



7th African Universities
Inter-disciplinary Research
& Development Conference

University of Ghana, Accra

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme:

THE AFRICA WE WANT:

Advancing Strategies for Security,
Good Governance & Sustainability

WED. 27TH - FRI. 29TH AUGUST, 2025





7TH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

THEME

The Africa We Want: Advancing Strategies for Security, Good Governance & Sustainability

DATE: Wednesday 27th - Friday 29th August, 2025

VENUE: University of Ghana, Accra

TIME: 10:00am (GMT+1)

CONFERENCE LOC:

PT. Hussein Botchway

Chairman, LOC

University of Ghana, Accra

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7TH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES INTER-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 26th August, 2025

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Wednesday 27th August, 2025

Stakeholder Workshop/UN African Research on Africa's Multidimensional Poverty Index

- i. Present findings on Africa's MPI.
- ii. Discuss policy implications and challenges.
- iii. Propose strategies for integrating MPI into national frameworks.

DAY THREE – Thursday 28th August, 2025

OPENING SESSION/AWARD/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 9:00am – 10:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 10:00am – 10:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 10:15am – 10:30am
Plenary Session	- 10:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY FOUR – Friday 29th August, 2025

Training on Research Grant and Linkage Opportunities

- i. Build skills in grant writing and proposal development.
- ii. Explore funding and research partnership opportunities.
- iii. Support young scholars in accessing mentorship and networks.

DAY FIVE – Saturday 30th August, 2025

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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

research for africa's development
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Conference Abstracts

Science and Communication Technology in Advancing Strategies for Security, Good Governance and Sustainability

Effiong Oji Ekpo

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Abstract

Science is a powerful tool for exploring, understanding and improving our world through observations, asking questions and seeking answers involving experimentation, research-based evidence and formulation of laws and theories. The Africa we want cannot be possible without science and communication technology in advancing strategies for security, good governance and sustainability. This is evident on the fact that science aims to provide a deeper understanding of the world around us from the subatomic particles to the vastness of the world, while communication technology implies the various tools and systems that enable people to communicate the scientific principles and theories. Communication technology has also transformed the way people connect, interact and share information for the betterment of the society. Thus, a more secured, governable and sustainable Africa will be created by leveraging science and communication technology. This paper will address the significant roles played by science and communication technology in security, good governance and sustainability as well as the intersections of science and communication technology in shaping the Africa we want. It will also address collaborative efforts of science and communication technology that will take Africa out of the survivalist and dependent position to a solution provider.

Keywords: *Science and Communication Technology, Advanced Strategies, Security, Good Governance and Sustainability*

Effect of Absciscic Acid, Curing and Storage Methods on the Postharvest Nutritional Quality of Potato (*Solanum Tuberosum* L.) Tubers

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Abstract

The study assessed the effects of Absciscic Acids (ABA) rates, curing, and storage methods on the nutritional quality of potato tuber after 12 weeks of storage under ambient conditions. The experiment was set up in a split-split-plot design with curing designated to the main plot while storage methods and ABA rates were apportioned to subplot and sub-sub-plot respectively. Each treatment consisted of 20 tubers and was replicated three times which gave a 4×3 factorial experiment and proximate analysis was conducted at the end of the storage. Data collected were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using IBM SPSS Statistical software version 23. Means were separated using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at a 0.5 % rate of probability. The results revealed that ABA rates and curing and storage methods had a very highly significant ($P \leq 0.001$) influence and interaction on the nutritional quality of potatoes. Curing for seven days gave the best carbohydrate (19.70%), ash (2.89%), and fat (0.53%) content while three days of curing had the best crude protein (6.69%) and fiber (2.60%) content; uncured gave the best moisture content (70.52%). Heap storage gave the best carbohydrate (16.29%), crude protein (6.14%), and fat content (0.66%) whereas the best moisture (64.18%) and crude fiber content (2.60%) were observed in shaded pit storage whilst ash content (2.85%) was best on floor storage. ABA rates of 0 g/L sustained the highest carbohydrate (16.42%) and ash content (2.78%) while 2 g/L had the greatest fat (0.55%) and moisture content (64.14%). The best crude fiber content (2.52%) was recorded at 4 g/L. The interaction of seven days of curing, shaded pit storage, and 2 g/L ABA rate gave the best potato nutrient content. Therefore, ABA rates, curing, and storage methods significantly affected the nutrients of potato tubers in the study area.

Keywords: Carbohydrate, Fat, Fiber, Moisture, Potato, Protein

Collaborative Approaches to Oil Theft Prevention in the Niger Delta Region: An Evaluation of Community Security Initiatives in Bayelsa State

Korikiye Wenibowei

*Department of Political Science, School of Arts and Social Sciences
Isaac Jasper Boro College of Education, Sagbama*

Abstract

This study evaluates collaborative approaches to preventing oil theft in the Niger Delta region, focusing specifically on Bayelsa State. Oil theft, a significant issue in the region, has economic and social consequences. This research examines various community security initiatives that have been implemented to combat this problem, highlighting the roles of communities, governmental agencies, and oil companies in the collaborative framework. Through qualitative and quantitative methods, including interviews with community leaders, security personnel, and oil industry representatives, this study assesses the effectiveness of existing security measures, such as community watch groups, engagement in surveillance, and capacity-building programs. Key strategies rely on fostering trust between stakeholders, enhancing community involvement, and utilizing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. The study also identifies significant barriers, such as inadequate funding, lack of infrastructure, and persistent socio-economic challenges, which hinder the effectiveness of these initiatives. Based on the results, the paper provides recommendations for improving collaboration among stakeholders by leveraging local knowledge, promoting transparency, and developing sustainable economic alternatives to reduce dependency on oil theft as an income source. By adopting a holistic approach that integrates community perspectives and resources, the study aims to contribute to more robust and sustainable solutions for oil theft prevention in the Niger Delta.

Keywords: *Oil Theft, Niger Delta, Community Security, Bayelsa State, Collaborative Approaches, Prevention Initiatives*

Empowering Educational Leadership: Smart Resource Strategies for Sustainable University Education in South-South Nigerian

Dr. Ihua-Jonathan Nwovuhoma

*Institute of Education,
Rivers State University*

Abstract

This study investigated empowering educational leadership through smart resource strategies for sustainable university education in South-South Nigerian universities. To guide the research, two research questions and corresponding null hypotheses were formulated. A descriptive study design with a population of 16,000 academic staff across public universities in the south-south region was used, while a sample of 390 respondents was determined using Yaro Yamane's formula. Data was collected using a self-structured 20-item questionnaire titled "Empowering Educational Leadership: Smart Resource Strategies for Sustainable University Education (EELSRSSUESSUQ)". The instrument was on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.87, indicating high consistency of the instrument. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 23. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer all the research questions and t-test statistical tool was to evaluate the hypotheses at a 0.05 significance level. Findings revealed that effective leadership practices in the region include; technology integration, innovative funding models, transparent communication, collaborative partnerships, and participatory decision-making. Furthermore, the study highlighted that strategic resource allocation positively impacts institutional growth and academic performance, particularly through enhanced partnerships, financial sustainability, and improved teaching and learning infrastructure. The study concludes that empowering educational leadership through smart resource strategies is a key for promoting sustainable university education in South-South Nigeria. It was recommended amongst others that for sustainable university education in South-South Nigerian, that regular training for academic leaders and fostering collaborative partnerships to create open funding opportunities and support networks for sustainability is needed.

Keywords: *Empowering, Educational Leadership, Smart Resource Strategies, Sustainable, University Education*

Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for Child Labour in Sokoto State Nigeria

Dr. Ibrahim Yusuf

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Abstract

The study evaluates the consequences of gender and locality on altruistic behavior among This research is on socio-cultural factors responsible for child labour in Sokoto state, Nigeria. The study makes use of quantitative method of research design which includes survey techniques. Data were collected for the study using a well structure questionnaire administered to the respondents where only 399 questionnaires was correctly filled and returned for analysis using percentage and frequency. Based on the data analyzed, it was found out that that most of the types of child labour practice in the area are physical abuse such as inflicting physical injuries upon a child, emotional abuse such as mental, verbal or psychological maltreatment of a child, sexual abuse such as incest, rape, intercourse also neglect which include failure to provide for the child basic needs thereby subjecting a child to hawking and getting a menial job at such a tender age child labour makes the household deeper below the poverty line by taking the child out of school. The study also revealed that the Nigerian economic crisis has made life worse for children of the poor whose parents have either lost their jobs or suffered a drastic decline of income. It was also revealed from the analysis that parent who lost their job and in drastic decline of income often engaged their children in child labour such as hawking, house maid, or security guard. The study further revealed that child labour has a detrimental impact on emotional development of the child also that child who combine work with school perform poor in class. The analysis also revealed among others that the pattern of child labour have implications on children's education, health, feeding, delinquent behaviour. Recommendations were made which include that the Government and non-governmental organizations should provide job security, food security and stable economy so as to reduce the menace of child labour in Nigeria. It was also recommended that the parents should monitor their children especially those staying with their uncle and aunt or any other family members. The study also recommend that the media organizations should allocate airtime for health, education social life influence on child labour in our society, and the causes should intensify their efforts in health educating the youth on child labour.

Keywords: *Socio-cultural factors and Child labour*

Level of Digital Literacy Amongst Secondary School Teacher's and Student's: Implication for Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the current level of digital literacy amongst Secondary School Teachers and Students in Nigeria. It also investigated the influence of gender and school location on digital literacy amongst Teachers and Students. Six research questions and four hypotheses guided the study. The study adopted mixed design approach, involving quantitative and qualitative method. The sample of the study consisted of 120 teachers, 360 students and 30 head of schools randomly drawn from Six (6) zones across Nigeria (20 teachers, 60 students and 5 head of schools in each of the six zones). The Questionnaire and interview were used as an instrument for data collection. The Mean, Standard Deviation were used to analyzed Quantitative data from Questionnaire and Qualitative data from interviewed of head of schools were transcribed and categorized into emerging themes. Triangulation of data from various sources were used and revealed the challenges face in the acquisition of digital literacy among teachers and students and the recommended strategies to improve the acquisition of digital literacy among teachers and students. Results of the study indicated the low level of Digital literacy among teachers and students and significant gender and school location difference existed between the two groups in favor of the males, urban teachers and students. The implications of these findings for sustainable development were highlighted.

Keywords: *Digital literacy, Secondary School, Teachers, Students and Sustainable Development*

Internet Radio and its Technology

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Abstract

The integration of internet technology into traditional broadcasting has led to the emergence of Internet radio, a digital innovation reshaping the landscape of audio media delivery in Nigeria. This study investigates the development, technological framework, and impact of Internet radio within the Nigerian academic and sociocultural environment. It explores how the growth of ICT infrastructure, increased smartphone penetration, and affordable data services has enabled broader access to online radio platforms, particularly among the youth and student populations. The research examines the underlying technologies—such as streaming protocols, audio compression, mobile apps, and web-based broadcasting platforms—that facilitate real-time audio transmission over the internet. It further analyzes the implications of Internet radio on communication, education, and content democratization in Nigeria. Advantages such as wider coverage, cost-effectiveness, content interactivity, and support for local languages are discussed alongside challenges like internet accessibility disparities, limited regulatory frameworks, and sustainability concerns. Case studies of Nigerian online radio platforms are included to provide contextual relevance. The study concludes that Internet radio holds significant potential for enhancing educational outreach, cultural expression, and public engagement in Nigeria, especially when supported by robust digital policies and media literacy initiatives.

Keywords: *Internet, Radio, Technology and Broadcasting*

Emerging Technologies and Sustainability Issues: Assessing Lagos State Policy on Globalization of Supply Chain Infrastructure

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Abstract

Lagos State, Nigeria's economic hub, has embraced globalisation to develop its supply chain infrastructure, aiming to enhance trade and economic growth. However, the rapid emergence of disruptive technologies has raised significant sustainability concerns. The state faces challenges such as infrastructure deficits, the digital divide, trade disruptions, and geopolitical tensions, which complicate its participation in the globalised supply chain while striving for sustainable development. This study assesses Lagos State's supply chain policies through the lens of emerging technologies and sustainability issues. Using qualitative methods, including key informant interviews and content analysis, the research examines how Lagos can leverage new technologies to enhance supply chain sustainability. The findings reveal notable progress in infrastructure development but highlight persistent challenges in balancing global trade participation with sustainable practices. The study concludes that Lagos State's supply chain policy can drive economic growth by harnessing emerging technologies and prioritizing sustainability. Recommendations include increased investment in research and development, regular policy reviews, and strengthened stakeholder collaboration to address sustainability challenges effectively.

Keywords: *Emerging Technologies, Globalization, Lagos State Policy, Sustainability Issues, Supply Chain Infrastructure*

Glass Blowing Technique in Nigeria

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Abstract

Glass blowing is a millennium - old technique used to shape and form glass into intricate and delicate objects. In this study pieces of glass are heated in a furnace tip, a temperature of around 2000°F (1093°C to 2000°C). The molten glass is inflated with air using a blowpipe, to create a desired shape or form. Applications are used to make windscreens and windows for automobiles and transport windows and facades for houses and buildings as well as solar energy equipment like solar thermal equipment like solar thermal panels and photo voltaic modules.

Keywords: *Glass blowing, Furnace, Blow pipe, Moulds glass pieces*

Decentralization, Inconclusive-Governance and Development

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Abstract

Enhancing good governance through inclusiveness in the process of governance has been an issue from time immemorial from Plato, Aristotle to modern time, one of the ways to archive this is through decentralization of power, authority and institution of governance, scholars have argued over the years that over centralization of power, authority and government institution had often hinders people's participation in the process of policy initiation, formulation and implementation. Which are key to an inclusive governance and to bring about the much desire desirable progressive changes (Development). This research work elucidates on the imperatives and necessity of decentralizing power, authority and institution so as to ensure inclusiveness and peoples` participation in the process of governance and development. Exploratory method will be use in data gathering, while descriptive approach will be employed in the analysis, evident abound that where power, authority and institutions of governance are over centralized (concentrated), it hinders peoples` participation in the formulation and implementation of meaningful policies that could bring about growth and development. This is why most countries in the world are clamoring for democracy anchored on a Federal Structure where power and authority can be shared and devolved to the component units and established governmental institutions at all level. Particularly at the grass-root level (Local government) which is the government closer to the people and could propel grass-root development, through the people themselves and which can be sustained this is the focus of this paper. It is hoped that where power, authority and institutions of governance are adequately devolved, it will bring about growth and development through people's participation.

Keywords: *Decentralization, Inclusive, Participation, Governance and Development*

Consequences of Conflict Between Farmers and Cattle Rustlers in Gada Area of Sokoto State Nigeria

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Abstract

This study is carried out to determine the causes of conflict among farmers and cattle rustlers in Gada Local Government Area of Sokoto State. Participants in the study are residents or farmers of Gada Local Government, both males and females. To collect the data for this study, the survey research design was adopted, 384 structured questionnaires were distributed to respondents in order to get their views on the study. The analysis was done using the frequency and percentage tables. Finding reveals that persistent economic hardship is the causes of conflict among cattle rustlers and farmers in Gada Local government, it was also found that cattle rustlers conflict prevails in Gada local government Area and that hardship in supply/delivery of basic amenities is the major cause of conflict between the cattle rustlers and farmers in Gada local government area. The study further suggests the establishment of local vigilante groups as a measure that the community have to take to curb the menace, also, opening up the rural areas with a view to creating gainful employment will also curb the conflict between cattle rustlers and farmers in Gada Local government area. Based on the findings, the study made recommendations on how to alleviate this problem.

Keywords: *Farmers conflict and Cattle rustlers*

Perception of Youth Regarding the Increase of Gambling Activities in Sokoto Metropolis Nigeria

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Abstract

This study evaluated the Assessment of youth perception on gambling in Sokoto Metropolis. The specific objective of the study includes; to evaluate the perception of youth regarding the increase of gambling activities in Sokoto Metropolis, to examine the pattern of gambling among youth in Sokoto metropolis and also to examine the predisposing factors to gambling in Sokoto metropolis. Survey method was employed to select 378 respondents after dividing Sokoto metropolis into six (6) selected communities namely; Rijia (RJA), Kwannawa (kmw), Gidan dare (GDR), Marina (MRN), Tudun-wada (TWD) and Runbukawa (RKW) with 150 questionnaires distributed in each of the units Data were collected through primary and secondary source. The primary data were generated through the administration of questionnaire in the four (4) research areas and the data were generated from the secondary existing literature and relevant materials like journals and textbooks. The findings of the study show that there is high rate of gambling in the study area with 49.8% of the respondents agreed to that, 47% of the respondent stated they were influenced by their friends which mean that peer influence is major cause of gambling among youth in the study area. The study also revealed that 54% of the respondents have positive attitude towards gambling. The study also revealed that one of the major consequences of gambling is the connection with criminal behavior. On the other hand, the study revealed that 68.1% of the respondents have engaged in some forms of gambling in the study area. However, the study recommended that employment opportunities should be created for the youth, there should also be strong regulatory framework to control both online and offline gambling.

Keywords: *Youth perception, Gambling and Sokoto Metropolis*

Enhancing Public Support for Nigeria's Carbon Market Through Effective Communication

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Abstract

This study critically examines the role of communication strategies in shaping stakeholder support for Nigeria's emerging carbon market (2019 to 2024), a key component of the country's climate change mitigation and sustainable development agenda. Recognizing that effective communication is essential for enhancing transparency, fostering trust, and ensuring broad stakeholder engagement, the research draws on frameworks from policy communication, stakeholder theory, and diffusion of innovation. Employing a cross-sectional survey design, approximately 100 diverse stakeholders, including government officials, community leaders, NGOs, and private sector actors across Nigeria's ecological zones will provide rich data. Quantitative analyses, including descriptive statistics, correlation, multiple regression, and mediation modeling, will be used to investigate how perceptions of communication clarity, transparency, and participation influence stakeholder trust and support. Expected findings indicate that transparent and participatory communication significantly enhances stakeholder support through increased trust, offering empirical evidence for refining communication policies tailored to Nigeria's socio-cultural context. By contributing novel insights into climate communication within a developing country, this research aims to advance theoretical understanding and provide practical frameworks for improving stakeholder engagement and governance in climate initiatives. Ultimately, the study underscores the centrality of culturally sensitive communication strategies in fostering sustainable development and climate resilience.

Keywords: *Climate Communication, Stakeholder Engagement, Climate Policy, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Carbon Market, Governance*

Sustainable Broiler Chicken Production Using *Chakti* Variety of Pearl Millet (*Pennisetum Glaucum*) as Replacement for Dietary Maize

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Abstract

The increasing cost of maize has necessitated the search for alternative feed ingredients. This study was carried out to evaluate the potential of *Chakti* variety of pearl millet as substitute for maize in broiler chicken diets. Two-hundred-day-old Cobb 500 broiler chicks were assigned to five dietary treatments in quadruplicates in a completely randomized design. The treatments included a control diet with 100% maize and four experimental diets where maize was replaced with *Chakti* at 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%. Over the six weeks of the study, growth performance indices; daily weight gain (DWG), daily feed intake (DFI), and feed conversion ratio (FCR), were measured. Additionally, an analysis of hemato-biochemical parameters and cost-benefit was conducted. The results revealed that broiler chickens fed diets containing 100% replacement of maize with *Chakti* performed better ($P < 0.05$) than the control in terms of DWG (47g vs 40g), DFI (102g vs 87g), and FCR (1.93 vs 2.23). Hemato-biochemical parameters were within normal ranges across all treatments. Feed cost (N) per kg gain decreased with increased replacement of maize with *Chakti*. At 100% substitution, a 13% cost saving was realized. It was concluded that *Chakti* variety of pearl millet can completely replace maize in broiler chicken diets without compromising growth performance or health, and with a concomitant reduction in feed cost.

Keywords: *Chakti variety, Pearl Millet, Broiler Chickens, Maize, Growth Performance*

Security Implications of Fuel-Subsidy Removal in Dutse Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Fuel-subsidy removal is one of the major social problems bedeviling Nigeria as a country. It is among the security challenge that is affecting many citizens in recent time. In essence, Nigeria is the biggest producer of crude oil in Africa, however it is so sad that the country still imports about 90% of fuel and has faced the problem of removal of fuel subsidy over the last one year, with most of its domestic refineries not functioning. This study therefore, examined the security implications of fuel-subsidy removal in Dutse Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria. The study adopts four objectives comprising of the nature of hardship due to fuel-subsidy removal, factors responsible, security implications, public perception, and possible solutions to fuel-subsidy removal. Literatures were reviewed and clarification was made on the concepts of fuel-subsidy, fuel-subsidy removal, nature of hardship due to fuel-subsidy removal, security implications, and possible solutions to fuel-subsidy removal. The study adopts the Big Push and Frustration Aggression theories as theoretical framework of analysis. The study based its analysis on data derived from the sample of 126 respondents. In the process of data collection, both primary and secondary data were used. Also, the instruments used for data collection were questionnaire and in-depth interview. The study found decline in businesses, closure of many shops, decrease in market demand, increase in inflation rate, tariff rate, food prices and other commodities, poverty, hunger, tension which leads to the End Bad Government protest among others as major security implications of fuel-subsidy removal. The study therefore, recommends that the government to subsidize food prices, job opportunities, tax reduction, increase in minimum wage, rural electrification, control price as measures that the Nigerian government can adopt to cushion the security implications of fuel subsidy removal on the citizens.

Keywords: *Security implication, Crime, Protest, Violence, Fuel subsidy*

Production of Single Cell Protein from Sugar Apple Peel Using *Saccharomyces Cerevisiae*

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Abstract

Single cell proteins are the dried cells of microorganisms, which are used as protein supplement in human foods or animal feeds. The increasing world demand for protein rich food led to the search for the formulation of alternative protein sources to supplement the conventional protein sources. SCP is one of the most important steps for this goal, and is an alternative and an innovative way to successfully solve the global food problem. Research on single cell protein has been stimulated by a concern over the eventual food crisis or food shortages that will occur if the world population is not controlled. Many scientists believe that use of microbial fermentations and the development of an industry to produce and supply single cell protein from agricultural waste are insufficient. The sample was washed under running tap water and oven dried for further treatment. The dried sample was pre-treated by grounding to a fine powder using mortar and by soaking the biomass in dilute sulphuric acid H₂SO₄ (2% v/v). This slurry was then subjected to high pressure steam at 121°C for 120 minutes. After pre-treatment, steam of autoclave was quickly released and the solid and liquid were separated by filtration. The solid fraction was dried and stored until further use. The sugar apple peel gave a maximum growth of on the 7th day however, a fall in growth was observed on the 6th day. There was a higher yield of biomass compared to the YEPD medium which served as the control, having a constant increase in growth with a maximum cell density. It can be concluded from the results of this experiment that sugar apple peel is a good substrate for production of single cell protein and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* can be used for large scale production of single cell protein which can be used as an enrichment for carbohydrates-based foods as animal feeds.

Keywords: *Sugar, Biomass, Microorganisms, Fermentations, Food*

Rational Approach to the Design of a Sustainable Drainage System for Permanent Site of Federal Polytechnic Oko: A Case Study for Flood Mitigation and Environmental Management

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Abstract

The design of a drainage system at the permanent site of Federal Polytechnic Oko in Anambra State is critical for mitigating flooding, managing surface runoff, and ensuring environmental sustainability. The design process employed a comprehensive analysis involving topographical surveys, hydraulic modeling, and the assessment of local soil types to ensure stability and efficient water conveyance. Proper slope gradients were considered to maintain adequate flow velocities and avoid sediment deposition, which could hinder long-term performance. From the result, the channel size estimated was 0.199m by 0.0199m and $0.0199m^2$. This study proposed a channel size of 1.4m depth by 0.5m width and $0.7m^2$, optimized to accommodate the anticipated peak flow resulting from heavy rainfall and storm-water events. This sizing is based on hydrological data, which considers rainfall intensity, runoff coefficients, and catchment area characteristics. The objective is to effectively convey storm-water while preventing overflow, erosion, and subsequent damage to infrastructure and properties. This sustainable approach incorporates provisions for maintenance and aligns with urban drainage standards to enhance durability and reliability. Implementing this drainage system will mitigate flood risks, safeguard campus facilities, and improve overall water management and contributing to the development of resilient infrastructure at Federal Polytechnic Oko.

Keywords: *Flood Mitigation, Drainage System, Sustainable Design, Environmental Management*

Towards an Inclusive Africa: Main Streaming Gender and Social Equity for Sustainable Governance and Development

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Abstract

Gender equality and social inclusion are fundamental to achieving the Africa we want—a continent anchored on justice, peace, and sustainable prosperity. This paper interrogates the structural inequalities that continue to marginalize women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups from full participation in governance, economic development, and social transformation. Drawing on contemporary data and critical policy analysis, the study examines the intersection between gender justice, inclusive governance, and long-term sustainability. It highlights how cultural norms, legal gaps, and unequal access to education, land, and political power perpetuate exclusion and insecurity. Case studies from selected African countries, including Nigeria, illustrate how targeted reforms—such as gender-responsive budgeting, affirmative action policies, and inclusive electoral frameworks—can foster more equitable societies. The paper argues that true development cannot occur without systemic efforts to dismantle barriers to inclusion and empower marginalized voices in decision-making processes. It proposes a transformative approach that integrates gender and social equity into national development plans, institutional frameworks, and civic engagement strategies. The presentation concludes with policy recommendations aligned with Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 5 (Gender Equality) and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), offering a roadmap toward a more just, secure, and inclusive African future.

Keywords: *Governance, Economic Development, Social Transformation, Sustainable Governance and Development*

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

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Abstract

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

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

Challenges to the Consumption of Seafood from Some Oil Producing Communities in Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Consumption of seafood from oil-producing areas in Bayelsa State, Nigeria raise environmental and public health concerns due to environmental degradation resulting from spills, gas flaring, and sabotage. Public health concerns are compounded by inadequate infrastructure and limited access to clean water and healthcare services. Accumulation of pollutants in aquatic ecosystems pose serious risks to both marine life and human health. Four seafood samples from 5 locations were analyzed for microbiological, heavy metal, total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) and proximate content using standard laboratory techniques. Bacteriological identification using morphological and molecular methods identified 13 potentially harmful bacteria including *Bacillus flexus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Myroides odorotimimus*, *Schewanella chilikensis*, *Escherichia coli* and *Enterobacter cloacae*. Heavy metal, proximate and TPH content although high were within internationally accepted standards. The results obtained were significant at $p(0.05)$ for the Pearson correlation coefficient. Seafood, a primary source of protein for the local population, is particularly vulnerable to contamination. Ingestion of contaminated seafood can lead to various health issues, including gastrointestinal disorders, neurological damage, and increased cancer risk. Urgent intervention using strict environmental regulations, pollution control measures and public awareness campaigns is required to mitigate the effects of oil production on environmental and public health.

Keywords: *Consumption, Seafood, Pollutants and Healthcare*

Industry-Institution Partnership and Curriculum Implementation in Office Technology and Management Education for Enhancing Students' Skills Development in Tertiary Institutions in Rivers State

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Abstract

This study investigated Industry-Institution Partnership and Curriculum Implementation in Office Technology and Management Education for Enhancing Students' Skills Development in TERTIARY institutions in Rivers state. Two research questions guided the study. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study to assess the opinion of OTME lecturers and private computer training institute on how the use of industry-institution partnership SAT can be used to promote skills development among students. A structured questionnaire was designed for data collection. The instrument was face validated by two Business Education lecturers from Ignatius Ajuru University of Education. The questionnaire was subjected to reliability testing using Cronbach Alpha coefficient. The computation gave reliability index of .76. Data collected for the study were analysed using mean to answer the research questions raised. The finding revealed among other things that to a high extent industry-institutions partnership using SAT approach for curriculum implementation can be used to enhance students' skills development in OTME in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. The skills this collaboration can enhance based on this study are desktop publishing skills and web design and maintenance skills. Based on the finding, it was recommended among others that industry-institutions partnership using SAT approach for curriculum implementation in OTME should be designed and implemented in tertiary institutions in Rivers State in order to help students develop desktop publishing skills.

Keywords: *Office education, Industry-institution partnership, Curriculum implementation, Skills development*

Navigating Global Shocks: Rethinking Africa's Strategies on Pandemics, Migration, and Sustainable Governance

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Abstract

The 21st century has witnessed the intensification of global challenges such as pandemics and migration, which continue to test the resilience of African governance systems, public health infrastructure, and socio-economic stability. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed deep structural weaknesses in health systems, disrupted livelihoods, and widened inequalities, while irregular migration driven by conflict, poverty, and climate stressors continues to destabilize communities and erode development gains. This paper explores the intersection of pandemics and migration within the African context, examining their implications for security, public trust, and sustainable development. Drawing on case studies from Nigeria, Libya, and the Sahel region, the study analyzes how weak institutions, poor preparedness, and governance gaps exacerbate the impact of these global shocks. It evaluates policy responses such as regional health cooperation, migration compacts, and humanitarian interventions, highlighting lessons learned and gaps in coordination. The paper proposes a proactive, rights-based, and multi-sectoral framework that emphasizes cross-border collaboration, investment in early warning systems, and inclusive social protection mechanisms. It argues that building adaptive governance structures is essential not only for managing crises but also for securing the future of an Africa that is resilient, just, and prepared for global uncertainty.

Keywords: *Pandemics, Migration, and Sustainable Governance*

Leveraging Science and Communication Technology for Inclusive Governance and Sustainable Development in Africa

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Abstract

Science and Communication Technology (SCT) possess immense potential to propel Africa's development trajectory, strengthen governance frameworks, and promote inclusive economic growth. However, in many African nations—including Nigeria—the integration of scientific innovation and digital infrastructure into public policy remains uneven and insufficiently leveraged. This paper critically examines the strategic role of SCT in advancing security, good governance, and sustainability across the continent. It explores how digital tools—such as e-governance platforms, data analytics, and mobile communication technologies—can enhance transparency, optimize public service delivery, and deepen civic engagement. Drawing on case studies from Rwanda's digital governance success, Nigeria's mobile health interventions, and Kenya's e-learning initiatives, the paper highlights both achievements and systemic barriers. Key concerns addressed include the persistent digital divide, cybersecurity threats, underinvestment in STEM education, and fragmented policy frameworks. The study proposes a strategic roadmap centered on expanding digital infrastructure, fostering ICT-driven innovation ecosystems, and formulating inclusive policies that prioritize underserved populations. It concludes that adopting SCT is not merely a step toward modernization but a paradigm shift toward responsive, resilient, and equitable governance. To realize the Africa we want, science and communication technology must be repositioned as core instruments of policymaking, empowerment, and sustainable transformation.

Keywords: *Scientific innovation, Digital infrastructure, Science and Communication Technology*

Li-Fi Electro-Tech Wireless Communication for Revolutionizing Information Transmission in Oil/Gas Field Operation Among IOCs

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Abstract

This study examined Li-Fi electro-tech wireless communication for revolutionizing information transmission in oil/ gas field operation among iocs. Two objectives, two questions guided the study. A survey research design was employed. The population comprised of 432 supervisory control and data acquisition personnel from oil/gas companies in Nigeria oil producing states. 56 participants were sampled for the study. Unstructured focused group online-based interview was used for data collection. Data was analyzed using thematic-coding and percentage. The study discovered that, transceiver block that acts as both a transmitter and a receiver consist of LED to transmit light and photodiode to receive the light, OFDM Technique as a modulation method provides multiple dimensional modulation to increase efficiency and performance in oil/gas field operation among others. Therefore, it was recommended for a Multi-Modulation circuit that handle rapid flicking state data transmission in low rate lighting.

Keywords: *Li-Fi, Wireless communication, Information transmission, Oil/gas operation*

Cyber Threats, Vulnerabilities and Mitigation Strategies

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Abstract

Cyber threats and vulnerabilities represent significant challenges to the security and integrity of information systems. This paper presents an overview of the current landscape of cyber threats, including common attack vectors and tactics used by malicious actors. It explores vulnerabilities within various sectors, ranging from enterprise networks to critical infrastructure, and discusses the emerging risks in the face of new technologies. Vulnerabilities refer to weaknesses in a system that can be exploited to gain unauthorized access or cause damage. These can exist in various forms, including software flaws, misconfigurations, inadequate security protocols, and human errors. Common examples include outdated software, weak passwords, insecure networks, and lack of employee training on cybersecurity best practices. Attackers take advantage of these gaps to infiltrate systems, steal sensitive data, disrupt operations, or launch further attacks. One of the most significant challenges in cybersecurity is the rapid pace at which threats and vulnerabilities evolve. Organizations often struggle to keep up with the latest threats. Additionally, the growing integration of Internet of Things (IOT) devices and the expansion of cloud computing services further complicate the security landscape, as these technologies often introduce new vulnerabilities that are not always adequately addressed. The paper also offers strategies for mitigating these threats through advanced security measures, awareness programs, and proactive defense mechanisms.

Keywords: *Cybersecurity, Threats, Vulnerabilities, Attack Vectors, Security Measures, Risk Mitigation*

Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Agricultural Transformation and Rural Development in Africa

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a powerful catalyst for revolutionizing agriculture and accelerating rural development across Africa. This paper explores how AI-driven technologies are transforming traditional farming systems, enhancing productivity, and addressing critical rural challenges. By integrating machine learning, remote sensing, and predictive analytics, AI empowers farmers with real-time data for precision farming—optimizing irrigation, pest control, crop selection, and yield forecasting. The study further examines AI applications in supply chain management and market access, enabling smallholder farmers to make informed decisions and connect with larger markets. Moreover, AI-powered platforms are improving agricultural extension services by providing localized weather updates, farming advice, and disease diagnosis in native languages. Case studies from Kenya, Nigeria, and Rwanda illustrate how AI tools have led to significant increases in crop output, reduction in post-harvest losses, and improved rural livelihoods. However, the paper also acknowledges key barriers such as digital illiteracy, infrastructure gaps, and data privacy concerns. It argues for inclusive policy frameworks, public-private partnerships, and investments in digital infrastructure to ensure that AI benefits reach even the most remote communities. Ultimately, the paper concludes that AI, when ethically and inclusively deployed, holds transformative potential to achieve food security, economic growth, and sustainable rural development in Africa.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Agricultural Development and Rural Area*

Illegal Refining of Crude Oil in Nigeria Niger Delta Region: Emerging New Social Dynamics

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Abstract

This study examines illegal refining of crude oil in Nigeria Niger Delta Region: Emerging new social dynamics. By history and records, Nigeria Niger Delta region petroleum history and environment is one of the most tragic and horrible in the world. This study examines the complex interplay between illegal refining of crude oil in Niger Delta region, with the objective of exploring how this have shaped social dynamics of the people over the years. The objective is to contribute deeper understanding of the nexus between illegal refining, environmental pollution, and social dynamics. Recently, a more hazardous air pollutant known as black soot has emerged in the region causing dark smoke in the sky of rural communities and urban centers, such as Port Harcourt, etc. This study was triggered by painful observation of health challenges, including gun battles between owners of the illegal refinery and security agencies in the Niger Delta Region. This study will utilize both primary and secondary data. The primary sources will be interviews and focus group discussion (FGD) with local owners of refiners, community leaders, and stakeholders. Secondary sources of data will be derived from existing studies and media reports. Marxian Dialectical Materialism framework will be adopted.

Keywords: *Niger Delta, Illegal Refining, Crude Oil, Social Dynamics*

Factors Influencing Management Accounting Practices (MAP) Among SMEs in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aims to explore and assess the factors influencing the adoption of management accounting practices (MAP) among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Yobe State. MAP plays a crucial role in effective decision-making and strategic planning for SMEs. The research utilized a survey design, employing a structured questionnaire to collect data from a sample of 250 purposively selected SME operators from five most populated Local Governments in the State which includes Damaturu the state capital, Gashua, Geidam, Nguru, and Potiskum. The data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques via SPSS version 17. Findings revealed a significant positive correlation between MAP and key independent variables such as budgeting techniques and inventory management. The study recommends that SMEs should familiarize themselves with contemporary management accounting practices to enhance profitability and ensure long-term sustainability.

Keywords: MAPs, SMEs, Budgeting techniques, Inventory management

Gender and Social Inclusion in Africa: Nigeria as a Focus

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Abstract

Ensuring fairness and social inclusion is essential to Africa's growth and development, however, Nigeria, the continent's largest economy, struggles with systematic inequality, gender discrimination, social exclusion, and the marginalization of particular groups, including women and youths in the political and some professional spheres. Drawing on previous studies that emphasize how critical it is to confront structural injustices, empower underrepresented communities, and contextualize equality and inclusion. The research collects and analyzes both qualitative and quantitative data using a combination of methodologies. It examines the obstacles and possibilities for advancing social inclusion and equity in Nigeria using case studies, survey research, and document analysis. The results show that, despite the persistence of systemic inequality, gender and social inclusion, as well as the empowerment of marginalized groups like women and youth, are essential for advancing social inclusion and equity as well as economic growth in Nigeria and throughout Africa, which is consistent with SDG 4. In order to advance gender and social inclusion and equity in Nigeria, the research concluded by recommending practical measures in line with UNSCR 1325. It emphasizes the need for institutional reforms, community engagement, and pragmatic legislative changes devoid of corruption and ethno-religious sentiments for gender and social inclusion.

Keywords: *Equity, Gender, Social inclusion, Africa, Nigeria*

Teachers Perceptions and Attitudes Towards Integrating AI Based Educational Tools for Teaching in Senior Secondary Schools in Bauchi Metropolis

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Abstract

This study investigated the teachers' perception and attitude towards integrating artificial intelligence (AI) based educational tools in teaching and learning in senior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. Two research objectives and two research questions were used in the study. The study adopted the descriptive survey research design. The population for this study consists of all the 70 computer studies teachers in the 40 public junior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. A sample of 59 teachers were selected using Krejcie and Morgan table for sample size determination and were participated in the study. A structured questionnaire titled "Perceptions and Attitudes of Teachers Towards the use of AI Based Tools Questionnaire (PATTUAIBT Q)" was the main instrument used for data collection in this study. The questionnaire was validated by experts in the field of research in education. Data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation with the help of SPSS version 23. Findings from the study indicated that Secondary School Teachers in Bauchi Metropolis have average perception towards integrating AI-based educational tools in teaching and learning in the metropolis of the state. The study further indicated that Senior Secondary School Teachers in Bauchi Metropolis have average attitude towards integrating AI-based educational tools in teaching and learning in the metropolis of the state. Since Secondary School Teachers in Bauchi Metropolis possess an average perception towards the integration of AI-based educational tools in teaching and learning. This suggests that while some teachers may acknowledge the potential of AI tools, their overall perception lacks strong positivity or enthusiasm. Since Teachers in Senior Secondary Schools within Bauchi Metropolis also exhibit an average attitude towards the use of AI-based educational tools, indicating a moderate willingness to adopt such technologies, but not a strong inclination or motivation to integrate them fully into their teaching practices. Education authorities should organize training and capacity-building workshops to improve teachers' understanding and perception of AI-based educational tools. These programs should focus on showcasing the tools' practical applications and benefits in teaching and learning. Policymakers should ensure the provision of adequate AI-based resources and support systems in schools. This includes funding for acquiring AI tools, providing technical support, and creating a conducive environment that encourages the adoption of innovative technologies in education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI); Perception; Attitude; AI-Based Educational Tools

Artificial Intelligence in Office Operations: Opportunities and Ethical Considerations

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Abstract

Utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) in business environments offers substantial prospects for enhancing efficiency, productivity, and decision-making. AI-driven automation can optimize repetitive operations, minimize human error, and enhance communication and customer service. AI-powered analytics and predictive modeling provide significant insights for making decisions based on data, optimizing resource distribution, and enhancing company results. Nevertheless, ethical issues emerge, including privacy, fairness, bias, openness, and explainability. The possible replacement of human workers by AI technologies necessitates ethical considerations regarding job security and socioeconomic consequences. Organizations need to implement responsible AI practices, create strong governance structures, and involve stakeholders in developing legislation and guidelines to tackle these difficulties. Organizations may utilize AI to revolutionize office processes, spur innovation, and promote sustainable and inclusive workplaces by implementing a responsible and ethical approach to AI. By prioritizing ethical considerations and implementing governance frameworks, businesses can harness AI's benefits while mitigating risks. Continuous dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders are essential to continuously address emerging ethical challenges in the evolving AI landscape.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Office operations, Automation, Decision-making, Ethics*

Factors Affecting Students Academic Performance in Mathematics Among Junior Secondary Schools in Galambi District of Bauchi Local Government Area, Bauchi State

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Abstract

The study determined the factors affecting students' academic performance in mathematics amongst junior Secondary School Students in Galambi District of Bauchi Local Government Area. Four specific objectives guided the study. Descriptive survey research design was used. The population of the study comprises of all the public junior Secondary Schools of the study area. Random sampling techniques was used to select the sample from the total population. The instrument for data collection titled "Factors Affecting students' academic Performance in Mathematics (FASAPM)" was used. The structured questionnaire was administered to the respondents and data collected was analyzed using Mean and standard deviation, while the Pearson Product Moment Correlation PPMC was used for testing the hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance. Findings of the study show that lack of qualified teachers makes learning mathematics difficult to some extent for the students. The study also revealed that inadequate instructional materials for teaching Mathematics subject affects students' performance they were finding it very difficult to understanding without using any of the instructional materials to facilitate learning. Hypothesis were tested and there is significant difference between the Insufficient Number of Qualified Teachers (INQ) and Unavailability of Instructional Materials for Teaching Mathematics (UIM). Where the null hypothesis is Accepted. While, socio-economic Background of Students (SEB) has also had significant relationship between the specific objectives of the study. Based on the findings, it is however recommended that; teachers at secondary school level should be trained on teaching method and on how to use the available instructional materials for learning mathematics. Government should ensure that these instructional materials are readily available for use in schools.

Keywords: *Universal Basic Education UBE, Mathematics, Instructional Materials, Attitude, Interest*

Effect of Adaptive Android Learning Package on Students' Academic Performance in Building Technology in Preparation for the World Employment

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Abstract

The study investigated the effect of adaptive android learning package on students' academic performance in Building technology education in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. Research and development design (R&D) and quasi-experimental design were used for the study. The population of the study comprised all Building technology education students in the three tertiary institutions in Rivers State that offer Building technology education. As at the time of this study, there was a total population of 102 Building technology education students in the three tertiary institutions under study. The sample of the study was 32-year III students in the three tertiary institutions under study. The sampling technique adopted was the judgmental sampling technique. Three research questions and three hypotheses were answered and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The researcher collected data for the study using self-made test. The instrument was face and content validated by the three experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using test re-test method. The reliability coefficient achieved was 0.78. The data were analyzed using mean to answer the research questions and to ascertain the homogeneity of responses with Standard Deviation. Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) statistics was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that experimental group taught with adaptive android learning package performed better than the control group when taught walls and wall finishing; setting-out and doors, and windows and lintels. Also, it was concluded that there was a significant difference between the mean scores of students taught walls and wall finishing; setting-out and doors, windows and lintels in Building technology education in tertiary institutions in Rivers State using adaptive android learning packages and those taught with convention learning strategies using textbooks. It was recommended among others that tertiary institution management should train teachers on the use of adaptive android learning packages strategy so that they can be able to use this instructional strategy in teaching Building technology education since it has proven to be effective.

Keywords: *Adaptive, Android learning, Package and Students' academic*

Environmental Leadership and Employees' Pro-Environmental Behaviour in Nigerian Tertiary Institution

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Abstract

This study explores environmental leadership-employees' pro-environmental behaviors nexus in public higher institutions. Anchored on social exchange theory and stakeholders' theory, the study posits that environmental leadership is not significantly related to employees' pro-environmental behavior (PEB) when D-PEB, innovative environmental leadership framework and creative friendly environment are controlled. To test this assumption, multi-stage sampling comprising purposive, convenience, stratified and simple random technique was adopted for sample selection while regression analysis was applied for statistical test. Survey of two hundred and ninety-five (295) employees from various tertiary institutions in North-west Nigeria revealed that statistically significant positive relationship exists between environmental leadership and employees' PEB when D-PEB and creative friendly environment are controlled. The implication is that environmental leaders who develop and communicate a clear environmental vision and strategy that integrates sustainability into the institution's mission and goals, and promote environmental awareness across the institution can inspire the employees to engage in voluntary environmental behaviors that benefit the institution.

Keywords: *Environmental leadership, Employees' pro-environmental behaviors, Creative friendly environment and Innovative environmental leadership framework*

The Effects of Retirement on Physical and Mental Health Outcome of Civil Servants: A Study of Yauri Local Area of Kebbi State

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Abstract

Physical and mental health outcomes is a key determinants factor that affects individual retirees. The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects of retirement on physical and mental health outcome of civil servants. The study tries to explain certain effects in relations to physical and mental health outcomes, which may include stroke, depression, diabetes, and heart disease these are some of the physical and mental outcomes of an elderly individuals, purposely they don't have tutelage or children's who have money to take care of their life. The paper adopted theoretical triangulation, life course theory, fundamental course theory, and social capital theory to explain the phenomenon. Purposive sampling technique was used to select men and women aged between 60 an above year for the data collection in the study. Questionnaires and key Informant Interview (KII) and In-depth interview (IDI) guides were utilized as the instruments for data collection. Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed descriptively using tables and percentage while data from KII were analyzed thematically based on the objectives of the study. Findings from the study indicate that retirement individuals are facing numerous health challenge like, stroke, diabetes, depression, and heart disease. The paper recommends that government should provide a good retirement benefits of civil servant, it will minimize the pain and tension to retirees. In conclusion, retirement particularly in Nigerian context, becomes a period of uncertainty to the retirees, as their welfare schemes are not adequately catered for their gargantuan basic daily needs. This, leads to multiple health conditions including physical and mental health.

Keywords: *Civil servants, Mental health, Physical health, Retirement*

Evaluation of Performance Level of Participants Toward the Implementation of the Farmer Field School Programme in Agricultural Extension Education in Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study evaluated the performance level of participants toward the implementation of the farmer field school programme in agricultural extension education in Yobe State, Nigeria. One specific objective, one research question and one null hypothesis guided the study. Evaluation research design was used for the study. The population of the study was 3800 participants and Stratified proportionate sampling technique was used to derive at 384 sample size for the study. Performance work sample test was used for data collection. The instrument was validated by three experts, two from Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi and one from Federal University Kashere, Gombe State. The reliability coefficient of the research instrument stood at 0.87. One research assistant helped in the data collection. Mean and Standard deviation were used in the data analysis. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the null hypothesis 1 at 0.05 alpha level of significance. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 25 was employed to run the analysis. The findings of the study revealed that respondents expressed agreement with the performance level of participants of the FFS programme in Yobe State, Nigeria. Additionally, there was no statistically significant difference in the mean responses of participants based on their location regarding the performance level of the FFS programme. Notably, the lack of statistically significant differences in responses based on location underscores a uniformity of views and experiences among participants throughout Yobe State. The study further recommended that, Yobe State Government should invest in the expansion and improvement of participant performance level to enhance hands-on learning experiences. This includes upgrading existing practice fields, providing modern visual aids, and ensuring adequate supplies of farm tools and fertilizers to meet the needs of all participants effectively.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Performance, Participants, Implementation, Farmer Field School Programme, Agricultural Extension Education*

Haematological Assessment of the Effects of Ethanolic Leaf Extract of *Senna Alata* in Albino Rats

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Abstract

Senna alata is a medicinal plant that belongs to the family Fabaceae. A different part of the plant has been used in traditional medicine. Despite its use in the management of different diseases, there is limited or no comprehensive scientific information on the haematological assessment. This study aimed at the haematological assessment of the effects of the ethanol leaf extract of *Senna alata* orally administered on albino rats for fourteen days. Twenty albino rats divided into four groups of five rats were used throughout the experiment. Group 1 was the control group while groups 2, 3 and 4 were the extracts administered group at doses of 125, 250 and 500 mg/kg body weight. The extract did not show any serious effect on the body weight of all the experimental animals as there was an increase with in the percentage weight variation that ranges from 3.01-4.23. The result from the haematological parameters did not show significant difference on RBC, Hb, PCV, MCH, MCV and MCHC compared to the control, but there was a slight significant increase in WBC and slight significant decrease ($P>0.05$) in the average mean value of PLT in group 2 and 4 compared to the control. The result from white blood differential count values did not show any significant difference at $P>0.05$ compared to the control. Likewise, the result of serum metabolites showed no significant differences in the albumen, globulin, urea and the total protein, but there was a high reduction in the mean average glucose in all the extracts administered group compared to control. The result on serum enzymes activity showed a slight significant difference ($p>0.05$) on Alkaline transaminase (ALT) in group 2 and Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP). It can be drawn from this study that the ethanol leaf extract of *Senna alata* did not produce any serious effect on the body weight and all the haematological parameters of the albino rats at the tested doses. The claim of its efficacy, safety and the extensive use of the plant extract in herbal or traditional medicine are therefore justified.

Keywords: *Senna alata*, Haematological parameter, Albino rats, Ethanol extracts, Serum enzymes, Serum metabolites

Bridging the Gap: Innovative Pathways to Poverty Reduction in Rural Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty in Nigeria's rural areas remain a persistent challenge, deeply entrenched in limited access to education, healthcare, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. This paper explores sustainable and inclusive strategies for poverty reduction, emphasizing local resource mobilization, participatory governance, and grassroots empowerment. Through a multidisciplinary lens, it examines the role of agriculture modernization, rural entrepreneurship, digital inclusion, and social safety nets in enhancing livelihoods and fostering economic resilience. The study draws from empirical data, case studies, and policy analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of past and current poverty alleviation programs. Particular attention is given to the barriers posed by weak institutional frameworks, gender disparities, and climate vulnerability. The paper proposes a comprehensive model that integrates community-based development, capacity building, and technology-driven solutions such as mobile banking, e-extension services, and decentralized renewable energy. It argues that poverty reduction in rural Nigeria must move beyond handouts to systems that empower people, strengthen local economies, and build adaptive capacity. The presentation concludes with policy recommendations that align with Nigeria's development goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 1: No Poverty. The study ultimately advocates for a people-centered, data-informed, and context-specific approach to transforming rural poverty into rural prosperity.

Keywords: *Poverty Reduction. Grassroots Empowerment, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).*

Cadastral Information System (CIS) Development on Federal Polytechnic Damaturu Staff Quarters, Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Housing record system of the Federal Polytechnic Damaturu is still manual which is not in line with the modern way of land Management. The Development of Cadastral Information System (CIS) can provide a better and more efficient system for land and housing management. This work was used to develop a land information system as an efficient system for the management of The Federal polytechnic Damaturu Staff quarters. The work used Total Station in the acquisition of data for the production of the staff quarters Map. The map and the Coordinates obtained were imputed into a GIS environment and using the four procedures of reality, conceptual design, logical design and physical design. Using Arc GIS 10.1, the paper was able to achieve the Development of Cadastral information system as an efficient and effective management of the housing in the study area with the ability to identify the House owner, his department, number of rooms and the types of the quarters. It then generates data to provide a database that will enhance data collection, storage, manipulation, retrieval and dissemination of information at precise and short time and eventually been able to query the database.

Keywords: *CIS, Database, Digital map, Query*

E-Banking Service Quality and Customers Perception in Commercial Banks in Nigeria

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Abstract

The massive development in technology, particularly those allied to the Internet, has led to strategic and dramatic transformations on how customers relate banks employees. This study was design to advance a framework for understanding banks customers perceptions of E-banking service from the context of developing economy. A structured questionnaire was administered to the sample response. To observe customer perception of online banking service quality the researchers adopted factor analysis approach with aid of correlations and regression analysis. The outcomes show E-banking service quality strongly influence customer perception. The outcomes further demonstrate the need for the measurement E-banking service quality to become a fundamental part of any banking operations. This will strength the banks strategies for effective and efficient service quality delivery.

Keywords: *Service quality, E-banking, Customer perceptions*

Evaluating the Adaptability of Seven Pearl Millet (*Pennisetum Glaucum* L.) Varieties for Sustainable Crop Production in Damaturu, L.G.A., Yobe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Reduced and erratic precipitation patterns caused by climate change have been one of the most challenging factors affecting crop production in Nigeria. One way to address this problem is by using improved crop varieties that are drought-resistant, early-maturing, and high-yielding. Against this backdrop, this study was conducted to ascertain the potential of seven different improved varieties of pearl millet: Super Sosat, Chakti, PE05984, GPMG19183, GPMG19074, LCICMV 7, and Sosat. Each variety was planted on a 5m by 3m plot and replicated five times in a Complete Randomized Block Design. Data was collected for genetic divergence, particularly agro-morphological traits, which include plant height (PLH), number of leaves per plant (NLPP), number of internodes per plant (NIPP), days to anthesis (DTA), panicle length (PAL), and grain yield. All data collected was subjected to descriptive statistics, and the results were presented in tables and bar charts. The results showed that different traits were favored by different varieties. The tallest variety, LCICMV-7, had an average height of 168.57 cm, followed by Super Sosat (160.93 cm), while PE05984 was the shortest at 134.27 cm. The highest number of leaves per plant was recorded in Super Sosat (9.00), and the least was obtained in Chakti, GPMG19183, and LCICMV-7, which had the same number of leaves with a mean value of 6.67. The number of internodes per plant (NIPP) also varied slightly from one variety to another, with a range of 7.33 per plant in Sosat to 5.67 in PE05984 and GPMG19074. The number of days to anthesis ranged from 40.67 in Chakti to 64.00 days in GPMG19074. Panicle length was from 12.28 cm in Super Sosat to 22.08 cm in GPMG19183. It was concluded that the Chakti variety of pearl millet is the most suitable early-maturing variety for cultivation in Damaturu L.G.A and is therefore recommended for farmers in the study area.

Keywords: *Pearl millet varieties, Sustainable agriculture, Climate change, Adaptation*

Trade Liberalization and Sustainable Development in the West African Sub-Region: A Study of Ecowas Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS)

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Abstract

This study examines the interplay between trade liberalization and sustainable development within the West African sub-region, focusing on the ECOWAS Trade Liberalization Scheme (ETLS). Established as a cornerstone for economic integration, ETLS aims to foster regional trade by eliminating tariffs and non-tariff barriers among member states. Despite its intended benefits, concerns persist about its effectiveness in promoting inclusive economic growth and sustainability. The research explores the extent to which ETLS has contributed to sustainable development across economic, social, and environmental dimensions in the sub-region. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study analyzes trade data, policy frameworks, and case studies from select ECOWAS countries. Key findings reveal significant progress in regional trade flows and market access but highlight persistent challenges such as infrastructure deficits, trade imbalances, and environmental degradation. The paper concludes with policy recommendations to enhance the scheme's alignment with sustainable development goals, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies, stronger institutional frameworks, and green trade practices. This study contributes to the discourse on regional integration as a pathway to sustainable development and offers insights for policymakers and stakeholders aiming to optimize the ETLS framework for broader developmental impact.

Keywords: *Trade Liberalization, ECOWAS, Sustainable Development, Regional Integration, West Africa*

National Security and Sustainable Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examines the incidence of insecurity in Nigeria and how this has affected development in the country. It argues that the alarming rate of kidnapping, terrorism, militancy and the general level of insecurity in the country portends danger. The general level of insecurity which the country has witnessed over the years is not too good if the country has to develop. This has posed so many challenges to the government as human and maternal resources are lost on a daily basis. Any country which wants to develop must as a prerequisite, create a conducive atmosphere in order to develop from within and attract investors externally. Using primary and secondary sources, the paper makes a comprehensive discussion on the need to tackle the security challenges the country has witnessed over the years and the increasing need for development in the country. The paper is segmented as follows. It has an introduction, the followed by conceptual clarification, it goes further to discuss the nexus between national security and Sustainable development. Finally, a conclusion is drawn.

Keywords: *National Security, Sustainable Development, Nigeria*

Whistle-Blowing Policy: A Pernacchia to Financial Accountability and Corporate Reporting Quality

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Abstract

The global economic crisis of the late 90s coupled with endemic corruption in Africa and Nigeria, in particular, has necessitated a debate amongst corporate executives, the academia, policymakers as well as the investing public on the ways to curb corruption and foster public accountability and quality financial reporting. One policy adopted in both the private and public sectors in this regard is the whistle-blowing policy. The major objective of this paper therefore is to examine issues regarding whistle-blowing and its effects in fostering accountability. To achieve the said objective, extensive use of literature and other archival documented evidence available was made. The majority of research findings indicated a positive relationship between whistle-blowing, accountability, and financial reporting quality. The paper concludes by recommending measures if put in place will ensure transparency in both the private and public sectors of the Nigerian economy.

Keywords: *Corporate Governance, Whistleblowing, Accountability, and Quality Financial Reporting*

Nigeria's Leadership Role in Africa: An Appraisal of the Impacts and Challenges

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Abstract

Nigeria's leadership role in Africa and the West African Subregion is the focus of this paper. It analyzes Nigeria's responsibilities to decolonization, political soundness, economic and financial liberation as well as security. Her steadfast pursuit for the formation of regional organizations like the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which later became the African Union (AU), and others. The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) which is The New Organization for African Turn of events and the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) the economic hub was likewise given comprehensive view as sub-territorial drives for African Solidarity, Political, socio-cultural change and monetary collaboration. Nigeria's passionate and resolute commitment to peacekeeping missions for regional and subregional peace and stability is equally captivating. The paper provides a brief analysis of Nigeria's foreign policy and identifies both positive and negative outcomes in her quest for African leadership. It is relevant to note that this task which Nigeria saw as foreordained threw up a few upsetting results, ranging from uncalled for reactions to designated assaults and abuse of Nigerians by a few African States, giving her that irritation on her picture, confidence and renown. The level of appreciation that Nigeria receives from the very Africans it sacrificed for is now a problem that leaves a lot to be desired. Nigeria should make painstaking efforts to get her house in order and restructure her leadership capabilities in order to avoid this terrible scenario. She should also work to address political and socioeconomic instability, the rule of law, and other vices like corruption, advanced fee fraud, and drug-related offenses. In order to sharpen her image and fully realize her foreign policy goals. The primary focus of this study's efforts was placed on secondary data sources like books, articles, and the internet.

Keywords: *Leadership Role, Decolonization and Political stability*

Strengthening Governance, Politics, and Capacity Building for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Effective governance, inclusive politics, and robust capacity building are essential for achieving sustainable development and promoting the well-being of citizens. However, many countries face challenges in these areas, hindering their ability to deliver quality public services, promote economic growth, and ensure social justice. This paper explores the interconnections between governance, politics, and capacity building, highlighting their critical role in driving sustainable development. It argues that strengthening these areas requires a multifaceted approach that addresses institutional weaknesses, promotes inclusive and participatory governance, and develops the skills and competencies of public officials and politicians. The paper identifies key strategies for strengthening governance, politics, and capacity building, including: Institutional reforms to promote transparency, accountability, and responsiveness. Inclusive and participatory governance mechanisms to ensure citizen engagement and representation. Capacity-building programs to develop the skills and competencies of public officials and politicians. Promoting a culture of learning, innovation, and adaptation within institutions. The paper adopts quantitative analysis such as primary and secondary sources of information for an in-depth finding. To strengthen these areas, countries can implement institutional reforms, promote transparency and accountability, develop the skills and competencies of public officials and politicians, and capacity through training programs and institutional support.

Keywords: *Governance, Politics, Capacity building, Sustainable development, Institutional reforms, Inclusive governance, Participatory governance*

Securing the Future: Strengthening Water Supply and Sanitation for Sustainable Governance in Africa

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Abstract

Access to safe water and adequate sanitation is not only a public health necessity but also a cornerstone of security, good governance, and sustainable development in Africa. This paper critically examines the strategic role of water supply and sanitation in shaping the Africa we want—an Africa where dignity, equity, and resilience define community wellbeing. With a particular focus on rural and peri-urban regions, the study explores how weak institutional frameworks, poor infrastructure, and climate change-induced water stress continue to undermine progress toward inclusive and sustainable development. Drawing on case studies across sub-Saharan Africa, especially Nigeria, the paper highlights innovative strategies such as decentralized water systems, public-private partnerships, community-led total sanitation (CLTS), and smart water governance models. It argues that solving Africa's water and sanitation challenges requires integrated policies that connect health, environment, and governance. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of data transparency, stakeholder participation, and gender-sensitive approaches in achieving SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation). The presentation concludes with actionable recommendations for aligning national water policies with continental frameworks like Agenda 2063, thereby positioning water access as a pillar of peace, accountability, and environmental stewardship in Africa's quest for sustainable transformation.

Keywords: *Water Supply and Sanitation, Good Governance and Healthy environment*

Perceptual Influence of Online Learning System Among Students and Academic Staff of Tertiary Institutions in the North-East of Nigeria

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Abstract

It is notable that majority of tertiary institutions in Nigeria are yet to adopt online educational system despite the swiftly rising importance in its deployment in the teaching and learning processes globally. This empirical research is a methodical study aimed to predict and find out academic's staff and students' perceptions to use online educational system in North East Nigeria's tertiary institutions where the use of online is presently viewed uncommon, by adopting the Extended Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) amplified by two external variables. Students and academics staff of Federal and state Polytechnics in the sub region were the tertiary institutions studied. The researcher circulated 885 questionnaires in which five hundred and seventy-nine (579) were established to be valid. The data were mined and analyzed and the results indicated that for both academic staff and students, the Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU) and Perceived Usefulness (PU) of online educational system strongly forecasted the participants' behavioral intentions to use online learning. Moreover, the results strongly established the Reliability of Technology Acceptance Model which is the essential component. Outcomes from this study could be used as basis for adopting online learning system in tertiary institutions not only in the North-Eastern part but within Nigeria and other developing countries of Africa as a whole.

Keywords: *Online learning system, Perceptual influence, Tertiary institutions, teaching and learning, Educational Technology Acceptance Models*

Design of Standard Sewer Line at Permanent Site of Federal Polytechnic Oko: A Case Study for Urban Water Management

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Abstract

This research focused on the design of a sewer system at the Federal Polytechnic Oko's permanent site using a water consumption rate of 200 liters per capita per day (lpcd), which was converted into a wastewater discharge of 0.077 cubic meters per second (m³/s). The design was carried out using the rational method, with topographical data of the study area—slope, area, and drainage lengths—extracted from a detailed topographical map. Hydraulic analysis using Manning's equation was performed to determine pipe capacities and sizes required for each length of the path. The results revealed pipe sizes ranging from 170.69mm to 296.29mm, with velocities between 1.11 m/s and 3.36 m/s. The range of velocities revealed showed that the system is capable of ensuring self-cleaning flow and minimizing risks of sedimentation and scouring. To accommodate peak flow conditions and future capacity needs, a 350mm pipe size was proposed. The design effectively balances flow velocity, capacity, and system adaptability, ensuring long-term reliability and performance. Recommendations for maintenance, material selection, slope optimization, and periodic reassessment were provided to enhance system sustainability and efficiency.

Keywords: *Standard Sewer, Water Consumption, Peak Flow, Self-Cleaning and Water Management*

Public and Private Sector Partnership in Technopreneurship for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goal “1” Among Youths in Ogba/Ndoni/Egbema Local Government Area

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Abstract

The study examined public and private sector partnership in technopreneurship for the achievement of sustainable development goal “1” among youths in Ogba/Ndoni/Egbema Local Government Area. The study employs descriptive research survey design. The population of this study was 108 respondents in ONELGA, comprising 90 tech businessmen/women and 18 experts mainly lecturers with experience in entrepreneurship. Purposive sampling techniques was used to sample 61 respondents for the study, comprising 43 technopreneurs with registered businesses and employing at least three (3) persons and 18 experts who are lecturers teaching entrepreneurship. The instrument for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire design after Likert-4-point rating scale. The instrument was validated and tested for reliability using Cronbach Alpha which yield a reliability coefficient of 0.89. The data collected were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. The study found that public and private sector partnership enhances computer maintenance and mobile device for the achievement of sustainable development goal “1” among youths in Ogba/Ndoni/Egbema Local Government Area. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that Government and investors should provide a favorable environment where business can thrive well thereby boosting profitability of computer technician to achieve sustainable development goal 1 (poverty reduction and zero hunger) among ONELGA youths. Government and investors should provide a favourable environment where business can thrive well thereby boosting profitability of mobile device technician to achieve sustainable development goal 1 (poverty reduction and zero hunger) among ONELGA youths.

Keywords: *Public and Private Sector Partnership, Technopreneurship, Sustainable Development Goal “1”, Youths*

Questionnaire Design in Management Sciences: A Review of Literature

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Abstract

The study reviewed academic literature on questionnaire designing and broadly explained the types of questionnaire, and features of a well-designed questionnaire. The study also highlighted some challenges faced by researchers in the process of developing questionnaire. Moreover, questionnaire designing is more challenging, because it involved special skills, time and extra work. The major objective of the study is to review academic literature on questionnaire design in management sciences. While the specific objective is to; examine practical procedures involved in designing of questionnaire in management sciences. The study demonstrated practical illustrations involved in designing and adapting questionnaire. The study revealed that researchers usually faced challenges in designing robust questionnaire including its content, appearance and usage that leads to inappropriate and biased findings in a study. The study also discovered that most researchers experienced issues related to non-response when self-report questionnaires are used; also researchers faced challenges of mentoring from senior researchers when it comes to questionnaire designing. The study affirmed that; questionnaire is one of the vital tools in research methodology, and it was also asserted that processes involved in questionnaire designing are rigorous and tedious. It was also established that inefficient design of questionnaire can affect the quality of the research outcome. The study also suggested that more articles on questionnaire design should be written and researchers must be mentored.

Keywords: *Instruments, Management Sciences, Questionnaire, Questionnaire Design, Scale, Survey*

Impact of Office Technology and Management Skills on the Productivity of Office Managers in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu

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Abstract

This research work observed “Impact Of Office Technology And Management Skills On The Productivity of Office Managers In Federal Polytechnic Damaturu” The main objectives of this study is to examine how presentation skills affects Office Technology and Management on the Productivity of Office Managers, to determine the impact of word processing skills on the Productivity of Office Managers, to examine the use of Corel draw skills that affect Office Technology and Management on the Productivity of Office Managers in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu. The descriptive research design was employed to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject in the study. The Findings, revealed that poor presentation skills affect Computers presentation have made Managerial functions in office more effective. In conclusion the study found out that office Technology and Management skills is very useful among office Managers in discharging their secretariat activities. Recommendation was made which shows that, the polytechnic should adopt more technologies skills to simplify and increase the productivity of office Managers, there is need for Office Managers to match the new challenges by acquiring new skills and competencies in the operation of these new technologies.

Keywords: *Technology, Productivity, Office Managers, Skills and Management*

Impact of Tourism on Development in Sokoto Metropolis, Sokoto State

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the impact of tourism on development in Sokoto metropolis, Sokoto state. In this research study found out Tourism has a lot of impact on development in Sokoto such impact as social, economic, religious as well as cultural impact. To achieve the aim of the study, literature was reviewed. Survey research method was used in which questionnaire, the major instrument, was distributed to various respondents in the execution of the study. Samples were selected using the systematic random sampling techniques. The Statistical package e of Social Science software (SPSS) was used in the analysis of data collected. It was established that more than half of the respondent were Muslims and less where Christian why Quarter of the respondents were Practicing African Traditional religion which cut across the Sokoto metropolis. The research shows that despite that tourism has impact on development. Based on the findings Table 4.2.2 shows the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents. The age of the respondents reveled that majority 73 (63.5%) of the respondents sampled for this research were between the ages of 15- 24 years while only few 42(36.5%) of the respondents sampled were more than 24years.however, Table 4.2.4 shows the impacts (Negative and Positive) of tourism on development Majority of the respondents believe that poor electricity affects the development of tourism in Sokoto state with 35 (30.4%) of the respondent strongly agreed to this fact while a larger percentage (48.7%) of the respondents agreed this implies that electricity affect tourism development in Sokoto. The modernization theory of tourism development and functionalist theory were adopted to guide this research work

Keywords: *Impact, Tourism, Development, Sokoto Metropolis*

Block-Chain Beyond Cryptocurrency: Applications in Forensic Science

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Abstract

The paper examines how blockchain technology can be used in fields other than Bitcoin, with emphasis on forensic science. It offers creative solutions that improve security and transparency as forensic investigations deal with more complicated issues including data quality, evidence management, and the intricacies of digital environments. Blockchain decentralized structure guarantees that data is time-stamped and unchangeable, which is essential for preserving the integrity of evidence during the course of the investigation. The paper identifies important uses of blockchain in forensic contexts, such as chain of custody and evidence monitoring across law enforcement agencies. The methodology of the study adopted systematic literature review, the study findings showed an increased dependability of forensic procedures, which fortify the legal framework governing digital evidence and legitimacy of forensic results in court. The article explores how blockchain help different forensic community stakeholders which result in more effective and efficient investigations. In addition to outlining future research directions to further investigate the integration of blockchain technology in forensic science, the article concludes with helpful advice for forensic practitioners on putting blockchain solutions into practice.

Keywords: *Blockchain, Forensic Science, Evidence Management, Chain of Custody, Digital Forensic*

Prevalence, Pattern and Determinates of Sexual Violence Against Female Undergraduates in Tertiary Institutions in Rivers State

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Abstract

The study investigated prevalence, pattern and determinates of sexual violence against female undergraduates in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. The study was a descriptive, cross sectional survey of 800 female undergraduates in tertiary institutions in Rivers State. The simple random sampling technique was used to select the universities, while convenience sampling technique was used to select respondents for the study. A self-designed questionnaire titled: 'Prevalence, Pattern and Determinates of Sexual Violence Questionnaire (PPDSVQ)' was used for data collection. The reliability coefficient for (PPDSVQ) was established using test-retest reliability method which yielded a reliability index of $r=0.78$. Descriptive statistics were presented using summary indices, frequency tables and percentages. Associations between variables were done using chi-square and logistic regression. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant. The result indicated that the mean age of the respondents was 21.7 3.2 years. The prevalence of sexual violence among the respondents was 15.2% and 34% respectively and the commonest form of sexual violence experienced was founding/grabbing of sensitive body parts (52.5%). Determinates of sexual violence among the female undergraduates were; age ($p = 0.010$), tribe ($p = 0.008$), marital status ($p < 0.001$), type of student in secondary school attended ($p = 0.001$), faculty of study ($p = 0$), year in school ($p < 0.0001$), persons currently shared room with ($p < 0.0001$) and level of knowledge about sexual violence ($p = 0.007$). It was recommended among others that; the prevalence of sexual violence against female undergraduates was high hence the need to develop appropriate prevention strategies by the universities to curb this menace against the women.

Keywords: *Sexual, Violence, Determinates, Prevalence, Pattern, Undergraduates*

Navigating the Next Wave: Rethinking the Future of Economic Crises in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria's economic trajectory remains vulnerable to recurrent crises rooted in structural weaknesses, policy inconsistencies, and overdependence on oil revenue. As the nation grapples with inflationary pressures, rising debt, currency volatility, and high unemployment, this paper critically examines the evolving dynamics that may shape future economic crises in Nigeria. It explores how global economic shifts, climate change, technological disruption, and domestic governance challenges could interact to trigger new forms of financial instability. Drawing from historical patterns and contemporary data, the study identifies key risk indicators and proposes strategic buffers, including economic diversification, institutional reform, and improved fiscal discipline. It also evaluates the role of regional integration, youth entrepreneurship, and digital finance in building resilience. The paper argues that without bold structural reforms and a forward-looking economic strategy, Nigeria risks deeper cycles of poverty, inequality, and political unrest. Ultimately, this presentation underscores the urgency of proactive policy frameworks and inclusive economic planning that prioritize long-term stability over short-term gains. It concludes by offering a roadmap for anticipating and mitigating future economic shocks through adaptive governance and sustainable development models tailored to Nigeria's unique socio-economic context.

Keywords: *Economic Crises, Youth entrepreneurship, and Digital finance*

The Limits of State Approach to Violent Armed Banditry in Nigeria: The Sokoto State Scenario

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Abstract

Violent armed banditry has been raging the Northwest for over a decade and attendant disastrous consequences. No state in the region has been insulated from the tragedy of violent armed banditry. And, it has also spread all over the country with variations in intensity, trends and impact. The dynamics of banditry largely include but not limited to cattle rustling, kidnapping, rape, destruction of villages and agricultural produce, killings of men, women and children. In each of these elements, the impact has been gargantuan. Various kinetic and non-kinetic approaches had been implemented with a view to end the problem, but all to no avail. The argument of this paper is to demonstrate that the security policy and architecture have ab initio limited, if not, undermine state capacity to addressing violent armed banditry and other crimes in Nigeria. Using Sokoto State, the study provides scientific evidence to explain the limit of state actions and design in dealing with armed banditry. And, it is this limit and punctuated the strategic impact that Sokoto state could be provided in addressing the case of violent armed banditry.

Keywords: *Violent, Armed banditry and Tragedy*

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 20 evenly spaced horizontal grey lines across its entire width, providing a template for writing or drawing. The margins are consistent on all sides.