustainable economic recovery. By reallocating funds previously used for subsidies towards infrastructure development, renewable energy projects, and social programs, Nigeria could enhance its economic resilience. This paper will discuss potential pathways for investment that could stimulate growth while addressing environmental concerns through cleaner energy alternatives. The paper concludes that policymakers must engage stakeholders across various sectors to ensure that the process is inclusive and equitable. The successful removal of fuel subsidies could serve as a catalyst for broader economic reforms necessary for sustainable growth.

**Keywords:** *Fuel Subsidies, Subsidies Removal, Nigeria, Energy*

## State and Development Challenges in Africa: Conceptual and Theoretical Issues

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### Abstract

The contemporary issues in Africa recent and past suggest the need for Africa to redefine the role of the post-colonial state in the development process. There is no doubt that Africa has experienced and continues to experience severe and devastating socio-economic, and development challenges. Another glaring but very dangerous factor is leadership challenge characterized by inefficiency arising from their inability to see their position as a "sacred trust of stewardship". This paper on "State and Development challenges in Africa: Conceptual and theoretical issues" attributed the scenario partly to Africa's long-standing relationship with the imperialist world in a "core-periphery arrangement" of structural inequalities and, partly to poor leadership. The discourse of the paper focused on: The epistemic divergence on the concept of state and development, the theoretical and conceptual underpinning, condition of development, with reference to governance and Democracy. The distributive justice theory with the explanation of the development problem and the challenges of the post-colonial state in Africa is explored to increase our knowledge of the subject matter. The study acknowledges the fact that the global arrangement as witnessed for decades did not present a picture of a unique world of growth and development transmission for Africa to develop. There is a need therefore for Africa to build a Polycentric and multi-polar world in the interest of all the members' states to rid of uni-polarization of the globalization process and also to provide a holistic conceptual issue relating to development thinking. The paper also acknowledges that weak socio-political institutions lead to political decay. There is a need for the scope of the developmental state to be supported by institutional capacity and a viable political process. We conclude that implementation of an autonomous development strategy requires development leadership with a nationalist vision to address the African problem of development.

**Keywords:** *State, Development, Democracy, Governance*

## Strategies for Good Governance in Nigeria: A Lesson from Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*

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### Abstract

**T**hings Fall Apart is an African classic literary work that abounds with lessons of life on African communal living based on good governance. The fictitious Umuofia community created by Achebe, is a land well governed by its laws and justice system prior to the arrival of the white man. There are no sacred cows, but both the led and the leaders are bound by the same law. Thus, there is equity and each person give his/her best to ensure the survival of the community as well as present a common strong front to resist unwanted hostile foreign elements into their community. For this reason, the society strived and succeeded in her numerous exploits until corruption reared its ugly head through the white man's gifts and brought division among the people that almost eclipsed their existence. However, even in the face of severe adversity they stand firm, to ensure that justice is served in order to uphold the honour of the land. Not even Okonkwo, the most prominent warrior leader, is spared when he desecrates the laws of the land. This singular act of justice preserves the nation, because justice and equity are the oars for good governance in any human community. A qualitative study based on sociological approach to literary study is the methodology used to conduct this research. The paper defines good governance, identifies some instances of good governance and the position of law and justice in the novel; and draws a logical conclusion on its benefits for the development of the Nigerian nation.

**Keywords:** *Law, Justice, Equity, Community and leader*

## Economic Growth in Nigeria: The Role of Diaspora Remittances

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### Abstract

Nigeria has over the years adopted various strategies to enhance the growth of the country and one of these strategies has been to rely on foreign inflows. Hence, this study examined the role played by diaspora remittances on economic growth in Nigeria between 1992 and 2023. Diaspora remittances, aggregate investment, foreign exchange rate and interest rate were regressed on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Yearly data on these variables were sourced from Central Bank of Nigeria's Statistical Bulletin and the World Bank. The generated data were subjected to descriptive analysis, Johansen co-integration test, granger causality test, ECM estimation, and diagnostics tests. Basically, the study observed that foreign remittances, aggregate investment and foreign exchange rate have negative effects on GDP in Nigeria; while interest rate has a positive effect on the country's GDP. It was further observed that there is a long run equilibrium relationship between the variables to extent that the speed of convergence in event of any distortion is 12.3% per annum. However, only exchange and interest rates were statistically significant. The foregoing suggests that diaspora remittances have an inverse negligible effect on economic growth in Nigeria. On this note, the study suggested amongst other things that recipients of diaspora remittances should investigate a bigger chunk of such inflows in order to significantly enhance the growth of the Nigerian economy.

**Keywords:** *Diaspora remittances, Economic Growth, Gross domestic product, Exchange rate, and Investment*

## Comparative Analysis on Methods of Teaching Keyboarding, Office Procedures and Business Communication in Nigeria and China at Three Different Levels of Education for Economic Development on Nigeria

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### Abstract

This study presents a comparative analysis of teaching methods for keyboarding, office procedures, and business communication in Nigeria and China across primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education. The research aims to identify similarities and differences in curriculum design, teaching methodologies, and assessment practices in both countries. By analyzing the educational frameworks, textbooks, and teacher training programs, the study will contribute to understanding the effectiveness and challenges of current teaching methods. This research will provide valuable insights for educators, policymakers, and researchers seeking to improve the teaching and learning of essential business skills in Nigeria and China, potentially informing the development of more effective and globally relevant educational approaches.

**Keywords:** *Business Education, Keyboarding, Curriculum, Teaching, Methodology*

## Antioxidant Potential of Natural Produced Seasoning Cube

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### Abstract

Health is wealth. In this present study, natural seasoning cubes were made from indigenous plant sources by standard methods. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties of the seasoning cubes are to reduce the tissue damage which is a central mechanism associated with numerous chronic disorders in human. The results of the Vitamins estimation on the formulated products gave vitamins A,D,E and K as 1.12 , 1.46 ,4.6 and 1.52 (µg/g) in that order whereas standard commercial seasoning cube gave Vitamin A,D,E and K: (0.80 ,0.38 ,2.0 and 0.40 )µg/ml respectively . However, the results of the minerals contents showed Phosphorus (6.25 mg/g), Calcium (4.05 mg/g), Zinc (10.10 mg/g), iron (0.56) and slightly reduced Sodium content (0.18 mg/g) compared to the standard Knorr cube (Phosphorus: 4.33 mg/g, Calcium: 2.04 mg/g, Zinc: 1.31 mg/g, Iron (0.67) and Sodium: 2.05 mg/g) in that order. Therefore, higher levels of the antioxidants and minerals from the natural seasoning proved its efficacy in reducing oxidative stress caused by increase in cellular free radicals' generation to the cell antioxidant levels by stopping the creation of imbalance towards shifting the cellular environment towards an oxidant. This could be as a result of the natural endowed nutritive components of our cultural/ native food additives. Therefore, we recommend it to NAFDAC in balancing adverse effect of these free radicals through blockage or slowing down the reaction of a substance with the reactive oxygen species (ROS), thereby improving health and promoting human capital generation.

**Keywords:** *Anti-oxidants; Free-radicals; natural cultural foods and Seasoning Cubes*

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