

**7th NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON POLITICAL STABILITY, SECURITY
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**THEME: *Addressing the Challenges of*
SECURITY, GOVERNANCE
& ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
*in Nigeria***

**ABSTRACTS
&
PROCEEDINGS**

**Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (ATBU),
Bauchi State - Nigeria**

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POLICY REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES



7TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL STABILITY, SECURITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

THEME: Addressing the Challenges of Security, Governance & Economic Development in Nigeria

DATE: Thursday 7th - Friday 8th December, 2023

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DAY ONE – Wednesday 6th December, 2023

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DAY ONE – Thursday 7th December, 2023

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Registration/Research Collaboration Discuss	- 9:00am – 11:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 11:00am – 11:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 11:15am – 11:30am
Research Workshop Training	- 11:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 12:30pm
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Conference Abstracts

Youth Restiveness and National Security

Musa Mohammed

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Abstract

Youth restiveness in Nigeria has become alarming and now of serious concern. Almost all the communities in this country most especially in the recent past has witnessed one form of restiveness such as violent protest, thuggery, cult clashes, riots, killings of the innocent people, which has also lead to the cost of lives and properties and slowing down developmental goals. The focus of this paper to examine the concept of youth restiveness in Nigeria, National security, major causes of youth restiveness in Nigeria, the youth and National security, the government approach towards curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria, the counselling implications. It is therefore recommended among others that government should provide functional and free education to its citizen in order to take the children out of street.

Keywords: *Restiveness, Youth, National Security, Thuggery*

Extent of Utilization of Multimedia and Hypermedia Technologies by Technical Education Lecturers in Instruction Delivery in College of Education in Minna, Niger State

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Abstract

This study was designed to assess the extent to which Technical Education lecturers in Niger State College of Education Minna utilize Multimedia and Hypermedia Technologies in Instruction delivery. Descriptive survey research design was used for the study. Two research questions and one hypothesis were formulated to guide the study. The population consisted of 34 technical education lecturers and 76 NCE III students. Due to the manageable size of the population of NCE technical education lecturers and the students, the entire population was used for the study. The instrument used in the collection of data was 25 items questionnaire validated by three experts, one from Industrial and Technology Education Department and two from Niger State College of Education, Minna. The questionnaire elicited information from the lecturers and students on the extent to which multimedia hardware and hypermedia software are utilized in TE programmed. 34 copies of the questionnaire were administered to the respondents, but 32 copies of the questionnaire were completed and returned. The internal consistency of the instruments was found to be 0.88. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviations to answer the research questions posed for the study; the results indicated that TE lecturers utilize multimedia hardware and software/elements at a low extent in instruction delivery. The study therefore recommended regular professional development of lecturers in ICT. Furthermore, the provision of technical support to institutions and their staff by TETFund through the procurement of state of the art multimedia hardware as a strategic intervention for effective utilization of multimedia resources by the TE lecturers in instruction delivery in Nigerian Colleges of Education.

Keywords: *Multimedia, Hypermedia Technologies, Technical Education Lecturers, Instruction Delivery*

Entrepreneurs, Technical and Vocational Education: A Tool for a Sustainable National Development in Nigeria

¹Nehemiah Udu, ²Jonathan Danladi & ³Shaluko Yohanna Doma

School of Technical Education

Niger State College of Education Minna

Abstract

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

Keywords: *Entrepreneurs, Technical, Vocational Education, Sustainable Development*

Theory and Criticism as Paradigms for Change Management and Good Governance in Nigeria

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Abstract

At the mention of theory and criticism of the work of arts and social sciences, what rightly comes to mind is the bastardization of that work. To a lame man, criticism, whether constructive or destructive is geared towards destructive tendencies of the work of arts. On the contrary however, the position of theory and criticism in praxis is to reconstruct, redirect, recreate and reposition the work of arts for the betterment of it. The paper holds that criticism is to lend a resounding opinion or voice to a work. This implies that, we marry the idea of the original owner to the idea of the critic for a work to be achieved and receive a greater appreciation. To this perspective, this paper takes the stand that the criticism is geared towards lending a resounding and reasoned stance and also geared towards the changing phase of that particular work- be it in arts or social sciences. The study adopts the quantitative research method and applies the survey design approach to expatiate more on the position of criticism practice and its adaptability to good governance and change management. The paper therefore, opines that such criticisms of the work towards the better and understanding of change in it can be explored and applied to a best change management and good governance in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Constructive, Basterdization, Democracy, Destructive and Appreciation*

Enhancing Security, Governance, and Economic Development in Nigerian Lower Basic Schools Through Language Education and Communication Strategies

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Abstract

This work highlights the significance of enhancing security, governance, and economic development in Nigerian lower basic schools through the strategic implementation of language education and effective communication strategies. Nigeria's diverse sociopolitical landscape presents a range of challenges, including security threats, governance issues, and economic disparities. In response, this study explores the role of language education and communication in equipping pupils at the lower basic school level with skills that address these challenges. By fostering unity, promoting informed citizenship, and nurturing economic awareness, language education can serve as a catalyst for positive change. This study also examines the potential impact of language policies that embrace linguistic diversity while ensuring equitable access to quality education. By fostering a generation of pupils who possess effective communication skills, a strong sense of civic responsibility, and economic awareness, Nigerian lower basic schools can contribute to a more secure, well-governed, and economically developed nation. Through a multidisciplinary approach, including education, linguistics, and governance, this study offers insights into the transformative potential of language education and communication strategies in shaping the future trajectory of Nigeria's lower basic education system and broader societal landscape.

Keywords: *Security, Governance, Economic development, Nigerian lower basic schools, Language education*

Alternative Laboratory Method in the Teaching of Physics: A Solution to National Economic Problems

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Abstract

The world economic situation is becoming epileptical. Worst hit are the third world countries who rely primarily in imported goods from foreign countries. Over reliance on importation of goods and services has reduced Nigeria economic into one of a mere consuming economy. To salvage this situation the nation has to embrace 21st century technology in order to build industries that will provide needed goods and services. Science is the soul of technology and technology runs industries. The laboratory is key to scientific discoveries and advancement. The state of our science teaching especially physics is still at the talk and chalk method. For meaningful development in the nation industries alternative laboratory method will be employed. This study aimed at reviewing recent works on the effect of alternative laboratory work on the performance of physics students and consequently on the nation's economy. Recommendations were also highlighted.

Keywords: *Economy, Alternative laboratory, Science and technology*

The Role of Science and Technology in Addressing the Security Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

The growing challenge of security in Nigeria is of concern to all and every effort must be employed to combat this challenge. Security is the fundamental objective of every institution and nation's leadership. For Nigeria as a nation, the problem of insecurity has remained the most intractable challenge in our history. Science and Technology hold the key to the progress and development of any nation. Technology plays a Fundamental role in wealth creation, improvement of the quality of life and real economic growth, transformation in any society and combating insecurity. This paper examines how science and technology can be used as a weapon to confront the challenge. The paper examined the concept of security to reveal the various aspects of the term, including political, military, economic, ecological, social, cultural, ideological and other types of security. The nation is faced with problem of insecurities ranging from drug trafficking, crimes, poor management of the national economy to unemployment which is the other of the day. Kidnapping and other corrupt practices are not left out. Several strategies to combat the insecurity have been put in place yet nothing has changed for good. This paper investigates the communication, policies, security strategies, mechanisms available and how they are influenced by science and technology also how by science and technology has influenced Nigerian national security. It is on recognition of the above that this paper examines the role of science and technology in addressing the security challenges in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Role, Science and technology, Security challenges*

The Role of Science and Technology Education in Promoting Economic Development in Nigeria

Muhammed, Abuja Umar

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Abstract

Sustainable development of any country has generally followed the development and applications of science and technology (S&T). Many developed countries of the world today achieved their level of development through the adaptation of technology and development of an efficient S&T capacity. The thrust of this paper is to examine the role science and technology has been playing in promoting national development in Nigeria. It was shown in the paper that a wide variety of different policies have been pursued in Nigeria in an effort to foster technological development with the aim of accelerating the pace of economic development. These sectorial development policies were formulated to guide the process of development in relevant areas of the economy. Thus in terms of policy making, it is not an overstatement to say that Nigeria as a country has fared very well. However, we have not largely succeeded as a nation to make effective use of S&T in promoting national development. The major challenges that need to be addressed to make S&T address the developmental challenges in the country have been discussed.

Keywords: *Science; Technology; National; Development; Nigeria*

The Impact on Hunger and Food Insecurity on Poverty in Kaduna State

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Abstract

There are many disasters in the world today. One the disaster which is not given much attention is hunger and food insecurity has reached critical levels in Kaduna due the high number of poor and vulnerable people in the State. The paper investigates the impact of hunger and food insecurity on poverty in Kaduna state. Primary data was obtained through the use of structured questionnaires. Multi sampling technique was employed to select 300 respondents from Kachia, Sanga and Kajuru Local Governments areas. Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis. Findings reveal that 80% of the households suffer hunger and food insecurity and that has worsened their poverty situation. The study recommends among other things that the government should provide palliative measures to alleviate the situation, establish social protection system and safety nets to protect the must vulnerable in society and promote inclusiveness.

Keywords: *Impact, Hunger, Food Insecurity, Poverty*

Consideration of Regional Police as a Panacea to the Endemic Insecurity in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study is entitled “Consideration of Regional Police as a Panacea to the Endemic Security Challenges in Nigeria”. The objective of the study is to seriously look at a regional police arrangement in order to solve or at least reduce to the barest minimum, the endemic security challenges bedeviling Nigeria as a nation. To achieve this, the researchers adopted Documentary analysis, using secondary data as its methodology. This entails analyzing the previous works of other authors on the subject matter before arriving at a conclusion based on the overwhelming available evidence. Some of the findings of the study include Individual states may likely find it difficult to fund state police and at that, will not support the idea of state police. Again, many citizens feel that allowing state police will be creating a personal militia for governors who have no regard for rule of law and will unleash the police on their perceived enemies, thereby creating another problem. Some of the recommendations include: Geo-political zones could establish, fund and control regional police force. This will allay many perceived fears. The headship of the Regional police force will be rotated among the states of the zones, this will prevent a particular state governor from manipulating the top hierarchy of the force for long. Officers will be posted to their states of origin to promote community policing.

Keywords: *Police, Insecurity, State Police, Regional Police, Restructuring*

Creating Enabling Business Environment for Sustainable Growth and Survival of Small Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria to Reduce Unemployment, Poverty and Insecurity

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Abstract

This paper focuses attention on the creation of enabling business environment in Nigeria for sustainable growth and survival of SMEs to minimize unemployment, poverty and insecurity. Business environment is considered crucial and vital to economic activities and growth globally because no business organization is absolutely self-sufficient and reliant. SMEs are strategic to economic development of any nation of the world and as a result their importance cannot be over stressed. Asian tigers rose from poverty and under development to attain the present status of economic growth and development through SMEs. Besides, SMEs metamorphosed into bigger companies as well as providing source of income to those that are engaged in them thereby reducing poverty and insecurity in Nigeria. SMEs have undoubtedly improved the standard of living of so many people especially those in the rural areas of Nigeria. However, the mortality rate of these small firms is very high. According to the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN, 2007), eighty per cent of SMEs die before their 5th anniversary and some even less. Among the factors responsible for their untimely death are environmental related issues. The government cannot create jobs; therefore this paper recommends that government should provide enabling environment for SMEs to thrive. This could be the provision of infrastructure like electricity, good road network and so on as well as formulating and implementing of good policy and adequate security in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Business Environment Sustainable Growth Poverty and Insecurity*

Technical Competencies Needed by Auto Technicians in the Use of Modern Troubleshooting Devices in Minna Metropolis

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Abstract

The study was designed to identify the technical competencies needed by auto technicians in the use of modern troubleshooting devices in Minna. A descriptive survey research was used for the study. The study was conducted in Minna, Niger State. A total of 60 respondents comprising of 20 automobile teachers and 40 automobile technicians. A structured designed questionnaire was designed by researcher and validated by three experts from School of Technical Education, Niger State College of Education, Minna. The instrument was administered to the respondents face to face. Mean and standard deviation was used to analyse the research questions while t-test was used to test the null hypotheses formulated for the study at 0.05 level of significance. The findings among others revealed that: There are some modern troubleshooting devices that are not available in automobile industries like the Engine vacuum gauge tester, Tachometer, Oscilloscope, Exhaust gas analyzer and the chassis dynamometer. There are certain technical competencies possessed by auto technicians in the use of modern troubleshooting devices in which the technicians have the skill to connect the trouble shooting devices, able to read code and write technical report. The findings also reveal the technical competencies needed in using the modern troubleshooting devices which is the fundamental skills needed, the auto technicians need highly integrated and diagnostics skill in using modern troubleshooting devices. Based on the findings, the study concluded that automobile industries are not equipped with the sufficient modern troubleshooting devices needed by auto technicians in carrying out efficient troubleshooting in automobile industries and the technical competencies needed by auto technicians to use the modern troubleshooting devices. The study therefore recommends that diagnostics and Scanning tools should be made readily available for purchase and there should be proper and efficient way in planning trouble shooting on vehicle in other to carry it out effectively.

Keywords: *Technical, Competencies, Auto technician, Modern, Troubleshooting*

The Relevance of Quality Teaching and Learning Resources on Metalwork Students Jobs Preparedness in Technical College of Niger State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper investigates the relevance of quality teaching and learning resources on Metalwork Students Jobs preparedness in Technical Colleges of Niger State, Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was employed for this study. Three (3) research questions were formulated to guide the study. The study was carried out in the six (6) Technical Colleges in Niger State, Nigeria. A total population of 186 respondents which comprised of 142 Students, 32 teachers and 12 principals' / vice principals were used, there was no sampling because the population was manageable. A structured Questionnaire was developed by the researcher for data collection. The instrument was validated by three (3) experts from College of Education Minna and the reliability index was found to be 0.87. Data obtained were analyzed using Mean, Standard deviation and Percentage. The result of the study revealed that teaching and learning resources have motivating effects on the students' performance in Vocational and Technical related jobs. It was therefore recommended among others that Government at all level should make funds available for the school authority to purchase teaching and learning resources in order to increase job skills in students.

Keywords: *Relevance, Quality Teaching, Learning Resources, Metalwork, Students Jobs*

The Steve Oronsaye's Report and the Viability of Effective Public Service Reform in Nigeria

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Abstract

Public service plays crucial roles in the operation of government across the globe from policies formulation to implementation. This makes it a pivotal part of governance. However, public service in Nigeria over the years have been bedeviled with rocky development which have affected the efficient and effective service delivery to the public. These necessitated efforts of governments to reform the service since 1960. The paper examined the effects of Steve Oronsaye reform committee's report on public service in Nigeria. Qualitative method was used and Klador-Hicks efficiency theory adopted as it theoretical framework. Mr. Steve Oransanye's report happened to be a landmark in the Nigerian public service but it was discovered that the report and the government White Paper recommendations are yet to be implemented due to lack of political will on the part of government, and the economic cum security implications on the country if implemented without putting necessary measures in place. As a way forward, the paper recommended a strong political will from the three arms of government to actualise the implementation of the report and needed palliative be made available for workers who will be affected by restructuring and rationalisation of the public service as recommended by the Oransaye reform committee.

Keywords: *Ministries, Nigeria, Parastatal, Public service, Reform*

Security Challenges in Nigeria: A Gateway for Northern Muslim Women's Innovative Economic Thrive in the Use of Soy Beans

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Abstract

Some challenges are a blessing in disguise. In the face of the current security challenges in Nigeria, the Northern Nigerian woman has been able to carve a niche for herself in order to wriggle out of the economic hardship brought about by insecurity. The average northerner can not do without taking (*Fura da Nono*) a cooling drink made from guinea corn mixed with cow's milk. The issue of cow rustling is so alarming that getting pure cow's milk has become a hard commodity to come by. This challenge has tickled the innovative instinct of the average Hausa woman into the use of soy beans to produce soya milk as a replacement for cow's milk. This paper takes a look at the economic gains derived by the average Northern Muslim Woman from processing of soy beans in the face of the economic challenge in the country due to cow rustling. Oral interview is adopted in conducting this research using thematic to clarify some concepts; the research is limited to Kontagora Emirate. The study will be concluded by proffering some recommendations; the government of the Federation should collaborate with the local vigilante to curb the menace of cow rustling and kidnapping in the Emirate. Also efforts should be made by Agricultural bodies to see to the production of high quality soy beans in order to have a quality and nutritious seeds for higher productivity.

Keywords: *Muslim Women, Soy Beans, Economic thrive, Security, and Development*

Security Challenges and Sustainable Development Goals in Nigeria: The Place of Social Studies Education

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Abstract

Nigeria is today confronted with the challenges of insecurity including Boko Haram insurgency in the North-eastern States of Nigeria. Borno, Yobe and Adamawa to be precise, and the Niger Delta militancy in the South-South geo-political zone. There are also threats posed by farmers and Fulani herdsmen clashes across the country as well as kidnappings. This study examines how Social Studies Education can be used as instrument in curbing security challenges in Nigeria. The study makes use of secondary source of data such as books, journals, documentary in gathering information; findings indicated high relationship between Social Studies Education in curbing security challenges in Nigeria. The study thus recommends that the teaching and learning of Social Studies should be tailored through the building and development of pupils and students – cognitive affective and psychomotor abilities to avoid conflicts and insecurities.

Keywords: *Security Challenges, Social Studies, Sustainable Development Goals*

Empowering Futures: The Role of Guidance and Counselling in Improving Security Challenges and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Overtime the security of lives and properties of citizens of Nigeria as well as other residents in the country have been seriously threatened due to the recurrent security challenges, the role of guidance and counselling in strategies and empowering individual, families and the communities for economic development. This study is therefore a bold attempt to investigate the security challenges as a threat to socio-economic development of Nigeria. This study is focus on careful analysis of relevant effect on foreign direct investment; and the effective of mass participation in governance which is central to achieving peaceful co-existence in Nigeria. On the basis of the foregoing, we make bold to recommend as follows – that government should address the root causes of insecurity such as poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, uneven development etc. through good governance; that government should evolve policies and programmes necessary to promote national loyalty and consciousness; that the security agencies should be overhauled to be proactive through intelligence gathering among others. These recommendations among others are central to enthroning socio-economic development in the country.

Keywords: *Security, Security Challenges, Socio-economic development, Good governance*

Perception of Students on (ICT) Blended Learning and the Use of Mastery Based Blended Learning in Teaching Economics in Higher Institutions in Niger State

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Abstract

Information and communication technology (ICT) has made it possible for things to be done with ease in our daily accomplishments and this provides opportunities also for the schools to embrace it. With the experiences of Covid-19 pandemic in the world, it has made possible for e-learning to complement the face to face one. There are many of such types of blended learnings that could be used to improve learning. To this end, blended learning comes into focus of this study. The paper examined the perception of students on blended learning and the use of mastery based blended learning in teaching economics in higher education in Niger State. The purpose is to examine the perception of students on blended learning (BL), to examine the perception of students on the use of mastery based blended learning (MBBL) in teaching economics. A sample of 120 students comprises both male and female students of economics education students from Danfodiyo University affiliated in COE Minna was selected through non-probability occasional sampling technique for the purpose of this study. The questionnaire administered for the collection the quantitative data was adapted from the instruments developed by Maina (2017) however some modifications were made in order to address the research questions. The descriptive statistical tools use for the analysis was the simple bar chart and percentage tabulation. At the end, some of the findings reveals that, the perception of students on blended learning is positive, the use of MBBL is suitable for teaching economics in higher institutions.

Keywords: *Students; Perception; Blended; Mastery-Based; Learning; Teaching; Economics; Higher; Institutions.*

Role of Technology in Curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development in Niger State

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Abstract

The study is anchored on Role of Technology in curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development in Niger State. The study adopted descriptive survey research design and the population of the study was 910 security personnel, selected from security formations across Niger State. The Research Advisors (2006) determination of sample size was used to achieved sample size of 278. Purposive sampling procedure was used to randomly obtain proportionate number of security personnel from selected security formations in Niger State. The instrument used for data collection was a researcher's structured questionnaire. Response rate was 260, which was used for analysis. The instrument was tagged: Questionnaire on Role of Technology in Curtailing Security and Influence Governance for Economic Development. Kuder Richardson formula 20 (RK-20) was used to establish the reliability of the instrument. In the study, the items were considered reliable for yielding a reliability coefficient of 0.74 and above. Data were analyzed using mean scores and standard deviation for research questions and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. While t-test mean for variance of ANOVA was used to determine the relationship of the dependent and independent variables. This result shows that there is symmetrical relationship between role of technology in curtailing security and influence governance for economic development. The findings of the study however revealed that deployment of technology to curtail security will undoubtedly influence good governance to enhance economic development in Niger State. Also, it was equally revealed that implementation of global positioning system (GPS) technology architecture will serve as added impetus to curtailing security challenges. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that government at all levels should establish a working synergy and activate a well equip technology command control system for target identification for quick response.

Keywords: *Technology, Security, Governance, Economic Development, Global Positioning System*

Revitalizing Biology Education Using Project-Based Strategy on Academic Performance Among Students of Federal Colleges of Education in North West, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study was on revitalizing biology education using project-based strategy for economic development among students of federal colleges of education in north west, Nigeria. The study adopted pre-test and post-test quasi-experimental design. The population consisted of 1512 biology students. Three federal colleges of education were involved. Two colleges were sampled. The sample size was 150. Experimental group and a Control Group (CG). Three instruments were used for the study; (1) Biology Concept Entrepreneurship Test (BCET), (2) Entrepreneurial Skill Acquisition Test (ESAT) and (3) Biology Performance Test (BPT) the instruments were validated by experts in the field. The reliability coefficients of the instruments using PPMCC were estimated at $r = 0.75$, $r = 0.72$ and $r = 0.65$ respectively. Descriptive statistics in form of mean and standard deviation were used to answer research questions while t-test, ANOVA at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance were used in testing the Null Hypotheses. The findings revealed that there was significant difference in performance mean scores of students taught biology concepts for entrepreneurship using Project-based Strategy. Based on the finding's recommendations were made one of which was that Project exhibition of finished products should be encouraged in schools as it develops in students' occupational knowledge, job skills, work experience, and this makes self-employment and business ownership a viable and appealing goals for today's students and also for economic development.

Keywords: *Revitalization, Biology, Project-Based Strategy, Academic Performance*

Impact of Technological Tools for National Economic Development Among Senior Secondary School Biology Students' in Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of technology tools in teaching and learning among senior secondary school biology students' in Zaria Local Government Area Kaduna State, Nigeria. A descriptive survey method was used for this study. Two hundred Biology students was selected from five senior secondary school biology students in Zaria Local Government Area Kaduna State were sampled in this study. A self-designed questionnaire was used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using appropriate descriptive statistics. Findings revealed that: students make use of technology tools for learning in high schools which influence their interest in learning Biology but technology tools for learning Biology are scarce. The study concluded that few students make use of technology tools in learning Biology in high schools and these technology tools influence students' interest in learning Biology. Based on the findings, the study recommends government and other stakeholders in education to provide support in the use of technology in teaching and learning process in schools to enhance performance.

Keywords: *Technology tools, Education and technology, Technology use in teaching and learning, Teaching biology, Teaching science, Teaching biology using technology, Technology impact in education, Students' interest in Biology*

Synergizing Science, Technology, and Policy: Interdisciplinary Solutions for Enhancing Security and Governance in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research delves into the multifaceted challenge of enhancing security and governance in Nigeria by leveraging interdisciplinary approaches that integrate science, technology, and policy solutions. Nigeria, a diverse and populous nation, faces complex security and governance issues, including insurgency, corruption, and political instability. This study seeks to bridge the gap between these issues and potential solutions by exploring how scientific advancements, technological innovations, and effective policy measures can synergize to create comprehensive solutions. The research takes a holistic view, examining the interplay of technology, scientific research, and governance policies in addressing the root causes of insecurity and governance deficiencies. It considers how emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and biotechnology, can be harnessed to improve security and governance outcomes. Furthermore, it evaluates how policy frameworks can adapt to accommodate these innovations while considering ethical, social, and legal implications. Through a combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis, this research provides insights into Nigeria's unique challenges and opportunities in the context of security and governance. It also offers recommendations for policymakers, scientists, and technologists on how to collaborate effectively to foster a more secure and well-governed Nigeria. The study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on interdisciplinary approaches to address critical issues in developing nations, using Nigeria as a case study, with the ultimate goal of building a safer and more prosperous future for its citizens.

Keywords: *Science, Technology and policy: Interdisciplinary solution for Government in Nigeria.*

Evaluating the Roles of Dramatists in Promoting Good Governance for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Nigerian nation has been faced by many challenges over the years. Some of these challenges includes poverty, unemployment, armed robbery, kidnapping terrorism among others. Apparently, majority of these social realities confronting the nation are emanated from the mismanagement of the country's enormous wealth and diverse population by the Nigerian political actors. In other words, Nigeria is blessed with huge material and human resources, but bedevilled by corrupt leaders whose activities have over the ages generated several socio-economic issues for the country. However, world over, an artist is a watchdog and an architect of the society. One of his roles is to guide the society towards the right path for socio-economic and political transformation. Hence, this work sets to examine the roles of dramatists in addressing the burning issues facing Nigeria for sustainable development. Thus, the work employs the content analysis of the qualitative methodology and social control theory through which it evaluates the content of Ahmed Yerima's *Hard Ground* and Emmy Idegu's *Kwarapchan*, and discuss the issues therein. Among other things, the result reveals that Nigeria is faced with a number of burning social realities, and drama has the potentials to address such challenges for national progress. Therefore, the work concludes that dramatic approach should be used to curtail the avalanches of social issues facing Nigeria for national progress.

Keywords: *Drama, Dramatist, Governance, Sustainable, Development*

Moral Education as a Panacea for Combating Security Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

The Nigerian nation has been faced by many challenges over the years. Some of these challenges includes poverty, unemployment, armed robbery, kidnapping terrorism among others. Apparently, majority of these social realities confronting the nation are emanated from the mismanagement of the country's enormous wealth and diverse population by the Nigerian political actors. In other words, Nigeria is blessed with huge material and human resources, but bedevilled by corrupt leaders whose activities have over the ages generated several socio-economic issues for the country. However, world over, an artist is a watchdog and an architect of the society. One of his roles is to guide the society towards the right path for socio-economic and political transformation. Hence, this work sets to examine the roles of dramatists in addressing the burning issues facing Nigeria for sustainable development. Thus, the work employs the content analysis of the qualitative methodology and social control theory through which it evaluates the content of Ahmed Yerima's *Hard Ground* and Emmy Idegu's *Kwarapchan*, and discuss the issues therein. Among other things, the result reveals that Nigeria is faced with a number of burning social realities, and drama has the potentials to address such challenges for national progress. Therefore, the work concludes that dramatic approach should be used to curtail the avalanches of social issues facing Nigeria for national progress.

Keywords: *Teaching, Moral Education, Insecurity Challenges*

Entrepreneurship Skills Opportunities in Electronics Technology Education for Sustainable Development of Niger State College of Education Graduates

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Abstract

The study focused on entrepreneurship skills opportunities that exist for the graduates of electronics technology education college of education Niger state in Nigeria. In entrepreneurship skills opportunities were outline in which graduates of electronics technology education can easily engage in and prosper therefore, the major problems facing entrepreneurship development in electronics technology education and solutions were also outline before the conclusion was drawn. The study find out that Young people's situation and future prospects are of vital concern to all. Many youths face high level of unemployment, joblessness and difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market. These have led to problem of unemployment especially among youth leaving various educational institutions. The following recommendations were made on how to achieve entrepreneurial skills opportunities in electronics technology education for development of COE graduates, this includes Providing adequate financing for vocational/technical training, Linking vocational and entrepreneurial training with job centres to ensure that the skills profiles supplied match demand, Encouraging out-of-school young people to be involved in vocational training to promote social inclusion as well as enhance employability, and Government should encourage private sector's participation in the delivery of electronics technology education. The society, therefore, needs men and women that are capable of establishing businesses that can tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty which entrepreneurial skills in TVET affords.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship skills, Opportunities, Electronics technology unemployment and Poverty*

Long Run Effect of Oil Price Shocks and Exchange Rate Volatility on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper investigates the long run effect of oil price shocks and exchange rate volatility on economic growth in Nigeria. The study utilizes Johansen Cointegration Technique Model to capture the sensitivity of real economic growth to changes in oil price shocks and Generalised Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (GARCH) Model to capture exchange rate volatility covering the period 1980 to 2019. The results from Johansen cointegration test indicates that there exists a long run equilibrium relationship among the variables. The findings of Johansen Cointegration model revealed that in the long run, oil price has a negative and significant impact on the growth of the Nigerian economy. However, exchange rate, the impact is positive and significant. The result of the GARCH model shows that the sum of the ARCH and GARCH coefficients is greater than one, suggesting a high volatility in exchange rate over the sampled period in the long-run. Based on the findings, the study recommends that government authorities should solidify the diversification of the Nigerian economy by widely stimulating the non-oil sectors; The use of contractionary fiscal policy through the imposition of appropriate taxes, for example on services, is necessary to improve the revenue base of the country; government should strengthen the independence of the Central Bank of Nigeria to enhance its capacity for effective control of the country's monetary regime and management of excess oil revenue and create a forex trading environment that is more predictable. Furthermore, policymakers should intensify efforts in strengthening the midstream and downstream oil industrial sectors.

Keywords: *Oil Price, Exchange Rate, Economic Growth, Johansen Cointegration, GARCH*

Technical and Vocational Skills Training Requisites of the People with Special Needs in Niger State

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Abstract

The research study investigated the Technical and vocational skills training requisites of the physically challenged persons in Niger state. The literature related to this study was reviewed under the background. The study was survey research in which data was collected through a 32 items questionnaire on a population of 100 respondents randomly sampled from the special education institutions and technical institutions in Niger state. The data was analyzed using Mean and Standard Deviation on a 4-point scale. Findings of the study revealed among others that, the physically challenged persons require skills training in basket weaving, mat making, computer literacy, GSM and telephone maintenance and repairs training in disinfectant, detergent and antiseptic soap manufacturing. The findings also revealed that the physically challenged persons face challenges of transportation of the physically challenged persons to the specialized training center or venue, overcrowding of disabled persons, high cost of learning equipment among others. The paper recommended among others that, there is need for the government, and non-governmental organization to establish more special Technical Vocational Education and Training schools as well as vocational and rehabilitation centers to help the physically challenged persons in meeting their skills training needs.

Keywords: *Technical and vocational skills training, Physically challenged persons, Special education*

Islamic Economic System for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Islam is a religion that is built on guiding principles that cover every aspect in man's development such as social, spiritual, moral, economic and political. As such, Islam sets out sustainable economic development policy which makes its eco system to be value-driven and fits within the principles of sustainable development. Therefore, it is the responsibility of man to strive towards achieving in his relationship with others within his society. As a result, this paper aims at discussing the concept of Islamic economic system, its fundamental principles, characteristics, advantage and how the economic principles can promote sustainability and development in Nigeria. The method used for the study is the library, personal observations and interaction. The study found out that deviation from the laws of Allah as set in the Shari'ah affects the economic development and sustainability of the nation. The study recommends among others that the government should be just in her dealings with the citizens on the nation's wealth by making it to benefit both the rich and poor citizens. Also, all those in charge of the nation's resources need to be God conscious in their discharge of duties. Upon all, the masses should use the true teachings of their various religious beliefs by being trustworthy in their relationship with others.

Keywords: *Islamic economic, System, Sustainable, Development*

Impact of Health Expenditure on Industrial Productivity in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigated the relationship between health outcomes and industrial productivity in Nigeria for the period 1990 through 2020 with the use of the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) methodology. The study found that in both long run and the short run period, changes in mortality rate, morbidity rate, infant mortality, literacy rate and life expectancy significantly affect the level of industrial productivity in Nigeria. However, in the long run, while economic growth and labour productivity positively affect industrial productivity, their impact on the dependent variable were abysmal. This contradicts the short run significant relationship established between the aforementioned explanatory variables and the explained variable. Given the outcome of the estimations in both long and short run periods, the study concludes that health outcomes significantly affect industrial productivity in Nigeria. It is therefore, recommended that industrial productivity should be stimulated by providing better healthcare services/facilities that will ensure reduction in mortality rate, morbidity rate and infant mortality. This will promote the health of the workforce of the economy, hence, improving the productivity of the industrial sector in Nigeria. Also, the government should as well implement an all-inclusive social program that will improve life expectancy in Nigeria given its positive and significant effect on industrial productivity of the country.

Keywords: *Health expenditure, Industrial and Productivity*

Impact of Insecurity on Agricultural Production in Nigeria?

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Abstract

In most recent time, Nigeria has been witnessing a consistent raise on insecurity which has negatively affected agricultural productivities' as well as the lives of the citizens. Using an Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method, this study empirically investigates the linkage between insecurity and agricultural productivity in Nigeria during the 40 years period from 1981 to 2021. The empirical findings indicated that population growth, gross fixed capital formation, insecurity, unemployment rate, inflation rate and foreign direct investments are negatively affected by the growing level of insecurity and therefore, retarded agricultural output in the short and long-run. In reverse, improved health services, government expenditure on education, government spending on agriculture, positively correlated with agricultural productivity and, therefore, stimulated agricultural output in the long and short run. Therefore, the study suggests that policymakers should, in order to increase agricultural outputs, provide a conducive enabling environment capable of discouraging insecurity, and providing job opportunities for the teeming population.

Keywords: *Insecurity- Agricultural output- Bound test to co-integration- Banditry- Agricultural spending*

Coup D'etats and Democratic Rule in Africa: A Study of Mali and Guinea Military Interventions

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Abstract

This paper examined the coup d'etats and democratic rule in Africa with focus on the resurgence coups in West African states of Mali and Guinea. It made use of qualitative approach and adopted greed-based theory as its theoretical framework along with a designed greed model. Democracy is believed to be a germane form of government in a civil and well organized society due to benefits accrued to both the leaders and followers in a given state. Finding showed that democratic government in the West African region have been maligned with different anti-democratic issues such as constitutional coup, politicisation of the military which affected negatively civil-military relations and the plague of sit-tightism. The military who easily see themselves as an alternative to democratic rule, staged coups and take over power from the civilians as in the case of Mali and Guinea. Probably for a better governance which they are not trained for. The paper therefore recommended among others, the urgent need for trust building among citizens for their leaders, democratic institutions should be well organized and strengthened beyond the whips and caprices of an individual, and the need for stringent measures from international bodies such as African Union and ECOWAS on any nation where democratic leadership act in an undemocratic way in order to forestall any justification for military coup.

Keywords: *Constitutional coup, Coup d'etats, Democracy, Guinea and Mali*

Science Education: A Panacea for National Transformation, Security and Economic Advancement in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper defined the concepts inherent in its title which is Science Education Policy a Panacea for National Transformation, security and economic advancement in Nigeria. It explores the extent to which science education security could be harnessed to achieve its purpose. Science education in every sense is one of the fundamental factors of achieving sustainable economic development through investment in human capital. Science education fosters self-understanding, improves quality of lives and raises people's productivity and creativity thus, promoting entrepreneurship, security and technological advances. It also plays vital roles in securing economic and social progress thus improving income distribution which may consequently salvage the people our youths from poverty and other social vices, through the wealth creation and poverty reduction like manufacture of soap and cosmetics, embrace dyeing of fabrics, establishment of Small Scale industries for production of yoghurt and other related drinks and as well in the areas of agriculture for production of perfumes, insecticides, herbicides paints e.t.c. for our teeming youths. The paper also highlighted the need for science education because it empowers people with knowledge and gives them a logical conceptual framework of their physical and social world. The paper identified challenges and the way forward for sustainable national transformation, security and economic advancement in the key sector of the global economy and national goals needs. The paper also comes up with some recommendation and way forward.

Keywords: *Science Education, National Transformation, Security and Economic Advancement*

Exploring the Impact of Cybersecurity on Economic Development and Governance in Nigeria: A Study of the Financial Sector

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Abstract

This research aims to Explore the Impact of Cybersecurity on Economic Development and Governance in Nigeria, with a specific focus on the Financial Sector. Nigeria has experienced significant challenges in security, governance, and economic development in recent years, including cyber-attacks on financial institutions. The study will use a mixed-methods approach, including a survey of financial sector professionals and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the industry. The study will investigate the current state of cybersecurity in Nigeria's financial sector, the challenges faced by financial institutions in protecting themselves against cyber threats, and the impact of cybersecurity on economic development and governance. The study aims to provide policymakers, financial institutions, and other stakeholders with insights and recommendations to enhance cybersecurity in the financial sector, which could lead to better economic development and governance in Nigeria. The findings of this research could also contribute to the academic literature on cybersecurity and economic development in emerging economies.

Keywords: *Cybersecurity, Financial Sector, Cyber Threats, Economic Development, Governance, Financial Institutions, and Cyber Attacks*

Functional Science and Technology Education as a Variable Tool for Security, Governance and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This Study investigated Functional science and technology education as a variable tool for security, governance and economic development in Nigeria. There are diverse security challenges, poor governance and economic development challenges in the country. Unemployment, poverty and corruption has been identified as the major causes. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population comprised of all students of federal university of Technology Minna, school of science and technology education. Simple random sampling technique was used to select 150 science and technology education students as respondents for the study. A self-structured questionnaire with three sections of 20 items on four points rating scale was used as instrument for data collection. The reliability coefficient of the instruction was 0.70 determined using split half statistical methods. Three research questions were designed for the study. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions. Tables were used to present the data. The findings of the study revealed that science and technology education can play a vital and important role in reducing crime rate making the society free for all, also reducing poverty as well as equipping youths with relevant skills to be self-employed and thereby reducing national security treat and contribute to the economic development of Nigeria, it further revealed that the national policy on education should strictly adhere to. Based on the findings it was recommended that couple with national policy on education, the government should make science and technology education functional by providing adequate human, financial aid material resources that will aid teaching and learning.

Keywords: *Security, Crime, science, Technology, Education, Unemployment and Poverty.*

Analysing the Impact of Climate Change Patterns on Crop Yields and Food Security in Nigeria Challenges and Sustainable Solutions

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Abstract

Climate change is a significant global challenge that is impacting our environment and food security on a global scale. In Nigeria, climate change's effects are being experienced through shifting patterns of temperature, rainfall, and other environmental changes. This study aims to investigate the impact of climate change patterns on crop yields and food security in Nigeria. A combination of qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to analyze available data and understand the current state of the environment and food security. This will entail using existing data and databases such as the Nigeria Meteorological Agency's meteorological records and the National Crop Yield Estimation Model to analyze the variability in meteorological conditions and their impact on crop yields. The same data sources will also be used to analyze the impacts of climate change on food security in Nigeria. Additionally, interviews with stakeholders in the agricultural sector, such as farmers, agricultural extension agents, policy makers, and food security officials, will be conducted. This will help to provide an in-depth understanding of the effects of climate change on crop yields and food security in the country. The findings from this study will be used to develop strategies for mitigating the impacts of climate change on food security and crop yields in Nigeria. It is hoped that this research will provide insight into the impacts of climate change on agriculture in the country and help to inform decision makers in the development of adaptive strategies for maintaining food security in the face of the changing climate.

Keywords: *Climate change, Food security, sustainable solutions*

Strategies for Improving Practical Skills Acquisition of Brick/Blocklaying and Concreting in Technical Colleges of Niger State

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study was to find strategies for improving practical skill acquisition of brick/blocklaying and concreting (BBC) in Technical College in Niger State. The study looked at the method used in teaching BBC practicals, the availability and adequacy of practical equipment. The study was guided by two research questions. In the course of carrying out the study. A survey research design was employed in conducting the study. Furthermore, samples of all BBC teachers in the school were used. A questionnaire was structured by the researcher and used to collect data. The instrument developed was face validated by three experts from Building Department in School of Technical Education, Niger State College of Education, Minna. Data collected were analyzed using mean. The result of the findings revealed that BBC teachers use only task analysis approach in teaching BBC practical. On the basis of the finding, it was recommended that building teachers should attend courses and seminars to equip them with trend of modern building and the use of appropriate teaching methods.

Keywords: *Strategies, Skills Acquisition, Brick/Blocklaying, Concrete*

Decoding President Bola Ahmad Tinubu's 2023 Inaugural Speech: An Examination of its Impact on Economic and Security Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This research endeavors to decode the rhetoric and discourse within President Bola Ahmad Tinubu's 2023 Inaugural Address and assess its profound implications on the economic and security development of Nigeria. Through the lens of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), this study unveils the underlying power dynamics and rhetorical strategies employed by President Tinubu in his speech. The analysis sheds light on how his words shape the trajectory of economic policies and security measures in Nigeria, ultimately contributing to a deeper understanding of the potential impact of his leadership on the nation's development. By critically dissecting the inaugural speech, this research aims to provide insights into the broader implications for Nigeria's future in terms of both economic prosperity and security stability. More along, the research effectively utilizes CDA which contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of language in shaping and perpetuating social discourse, while also highlighting the potential influence of the speech on public perceptions and attitudes. Also, it uncovers the silences in the speech.

Keywords: *Inaugural, Speech, Discourse Analysis, Economic Security, Development*

Democracy And Women's Political Participation In Ogun State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper investigates women's political participation in democratic process from the return to democratic rule in 1999 in Ogun state, Nigeria. The scope of the study covers three (3) local government areas in the state. Democracy is widely perceived as rule by the majority with the interest of the minority protected; however, women are underrepresented in the political process of the nation. The national average of women's political participation in Nigeria has remained 6.7 percent (both in elective and appointive positions) as against the global, Africa Regional and West Africa Sub-regional average of 22.5 percent, 23.4 percent and 15 percent respectively. The study adopted survey research method with four research questions as guide. Data collection instrument comprised both primary and secondary data sources. Oral interview and documentary materials. Findings of the study revealed that many women are willing to participate actively in politics in the state but factors such as marital responsibilities, public perception, occupation, patriarchal practice, financial resources and gender bias among others remains major impediments to women's political participation in Ogun state. The study, therefore, recommended among others, the need to deliberately design and implement policies that will not only remove daunting obstacles to women's political participation in the democratic process but also gives them the assurance of recognition in decision-making process from elective and appointive positions.

Keywords: *Decision-making, Democracy, Ogun state, Political participation, Women.*

The Transformative Roles of the English Language in Mitigating Security Challenges and Fostering Economic Advancement in Nigeria

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Abstract

The English language, as a globally recognized medium of communication, plays a multifaceted and pivotal role in addressing security challenges and driving economic development in Nigeria. This paper delves into the unique ways in which the English language contributes to curbing security concerns and propelling economic growth in the nation. In the realm of security, the English language acts as a unifying force, facilitating effective communication and collaboration among Nigeria's diverse ethnic and cultural groups. As a lingua franca, it bridges linguistic gaps and fosters a sense of shared identity, thereby reducing miscommunication that could potentially escalate tensions. Furthermore, the English language is a cornerstone of security documentation, enabling the clear articulation of laws, policies, and regulations that are crucial for maintaining order and stability. By promoting standardized legal terminology, it enhances the implementation of security measures and encourages adherence to the rule of law. On the economic front, the English language significantly enhances Nigeria's global integration and participation in the international marketplace. English proficiency empowers individuals and businesses to engage in international trade, attract foreign investment, and establish global partnerships. The language facilitates the exchange of knowledge, ideas, and technological innovations, fostering an environment conducive to economic diversification and innovation. Moreover, the mastery of English is instrumental in creating a skilled and adaptable workforce, bolstering the nation's competitiveness in industries that demand cross-border collaboration. The adoption of English as the medium of instruction in higher education institutions further contributes to economic growth by preparing students for the global job market. English proficiency equips graduates with the communication skills required to excel in multinational corporations and emerging industries. Additionally, the dissemination of economic research and findings in English opens doors to international recognition and collaboration, leading to informed policy-making and strategic economic planning.

Keywords: *English language, Security challenges, Economic development, Nigeria, communication, Lingua franca, Global integration, International trade, Foreign investment*

Effect of Terrorism on the Growth of Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

Over two decades, Nigerian economy is ravaged with dreadful occurrence of terrorist attacks orchestrated and unleashed by dreaded Boko Haram and some upcoming terrorist organizations which have consumed thousands of lives and properties worth trillions of naira. On this premise, this study is aimed at investigating the effect of terrorism on the growth of Nigerian economy. The study adopted econometrics analytical method centered on Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and the Granger causality technique rooted on the time series data from 1990-2022. The empirical results from ARDL revealed that terrorism has a negative effect on the growth of Nigeria economy. Meanwhile, foreign direct investment has significant negative impact. Revealing that increase in terrorism in Nigeria has reduced foreign direct investment. Also the results showed a positive and significant impact on government spending on defense and human capital, suggesting that as terrorism increases, government defense spending and humanitarian support also increases. The results observed a unidirectional causal relationship from the Granger causality test. The study recommended that government pay more attention on improving the welfare of its citizen by creating more jobs.

Keywords: *Terrorism, Boko-Haram, Growth and Economy*

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

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Abstract

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

Keywords: *Eucalyptus globulus, Ginger rhizomes, Bacteria, Fungi, Deterioration.*

Chemistry Education as a Veritable Tool for Self-Reliance and National Development

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Abstract

The attainment of National development and self-reliance in Nigeria is dependent on a sound knowledge of science especially chemistry. Chemistry is a physical science which deals with the composition, properties and uses of matter. It also studies the effect of chemical substances and chemical processes on the environment and society in which we live as well as application of these chemicals and processes in mitigating man's problems. The fundamental value of chemistry education in the development and growth of Nigeria is indicated in its contribution as a source of food, self-employment, market opportunities, and reduction in poverty and health improvement. Nigerians rely heavily on government employment after graduation from college. In order to reduce youth unemployment, improve self-reliance and National development, government and corporate organizations interest in chemistry education must be aroused through policy development and framework, funding and establishment of entrepreneurial centers, the provision of credit and infrastructural facilities to unemployed youths. This paper looks at the prospect of chemistry education as a veritable tool for self-reliance and National development.

Keywords: *Chemistry, Education, National development, Self-reliance.*

Mass Media and Electoral Conflict Management in Nigeria

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Abstract

Electoral conflict is no doubt widely assumed as one of the most suitable means of resolving political quagmires even though it has never been bereft of conflict which can manifest before, during or after polls. What however advances democracy and promotes electoral integrity is the existence and effectiveness of institutional frameworks for electoral conflict management. Electoral conflicts are no doubt unique in the sense that they represent the struggles of people over the control of public resources. In most cases the stakes involved are high and emotional that they do not only undermine inter-group relationship, but also threaten national security. The need therefore for an effectively functional conflict management apparatus becomes imperative. While at the State level there exists numerous governmental initiatives at various electoral stages aimed at managing conflicts, this paper examines the activities of the Mass media which is another prominent stakeholder in the electoral process. Even though media influence has increased tremendously in the last decade, researchers are yet to agree on its utility in the management of conflicts. Guided by the Social responsibility theory of media reporting and drawing data from observed trends in Nigeria, the paper which context analyses the 2019 and 2023 election coverages in the country observes both conflict escalation and de-escalation roles in the media. To mitigate conflict reporting misrepresentation therefore, a common approach to conflict reporting should be designed and ordered by the National Broadcasting Commission as well as the Nigerian Press Council. This should be garnished with the training of journalists on conflict reporting and development of a standard conflict reporting procedure.

Keywords: *Mass media, Electoral conflict, Conflict management, Media reporting.*

Psychological Strategies for Minimising Youth Restiveness: Implications for National Security

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Abstract

This study is on psychological strategies for minimizing youth restiveness: Implication for National security. Youth is described as a person who has not attained the status of an adult but no longer a child. Restiveness can be viewed as a combination of actions, conduct and behaviour which constitute unwholesome and socially unacceptable response by youths in the society. Youth restiveness is the inability of the youths to exercise self-control to issues that has led to conflict and protest which is narrowed down to scarcity and unequal distribution of natural resources. National security refers to the security of the country to which Nigeria is facing numerous security threats which include terrorism, banditry, inter-communal conflicts. The study was based on conflict theory by Crossman (2019) and Classic Strain Theory by Britannica (2019). Causes of youth restiveness which include poor governmental policies, lack of job opportunities, poor standard of living, poor access to quality education, poor infrastructural facilities, poor information. The study also discussed the psychological strategies of minimizing youth restiveness to include cognitive behavioural therapy, positive reinforcement, social support, role models, and community engagement. The study further discussed implications of youth restiveness to national security. Recommendations were made which include skill acquisition, massive job opportunities, improve standard of living, among others.

Keywords: *Youth, Restiveness, Youth Restiveness, National Security*

Mathematical Proficiency for Securing Nigeria: A Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy on Performance in Multiplication Among Secondary Students in Zaria Education Zone, Kaduna State- Nigeria

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Abstract

The study focuses on the Mathematical Proficiency for Securing Nigeria: A Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy on performance in multiplication of two and multi-digit numbers among junior secondary school students in Zaria Education Zone, Kaduna State Nigeria. The sample for the study consists of 80 students (45 male and 35 female) in the JSS 3 level randomly selected from the population of 1520 students in 32 Government Junior Secondary Schools. Two Research questions and two Null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. Two schools were randomly selected of which one is used for experimental group and the other for control group. Experimental group were exposed to Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy while control group were exposed to Conventional (Standard multiplication algorithm method). Multiplication Performance Test (MPT) items was used for both pre-test and post-test as the instrument for data collection. The data collected were analysed using mean, standard deviation to answer research questions and t-test analysis was used to analyse hypotheses each tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that there is significant difference between the performance of students exposed to Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy and their counterpart exposed to Conventional Method in favour of experimental group. Also the findings revealed that there is no significant difference between male and female student's performance on multiplication of two and multi digit numbers using Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy. Hence the researcher recommended that the use of Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy should be adopted for teaching/learning of Multiplication concepts in the junior secondary schools, In-service training programmes for Mathematics Teachers in form of workshops, seminars and conferences should be organised to focus more on how to use Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy in Teaching Multiplication concepts, among others.

Keywords: *Hori-Vertical Lines Strategy, Standard Multiplication algorithm Method (Conventional), performance, Multiplication of two and multi-digit numbers.*

Enhancing Societal Resilience Through the Nexus of Education, Security, and Good Governance

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Abstract

The intricate interplay between education, security, and good governance has emerged as a critical nexus for bolstering societal resilience in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. This study delves into the multifaceted dynamics of this nexus, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of how their synergistic interactions contribute to the overall stability and sustainable development of nations. Education, as a cornerstone of societal progress, plays a pivotal role in shaping informed citizens and fostering critical thinking. The accessibility and quality of education are closely intertwined with economic opportunities, social cohesion, and the prevention of radicalization. Security, both on national and individual levels, forms the bedrock upon which prosperous societies are built. Effective security measures underpin economic growth, foreign investment, and public trust. Furthermore, security frameworks that prioritize human rights and civil liberties contribute to a resilient society that is better equipped to respond to various challenges, ranging from natural disasters to emerging global conflicts. Good governance acts as the linchpin that binds education and security into a cohesive framework. Transparent and accountable governance structures create an environment conducive to effective policy implementation, resource allocation, and collaborative efforts. It ensures that education is accessible to all segments of society, mitigates security risks, and fosters an atmosphere of trust between citizens and their governing institutions. Through a multidimensional approach, this study seeks to unravel the intricate dynamics at play within the education-security-governance nexus. By exploring case studies from diverse socio-political contexts, it aims to distill best practices and actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers. Ultimately, a holistic understanding of this nexus can guide the formulation of strategies that strengthen societal resilience, facilitate sustainable development, and promote the well-being of nations in an increasingly unpredictable world.

Keywords: *Education, Security, Good governance, Societal resilience, Sustainable development*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Entrepreneurship Training and Career Opportunities for Economic Growth and Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The need to attain sustainable economic growth and development is becoming more imperative. Entrepreneurship training is so significant towards national economic growth and development because it equips learners with the required skills which make them active entrepreneurially. In order to achieve quality, the study relied on the use of internet searches and published literatures in the data collation. This study focused on concept of entrepreneurship training, goals of entrepreneurship training and career opportunities available for economic growth and development in Nigeria. One of the reasons for the abysmal performances of many entrepreneurs was lack of the required knowledge and skill for the advancement of Nigeria's economy. This study found that entrepreneurship training enables learners to have a lot of opportunities to contribute to national economic growth and development. It is therefore concluded that transforming the education ideology for effective development and implementation of entrepreneurship training will result in entrepreneurial driven society that could result in developing the economy. Based on the findings, part of the recommendations made is that career training should be associated to entrepreneurship training curriculum to enable school leavers at all levels to use entrepreneurship knowledge and create business enterprises leading to national prosperity.

Keywords: *Career opportunities, Development, Economic growth, Entrepreneurship training*

The Role of Mathematics Education in Addressing the Security Challenges in Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of mathematics education in addressing security challenges in Nigeria. As a nation facing various security threats such as terrorism, insurgencies, armed robbery and cybercrime. Mathematics provides problem solving skills and analytical thinking that are essential in addressing security challenges. It equips individual with the ability to analyse and interpret complex data, identify patterns and forecast potential threats through mathematical modelling and data analysis, security agencies can identify trends in criminal activities and plan proactive measures to prevent and combat them. In addition to that, individuals trained in mathematics can think critically about security issues, assess risks and propose innovative solutions by understanding concepts such as probability theory and game theory individuals can make informed decisions and predicts potential outcomes in security related scenarios. It was concluded mathematics education play a pivotal role in addressing security challenges in Nigeria. It equips individual with problem solving skills and technological knowledge to devise effective security strategies. Thus, it was recommended that Nigeria needs to prioritize and strengthen the teaching and learning of mathematics in its educational institutions. Also, the government should invest in research and development in mathematical sciences to foster innovation in addressing security challenges.

Keywords: *Mathematics, Security, and National security*

Public Health Expenditure and Health Outcomes in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study looks into how public health spending affects health outcomes in Nigeria as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth using autoregressive distributed lag model. The results demonstrate that there is a long-term, stable link between public health spending and health outcomes. The outcomes also demonstrated that raising public health spending raises life expectancy and lowers newborn death rates. While per capita income in Nigeria has negligible impact on health results, the urban population and HIV prevalence rate have a substantial impact on health outcomes. According to the results, spending on public health for enhancing health outcomes in Nigeria, it is still essential.

Keywords: *Health Spending, Infant Mortality, Life Expectancy, Per-capita Income, Bound Test*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Achieving National Security in Nigeria: An Assessment of the Vivacity of Social Studies Education

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Abstract

This paper discusses how Nigeria as a nation can achieve national security through, not just Social Studies education, but qualitative Social Studies education. National security has been described in this paper, as freedom from or resilience against potential harm caused by others. For easy comprehension and assimilation, the paper was strategically broken down into six, (6) distinct sections, to wit; conceptualization of key words, causes of insecurity in Nigeria, effects of insecurity in Nigeria, role of Social Studies education in checkmating insecurity, previous efforts by governments to address insecurity issues and; conclusion and recommendations. The paper was able to establish the fact that quality Social Studies education can reduce incidences of insecurity, even if not totally eradicated. Education, this paper revealed is a major weapon of progressive social change. The paper concludes that sound Social Studies education anchored on good educational policies and implementation can reduce, to a manageable extent, insecurity in Nigeria. Therefore, some recommendations, such as declaring a state of emergency in the educational sector to reduce illiteracy, were proffered. This, the paper suggested, among others will provide a panacea for the problem of insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: *National Security, Quality education and Social Studies*

Indigenous Technologies and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as Medium for Empowerment of Youth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Education is considered by many as an agent of human development, social mobility and socio-economic development of any society. However, it is arguable that the type and quality of education a nation offers its citizens is a function of the level of progress of that nation. Indigenous made large-scale fabrication and production are very difficult in Nigeria due to dependence on foreign made articles material and products. Indigenous Technology (IT) and its relevance to the economy of Nigeria cannot be over-emphasized. Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) has been recognized as the wide-diversified education system instrumental in making the remarkable contribution to economic growth of a country by a way of suitable manpower production relevant to the needs of industry, society and changing technological work environment. This paper explores the TVET and Indigenous Technology situation in Nigeria for its transformation agenda with highlights on such factors as trends on TVET and local content policies for human resource development capacity building and sustainable economy in the national transformation agenda.

Keywords: *Indigenous, TVET, Youth empowerment.*

Application of Linear Programming Techniques for Optimal Control of Production and Distribution Processes: A Case Study of Sadco Nigeria Limited, Zaria

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Abstract

In SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria, optimal control of production and distribution has a fundamental role to play. One inevitable area where production planning has proven useful is in the allocation of scarce resources to meet certain production demands, also in the distribution of finished goods to different demand location at minimum cost. In this study, SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria with potentials for production of items under different facilities was considered. The items produced are being distributed to number of locations whose demand is known. This research addresses some predominant problems peculiar to SADC Nigeria Limited, Zaria such as, the problem of determining what products should be made, how much of each item should be produced, how to minimize cost and thus maximize profits. The objectives of the company are to minimize the total cost of operations as well as maximizing the total sales profit based on the set of decisions, demands, capacity restriction and budget constraints. Three integer programming models were analyzed to address the production planning problem, while the Linear Programming Techniques were used as for the computation of the optimal solution. The results obtained showed that not all items should be produced if a maximum profit is to be achieved.

Keywords: *Linear programming, Optimal solution, Constraints, Integer programming, Decisions*

Tackling the Menace of Mass Kidnapping in Nigeria: The Edo State Model 2023

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Abstract

Mass kidnappings and abductions have for sometimes now been strategies adopted by bandits, insurgents and other criminal elements in Nigeria mostly against the government or communities. Beginning from the Chibok school girls' abduction, the Dabchi school abduction, the Islamiyya school abduction, the Baptist school abduction, Katsina school abductions, countless whole families and community abductions across Zamfara and Kebbi states and the Kaduna train attack of early 2022, they have been stories of woes and near helplessness on the part of governments. The recent train station abduction in Edo state and the strategies adopted by the state government leading to the prompt rescue of all kidnapped victims have opened a new vista in terms of rescue operations. This unique and concerted effort by the Edo state government prompted this research and it is expected that other states and the Federal Government will key into the Edo model of quick response and immediate pursuit of the abductors which will not only discourage such dastardly acts, but with the assurance that any such abduction will be thwarted immediately, and the victims will regain prompt freedom.

Keywords: *Kidnapping, Abduction, Bandits, Rescue, Strategy*

Corruption, Education and National Development in Nigeria Fourth Republic

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Abstract

Corruption is a menace ravaging many countries of the world and it have become widespread even to the educational sector, which has threatened every sphere of lives and mostly national development in Nigeria. This paper examined corruption, education and national development in Nigeria Fourth Republic. This paper is descriptive in nature, primarily utilised secondary sources of data and adopted system theory as the theoretical premise. It argued that corruption has eaten deep the garment of educational sector of Nigeria, manifesting in different dimensions. It established that factors such as moral backwardness, greed, get rich quick syndrome, fear of poverty, leadership failure and poor youth empowerment, among others promoted the current trends of corruption witnessed in education sector of Nigeria. Also, the paper argued that corruption has affected the implementation of educational programme and has resulted in poor educational outcome, which has consequentially breed unemployment, high level of poverty, increased crime rate and underdevelopment in the country. Thus, the paper concluded that corruption has undermined the quality, efficiency and productivity of education in Nigeria, and this has snowballed to wrecked negative havoc on national development of the country. To rescue the situation, the paper recommended among others, that government should ensure adequate funding of education and engage in the sensitisation of masses against greed and illegality through mass media, such as radio, television and newspapers, among others.

Keywords: *Corruption, Development, Education, National development, Fourth Republic*

Banditry, Kidnapping and Rural Poverty in Niger State: The Islamic Governance Perspective

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Abstract

The paper took a cursory look at Insecurity vis-a-vis good governance and socio-economic livelihood of the people of Niger State, especially the rural populace of Mariga and Rafi Local Government Areas. Despite Government efforts at addressing poverty at rural communities in the state, the security situation in the state is deteriorating because of Banditry, Kidnapping among other social vices. Often violence attacks on Mariga, Kotonkoro markets and nearby villages by the Bandits speak volume. Islam places high premium on peaceful co-existence, transparency and accountability as a panacea for good governance. In Islam, one of the greatest sin is the murder of a person whose execution has not been ordered by Allah (S.W.T) and the Noble Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W). The Glorious Qur'an states: "And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his punishment is hellfire." Also, in Surah Maidah it states: "one murder is equal to the killing the whole of humanity, whoever slays a soul, unless it be for a manslaughter or mischief in the land it is as though he slew all men. This work establishes that Islam encourages peaceful co-existence and abhor's violence and Insecurity in all ramifications. The data used was collected from the Text of the Glorious Qur'an and a hadith of the Noble Prophet (S.A.W) and relevant books of FIQH concerning Insecurity good governance generally. The paper recommends engaging the Bandits and kidnappers, if possible, on the dialogue table while at the same time preparing for the engagement of Military force in the face of a deadlock! Also, the budget for defense should be enhanced and properly monitored to ensure the Army is supplied with necessary arms and ammunitions for combat.

Keywords: *Banditry, Kidnapping, Poverty, Insecurity & Islamic Governance*

Influence of ICT in Education on Economy in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

ICT as a revolution left no area of life untouched. ICTs play a vital role in educational institutions. It improves teaching and learning and contributes meaningfully to an economy. This paper was to examine the influence of ICT in Education in Borno state, Nigeria. In this regard, the study adopted questionnaire method for data collection, where 120 questionnaires were administered to lecturers, administrators and students from randomly selected schools and simple frequency count and charts in MS Excel were used to analyze the collected data from schools. The study found out that ICT's role is very vital in teaching and learning, provides quality education and helps in economy. Also, the study further revealed that ICT facilities are not available in most of the school, most lecturers do not use ICT tools in class and students cannot interact with school activities anywhere.

Keywords: *Economic, Education, ICT, Implementation, Influence, Learning*

Practicality of Entrepreneurship Education as a Catalyst to Political Stability, Insecurity and Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The level of unemployment and Insecurity in Nigeria today is not only alarming but required a declaration of "National emergency". These two vices are resultant of lack of practical skills Training of our graduates for self-reliance. The National commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE) and the National University Commission (NUC) have seen the light in the tunnel. The introduction of Entrepreneurship training centers in our tertiary institution is long overdue. This paper therefore examines the need for practical skills acquisition by our graduates and the roles practical skills acquisition will play in mitigating Insecurity, Unemployment, Political Stability and the resultant Economic Development. The paper suggest that the Federal Government should as a matter of National Importance Tax all private sector within Nigeria to fund these skills acquisition centers in our tertiary institutions through TEDfund systems.

Keywords: *Practicality, Entrepreneurship Education, Catalyst, Political Stability, Insecurity, Economic Development*

Sociological Analysis of the Menace of Raping and its Implications to Children's Education: A Challenges to Social Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper highlighted the lingering social menace of raping of both adult and young children in the society, which erodes societal values and deprives children's education especially girl child education. A rape is a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person wishes. types of rape, like age-related rape, causes of rape; as mishandling of rape cases parental carelessness and irresponsibility. The paper also frowned at some effects of child abuse such as a child's previous experiences and history; nature of the sexual abuse and the child's reaction, educational implication of raping as the overall consequences of child rape can affect learning and education directly or indirectly, hence rape hampers all children's life activities including learning. And health risks of children are detrimental to their education. Suggestion is made lastly, Law should be effective so as to protect the girl child, and capital punishment for the perpetrators, and children should be control on pornographic films.

Keywords: *Raping, Menace, Education, Girl child education, Child abuse.*

Inquiry Based Learning in Physics: A Panacea to National Economic Issues in Nigeria

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Abstract

The global economic meltdown has shut down, crippled and reshaped the economy of many nations of the world. Even the super economic powers of the world are quivering. Worst hit are the under developed economies like Nigeria whose currency can no longer even compete in world trade. The embattled economic situation of Nigeria has been blamed on the fact that Nigeria is only consuming and not a producing economy. Science and Technology drive an industrial economy and physics is the bed rock of Technology. An inquiry-based physics learning has become a global paradigm to salvage the teaching of Science and Technology and boosting industrial development. The study aims to review recent articles on Inquiry Based Learning in Physics as a panacea to industrial development in order to save the hailing economic saga in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Learning, Physics, Panacea, Economic Issues*

The Role of Geographical Information System (GIS) in Curbing Insecurity in Nigeria: A Case Study of Kaduna South, Kaduna State

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Abstract

This paper examines the role of Geographical Information System (GIS) in curbing insecurity in Kaduna South LGA of Kaduna state using questionnaire and oral interview to elicit information from the public. Result from the study shows that crime is on the rise and that the police are handicapped in managing it because of the obsolete methods and resources at their disposal. The paper revealed that there is a high rate of insecurity in the study area. The study also shows that kidnapping accounts for 53% of the total number of identified crimes. This was closely followed by banditry (25%), armed robbery (12%) and others, which include pickpocketing and burglary (10%). The implication of this result is that crime is endemic in the study area and as such, more effective means should be directed at checkmating it. Furthermore, the paper revealed that poverty is the leading cause of insecurity in the area followed by political and ethno-religious factors. The importance of GIS application in the fight against crime cannot be overemphasized. However, most of the security operatives in the study area are not accustomed to using GIS in the fight against insecurity, which is due to the ineffectiveness in the teaching and learning of GIS in Geography education in schools within the study area and associated with the lack of tools, personnel and institutions of Geography education.

Keywords: *GIS, Insecurity and Curbing the insecurity*

Poverty and Insecurity in Nigeria: Effects and Solution

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Abstract

This paper examines the poverty insecurity nexus in Nigeria via review of several theoretical and empirical studies. The paper therefore is a content analysis where different findings from studies, policies of government, news from newspapers and other source are compiled to arrive at its findings. Considering the fact that poverty and insecurity have now become a common knowledge, the paper attempted to examine the effects and causes of poverty and insecurity in Nigeria. Evidence from the several studies reviewed show that poverty and insecurity have causal relationship. Thus, this paper concludes that poverty has both direct and significant effects on Insecurity in Nigeria. Similarly, insecurity also leads to poverty. The paper recommends among others, the urgent need for the government to face the issue of poverty and insecurity in Nigeria holistically and address the issues of poverty, hunger, poor education, population growth, and crime, underdevelopment, corruptions in the private and public institutions. This can be done by encouraging entrepreneurship in order to tackle the problem of unemployment which is one of the main causes of poverty and insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Corruption, Insecurity, Poverty, Unemployment*

Effect of Jigsaw IV Cooperative Learning Strategy on Students' Performance in Geometry Among Senior Secondary School Students in Zaria Metropolis, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the effect of Jigsaw IV Cooperative Learning Strategy (J4CLS) on Students' Performance in Geometry among Secondary School Students in Zaria Metropolis. A pretest-post test Quasi experimental research design was used for the study. The experimental group was exposed to J4CLS while the control group was taught using conventional method of teaching. Sample size of students was selected from two senior secondary schools in Zaria Metropolis as the sample of the study drawn from a population of 15 schools. The two schools selected were pretested to find their academic status before the treatment. An instrument was developed named Geometry Performance Test (GPT) with reliability coefficient of 0.79. The concept of Geometry discussed in this study was plane geometry (2-D geometry). The data collected were analyzed using Mean scores, Standard Deviation and t-test at $\alpha = 0.05$ level of significance. The result obtained revealed that there is significant difference in the mean scores of secondary school students taught geometry concepts with J4CLS and their counterparts taught with conventional method of teaching in Zaria Metropolis. The result also revealed that the strategy (J4CLS) is gender friendly. Based on the findings, it was recommended among others that, Mathematics teachers should integrate J4CLS into main streams of pedagogy in the teaching at Senior Secondary Schools.

Keywords: *JIGSAW IV Cooperative learning Strategy, Performance, 2-D Geometry.*

Stem Education as Emerging Issue in Nigeria Educational System for Knowledge System and Globalization

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Abstract

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education targets world as becoming increasingly complex, where success is driven not only by what you know, but also by what you can do with the knowledge. Hence, it is imperative for individuals to be equipped with skills to solve tough problems, gather and evaluate evidence, and make sense of information. The paper highlighted benefits an individual and society could generate some of which include; active engagement of experts from diverse fields will to drive change in our society; exposes individuals to be effective interdisciplinary communication; research and experiment to offer the team discoveries; solve challenges by designing and running platforms that enable change; working with local experts and international colleagues; promote values and move towards a single purpose; offer new educational and employment opportunities; open access to world-class experience. The paper suggested ways on how Nigeria as a nation could strive to attain and enjoyed the aforementioned benefits.

Keywords: *STEM, Relevance, Education*

Entrepreneurship Education in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions: Effects on Job Creation and Insecurity

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Abstract

The study examined the effects of Entrepreneurship Education that has been recently introduced in all tertiary institutions in Nigeria on job creation and insecurity. The paper employed Questionnaires to collect data from students from selected tertiary institutions in Kaduna state. A sample of 150 students was selected using purposive sampling technique and used descriptive statistics and inferential statistics for analysis. This was to find out the level of graduates' participation in the Scheme. The results show that 52% of the students selected show that they want to engage in their business rather than waiting to be employed by the government. Also, 62% of the selected students have shown that entrepreneurship education helps organize them for self-employments which will go a long way in reducing poverty. The study concludes that entrepreneurship education has a positive impact on job creation and peaceful co-existence. Thus, the study recommends that entrepreneurship education should be enhanced through making it more practical and creates an avenue where students can have access to loan in order to start their enterprises.

Keywords: *Business, Entrepreneurship, Education, Employment, Jobs*

Prevalence of Gestational Diabetes Among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal Clinic in State Specialist Hospital Maiduguri Borno State Nigeria

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a common complication in pregnancy. Its classification has been reviewed to reflect the various aetiological factors. Preconception care, early antenatal bookings dedicated multidisciplinary ante natal care, and delivery in a centre with neonatal facility would reduce morbidity and mortality associated with the condition. The study is aimed at accessing the prevalence of gestational diabetes among pregnant women in Maiduguri Metropolis. 250 pregnant women were recruited for the study, all in their second and third trimesters attending University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital, State Specialist Hospital, Borno Medical Clinic and Nakowa specialist hospital antenatal clinics. Questionnaires were administered on each woman and data was collected. Results showed presence of risk factors among respondents. These includes having miscarriages, stillbirths, glucosuria, having GDM in previous pregnancies, history of diabetes in first degree relative, being obese, being delivered of large and small babies in previous pregnancies etc. 11.2% of the respondents were diagnosed with gestational diabetes mellitus in this pregnancy. This could be attributed to lack of adequate exercise and feeding among respondents. Recommendations in this study include prenatal counseling, antenatal care, exercises, eating balanced diet etc. by pregnant women to improve maternal and child health and reduce morbidity and mortality of both mother and child.

Keywords: *Gestational diabetes, Obstetrics, Hypoglycemia, Maiduguri*

Chemistry Education for Good Governance and Economic Development in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

This Paper takes an in depth look at the issues and challenges surrounding the use of chemistry education for good governance and economic development in Nigeria. It reviews the various aspect of this topics, including the need for improved knowledge and understanding the chemical science in Nigeria, the current state of chemistry education and its role in Nigerian economy, the impact of environment and culture on the effectiveness of chemistry education, and the current efforts being made to improve the quality of chemistry education in the country. The paper reviews some of the several factors which are the key obstacles to achieving good governance and economic development in Nigeria through chemistry education. These include policy gaps, lack of reliable data for evaluation, inadequate funding, and absence of a comprehensive and coordinated national strategy. The paper concludes with suggestions on how to overcome these obstacles and improve the use of chemistry education for good governance and economic development in Nigeria. These recommendations include development of national chemistry education strategy, increased investment in research and development, and promotion of public-private collaborations. By implementing the suggested strategies, Nigeria can take advantage of potential economic benefits of chemistry education and, in turn, achieve greater good governance and economic development.

Keywords: *Chemistry Education, Economic development, Good governance*

Entrepreneurship: An Antidote for Addressing Security Challenges for Economic Development in Niger State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined entrepreneurship as an antidote for addressing security challenges for economic development in Nigeria. The study utilized survey research design. The population of the study was One Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-Eight (1,568) registered SMEs in Minna Metropolis, Niger State. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table was used in determining the sample size of the study which was 306 SMEs in Minna Metropolis. The instrument used in data collection was a structured questionnaire titled: Entrepreneurship as an Antidote for Security Challenges for Economic Development Questionnaire (EASCEDQ). The instrument was subjected to face validity by three experts from Department of Business and Entrepreneurship Education, Kwara State University, Malete. Chronbach Alpha statistics was used to measure the degree of consistency and it arrived at 0.89 which showed that the instrument was reliable. Descriptive statistics: mean and standard deviation were used in the analysis of data collected in the field with the aid of using SPSS, while inferential statistic regression was used in testing the null hypotheses at alpha level of 0.05% level of significance. The result showed that entrepreneurship has significant effect in addressing security challenges in Niger State, Nigeria. The study also revealed that entrepreneurship programmes as well as provision of a model on how entrepreneurial opportunities could be effectively and efficiently utilized jointly predict better security and economic development which accounted for 65% variance of insecurity reduction in the study area. It was therefore, recommended that, Government should intensify effort in creating conducive business environment that will promote entrepreneurship development by providing grants and tax holidays for economic development.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Antidote, Security Challenges, Economic Development.*

Cybersecurity in Smart Hotels: Threats and Mitigating Strategies (A Study of Western Sun Hotel, Ede, Osun State, Nigeria)

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Abstract

The rapid proliferation of smart hotels, which use cutting-edge technologies to improve guest experiences and operational efficiency, has created a host of cybersecurity issues. This paper examines the cybersecurity landscape in smart hotels, identifying the evolving threats that arise from the widespread use of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, interconnected systems, and guest data management. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques. 125 questionnaires were administered to hoteliers, staff, and guests at the study area and 122 were well filled and returned which gives 97.6% return rate. The findings showed that unauthorized access to guest rooms (86%), data breaches (78%), privacy violations (82%), and service disruption (67%) were the major threats facing smart hotels. Knowing full well that the hospitality industry is increasingly relying on digital solutions for check-ins, room controls, and customer engagement, the consequences of a cybersecurity breach can be severe. Furthermore, to address these vulnerabilities and bolster the resilience of smart hotels against cyber threats, a spectrum of mitigating strategies which include comprehensive security protocols, employee training, the adoption of intrusion detection and prevention systems, continuous monitoring, and adherence to industry-specific compliance standards were identified. Moreover, an emphasis is placed on proactive measures, such as conducting penetration testing and threat modeling, to identify and rectify vulnerabilities before they are exploited. It was concluded that there is need for collaboration among smart hotels owners, technology providers, and cybersecurity experts in developing a collective defense against cyber adversaries. The research recommended among others that, government and stakeholders in the hotel business should invest in enhancing cybersecurity in the hotel since this will not only protect the hotel but also instill confidence in guests, which is critical for long-term success.

Keywords: *Cybersecurity, Smart Hotels, Threats, Mitigating Strategies, Technology*

The Effect of Naira Redesign Policy on the Wellbeing of Nano and Micro Scale Enterprises in Northern Nigeria

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the effect of Naira redesign policy on the wellbeing of nano and micro scale enterprises in northern Nigeria. Primary data were obtained through structured questionnaire and interview method. A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select 386 respondents from 13 wards of 2 LGAs in Zaria metropolis. Descriptive statistics, Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests for normality, Wilcoxon signed-rank test and Cohen (1988) guideline were used to achieve the objectives of this study. Results of the socio-economic characteristics revealed that majority of the respondents were male (75%), married (61.4%), had some level of education, 89.12% did not belong to any relevant business association, 86% had no access to credit and the few that had, was majorly from informal sources in the study area. They mostly engaged in businesses of buying and selling of foodstuff, snacks and drinks. The results show owners of nano enterprises due to the policy, experienced decline in sales, income, employment and consumption expenditure by 57.82%, 52.77%, 55.05% and 41.45%, respectively and more than the owners of micro enterprises. Constraints such as bad financial internet services, insufficient supply of new Naira notes, increase in cost of doing business were among the major problems encountered by nano and micro enterprises as a result of the policy. The null hypothesis (H_0) of the study was rejected and the study concludes that, the introduction and implementation of the new Naira redesign policy significantly affected the activities and wellbeing of nano and micro enterprises in the study area. The study recommends full orientation of citizens about any potential policies before they are implemented, provision of efficient and reliable financial internet services, severe penalties upon anyone who misuses a policy for personal gain, regardless of their status.

Keywords: *Naira redesign policy, Nano enterprises, Micro enterprises, Sales, Income, employment, Consumption expenditure*

Unemployment and Insecurity in Nigeria: Effects and Solutions

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Abstract

This paper examines the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria via review of several theoretical and empirical studies. The paper therefore is a content analysis where different findings from studies, policies of government, news from newspapers and other source are compiled to arrive at its findings. Considering the fact that unemployment and insecurity are obvious phenomena in Nigeria, the paper attempted to examine the effects and causes of unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria. Evidence from the several studies reviewed show that unemployment and insecurity have causal relationship. Thus, this paper concludes that unemployment has both direct and significant effects on Insecurity in Nigeria. Similarly, insecurity also leads to unemployment. The paper recommends among others, the urgent need for the government to face the issue of unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria holistically and address the issues of poverty, hunger, poor education, population growth, and crime, underdevelopment, corruptions in the private and public institutions. This can be done by encouraging entrepreneurship in order to tackle the problem of unemployment which is one of the main causes of poverty and insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Corruption, Insecurity, Poverty, Unemployment*

The Performance in Skills Training for Electrical / Electronics Technology Students in Niger State Colleges of Education for Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study investigated the performance in skills training for Electrical / Electronics Technology students in Niger State College of Education for Economic Development in Nigeria. A descriptive survey research designed was employed. To guide the study, three research questions was answered. The data obtained were analyzed using means and standard deviations. A structural questionnaire was designed to elicit data from the respondents on the preferred skills. The instruments were face validated by three experts. The trial tested instrument was used for the collection of data relevant to the study. The sub-scores for the items in each cluster were 0.89 for Cognitive skills; 0.87 for Physical skills; and 0.88 for Interactive skills. The population of the study consists of Ten (10) Electrical/Electronics technology staff. The result of the study reveals that; the performance in physical and interactive skills training was moderate and low respectively. Whereas the low performances includes; the value of building and maintaining productive working relationships among others. In the light of the above therefore, it is recommended among other things that the interactive skills training should be bridged through a strict, monitored and enforced operation of siwes and other attachment programme by the State Government, Non- governmental organizations and TVET institutions so as to infuse in the students the necessary interactive skills required in the world of work.

Keywords: *Skills Training, Electrical/ Electronics Technology, Students, Economic Development*

Effects of Gender and location on Social Studies Students' Academic Achievement in Interactive Multimedia Learning Environment in Jigawa State

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Abstract

The study examined the effects of interactive multimedia instruction on social studies students' academic achievement and retention in junior secondary schools in Jigawa State. Two research questions and their corresponding null hypotheses were stated. The design of the study was the non-equivalent pre-test post-test control group type of quasi experiment. The population of the study consisted of JSSIII Social Studies students in Gumel Education Zone. There is a total number of 12,322 JSSIII students consisting of 14178 male and 12144 female students in the study area. Purposive sampling technique was used and the sample size of 120 was purposively utilized. The study used two instructional packages called Social Studies Interactive Multimedia Package (SOSIMP) to assist in the teaching of experimental group and Social Studies Conventional Lecture Method (SOSCOLM) for the control group. Social Studies Achievement Test (SSAT) was the data collection instrument. The content and construct validity of the instrument was determined by experts in social studies and test and measurement. The reliability coefficient index of the instrument was 0.786. Arithmetic means and standard deviations were used to answer the questions posed while One Way Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was used to test the null hypotheses at 0.05 alpha. The study found that the use of interactive multimedia instruction (IMI) in teaching Social Studies enhances students' academic achievement and retention ability in junior secondary schools in Gumel Education Zone, Jigawa State, Nigeria. Some recommendations were proffered which include the need for changing teaching methods to empower students by embracing technology in Social Studies lesson in junior secondary schools.

Keywords: *Academic Achievement, Effects, Interactive Multimedia, Retention*

African Peace Initiatives to Avert the Nigerian Civil War: Aburi Accord and the Prospects for Peace

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Abstract

There were a series of peace moves to avert the Nigerian civil war. There were efforts by eminent Nigerians, like the leading Obas from the Western region and the National Conciliation Committee, to resolve the conflict. There was also the Organization of African Unity (OAU) intervention to resolve the conflict. Of all the effort to resolve the dispute, the Aburi Accord, which took place in Ghana at the behest of Ghana's military head of state, General Joseph Arthur Ankrah, between 4-5 January 1967, stand out. It stands out because it was at the Aburi that an agreement agreeable to both parties was signed. At the peace meeting, extensive negotiation took place between the Nigerian government led by Major General Yakubu Gowon and the Biafran delegation led by Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu. At the end of the diplomatic peace talk, the parties finally signed the Aburi Accord, which declared that a looser Nigerian federation or Confederal government would be implemented. It is on this note that this paper examines the Aburi Accord and the prospects for peace. The article is of the opinion that the Nigerian government reneged on the Accord, and this was a significant factor in the outbreak of the Nigerian civil war. The paper used a qualitative method of research. The paper concludes that if both parties had adhered to the Aburi Accord, the war would have been averted at the time.

Keywords: *African Peace Initiatives, Nigerian Civil War, Aburi Accord*

Induced Spatial Variability and Temporal Dynamics of Flood Vulnerability in the Benue Trough, Nigeria

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Abstract

Flood vulnerability is a critical concern in regions susceptible to inundation, and the Benue Trough in Nigeria is no exception. This study investigates the spatial variability and temporal dynamics of flood vulnerability in the Benue Trough, shedding light on the multifaceted factors that contribute to the region's susceptibility to flooding. The research employs a comprehensive integrated geospatial analysis to assess the complex interplay of physical and human factors influencing flood vulnerability. Remote sensing data and geographic information systems (GIS) techniques are utilized to map the spatial distribution of vulnerable areas, identifying hotspots prone to recurrent flooding. Temporal dynamics of flood vulnerability are explored through the analysis of historical flood events, considering changes in land use, climate patterns, and river discharge over time. This temporal perspective enhances our understanding of the evolving nature of flood vulnerability and aids in the development of effective mitigation and adaptation strategies. The result of the analysis shows that an alarming 45.64% and 13.18% of the trough have high and very high vulnerability to flood respectively accounting for 58.82 % vulnerability. This reveal spatially varying patterns of vulnerability, with certain regions exhibiting higher susceptibility due to a combination of land use practices, topography, and proximity to water bodies. The temporal analysis uncovers trends in increasing vulnerability associated with urbanization, climate change, and alterations in hydrological regimes. The findings of this study have practical implications for policymakers, urban planners, and disaster management authorities in developing targeted interventions to reduce flood vulnerability in the Benue Trough. The integration of spatial and temporal dynamics provides a robust foundation for the implementation of sustainable and context-specific strategies to enhance the resilience of communities in the face of recurrent flooding events.

Keywords: *Flood vulnerability, Spatial Variability, Temporal dynamics, Benue Trough*

Role of Information and Communication Technology in Fighting Crime and Insecurity in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) Borno State

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Abstract

This research is design to determine the Role of information and communication technology in fighting crime and insecurity in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) Borno State. The design objectives will be achieved through determining the Impact of Information and Communication Technologies in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity, measure the levels in which ICTs have been used by security agents in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity in the area, factors that hamper effective use of ICTs in Fighting Crimes and Insecurity and the practical measures which will be taken to enhance the use of ICTs in Fighting Crime and Insecurity. Four research questions and four hypotheses will be tested descriptive survey method will be adopted for the study covering and accessible population of 9500 security personnel and public servant. The sample size of the study will be 600 security men and 350 public servants using 10% of the mother population. Questionnaire will be used for data collection and T-test statistic will use to test the null hypothesis. Base on the finding, the research question will be answered; conclusion and recommendation will be drawn.

Keywords: *Information and Communication Technology, Fighting Crime, Insecurity, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC)*

Comparative Security, Governance and Economic Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Bauchi State and Gombe State

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Abstract

This work examines the nexus of security, governance, and economic development in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) within the distinct socio-economic contexts of Bauchi State and Gombe State, Nigeria. It aims to illuminate the multifaceted impacts of varying security dynamics and governance structures on the growth trajectories and overall economic contributions of SMEs in the two regions. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, incorporating data analysis, surveys, and interviews with SME owners and key stakeholders, to uncover prevalent challenges and untapped opportunities shaping the SME landscape in Bauchi and Gombe States. Bauchi and Gombe are crucial contributors to their respective local economies, providing employment and stimulating economic activity though, disparities exist in the level of sustainable development. The study finds that access to financing remains a challenge in both states. While Bauchi has seen some improvements in access to credit through government initiatives, Gombe faces constraints in this regard, limiting the growth potential of SMEs. Infrastructure, including reliable electricity and transportation networks, also influences SME sustainability. Gombe is less secured but enjoys more robust infrastructure, providing a conducive environment for SME operations, while Bauchi faces challenges in this area. Government policies and regulations significantly impact SMEs. Gombe has implemented a more favorable policy environment, simplified business registration and offering tax incentives. Bauchi is in the process of improving its policy framework but currently faces regulatory hurdles. Entrepreneurial culture, including access to training and mentorship, plays a role in SME development. Bauchi has a more secured, vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem, with various training programs and incubators than Gombe. Market opportunities also vary between the two states. Bauchi's more diversified economy provides SMEs with a broader customer base, while Gombe's economy is somewhat more specialized, limiting opportunities for certain sectors. The findings and further studies can inform policymakers, government at all levels, security institutions, financial institutions, and development organizations on the areas that require targeted interventions to promote SME growth and sustainability for tailored strategies to enhance the SME sector's long-term viability.

Keywords: *Business, Conducive, Enterprises, Opportunities and Viability.*

Chemistry Education as a Veritable Tool for Self-Reliance and National Development

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Abstract

The attainment of National development and self-reliance in Nigeria is dependent on a sound knowledge of science especially chemistry. Chemistry is a physical science which deals with the composition, properties and uses of matter. It also studies the effect of chemical substances and chemical processes on the environment and society in which we live as well as application of these chemicals and processes in mitigating man's problems. The fundamental value of chemistry education in the development and growth of Nigeria is indicated in its contribution as a source of food, self-employment, market opportunities, and reduction in poverty and health improvement. Nigerians rely heavily on government employment after graduation from college. In order to reduce youth unemployment, improve self-reliance and National development, government and corporate organizations interest in chemistry education must be aroused through policy development and framework, funding and establishment of entrepreneurial centers, the provision of credit and infrastructural facilities to unemployed youths. This paper looks at the prospect of chemistry education as a veritable tool for self-reliance and National development.

Keywords: *Chemistry, Education, National development, Self-reliance*

Exploring the Impact of Human Capital Development on Service Delivery of Hospitals in South-South, Nigeria

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Abstract

This research concentrated on the development of human capital and the delivery of services in hospitals located in the South-South region of Nigeria. The study utilized a descriptive survey design, with the target population being healthcare providers and clinical personnel in selected federal tertiary hospitals. A total of 360 participants were surveyed using a well-structured questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire was ensured through input from a panel of two experts, and its reliability was confirmed through a test-retest approach involving 24 participants from six tertiary hospitals in the South-South region. Analysis of the data revealed that the Cronbach's alpha coefficient values surpassed the 0.7 benchmark, indicating the reliability of the instrument. Descriptive statistics were employed for data analysis, and inferential statistics, including a regression model, were used to scientifically investigate the study's objectives. The results indicated a significant positive correlation between the number of qualified specialists and the quality-of-service delivery in tertiary hospitals. Furthermore, in-house training had a notable positive impact on the prescribing practices of medical resident officers in these hospitals. In conclusion, the study emphasized the critical roles of specialist numbers, in-house training, and collaboration with visiting medical experts in enhancing service delivery quality, prescribing patterns, and the proficiency of complex medical procedures in tertiary hospitals. The recommendations include prioritizing the recruitment and retention of a diverse and competent team of specialists and establishing structured and comprehensive in-house training programs within healthcare institutions.

Keywords: *Qualified Specialists, Quality of Service Delivery, In-House Training, Prescription, Complex Medical Procedures.*

Bimodal Voter Accreditation System and the Management of the 2023 General Election in Nigeria

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Abstract

Traditionally, election has become the process of selecting a person to hold a post or office. Its core component is the universal practice of democracy. In Nigeria, irregularities significantly impacted the conduct of the 1999 transition election as well as the consolidation elections that followed in 2003 and 2007. These anomalies take the form of underage voting, stealing ballot boxes, proclaiming results in situations where elections weren't actually held, and trading voter identification cards for cash during elections. Since their emergence can hardly be predicted by them (the masses), the action of these politicians has degraded into the enthronement of unpopular leaders, some of whom have started to worry less about the people when they arise. These issues prompted a number of electoral reforms, which eventually led to the implementation of bimodal voter accreditation technology (BVAS) in the 2023 general elections to rein in these politicians' excesses. This study investigated how the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) administered these technological gadgets in the conduct of the 2023 general elections in Nigeria. The study is a documentary research, and the qualitative descriptive method was used to examine the data sourced. Findings revealed that the bimodal voter accreditation system adopted is effective but were poorly administered by the Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) during elections. In order to avoid some of the problems it ran through, we advise Nigeria's electoral arbiter to upgrade these technological tools.

Keywords: *Electoral management body; Bimodal voter accreditation system; Voting*

The Effect of Compensation Strategy on Employee Performance in Nigerian Organizations

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Abstract

This study investigates the effect of compensation strategy on employee performance in selected Nigerian organizations. The objective was to assess how monetary and non-monetary compensation affect motivation, job satisfaction, and productivity among employees. Using a descriptive research design, the study sampled 150 employees across three commercial banks and two manufacturing firms in Lagos and Ogun States. Data were gathered through structured questionnaires, and statistical analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, and multiple regression with SPSS version 23. Results indicate a strong positive relationship between effective compensation strategies and employee performance. Findings show that while salary and bonuses directly boost short-term motivation, benefits such as health insurance, recognition, and career advancement opportunities have a long-term effect on job satisfaction and retention. The study concludes that a well-structured compensation system improves organizational performance by enhancing employee commitment, morale, and output. Recommendations include regular compensation reviews, aligning rewards with performance indicators, and incorporating employee feedback into compensation planning.

Keywords: *Compensation Strategy, Employee Performance, Motivation, Job Satisfaction, Reward Management*

Armed Banditry, National Security and the Underdevelopment of Northwest Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of banditry on socio-economic development in the North West geopolitical region of Nigeria. The research focuses on various acts of violence committed by criminal groups such as kidnapping, cattle theft, and village attacks, and presents evidence that these activities have a damaging impact on socio-economic indices in the region. The study results show that banditry causes a decline in the average per capita income of the community, undermines human dignity among women, and disrupts food security. The findings emphasize the importance of security in the socio-economic development of a region, and the need for serious efforts to address the problem of banditry in order to achieve sustainable progress and prosperity.

Keywords: *Armed Banditry, National Security, Underdevelopment, Northwest, Nigeria.*

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