



**14th National Strategic Research &
Economic Development Conference**

University of Port Harcourt - Nigeria

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

**THEME: PERSPECTIVES ON DEVELOPING &
SUSTAINING THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY**

30th -31st July, 2025



14TH NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

VENUE - UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT

THEME

Perspectives on Developing & Sustaining the Nigerian Economy

DATE: Wednesday 30th - Thursday 31st July, 2025

TIME: 10:00am

CONFERENCE LOC

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Department of Political Science,
University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria

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14TH NATIONAL STRATEGIC RESEARCH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

VENUE - UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARCOURT

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 30th July, 2025

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 31st July, 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/Research Training	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 1st August, 2025

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Contents

	Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
1.	Effects of Microfinance Services on the Financial Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in North-Eastern Nigeria <i>¹Saleh, Ibrahim Usman, ²Danladi Ibrahim Musa & ³Margaret Ojo Ibrahim</i>
2.	Impact of Occupational Mobility on Employees Productivity in Yobe State Governor's Office Damaturu <i>¹Isa Uba Tahir & ²Rakiya Mohammed Gombe</i>
3.	The Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on Livestock Cross-Border Trade Along Mubi-Cameroon Trade Route <i>Suleiman Sanusi</i>
4.	Examining Socio-Cultural Perspectives on Developing and Sustaining Creative Economy Among Students of Colleges of Education in Ogun State <i>Omotayo Elizabeth Olufunke</i>
5.	Evaluation of Different Varieties of Maize (Zea Mays L.) in Borno State Northern Guinea Savannah of Nigeria <i>¹Samuel John Bwala & ²Saleh Umar</i>
6.	Ineffective Communication and Its Impact on the Productivity of Staff Federal Polytechnic Damaturu <i>¹Danladi Ibrahim & ²Saleh Umar</i>
7.	The Impact of Software Application Packages and its' Contribution to the Academic Performance of Office Technology and Management Students in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, Yobe State <i>¹Umar Mohammed & ²Saleh Umar</i>
8.	Entrepreneurial Skills Expected by Business Education Graduates for Developing and Sustaining the Nigeria Economy as Perceived by Business Educators in Colleges of Education in Delta State, Nigeria <i>Ogidan, Simpa Joseph</i>
9.	Role of Data Preservation in Enhancing the Efficiency of Secretarial Services in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu <i>¹Awwal Ayuba Darki & ²Ibrahim Gambo Adamu</i>

Contents

	Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions
10.	Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Manufacturing Value Added in Nigeria (1980 – 2023) <i>Kaka Mai Bukar</i>
11.	Crypto Space and the Language of Persuasion <i>¹Philomina Sunday Gandu & ²Adamu, Paul</i>
12.	Impact of Defense Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1989 – 2023) <i>Tijjani Adam Waziri</i>
13.	The Impact of Money Supply on Interest Rate in Nigeria (1981-2023) <i>Umaru Samaila Mazadu</i>
14.	Infrastructural Facilities as Correlate to Student Academic Achievement in Economics, in Public Secondary Schools in Imo State. <i>Mbakwe Ikechukwu Polycarp PhD</i>
15.	In Effective Records Management and its Impact on Job Performance Staffs in Yobe State Civil Service Commission Damaturu. <i>¹Ibrahim Muhammad Adam & ²Abdulkadir Aliyu Tebo</i>
16.	Contribution of Modern Communication Equipment and its Impact on the Job Performance of Secretaries. <i>¹Ibrahim Muhammad Adam & ²Abdulkadir Aliyu Tebo</i>
17.	Policy Regarding Information Libraries' Decreasing Role <i>¹Madaki Abdullahi Mamu & ²Saleh Umar</i>
18.	Impact of Training on Academic Staff Productivity in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu <i>¹Mohammed Mohammed Maikudi & ²Munkaila Muhammed Tukur</i>
19.	Development and Testing of a 120Watt Prototype Hydroelectric Power Plant for Educational Institutions <i>¹Ezekiel D., ²Engr. Musa, A. J., & ³Engr. Abubakar A. J.</i>

Contents

	Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions
20.	Evaluating Economic Growth and Income Inequality: A Case Study on Nigeria <i>Okeibunor Augustine</i>
21.	Enhancing the Use of Academics Library for Increase in Productivity in Nigeria <i>Adamu Mohammed Yellow</i>
22.	Application of Various Types of Cement in Building Construction <i>¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma, & ²Arc. Chetachi Achugbu Umunna</i>
23.	“Case Study” A Necessary Research Before a Building Design <i>¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma & ²Anyaegebu Uchechukwu G.</i>
24.	Challenges and Prospect of Obtaining Bank Credit by Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Damaturu Metropolitan Yobe State. <i>Danladi Ibrahim Musa</i>
25.	Assessing the Influence of Career Guidance on Youth Employability and its Contribution to Economic Development in Bayelsa State <i>¹Dr. Bodisere Juliet Teibowei & ²Welson Mark Felicia Bodisere (PhD)</i>
26.	Migrations and Built Environment in West Africa: X-Raying the Economic Implications Using Econometric Approach <i>Uji Terese (PhD)</i>
27.	Assessment of Effects of Insurgency on Poverty Status of Rice Farmers in Jere Local Government, Borno State-Nigeria <i>Baba Shettima Nur</i>
28.	Science Education Perspective on Developing and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy in the 21st Century <i>¹Ekwu, Ugochukwu Samuel, ²Ikwuanusi, Eucharia Ndidi, ³Okore, Glory J., ⁴Echenu, Favour A., ⁵Ijioma, Chinonye C., ⁶Okamgba, Chibuzo M. & ⁷Madu, Okechukwu</i>
29.	Entrepreneurial Skills Expected by Business Education Graduates for Sustainable Development as Perceived by Colleges of Education Lecturers in Delta State, Nigeria <i>Ogidan, Simpa Joseph</i>

Contents

	Abstracts	Title/Author(s)/Institutions
30.	Evaluating Atmospheric Variability and Climate Effects in Namtari Ward Yola South Adamawa State, Nigeria: Consequences for Rural Communities Amidst Sustainable Development and Africa's Economic Transition	<i>Garba Abdullahi</i>
31.	The Impact of Economic Hardship on Household Income in Kano Municipal, Nigeria.	<i>Mohammed Mohammed Jijji</i>
32.	Examining the Development and Implementation of Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches that Promote Equity and Accessibility in Digital Learning Ecosystems	<i>¹Mode Marafa & ²Suleiman Abubakar Zubairu (PhD)</i>
33.	Appraisal of the Economic Implication of Electronic Banking in Nigeria Banks	<i>Hamza Salihu Umar</i>
34.	Security Challenges and Entrepreneurial Sustainability in Achieving Sustainable Economic Development	<i>Okpuzor Victoria Ndudi</i>
35.	Agricultural Perspective on Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria.	<i>¹Turaki M. A. & ²Kabiru I.</i>
36.	Analysis of Average Solar Radiation in Kebbi State: An Arima Approach	<i>¹Aliyu Usman, ²Musa Yakubu Yeldu, & ³Abubakar Umar Bashir</i>
37.	Perspectives in Home Economics Education for the Development and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy	<i>Godwin Henry Emeka</i>
38.	Design of Standard Sewer Line at Permanent Site of Federal Polytechnic Oko: A Case Study for Urban Water Management.	<i>¹Fortune Chibuike, Onyia & ²Femi Ogundeji, Ayodele</i>
39.	Impact of Public Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria 1981-2022: A Non-ARDL Model Approach.	<i>Usman Adamu Ibrahim</i>

Contents

	Abstracts Title/Author(s)/Institutions
40.	Assessing the Impact of Government Spending and Taxation on Economic Growth in Nigeria <i>Dr. Ogu Musa Akwe</i>
41.	Forced Displacement and the Education of Girls in Informal Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Zamfara State <i>Ugba Dajo, PhD</i>
42.	Production of Green Concrete Using Geopolymer Binder for Developing and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy <i>Engr. Okoye Francis Nnaemeka PhD</i>
43.	Production of Locally Made Silicon Module in Nigeria <i>Engr. Akigwe Ifeanyichukwu Michael</i>
44.	Prospects of Socio-Political Culture for Good Governance in Nigeria <i>Eebo Remi Matthew</i>
45.	Innovation for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Marketing in Borgu Local Government Area, Niger State <i>Ahmadu Rabiu Umar</i>
46.	Impact of Office Technology and Management Skills on the Productivity of Office Managers in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu. <i>¹Saleh Umar & ²Aishatu Musa Yusuf</i>
47.	Effect of Land Slope on Soil Erosion Using Soil Bin <i>¹Williams W. Akaamaa & ²Malum, J. Flayin</i>
48.	The Role of ICT Provision of Library Service in Post Conflict Society <i>Alhaji Sheriff</i>
49.	National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control and the Challenges of Narcotics Drug Control in Nigeria, 2013-2023 <i>Ito Edet Akpan, PhD</i>
50.	The Impact of Prolonged Displacement on Economic Productivity and Decision-Making in Borno State, Nigeria <i>A. B. Mustapha</i>

Contents

	Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
51.	Fostering Students' Reading Comprehension Through Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) in Asaba Metropolis <i>Mbapinen Priscilla Ndur</i>
52.	Unlocking the Nigeria's Economic Potentials for Holistic Approach to Sustainable Development <i>Kareem Adeyemi Rasheed</i>
53.	Virtual Office Drivers and Organizational Success <i>Orisa Evans Ejikeme, Mnips</i>
54.	Youth Entrepreneurship: Unlocking Nigeria's Job Creation Through Agriculture: Paving the Way for Success <i>Mrs. Onyemachi Chioma Esther</i>
55.	Third-Party Logistics and Materials Distribution Efficiency in National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), Nigeria <i>Adigizey, John Dollay, PhD</i>
56.	Mutual Support and Sustainability Performance of Telecommunication Companies in Kaduna State, Nigeria. <i>¹Yusuf Usman Mok, ²Philip Waziri & ³Christian Daniel Nyomo</i>
57.	Assessing Currency Devaluation's Influence on Stock Market Returns and Macroeconomic Growth in Sub-Saharan African Nations <i>¹Sadibo Olanrewaju Victor, (Mr) & ²Olabisi Olabode Eric, (PhD)</i>



Conference Abstracts

Effects of Microfinance Services on the Financial Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises in North-Eastern Nigeria

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Abstract

In this study titled the effect of microfinance services on the financial performance of small and medium enterprises, a case study of microfinance institutions in Yobe state, Nigeria. Most of the small and medium enterprises in Yobe state fail in their premature state, because of lack of insufficient capital, lack of risk awareness and the absence of financial literacy. The major objective of this study was to measure the relationship between these above variables, the independent and dependent respectively. The specific objectives for this study include ascertaining how financial sustainability affects financial performance in small and medium enterprises in Yobe state. The findings about this study stated that financial sustainability, financial literacy and risk diversification have moderate positive relationship with financial performance of microfinance institutions in Yobe state. The target population for this study consisted of all the microfinance institutions in the state. Sample of 82 respondents was taken. The sample was chosen by using Slovene's formula. Sampling technique for this study was non-random sampling particularly purposive sampling. Descriptive research design was employed. Structured questionnaire has been designed to facilitate the acquisition of relevant data which was used for analysis. Descriptive statistics which involve simple tables and illustrations was tactically applied in data presentations and analysis. Regression model was used to measure the kind of relationship that exists between the independent and the dependent variable. The results of the study showed that moderate positive relationship exists between financial sustainability, financial literacy, risk diversification and financial performance of microfinance institutions in Yobe state, Nigeria. The researcher would like to recommend for the microfinance institutions to expand their services to other parts of the country to distribute the opportunities that can be benefited by the poor citizens in entire the country.

Keywords: *Financial Performance, Sustainability, Literacy, Risk Diversification*

Impact of Occupational Mobility on Employees Productivity in Yobe State Governor's Office Damaturu

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Abstract

The research work observed the "Impact of Occupational Mobility on Employees Productivity in Yobe state Governor's Office Damaturu" the research were guided with four objectives and research questions such as to Determine how qualifications as a condition for occupational mobility impact on employees' productivity in Governor's office, Determine how training as a condition for occupational mobility impact on employees' productivity in Governor's office, The descriptive research design was employed to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject in the study, Taro Yamane's formula was used to determine the sample size, the findings, revealed that, acquisition of Bachelor of Sciences degree in relevant field of study support occupational mobility and enhances employee's productivity, proficiency in information and communication technology skill enables occupational mobility and improves productivity. It was also recommended that, state Governor's office should develop a strategic plan to attract, encourage and retain employees with Bachelor of Science degrees in relevant fields and offer scholarships to enhance employees' skills and productivity in the state Governor's office and to assist employees to acquire relevant information and communication technology (ICT) skills, to ensure their proficiency. This includes software, hardware, and online tools to enhance occupational mobility and increase their productivity.

Keywords: *Employees, Productivity, Workers and Occupational Mobility*

The Effect of Boko Haram Insurgency on Livestock Cross-Border Trade Along Mubi-Cameroon Trade Route

Suleiman Sanusi

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Abstract

A decade of Boko Haram insurgency has caused widespread displacement, loss of lives, and destruction of property in northeast Nigeria. However, the impact of this conflict on livestock cross-border trade has received limited attention. This study examined the effect of the Boko Haram insurgency on livestock cross-border trade along the Mubi-Cameroon trade route. The study population consisted of 1,000 registered vendors. A stratified random sampling method was used to select 250 respondents, including 170 sellers and 80 suppliers. Among the suppliers, 53 supplied cattle, 17 supplied sheep, and 10 supplied goats. Among the sellers, 116 sold cattle, 29 sold sheep, and 15 sold goats. The study utilized both primary and secondary data, collected via questionnaires and interviews. Data were analyzed using t-tests, a business budget model, and thematic and descriptive statistical methods. The results indicated that the respondents were predominantly mature males with limited education, engaged in cross-border livestock trade. The results revealed that while the Boko Haram insurgency did not negatively affect the weekly livestock supply along the Mubi-Cameroon trade route, it increased animal prices, leading to reduced sales volumes and lower trader incomes. However, the insurgency positively impacted employment levels among livestock sellers. A concerted effort by stakeholders and the government is needed to address security challenges, reduce unnecessary checkpoints, and combat robbery, banditry, and theft to create a conducive environment for cross-border livestock trade. Opening borders would further enhance cross-border marketing activities.

Keywords: *Boko Haram insurgency, Livestock cross-border trade, Mubi-Cameroon trade route, Displacement*

Examining Socio-Cultural Perspectives on Developing and Sustaining Creative Economy Among Students of Colleges of Education in Ogun State

Omotayo Elizabeth Olufunke

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Federal College of Education, Abeokuta

Abstract

The study examined socio-cultural perspectives on developing and sustaining creative economy among students of Colleges of Education in Ogun State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Population comprises all Colleges of Education in Ogun State. Simple random sampling technique was used to select two colleges of education in which one hundred (100) students were selected in Economics department from each of the chosen college to make a total of two hundred (200) respondents as sample for study. A self-developed questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. It was developed in 2 Likert scale of Agreed and Disagreed. The instrument was moderated by experts who affirmed its validity. Reliability of the instrument was determined using Cronbach Alpha. Data collected were analyzed using simple percentage, mean and standard deviation statistical tools. Findings revealed that socio-cultural perspectives, which include traditions, values, norms, beliefs, and identity, play a crucial role in shaping individuals' attitudes and participation in creative activities among students of Colleges of Education in Ogun State. Findings also revealed that socio-cultural factors such as indigenous knowledge, cultural values, and traditions play a significant role in shaping students' creative expressions and entrepreneurial interests. Additionally, educational policies were found to support the integration of creative skills, promote cultural relevance in learning, and encourage sustainable practices within the creative industry. It was recommended that government and educational authorities should revise and implement curricula that fully integrate creative and cultural education to equip students with practical skills relevant to the creative economy. Also, Colleges of Education should promote indigenous knowledge and cultural values through workshops, exhibitions, and student-led creative projects that foster local content and innovation.

Keywords: *Creative economy, Socio-cultural, Perspectives, Sustaining, Innovation*

Evaluation of Different Varieties of Maize (*Zea Mays L.*) in Borno State Northern Guinea Savannah of Nigeria

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Abstract

An experiment was conducted at Biu LGA Borno state, Nigeria during 2019 rainy season to evaluate the effect of different variety on the growth and yield of maize (*Zea mays L.*). The experiment consisted of eight (8) variety of maize (E.V.D.T, D.M.R, Q.P.M, Gold seed, Oba 98, Sammaiz 14 Obar super 1, and Admiral Nyako) the treatments were laid out in a randomized complete block design {RCBD} and replicated four times. The plot size 3m×3m were used which give a total of 9m². Parameters assessed were plant height, number leaves, stem diameter, leaf area, number of lines per cob, number of seed per cob, 100 seed weight, yield per plot, yield per hacter. The data collected were subjected to analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test for variation of means among treatments. Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) was used to separate the means. The result obtained showed that variety Q.P.M was significantly higher in plant height (154.77cm) number of leaves (15.49cm), stem diameter (7.82cm), leaf area (688.86cm) number of seed/line (14.79), yield per plot (g) (5.76) and yield per hacter (kg/ha) (5805.55) than all the treatments whereas the variety E.V.D.T had lower seed yield than all the treatment were tested. Based on the results of the study, it may be concluded that Q.P.M variety proved more promising in the study area.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Different Varieties, Maize (Zea Mays L.)*

Ineffective Communication and Its Impact on the Productivity of Staff Federal Polytechnic Damaturu

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²Department of Office Technology and Management, School of Management Studies
Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu Yobe State

Abstract

The research work studied the Ineffective Communication and its impact on the productivity of staff at Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu. The main objectives of studies is to examine how confusion and misunderstanding leads to ineffective Communication and affect the productivity of workers, also to examine the inappropriate channel leads to poor communication and affect workers' productivity and to examine the inaccurate information leads to ineffective communication and affect the productivity of workers in federal polytechnic Damaturu, The study employed the used of survey research design in which questionnaires were designed to collect data in order to ascertain facts. Findings revealed that Inadequate communication from Management affects staff Job Satisfaction, the current Communication channels in the Polytechnic are effective in disseminating information to staff and the use of unofficial Communication channels (e.g. social media, personal emails) hinders official Communication at Federal Polytechnic Damaturu in conclusion realistically, effective communication is an essential tool for the strategic Management of organizations. No doubt, low productivity, loss of customers, low turnover, conflict and absenteeism are caused by poor and ineffective communication and some recommendation were drawn simple organization structure should be designed and implemented for easy flow of communication. Downward, upward, and horizontal flow of information is better and easily facilitated in a modest organization structure.

Keywords: *Communication, Management, Employees and Organization*

The Impact of Software Application Packages and its' Contribution to the Academic Performance of Office Technology and Management Students in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu, Yobe State

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Abstract

This research work is an attempt to view an analysis of the software application packages and its contribution to the achievement of academic performances of Office Technology and Management Department Students. The studies were guided by four research questions postulated i.e. how does utilization of spreadsheet, Microsoft Word, Webpage Design and Desktop Software application packages contribute to the OTM students' academic performance? The researcher adopted descriptive survey designed in the research work, the population of the study was sixty-four (64). The whole population of (64) students was used for the study. From the study, it was found that, the use of software application packages has brought better understanding of students' learning which makes their academic performance to be successful. Based on the findings, it is recommended that, the Department should improve the use of these software as it does not only increase students' performance but boost their learning effectively which is the main objective of any department. Department should also provide more opportunity for students to use the available resources to enable them perform effectively and efficiently.

Keywords: *Software application, Application packages, Technology and Learning*

Entrepreneurial Skills Expected by Business Education Graduates for Developing and Sustaining the Nigeria Economy as Perceived by Business Educators in Colleges of Education in Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study aimed at finding out the entrepreneurial skills expected by Business education graduates for developing and sustaining the Nigeria economy as perceived by Business Educators in Colleges of Education in Delta State. The aim of this study is to know the entrepreneurial skills that are expected of business education graduates to develop and sustain the economic growth of Nigeria. To achieve this purpose, three research questions will guide the study and a null hypothesis tested at 0.05 levels of significance. The study will adopt a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study will consist of one hundred and five (105) business lecturers in the three Colleges of Education in Delta State (State and Federal Colleges of Education). The researcher developed research questions will be used for data collection; the instrument will be developed on a four-point rating scale. The instrument will be validated by two experts in business education. The reliability of the study will be ascertained using Cronbach-Apha correlation coefficient. The instrument will be administered and the collected data will be analyzed using mean and standard deviation while the hypothesis will be analyzed using t-test at 0.05 alpha levels. Based on the finding's recommendations will be made.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial skill, Business Education, Graduates, Developing and sustaining, Economy, Colleges of Education*

Role of Data Preservation in Enhancing the Efficiency of Secretarial Services in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu

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Abstract

The study investigated "Role of Data Preservation in enhancing the efficiency of Secretarial Services in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu". The objectives of the study is to determine how data loss and damage affects the role of data preservation in enhancing secretarial services, To determine how data loss and damage affects the role of data preservation in enhancing secretarial services To determine how lack of security of data lead to vulnerability to unauthorized people gaining access to the data in secretarial services, To determine how time consumption and labour intensive affects the role of data preservation in enhancing secretarial services, and To determine how lack of scalability of to manage large amount of data affects data preservation in enhancing secretarial services. Methodology descriptive survey was used for the study, the total population of the study was thirty-three (33) secretaries from the study area, based on the findings it is found that Data loss and damage significantly affect the integrity and accuracy of preserved data in secretarial services, it is recommended that Polytechnic Damaturu should develop and implement effective data preservation strategies to avoid such unexpected loss of data.

Keywords: *Data Preservation, Secretaries, Management and Strategies*

Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Manufacturing Value Added in Nigeria (1980 – 2023)

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Abstract

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is widely regarded as a catalyst for industrial transformation, technological advancement, and economic diversification. This study examines the impact of FDI on Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) in Nigeria, a resource-rich yet industrially underdeveloped nation striving to reduce its dependence on oil revenues and revitalize its manufacturing sector. By analyzing the nexus between FDI inflows and critical manufacturing indicators such as capital formation, technology transfer, employment generation, productivity growth, and export competitiveness this research aims to assess the extent to which FDI has driven sustainable industrial development in Nigeria. The study employs quantitative analytical frameworks, including autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) models and time-series regression analysis, to evaluate data spanning 1980 to 2023. Utilizing datasets from the Central Bank of Nigeria, the National Bureau of Statistics, and global institutions like the World Bank, the research synthesizes insights from empirical studies, policy documents, and economic theories to contextualize Nigeria's FDI-manufacturing dynamics. Special emphasis is placed on distinguishing between short-term capital inflows and long-term structural impacts, as well as sector-specific FDI contributions to value addition. Key findings from this study are expected to advance scholarly understanding of FDI's role in fostering manufacturing growth, particularly in resource-dependent economies like Nigeria. By identifying barriers such as infrastructural deficits, policy inconsistencies, and weak linkages between FDI and local industries, the research seeks to inform policymakers, investors, and development stakeholders on strategies to attract high-impact FDI, enhance domestic value chains, and accelerate Nigeria's industrialization agenda for inclusive economic growth.

Keywords: *Foreign Direct Investment, Manufacturing Value and Industrial transformation*

Crypto Space and the Language of Persuasion

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Abstract

This paper dubbed “Crypto Space and the Language of Persuasion” sheds light on how language is used in the crypto space primarily to persuade but beyond this, it reflects the deeper socio-cultural context and the power play that characterize human discourses and social relations. Noman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Framework provides the theoretical underpinning for this paper while data for this work is sourced from Telegram and Twitter, focusing on crypto projects' announcements and influencers' tweets. Findings reveal that the language used in the crypto space revolves around incentives, reward, engagement and investment. It is recommended that Crypto enthusiasts be wary of the language used by crypto projects to avoid parting away with their hard-earned money or squandering their time on fruitless ventures. Always do your own research (DYOR)

Keywords: *Announcement, Crypto, Language, Persuasion, Twitter, Telegram*

Impact of Defense Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria (1989 – 2023)

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Abstract

Defense expenditure is a critical component of national budgeting, often linked to security, stability, and broader economic outcomes. This study investigates the impact of defense expenditure on economic growth in Nigeria, a nation grappling with persistent security challenges and the need to balance resource allocation between defense and developmental sectors. By analyzing the relationship between defense spending and key economic indicators including GDP growth, public and private investment, employment generation, security-induced stability, and foreign direct investment, this research seeks to evaluate how defense allocations influence Nigeria's economy. The study employs quantitative methodologies, including time-series regression analysis and econometric models, to assess historical data from 1989 to 2023. Drawing on national budget records, Central Bank of Nigeria reports, and global datasets, the research integrates insights from existing literature, policy frameworks, and empirical studies to contextualize Nigeria's defense-economic nexus. The findings aim to clarify whether defense expenditure stimulates growth through enhanced security and technological spillovers or impedes it by diverting resources from productive sectors like education and infrastructure. Key outcomes of this study are anticipated to enrich scholarly discourse on defense economics, particularly in developing economies facing security dilemmas. By elucidating the trade-offs and opportunities associated with defense spending, this research intends to guide policymakers, security experts, and economic planners in optimizing budgetary allocations to foster both national security and sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Impact, Defense Expenditure, Economic Growth, Nigeria*

The Impact of Money Supply on Interest Rate in Nigeria (1981-2023)

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of money supply on interest rate in Nigeria for the period from 1981 to 2023. The Autoregressive Distributed Lag technique and pairwise Granger causality test were used and the result shows that money supply positively and significantly impacted on interest rate during the period under investigation and that the regression model has a good fit as the coefficient of determination shows that 80% of the variation in interest rate was explained by money supply. A uni-directional causality runs from money supply to interest rate but not from interest rate to money supply. The study recommends that there should be a time-to-time moderate increase in money supply into the economy which will consequently reduce interest rate, increase investment and boost economic growth in the country.

Keywords: *Money Supply, Interest Rate, Monetary Policy*

Infrastructural Facilities as Correlate to Student Academic Achievement in Economics, in Public Secondary Schools in Imo State

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Abstract

In this study, the researcher investigated infrastructural facilities as correlate to students' academic achievement in senior public secondary schools in Imo State. To achieve the aims of the study, three research questions were posed and answered and three hypotheses were formulated and tested. The researcher adopted correlation design which also involved simple linear method. The population of the study was 296 principals and 94,412 students from the 296 public secondary schools in Imo state. The sample size for this study was 398 students and 170 principals from the public senior secondary schools. Taro Yamen was used to determine the sample size of the principals and students using even sampling approach. In this study two instruments were used and they include rating scale titled Infrastructural facilities on Schools (IFS) and Economics Achievement Test (EAT). Five research specialists validated the instruments. Reliability coefficients of 0.86 for IFS and 0.85 for EAT were obtained using Cronbach alpha and Kuder Richardson 20 Statistics respectively. Research questions were answered using Pearson (r) statistics while the hypotheses were tested using t-test significance of simple linear correlation at 0.05 level of significance. The result revealed that infrastructural facilities on school library, laboratories, school buildings, have high positive and significant coefficient of relationship with students' academic achievement in public senior secondary schools in Imo State. Based on the findings of the study, it was recommended among others that Imo State Government should allocate a significant portion of the educational budget to support the development and maintenance of school buildings, laboratories, including the procurement of relevant textbooks, digital resources, and other learning materials to improved library services.

Keywords: *Infrastructural Facilities, Student Academic Achievement, Economics, Public Secondary Schools*

In Effective Records Management and its Impact on Job Performance Staffs in Yobe State Civil Service Commission Damaturu

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Abstract

The purpose of this research work is to find out "Effective Records Management and Its Impact on Job Performance Of Staffs In Yobe State Civil Service Commission Damaturu.". The objectives of the study are to determine how misfiling of records impacts on job performance of staff, to determine how misplacement of records impacts on the job performance of staff. The population of the study was (79). All the population was used since the population were not many. Structured questionnaire adopted and formulated (20) question from the questionnaire items derived from the four research questions. The findings revealed that, misfiling of records hinders timely completion of tasks, Misfiling of records leads to ineffective communication among staff, Misfiling of records increases stress and workload for employees, and it was recommended that, the Management of civil service commission should motivate Staffs more by organizing training on record management and data security more often, to enhance their proficiency on the job among others.

Keywords: *Record Management, Civil Service, Organization and Performance of Job*

Contribution of Modern Communication Equipment and its Impact on the Job Performance of Secretaries

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Abstract

This research work looks into the “Contribution of Modern Communication Equipment and its Impact on the Job Performance of Secretaries” in Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu. four objectives were formulated i.e how obsolete communication equipment affect the job performance of secretaries, how poor operational skills to handle modern communication equipment affect the job performance of secretaries, how lack of training and support on modern communication equipment affect job performance of secretaries, how unstable power supply affect the use of modern communication equipment in the job performance of secretaries. Study employed the used of descriptive survey and the total population is thirty-two (32) secretaries in the study area, the instrument used was questionnaire, from the study, it was found that, lack of training and support on modern communication equipment lead to inability to maximize features, higher stress and frustration, decreased confidence, dependency and limited career growth which affect job performance of secretaries. Base on the findings, it is recommended that, the institutions should adequately organized training scheduled for the secretaries in order to enhance their operational skills to handle modern communication equipment and the institution should purchase adequate and updated modern communication equipment to curtail the increased in security risks and limited functionality.

Keywords: *Modern Communication, Equipment's, Secretaries and Operational Skill*

Policy Regarding Information Libraries' Decreasing Role

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Abstract

Because of its experience as an information provider, a library is an essential component in the construction of an information policy. As a result, industrialized countries always regard libraries as central and necessary counterparts in information policy because only libraries know and comprehend what information should be offered to suit the government's goals for national development. Given this, the library is always at the forefront of monitoring the direction of information policy. However, not all governments are able to see the importance of libraries. This paper reviews literature in information policy that seeks to indicate the relation between library and information policy in Nigeria. It is evident that the role of libraries in such an endeavor was crucial and remarkable in the past, but is gradually diminishing as information technology progresses. Since 2000, information technology has overshadowed and remarkably cast aside library significance. The role of the library should not be abandoned, but rather restored, in order to achieve a comprehensive, balanced, and intelligent information strategy.

Keywords: *Libraries, knowledge societies, Nigerian information policy, information providers, and information technology and communication*

Impact of Training on Academic Staff Productivity in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu

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Abstract

This project titled the "impact of training on academic staff productivity in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu is aimed to determine how poor funding, poor management, corruption and lack of adequately prepared schedule on staff training affect productivity of academic staff in Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu. The study is limited to academic staff in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu Yobe State with a population of three hundred and thirty-eight (338). Simple random sampling techniques was used in selecting 200 numbers of staff to represent the entire population. Structure questionnaire with 5 likert scale rating format was used as the instrument for collection, research used mean deviation formula to analyze the collected data. It was found that poor funding, poor management, corruption and lack of adequately prepared schedule negatively affect training and productivity of academic staff in Federal Polytechnic Damaturu. Based on the findings, it is recommended that, the school management should improve training programmed in order to increased employee performance, motivation and job satisfaction, training and development of employee a priority in order to get best workforce as well as improving the organization productivity.

Keywords: *Training and productivity, Organization, staff, and Management*

Development and Testing of a 120Watt Prototype Hydroelectric Power Plant for Educational Institutions

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Abstract

The shortage of electricity has impacted negatively on productivity in terms of dissemination of knowledge and skills acquisition in the educational institutions in Nigeria. This project aims to design, development and Test a 120-watt Prototype hydroelectric power plant using Steel, aluminum and Plastic materials sourced locally within Damaturu, Yobe State to demonstrate how electricity can be generated as an alternative source of power to provide hands-on learning experience for students in renewable energy and related fields. This plant will be designed to harness energy from a small-scale water source, utilizing a micro turbine and generator to provide electricity. The performance evaluation test and analysis conducted using real time data monitoring and control system on the Plant revealed that the plant was able to generate 32 watts electricity. This outcome will not only serve as an educational tool to demonstrate the principles of hydroelectric power generation, skills acquisition but also form the basis for promoting awareness for future innovation in sustainable power generation.

Keywords: *Renewable Energy, Hydroelectric Power Plant, Prototype, Educational, Micro-Turbine*

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

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Abstract

This study focused on the GDP-led impact hypothesis in the case of Nigeria. Numerous econometric tools were engaged, such as Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) test, Quadratic Equation Regression Analysis and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with the aid of STATA software on time series data from 1985-2023. The results of the Quadratic Equation Regression revealed that the Kuznets Inverted U curve does not hold for Nigeria. It's evident from the result obtained that Multiple Linear Regression Analysis does not provide much support for the view of a robust relationship between GDP and income inequality in Nigeria. It also does not imply that GDP is irrelevant in stemming income inequality in Nigeria. Rather, its analysis decreases the confidence in the idea that GDP has an exerted independent impact in reducing income inequality in Nigeria. Therefore, the empirical findings do not completely support the modernisation hypothesis that GDP reduces income inequality in Nigeria. It is, therefore, recommended that budgetary allocation should be pro-poor; based and targeted at improving the well being of the masses and not to further enrich the rich citizens.

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

Enhancing the Use of Academics Library for Increase in Productivity in Nigeria

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Abstract

This study is on “Enhancing the use of academic libraries”. Focus on the different strategies that can be used to enhance the use of academic libraries by members of the academic community. The paper is of the view that if these strategies are used, the academic libraries will be on their way to achieving the purpose/Objectives of the library in particular and the academic institution in General, so that the programmes of teaching, learning and research activities will be greatly enhanced. It will also go a long way in making and attracting users in the use of library resources effectively and efficiency.

Keywords: *Academic libraries, Increase and Productivity*

Application of Various Types of Cement in Building Construction

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Abstract

Cement is simply referred to as a material with adhesive and cohesive properties which builds mineral particles together. Adhesive means it could be used to create a bond between two surfaces. The cement is extensively used in the construction of various buildings in our society the common cement used in the construction industry includes; Ordinary Portland cement [o.p.c] white cement, Portland pozzolana cement [ppc], the hydrophobic Portland cement [Hpc] etc. However, a wrong application of these various types of cement has resulted to cracking or even the collapse of building, bridges, dams and reservoirs. At the end of this research work, we would understand the types of cement to use in low heat areas, chemical soils, high heat area, water or river line areas, and also the type of cement that can give color and aesthetics to our buildings hence ensuring a durable and aesthetically rich buildings in our society.

Keywords: *Strength, Adhesive, Purpose, Durability*

“Case Study” A Necessary Research Before a Building Design

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Abstract

A case study may be referred to as a research carried out as a detailed analysis, description and assessment of a specific person, group or situation over a period of time for the purpose of deriving or illustrating a principle. From the above definition it is obvious that an initial research is important to educate or insight the architect before ever embarking on any public or institutional building design. However, this research work is either neglected or underestimated by most architects in our society today due to various reasons like cost implication, distance, security and outright laziness. This research work is prepared to educate the society on the importance of case study in our everyday design and some easy ways of achieving a successful research before any design. At the end of this research work, we will understand the simple ways to overcome every limitation to a successful case study hence we will be able to produce better and more functional designs for the society.

Keywords: *Built Environment, Information analysis, Principle, Data*

Challenges and Prospect of Obtaining Bank Credit by Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Damaturu Metropolitan Yobe State

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the challenges and prospect of obtaining bank credits by small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria. Nigeria's SMEs is one of the worst hit by the devastating impact of economic meltdown and other pandemic like covid-19 that affect many countries of the world and their economies growth. Drastic measures were taken within the country and global economic realities have led to faltering economic activities. As far as Nigerian economy is concern, the SMEs sector plays a very significant role in employment generation and in industrial production. Despite government support there still exist challenges in terms of financing, purchase of raw materials, lack of technological innovations, government policies among others. It was discovered that during the covid-19 many small and medium enterprises are lockdown, restricted of movement affect sales volume, and at such business tractions was bad and business was totally failure and loss. And there is no positive response by financial institution in granting loan to Small and medium Enterprises and usually demand for excessive collateral before granting loan request. It was recommend that The Central Bank of Nigeria should increase the credit facility embarked to empower the SME sector so that more SME in Nigeria can benefit as well as the study recommend financial institutions to provide credit facilities with a lower interest rate to the small enterprises and also the government can by ensuring that the Central Bank reduce the base rate for loans offered to SEs by providing subsidies to the financial institutions supporting the small business sector.

Keywords: *Bank credit, Financial institutions, Subsidies, Economic meltdown, Pandemic*

Assessing the Influence of Career Guidance on Youth Employability and its Contribution to Economic Development in Bayelsa State

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Abstract

The study examined the influence of career guidance on youth employability and its contribution to economic development in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. Employing a descriptive survey research design, the study was guided by three primary objectives: to assess the availability and accessibility of career guidance services for youths in Bayelsa State, to examine the extent to which career guidance influences youth employability within the state, and to evaluate how improved employability contributes to economic development in the region. The population for the study comprised career counsellors, educators, and both employed and unemployed youths across various local government areas in Bayelsa State, with a sample of 300 respondents selected using stratified random sampling techniques. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire titled "Career Guidance and Youth Employability Questionnaire," which was developed and validated by experts, with a reliability coefficient of 0.88 established using the Cronbach Alpha Formula. Data analysis involved mean and standard deviation to address the research questions. The findings revealed that effective career guidance significantly enhances youth employability in Bayelsa State and has a positive impact on local economic development. However, the study also identified challenges such as inadequate career counselling infrastructure, lack of trained personnel, and insufficient integration of career guidance in the educational system. Recommendations include the establishment of structured career guidance programs in schools, professional development for career counsellors, and the implementation of state-level policies to support youth career development initiatives.

Keywords: *Career Guidance, Youth Employability, Economic Development, Career Counselling*

Migrations and Built Environment in West Africa: X-Raying the Economic Implications Using Econometric Approach

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Abstract

The rate of migrations in West Africa has been on the increase over the years due to the adoption of free movement protocol of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) aimed at promoting trade and development among the member states. As of 2023, the population of migrants within the region of West Africa rose to 7.4 million where nearly 90% of the 7.4 million migrants were among the countries of West African region. This study intends to investigate impact of the variables of migrations and that of built environment on economic performance within the West African region from the year 2000 to 2024, and use a combination of dynamic generalized method of moment (GMM) and fixed-effect regression methods. The study is expected to find impact of net migrations on the economic performance of West African countries. The study will further find out impact of the variables of built environment on economic growth within the West African sub-region on the basis of the planning of the major towns within the region occasioned by pressure from the massive immigrants in West Africa. The findings of the study will help in strengthening the movement protocol enshrined in the migration policy within the West African region, and enhanced deliberate policies that can encourage emigrants to be investing at home, put in place measures that forbid immigrants' outright repatriations of resources, and collaboration of host countries with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in providing special interventions for refugee population as well as planning built environment to accommodate massive migrations.

Keywords: *Migrations, Built Environment, Remittances, Refugee Population, and Economic Growth*

Assessment of Effects of Insurgency on Poverty Status of Rice Farmers in Jere Local Government, Borno State-Nigeria

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Abstract

The study will assess effects of insurgency on poverty status of rice farmers in Jere local government, Borno State-Nigeria. The objectives of the study will examine effects of insurgency on rice farm output and determine poverty status of rice farming households in the study area. Primary data will be obtained through questionnaire. Multi-stage sampling technique will use to select 100 rice farmers. The data will analyze using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study will use Chow-test statistics to determine the effect of insurgency on rice output of rice farmers by comparing output level of rice farmers before and during insurgency. Foster, Greer and Thorbecke's (FGT) poverty index method will apply for the determination of poverty indices among rice farming households. The study will be expected that insurgency will adversely affect rice farming output and then poverty status of rice farming households in the study area.

Keywords: *Rice Farmers, Poverty Status, Boko-Haram Insurgency, Fgt Poverty Index and Jere Local Government*

Science Education Perspective on Developing and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy in the 21st Century

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Abstract

The 21st century has ushered in a knowledge-driven global economy, where science and technology are pivotal in determining a nation's competitiveness and development. In Nigeria, a country endowed with vast natural and human resources, the integration of science education into economic development strategies remains crucial. This paper explores how science education serves as a fundamental pillar in advancing and sustaining Nigeria's economy in the 21st century. It highlights the critical role of science education in promoting innovation, enhancing workforce skills, driving technological advancements and addressing pressing national challenges such as unemployment, poor healthcare, food insecurity and environmental degradation. The paper examines the current state of science education in Nigeria, identifies systemic challenges including poor funding, inadequate teacher preparation, obsolete curricula and weak industry-academic linkage and proposes strategic reforms. Emphasis is placed on aligning science education with Nigeria's economic diversification agenda, particularly in agriculture, manufacturing, renewable energy, ICT and biotechnology sectors. Furthermore, the paper argues that developing a scientifically literate citizenry is essential for fostering sustainable development and achieving the national Vision 2050 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By investing in science education at all levels, enhancing research and innovation capacity and promoting public-private partnerships, Nigeria can harness science education as a transformative tool for national prosperity. Recommendations are provided for policymakers, educators and stakeholders on how to reposition science education to drive Nigeria's 21st-century economic agenda.

Keywords: *Science Education, Sustainable Economic Development, Nigeria Economic Diversification, Technological Innovation, 21st Century Economy*

Entrepreneurial Skills Expected by Business Education Graduates for Sustainable Development as Perceived by Colleges of Education Lecturers in Delta State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study aimed at finding out the entrepreneurial skills expected by Business education graduates for peace and sustainable development as perceived by Colleges of education lecturers in Delta State. The aim of this study is to know the entrepreneurial skills that are expected of graduates to gain employment promote peace and ensure sustainable development in Delta State. To achieve this purpose, three research questions will guide the study and a null hypothesis tested at 0.05 levels of significance. The study will adopt a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study will consist of one hundred and five (105) business lecturers in the three Colleges of Education in Delta State (state and federal colleges of education). The researcher developed research questions will be used for data collection; the instrument will be developed on a four-point rating scale. The instrument will be validated by two experts in business education. The reliability of the study will be ascertained using Cronbach-Apha correlation coefficient. The instrument will be administered and the collected data will be analyzed using mean and standard deviation while the hypothesis will be analyzed using t-test at 0.05 alpha levels. Based on the finding's recommendations will be made.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial skill, Business Education, Graduates, Peace, Sustainable development, Colleges of Education*

Evaluating Atmospheric Variability and Climate Effects in Namtari Ward Yola South Adamawa State, Nigeria: Consequences for Rural Communities Amidst Sustainable Development and Africa's Economic Transition

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Abstract

This research examines atmospheric changes in Namtari Ward, Yola South LGA, Adamawa State, Nigeria, from 2013 to 2023, focusing on trends in temperature, rainfall variability, relative humidity, wind speed, and atmospheric pressure. Using a combination of trend analysis and field observations, the study assesses the impact of climate change on local communities that depend on agriculture and natural resources. Findings reveal a steady increase in average annual temperatures from 28.33°C in 2014 to 29.41°C in 2023, alongside erratic rainfall patterns that disrupt traditional planting and harvesting cycles. These climatic inconsistencies contribute to water shortages, crop failures, income losses, and heightened food insecurity, reducing community resilience. To address these challenges, the study recommends adaptive measures such as drought-resistant crops, improved water conservation techniques, and community-based climate awareness initiatives. Ultimately, the research highlights the urgent need for targeted policies and interventions to support rural communities in Namtari Ward, ensuring sustainable development amid ongoing climate change challenges.

Keywords: *Climate change, Atmospheric changes, Rural communities, Namtari Ward, Adamawa State*

The Impact of Economic Hardship on Household Income in Kano Municipal, Nigeria

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Abstract

Economic hardship has emerged as a significant challenge for households in Nigeria, particularly in urban centres like Kano Municipal, Kano State. Rising inflation, unemployment, and the increasing cost of living have placed substantial pressure on household incomes, leading to financial instability and shifts in consumption patterns. This study examines the impact of economic hardship on household income in Kano Municipal, focusing on the key drivers, coping mechanisms, and broader socio-economic implications. Employing a mixed-methods approach, data were collected through surveys and interviews with households, business owners, and economic experts. The findings indicate that declining real incomes, job losses, and price surges have severely affected household purchasing power, forcing many families to adopt coping strategies such as reducing essential expenditures, engaging in multiple income-generating activities, and seeking social support. The study underscores the urgent need for targeted policy interventions, including inflation control, employment generation programs, and social safety nets, to cushion the effects of economic hardship and enhance household resilience. Addressing these challenges is essential for promoting economic stability and improving the overall well-being of urban populations.

Keywords: *Economic hardship, Household income, Inflation, Unemployment, Cost of living, Urban resilience, Coping strategies, Kano Municipal, Nigeria*

Examining the Development and Implementation of Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches that Promote Equity and Accessibility in Digital Learning Ecosystems

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Abstract

This paper examines the development and implementation of inclusive pedagogical approaches aimed at promoting equity and accessibility within digital learning ecosystems. The increasing prevalence of digital learning platforms necessitates a focus on ensuring that all learners have equal opportunities to access and benefit from educational resources. This paper outlines the review on the principles and benefits of inclusive pedagogy, challenges and barriers to equity and accessibility in digital learning, and strategies for developing and implementing inclusive pedagogical approaches. The paper concludes by providing insights into how educators and institutions can create more equitable and accessible digital learning environments, ultimately leading to improved learning outcomes for all students.

Keywords: *Development, Implementation, Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches Equity, Accessibility and Digital Learning Ecosystems*

Appraisal of the Economic Implication of Electronic Banking in Nigeria Banks

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine the relationship of electronic-banking on customer service delivery. The study will utilize 120 access bank customers as the study population. Based on the formula of Dillman (2007) the study arrives at 80 as the sample size. A survey research design will be adopting. Using the statistical tool of Descriptive statistical tools, such as frequencies, percentages, means, standard deviations using statistical package for social sciences version 23 (SPSS v23). Based on the main objective the method of Product Moment Correlation (r) will be employs to ascertain the association between each pair of the variables and also the inter-correlation among them. It's indicated that there is a positive relationship between e-banking and customer service delivery. Similarly, the result also revealed that there is a positive and significant relationship between e-banking and customer loyalty among deposit money bank. This indicates that e-banking play a pivotal role toward the improvement of their service to their respective customers. Future studies should give emphasis on the other related variables that affect their respected services which may affect their relationship with their customers. These factors may include network issue, customer attendant approach, etc.

Keywords: *E-banking, Deposit Money Bank, Service Delivery, Customer Loyalty*

Security Challenges and Entrepreneurial Sustainability in Achieving Sustainable Economic Development

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to determine the effect of security challenges on entrepreneurship and business sustainability. Nigeria as a nation is besieged with several national issues such as insecurity of life and property, armed robbery, assassination, kidnapping. This issue without mincing words has brought setback to sustainable national development. Security is a state of being or feeling secured, freedom from fear, anxiety, danger doubt, being in a state of safety, certainty or freedom from resilience and political harm caused by others. While insecurity is a state whereby a nation is incapable of overcoming multi-dimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation or state at a given time by not balancing all instrument of state through government Hence the focus of this paper is on insecurity and entrepreneurial sustainability The paper further analyses the effect, the existing' situation that insecurity holds for business sustainability and made suggestions that can assist in promoting entrepreneurship and business sustainability towards the achievement of national development goals in Africa

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Sustainability, Stability, Security, Assassination, Kidnapping, Armed robbery, Development.*

Agricultural Perspective on Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Agriculture is pivotal to Nigeria's economy, yet its potential for driving sustainable economic development remains underutilized. The paper examines the critical role of agriculture in achieving a sustainable economic development in Nigeria. Having reviewed current and related literature, it was, however, noticed that the agricultural sector's contributions to food security, environmental sustainability, and economic diversification cannot be overemphasized. It was therefore, concluded that despite its significance to the national economic development, still the sector faces some perennial challenges like inadequate funding, corruption, climate related issues, people's perception etc. The paper offers insights and recommendations for strengthening the agricultural sector's role in achieving long-term, sustainable economic growth in Nigeria through adequate funding, youth engagement/empowerment in agriculture, technology transfer, public-private partnerships, research and development among others.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Perspective, Sustainable, Economic Development, Nigeria*

Analysis of Average Solar Radiation in Kebbi State: An Arima Approach

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Abstract

Electric power consumption has significantly increased in recent decades. Traditional energy, such as oil, coal and nuclear, has a negative impact on the environment. For these reasons, researchers have turned toward renewable sources such as solar, wind and marine energy. Renewable energy is characterized as clean and durable energy. Scientists are trying to improve the efficiency of converting this energy into electricity. Solar energy production has dramatically increased in the past decade. Power fluctuation is one of the challenges facing the implementation of solar energy due to the intermittency and variability of solar radiation. This research analysed data of Weekly Average solar radiation for Kebbi state which was obtained from Nigeria Meteorological Agency, Sir Ahmadu Bello international Airport Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria an ARIMA approach, in this research the best ARIMA model was developed for efficiently forecasting the Weekly average solar radiation in Kebbi state, the best model developed which can be used to predict future 48 Weeks average solar radiation is ARIMA (1, 1, 1); $Y_t = 0.00117564 + 0.255412_{t-1} - 1.00000_{t-1}$

Keywords: ARIMA, PACF, Solar Radiation, ACF, KPSS

Perspectives in Home Economics Education for the Development and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

Home Economics Education plays a crucial role in the development and sustainability of the Nigerian economy by equipping individuals with essential life skills and fostering economic stability through various perspectives. The abstract will explore the multifaceted contributions of Home Economics Education to Nigeria's economic landscape. Home Economics Education empowers individuals with practical knowledge in areas such as nutrition, textile design, and financial management. These skills are fundamental for promoting self-sufficiency and reducing unemployment rates by encouraging entrepreneurship among Nigerian citizens. It fosters gender equality by providing both men and women with equal opportunities to learn essential household management skills, thereby promoting inclusive economic growth. Furthermore, Home Economics Education promotes sustainable development by advocating for environmentally friendly practices in food production, resource management, and consumer behavior. This approach not only conserves natural resources but also supports the growth of eco-friendly industries, contributing to Nigeria's overall economic resilience. Finally, Home Economics Education serves as a pivotal tool for enhancing the Nigerian economy through practical skill development, gender equality promotion, and sustainable practices. Emphasizing these perspectives in educational curricula and policies can further strengthen Nigeria's economic foundations and ensure long-term prosperity for its citizen.

Keywords: *Perspective, Development, Sustainability, Economic, Home Economics, Education*

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 (m^3/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*

Impact of Public Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria 1981-2022: A Non-ARDL Model Approach

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Abstract

Public expenditure is a policy that permits the government to use its budgetary plans to achieve both desired and undesirable outcomes, such as the provision of infrastructure facilities, the reduction of poverty, the creation of jobs, and poor health care, education, and unemployment. Thus, this study reexamined how public expenditure affects Nigeria's economic expansion. It investigated the impact of capital expenditure, recurring expenditure, internal debt, and external debt on real gross domestic product (RGDP) using the non-linear autoregressive distributed Lag (NARDL) model. For the years 1981–2022, annual time series data were used. The main conclusions showed that capital spending had a strong asymmetric impact on real GDP over the long and short terms. From the findings, a 1% increase in capital expenditure in Nigeria resulted in a 0.19% rise in real GDP, causing a disproportionate shift in economic growth. Since an increase in public spending caused Nigeria's real GDP to rise by 19% at a significant level of 5%, the study suggests that capital expenditure is a key factor in determining economic growth. This indicates that capital expenditure is the primary driver of any economic expansion. As a result, sufficient funds ought to be allocated to development initiatives like building roads, dams, power plants, and industries.

Keywords: *Public expenditure, Real GDP, internal debt, External debt and NARDL model'*

Assessing the Impact of Government Spending and Taxation on Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

Nigeria's economy has experienced fluctuations in growth rates over the years, prompting concerns about the effectiveness of government fiscal policies. This study investigates the impact of government spending and taxation on economic growth in Nigeria. The objectives of the study is to (i) examine the relationship between government spending and economic growth, (ii) analyze the impact of taxation on economic growth, and (iii) investigate the combined effects of government spending and taxation on economic growth. The study employs the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to examine the long-run and short-run relationships between government spending, taxation, and economic growth in Nigeria. The data used in this study were obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The findings study reveals that government spending has a positive and significant impact on economic growth in the long run. However, the impact of taxation on economic growth is negative and significant. The study also finds that the combined effects of government spending and taxation on economic growth are positive, but with a diminishing return. The study concludes that government spending is an effective tool for promoting economic growth in Nigeria. However, taxation has a negative impact on economic growth, suggesting that the government should adopt a tax policy that minimizes the burden on taxpayers. Based on the findings, the study recommends that the government should (1) increase its spending on infrastructure and human capital development, (2) adopt a tax policy that promotes economic growth, and (3) ensure that tax revenues are efficiently utilized to promote economic growth and development.

Keywords: *ARDL, Economic Growth, Government Spending, Taxation*

Forced Displacement and the Education of Girls in Informal Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Zamfara State

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Abstract

Globally, 122 million girls are out of school, with 7.6 million in Nigeria. Forced displacement due to the Boko Haram insurgency, conflicts between farmers and herders, banditry, and violence has significantly worsened the educational crisis in Nigeria. In Zamfara State, of the 75 schools that were shut down due to insecurity in 2021, only 45 were reopened, while 30 remain closed as of 2024. Consequently, addressing the educational needs of vulnerable groups, especially girls, living in informal IDP camps due to conflict remains a major challenge. This paper examines the impact of forced displacement on the education of girls in informal IDP camps in Zamfara State. Using three purposively selected informal IDP camps in Zamfara State, thirty heads of households were engaged in in-depth interviews to explore the effects of forced displacement on girls' education. The data collected were analyzed thematically. Findings revealed that banditry was the main driver of forced displacement in the state. The study also found that girls had difficulty accessing education due to the absence of schools in the informal IDP camps. It was further established that there was no intervention from either the government or NGOs to support girls' education in informal IDP camps in Zamfara State. The study recommends collaboration between the government and NGOs to recognize, document, and provide educational facilities specifically tailored to displaced girls, addressing their unique needs and barriers.

Keywords: *Banditry, Education, Forced Displacement, Girls, IDP Camps*

Production of Green Concrete Using Geopolymer Binder for Developing and Sustaining the Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

This paper presents innovative research on reduction of greenhouse gases using geopolymer binder as Portland Cement substitute in order to produce green concrete. Five geopolymer concrete designs were prepared with kaolin and silica fume. Kaolin which was used as base material was replaced with silica fume in the ratios of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% respectively. Another Geopolymer concrete mix design was carried out with 100% fly ash to compare with the blended geopolymer concrete. Grade 40 concrete was prepared with Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) to serve as control. Mechanical properties of fresh and hardened concrete were determined in relation to their workability, compressive, flexural and tensile strengths respectively. The result shows that workability decreased with increased silica fume ratio. OPC concrete shows higher workability than the geopolymer concrete. Moreover, addition of silica fume improves the compressive strength tremendously. Flexural and tensile strengths also increased with the addition of silica fume.

Keywords: *Green concrete, Geopolymer binder, Workability, Compressive, Flexural, Tensile strengths*

Production of Locally Made Silicon Module in Nigeria

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Abstract

Lack of electricity is a major hindrance to most third world economies. Third world countries are static and with high cost of fossil fuels. This paper studied the production of silicon module which is a major compound in the production of solar cells for electrical energy generation. A mixture of Quartz was mixed with coke and fired in a blast furnace at a temperature of 2000°C, a chemical reaction occurred producing 99% silicon module and carbon dioxide. The 99% silicon module was further cleaned by distillation process to a very high purity of 99.9%. This result reveals that the main component of silicon module can be produced from locally available materials

Keywords: *Solar Energy, Silicon Module, Quartz, Sharp sand, Distillation, Coke*

Prospects of Socio-Political Culture for Good Governance in Nigeria

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Abstract

The paper examined prospects of socio-political culture of good governance in Nigeria. The prospects of fostering a culture of good governance in Nigeria hold significant implications for the nation's development trajectory. The realization of a culture of good governance in Nigeria hinges on the collective will and determination of its people. Citizens, leaders, civil society organizations, and international partners all play crucial roles in driving this transformative agenda forward. As Nigeria works toward fostering a culture of good governance, it has the chance to shape its own narrative, harness its diverse strengths, and contribute to the sustainable development and prosperity of its people. In conclusion, while the journey may be arduous, the prospects for cultivating a culture of good governance in Nigeria are both necessary and achievable. Through a sustained commitment to transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, Nigeria can embark on a path toward a brighter and more equitable future. Therefore, curriculum planner should prioritize civic education programmes that inform citizens about their rights, responsibilities, and the importance of active participation in governance. An informed and engaged citizenry is essential for demanding transparency and accountability. Also, government should invest in building strong and independent institutions that can effectively carry out their mandates. This includes enhancing the capacity of the judiciary, electoral commissions, and anti-corruption agencies to ensure checks and balances in governance.

Keywords: *Culture, Fostering, Good governance, Prospects, Socio-political*

Innovation for Sustainable Charcoal Production and Marketing in Borgu Local Government Area, Niger State

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Abstract

This study explores the potential of charcoal production and marketing as a viable pathway to innovation for sustainable charcoal production and marketing. Despite the country's significant socio-economic challenges, charcoal production and marketing offer a low-cost and accessible means of entrepreneurship for youth. The research employed the use of qualitative and primary data. Multistage sampling techniques was adopted. However, snowball sampling was used to reach charcoal producers and identify charcoal producing communities in parts of Borgu Local Government Areas of Niger State, Nigeria. Semi-Structured and key informant Interviews were conducted with the charcoal retailers and transporters, and forestry department respectively, while Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted with the charcoal producers. The Mode of analysing data from interview and focus group discussion in this research was tape-based and analysed using constant comparison and micro interlocutor analysis. Large number of people are employed in different phases of production and supply chain, and additional employment was created. The study also reveals that charcoal producing communities of Borgu Local Government Area were the major suppliers of charcoal to Minna Metropolis. Most of the people producing charcoal are youth struggling to improve their livelihood and that of their family. Overwhelming majority of charcoal producers are farmers taken charcoal production as seasonal job. However, forest depletion from charcoal production has been the reason for animal reduction or even loss of animal in the forest. The method of charcoal production in rural communities of Borgu Local Government Area is unsustainable, putting the health of producers and present forest resources of the production areas at risk of extinction. The study finds that charcoal production and marketing can provide a steady source of income for youths, contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth, and promote sustainable development. However, addressing the challenges facing youths in charcoal production and marketing, including limited access to finance, technology, unskilled, employment ratio is low and multiple taxation should be given adequate attention to realizing the potential of this industry. The study recommends policies and programs to support youth entrepreneurship in charcoal production and marketing, including access to finance at low interest rate for the producers, skills development through National Directorate of Employment (NDE), improving living standards of people and provision of modern ways of charcoal production, through metal and building blocks kiln. In addition, there is need for government to abolish multiple taxation levy on charcoal activities in the North Central States. The use of private revenue contractors or collection of taxes from charcoal producers should be discouraged.

Keywords: *Borgu, Charcoal, Innovation, Sustainability, Marketing Production, Niger State*

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, that office Technology and Management skills is very useful among office Managers in discharging their secretariat activities. And it was recommended 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*

Effect of Land Slope on Soil Erosion Using Soil Bin

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Abstract

The study investigates the effect of land slope on soil erosion using soil bin. The soil samples obtained from three study areas at different locations within the north-core area of the institution which were the loamy soil was collected near block D hostel, clay soil was collected behind the class rooms of the College of Agronomy and sandy soil was collected very close to the old Engineering Auditorium. Water used was obtained from the borehole located at block D hostel. The study was carried out at various slope gradients using sandy soil, clay soil and loamy soil as the runoff source material. From the results obtained revealed that the run off (soil + water) for the various slope percentage (0-9%) ranged from 0.5 to 17.8kg for sandy soil, 0.3 to 10.7kg for clay soil and 1.2 to 20.4kg for loamy soil respectively. The water used at each percentage slope reduces with time, due to high initial use of water absorbed by soil. However, the subsequent use reduces with time due to saturation. The runoff notably increased with increases in both the flow discharge and the slope gradient. However, Flow discharge in terms rainfall intensity effect on the same environmental soil and the parameters. High runoff was observed from the clay due to it less porosity of the soil. Higher slope influenced higher runoff therefore it is recommended that land preparations for crops cultivation should be at lesser slopes.

Keywords: *Soil erosion, Land slope, Soil bin, Runoff, Discharge*

The Role of ICT Provision of Library Service in Post Conflict Society

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Abstract

This paper is an attempt to explore the crucial roles of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in management and provision of library services, and its implication to sustainable development in Nigeria. Despite the availability of wide opportunities of/è red by the advent of ICT it has been observed that application of ICT to library services in Nigeria seems inadequate probably due for variety of challenges. The paper aims to highlight the ICT based services in libraries, benefits of IC T and the role of library in sustainable development of Nigeria. The paper further identified the challenges of ICT application in libraries. It was recommended among others that, there should be improvement in the capacity and level of ICT adoption by libraries.

Keywords: *Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Libraries, ICT-based library services, Nigeria*

National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control and the Challenges of Narcotics Drug Control in Nigeria, 2013-2023

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Abstract

The increasing level of fake and counterfeit drugs as well as the prevalence of narcotics drugs in Nigeria, which has impacted negatively on the lives of Nigerians since 2011 has been a major source of concern. The illegal importation, smuggling, merchandize, and use of narcotics drugs have not just constituted physical, psychological, economic, and biological harm to its victims, they have overtime crippled the effectiveness and productivity of the consumers. This has further resulted in the proliferation of psychiatric hospitals in the country, increased number of deaths, among others. Extant literature shows that while scholars have examined how variables like border porosity, effective intelligence sharing among smugglers among others have engendered the illegal importation of narcotics drugs in Nigeria, there has not been any systematic scholarly effort directed at exploring the nexus between the institutional and operational weaknesses of NAFDAC and the control of narcotics drugs. The study adopted the social network theory and the time series as theoretical framework and research design, respectively. Similarly, the documentary and qualitative methods were respectively adopted for data collection and analysis. The study found that both the regulatory control strategies and the establishment of the NCS directorate by NAFDAC have neither reduced the importation and smuggling of narcotic drugs into Nigeria nor reduced the incidence of drug abuses in Nigeria. The study therefore recommends a review of the subsisting strategies adopted by NAFDAC in the fight against illegal importation and use of narcotics drugs in Nigeria.

Keywords: *NAFDAC, Illegal importation, Smuggling, Social Network Theory, Narcotics Drugs*

The Impact of Prolonged Displacement on Economic Productivity and Decision-Making in Borno State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of prolonged displacement on economic productivity and decision-making among individuals and households in Borno State, Nigeria which was severely affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The study utilized a survey research design. The population of the study comprised of two hundred and six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three (206,753) households with about eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety nine (877,299) individuals. A sample of three hundred and eighty-four (384) respondents were selected randomly using Krejcie and Morgan sample size selection table. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis. The findings of the study revealed that, prolonged displacement significantly reduces economic productivity due to loss of livelihoods, limited access to resources and disrupted social structures. Cognitive and psychological factors such as trauma-related fear of taking risks and high levels of stress further weaken decision-making processes among IDPs in Borno State. Behavioral barriers, including dependency on aid and fear of failure, hinder engagement in income-generating activities. However, strong social network and unity among IDPs is also one of the major factors of economic recovery. The study therefore, recommended that, community-based initiatives and social network should be strengthen among the IDPs.

Keywords: *Internally Displaced Persons, Economic Productivity, Social Network, Cognitive Factors, Trauma*

Fostering Students' Reading Comprehension Through Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) in Asaba Metropolis

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Abstract

Reading comprehension is an essential skill that cuts across all subjects taught in a formal school. The study determined how DRTA strategy can foster students reading comprehension. The study adopted a design a quasi-experimental, pretest, post-test non- randomized equivalent group. Two research questions guided the study while two hypotheses were also formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The population of the study consists of 2,869 senior secondary school II students (1,345 males and 1,522 females) located in twelve schools in Asabe metropolis. Purposive sampling was used to sample 145 (66 males, 79 females) senior secondary II students in four classes from two schools in Asaba metropolis Delta State. The instrument for data collection was Reading Comprehension Achievement Test (RCAT) developed by the researcher and validated by two experts. The RCAT was subjected to trial testing and its reliability coefficient value was 0.71 using Kuder-Richardson (K-R21). Data analysis was done using mean and standard deviation to answer research questions while hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA). It was found that there was significant difference in the achievement of students taught reading comprehension using DRTA strategy and those with the conventional method. There was no significant difference in the achievement of male and female students taught reading comprehension using DRTA strategy. It was therefore recommended that English language teachers should incorporate Directed Reading Thinking Activity strategy to improve students' reading comprehension. Also, Seminars, workshops, conferences, and in-service training should be organized to educate English language teachers on innovative methods for teaching reading comprehension among others.

Keywords: *Fostering, Students' Reading Comprehension, Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA)*

Unlocking the Nigeria's Economic Potentials for Holistic Approach to Sustainable Development

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Abstract

Nigeria possesses immense economic potentials, ranging from vast natural resources and a youthful population to a growing digital economy. However, the country's journey towards sustainable development has been hindered by several structural challenges, including poor infrastructure, corruption, and overdependence on oil, high unemployment, and insecurity. This paper explores the holistic approach required to unlock Nigeria's economic potentials for sustainable development. Drawing on relevant literature and empirical data, the paper emphasizes the need for integrated strategies that promote economic diversification, institutional reforms, human capital development, and environmental sustainability. It further advocates for strong governance, inclusive policies, and cross-sector collaboration as essential components for driving long-term prosperity. Qualitatively, this paper adopts secondary sources such as chapters in books, journal articles, books, internet materials, newspapers, and social media captions and narrations. The paper concludes that sustainable development in Nigeria can only be achieved through a coordinated and inclusive framework that aligns economic growth with social well-being and environmental preservation. The paper recommends that policy makers should adopt inclusive development strategies that integrate economic, social, and environmental objectives. This will ensure that development efforts are sustained and beneficial to all segments of the population. Stakeholders in the private sector and civil society should collaborate with government in implementing development programmes. A multi-stakeholder approach will ensure accountability, innovation, and community engagement in the development process.

Keywords: *Approach, Holistic, Potentials, Unlocking, Sustainable development*

Virtual Office Drivers and Organizational Success

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Abstract

Abstract This study examined the relationship between virtual office drivers and organizational success. The major objectives of the study were to determine the influence of virtual office drivers on organizational success; with modern websites, communication platform, answering services and mailing address as the dimensions with measures of organizational success as low overhead and low staff turnover. Four research questions guided the study. The study adopted cross sectional survey research design. The population of the study was employees of three virtual organizations operating in Port Harcourt and stratified random sampling technique was used to select a sample size of 129 junior and senior staff of the virtual organizations. The instrument used for data collection was structured questionnaire. The instrument was validated by three (3) experts in the field of measurement and evaluation while the reliability of the research instrument was obtained using Cronbach alpha which stood at 0.938. The data retrieved were analyzed using table frequencies and mean; findings revealed that dimensions of virtual office drivers correlate with organization success. Therefore, the study concluded that virtual office drivers positively and significantly predict organizational success. Thus, the researcher recommended that virtual organization operators in Nigeria should consider investing more efforts in ensuring that the components of virtual drivers namely: modern websites, communication platform, answering service and mailing address are up to standard and available at any time.

Keywords: *Virtual, Drivers, Office, Organizational Success, Communication, Modern Websites*

Youth Entrepreneurship: Unlocking Nigeria's Job Creation Through Agriculture: Paving the Way for Success

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Abstract

This paper explores youth entrepreneurship unlocking Nigeria's job creation through agriculture: paving the way for success, agriculture should be handled as a business, because the current generations of farmers are aging rapidly. Globally, many young people and those from underprivileged background face significant challenges, including high unemployment and limited access to opportunities which hinder their potential for success. Absolutely with the changing technologies, demands for quality and standards, there is need to change the labour composition of agricultural sector of our country. The aim agricultural sector requires new skill, younger and more entrepreneurial farmers who will be able to run sound agribusiness that will make Nigerians agricultural modern, commercial and profitable. The sample size was 100 respondents, including teachers and agri-business students. Descriptive survey design was used, and data collected via structured questionnaires, and analysed using mean and standard deviation. The findings of this research are expected to contribute to policy discussion in unlocking Nigeria's job creation through agriculture in Nigeria. By providing empirical data on the role of the youth. This study offers practical recommendations such as our youths should be exposed to improved agricultural activities, because they have great potentials to exploit the windows of opportunities in agricultural sector. We need to urgently provide massive support for the youth's empowerment in Nigeria. It is necessary, to shape Nigeria's future and secure its destiny, through increasing the attractiveness of agriculture for young people.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Job Creation, Entrepreneurship*

Third-Party Logistics and Materials Distribution Efficiency in National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA), Nigeria

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Abstract

The National Primary Health Care Development Agency (NPHCDA) plays a vital role in ensuring equitable distribution of essential health commodities across Nigeria. However, logistical challenges continue to undermine the efficiency of its distribution system. This study examined the effect of Third-Party Logistics (3PL) dimensions—Delivery Timeliness (DLT), Cost Effectiveness (CE), and Cold Chain Management (CCM)—on Materials Distribution Efficiency (MDE) within NPHCDA. A quantitative approach was adopted, using structured questionnaires administered to 242 staff across selected NPHCDA offices. Multiple regression analysis was conducted using SPSS to assess the influence of the three 3PL components. Results showed that all three variables had significant positive effects on MDE. Delivery timeliness emerged as the strongest predictor, indicating that improved delivery schedules and responsiveness significantly enhance distribution performance. Cost effectiveness also had a substantial impact, showing that efficient cost control and resource optimisation contribute meaningfully to distribution efficiency. Additionally, cold chain management practices—such as temperature control and product integrity—were found to play a crucial role in ensuring reliable and safe delivery of health commodities. The model explained approximately 45.7% of the variance in materials distribution efficiency ($R^2 = 0.457$), demonstrating the collective relevance of the 3PL variables. The findings highlight the importance of leveraging external logistics capabilities to improve the reliability, affordability, and integrity of public health supply chains. It is recommended that NPHCDA strengthen its collaboration with 3PL providers by investing in delivery scheduling, cost management systems, and robust cold chain infrastructure.

Keywords: *Third-Party Logistics (3PL); Materials Distribution Efficiency; NPHCDA; Delivery Timeliness; Cost Effectiveness; Cold Chain Management*

Mutual Support and Sustainability Performance of Telecommunication Companies in Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examined the relationship between mutual support and sustainability performance of telecommunication companies in Kaduna State, Nigeria. It adopted a cross-sectional survey design. The study population was 98 managers of five telecommunication that use GSM technology in Kaduna state. Descriptive statistics was used for univariate data analysis. Spearman adds order correlation was use for bivariate analysis. The analysis shows significant relationship between mutual support and measures of sustainability performance (environmental and social performance). This study conclude that significant relationship exists between mutual support and sustainability performance. The study recommend that managers should set clear goals, create teamwork recognition programs and continually assess organizational performance on the basis of sustainability.

Keywords: *Mutual Support, Sustainability performance, environmental sustainability, social sustainability and team work recognition*

Assessing Currency Devaluation's Influence on Stock Market Returns and Macroeconomic Growth in Sub-Saharan African Nations

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Abstract

The study investigates the connection between Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) economic growth, stock market returns, and currency devaluation. The drive of the study is to evaluate the ways in which these factors interact and affect the economic stability of SSA nations. Eight SSA nations were chosen for the scope based on their active stock markets, history of currency devaluation, and GNI per capita. The region's dependence on foreign currencies, especially the US dollar, and the increasing demand for financial reforms to strengthen local economies make the study significant. The paper discusses the difficulties the region faces in attaining sustainable economic growth, paying particular attention to stock market dynamics and exchange rate pressure. Using econometric methods like Granger Causality tests and Panel Co-integration, the methodology analyzes secondary data from 2003 to 2023. The theoretical underpinning is the Mundell-Fleming model, which provides information on the interplay between monetary and fiscal policy in open economies. Findings show that market capitalization, exchange rate swings, and economic expansion are strongly correlated; the model accounts for 87% of the variation in real GDP. The study comes to the conclusion that SSA's economic progress depends on controlling the balance of payments, preserving exchange rate stability, and developing its financial markets. Economic diversification, improved financial market infrastructure, and coordinated fiscal and monetary policies are some of the policy recommendations made to lessen the adverse effects of exchange rate volatility.

Keywords: *Market dynamics, Economic diversification, Economic growth, Market capitalization, Exchange rate swings*

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