

The Federal University of Technology (FUTA),
Akure - Ondo State

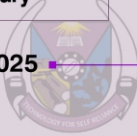


12th African Regional
Conference on Sustainable
Development Strategies

ABSTRACTS & PROCEEDINGS

Theme: Addressing Africa's Development
Challenges in the 21st Century

26th -27th November, 2025





12TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

VENUE - FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE (FUTA)

CONFERENCE THEME:

Addressing Africa's Development Challenges in the 21st Century

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE:

The conference is organized by the African Research Council for Sustainable Development with the Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA), Ondo State, Nigeria offering opportunity for onsite and virtual presentation designed to examine emerging challenges affecting Africa.

CONFERENCE DATE:

Wednesday 26th - Thursday 27th November, 2025

CONFERENCE VENUE:

The Federal University of Technology, Akure (FUTA) - Ondo State

TIME: 10:00am

CONFERENCE CONTACT

Dr. Taiwo Ayedun

Federal University of Technology Akure (FUTA),
Ondo State

SECRETARIAT:

+2348174380445;

+2348060601893

Email: sustainablegoals@yahoo.com

Website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

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

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



12TH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

VENUE - FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE (FUTA)

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 25th November 2025

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Wednesday 26th November 2025

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Thursday 27th November 2025

PLENARY SESSION (continuation)

Plenary Session	- 10:00am – 2:00pm
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 2:00pm – 3:00pm
Policy Review Session/Certification	- 3:00pm – 4:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 28th November 2025

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



MEMBER

UNITED NATIONS-AFRICAN

International Partnership for Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

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

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

Paul Henderson
 United Nations Research Consultant
 New York, United States

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

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

Chukwuemeka Diji
 University of Ibadan-Nigeria

Esther Adebitan
 Kenyatta University, Nairobi

Hussein Botchway
 University of Energy & Natural Resources, Ghana

Congratulations!

MEMBER

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Welcome!

International School of Advanced Research Study

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

*Earn a Professional
Certificate & Degree in*

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

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

Register TODAY

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

E-mail: isarstudy@gmail.com
isarstudy@yahoo.com
+234 8174380445 +233 246663206
+254 734421269 +234 8140482260
www.internationalpolicybrief.org/isars

Timeline for Manuscript Corrections and Journal Publication

The timeline for manuscript assessment and publication is as outlined below:

1. The Plenary/Technical session is compulsory for all conferees. You are advised to note the comments pointed out by the Chairman of the Technical Session and other members of the plenary group. This will help you effect corrections as expected.
2. Corrections of manuscript(s) (full papers) must be effected and submitted within 2 weeks after the conference. All submission must be made to:
sustainablegoals@yahoo.com
3. The Conference Professional Peer Review Editorial Panel (CPPREP) will meet 2 weeks after the league conference to review papers. This usually takes one week, after which the papers are forwarded to Google scholar International Standard Peer Review Research Council for professional and disciplinary blind peer review and plagiarism check. Usually this takes about 3 weeks.
4. Letter of Papers Acceptance and Journal Publication will be issued to author(s) on the 6th week after the conference. Acceptance will be in three forms:
 - a. After peer review, papers with less than 50% accuracy level will be rejected. Author(s) will be required to re-write the paper based on observations.
 - b. Secondly, papers with 51 – 80% accuracy level will be accepted for publication, but with minor corrections effected by the institute.
 - c. Finally, papers with 81 – 95% accuracy level will be accepted for publication with minor corrections effected by the institute.
5. On acceptance of paper for publication, author(s) will be required to make PAYMENT for paper publication/ pagination (hard print and online) and courier. Payment must be done within 2 weeks of notification of acceptance. Authors will receive their published journals within 10 weeks after the conference.
6. Accepted papers will be published in International Scientific Disciplinary Research Journals with high level Impact Factor (in hard print and e-version). Published journals will be indexed in Google scholar and other online research directory.

Guidelines for Manuscript Submission

Important Notice

Submitting your manuscript for assessment and publication in any of the International Journal Series means that your work has not been published elsewhere in any other journal, book or in a book chapter, be it printed online (except in the form of an abstract or an academic thesis). The editor(s) of the journal(s) have the right to edit or to alter all contribution, but authors of the submitted work will receive proof before the publication of their work.

Submission of Manuscripts

Manuscript should be submitted to the Editor in Chief, typed in English with Times New Roman font size 12, doubled space with 1" margin at all sides of A4 paper. Manuscripts should not exceed 14 pages. Articles for publication should be sent to the Editor, International Standard Research Publishing through the journal.

E-mail: sustainablegoals@yahoo.com

Manuscript should be legibly written with clear symbols, drawings, photographs, chemical structures to ensure clarity and easy reproduction. Authors are urged to pay attentions to tables, figures and references which should be done in the correct format and appropriately cited in the main text.

Format of Paper

The paper should include: Title, author(s) name(s) (surname in full) and address (es), an abstract not exceeding 250 words, a few key words and the main paper. The main paper should have an Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and Discussion, Tables and Figures, Plates, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, References. If the paper has more than one author, the first on the list is the Correspondence author.

References

The reference style should be APA format.

Review Process

Articles for publication will be peer reviewed by 2 or 3 reviewers to ensure accuracy. Guided by the reviewer's comment on a paper, the decision of the Board is final.

Copyright

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

Charges

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

Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement

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

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

Institutional website: www.internationalpolicybrief.org

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
1. **Casson Fluid Flow of Fractional Model with Thermal Radiation in a Convectively Heated Couette Channel**
¹Muhammad Nasiru Sarki, ²Abdullahi Sani Aliero, ³Abubakar Sani Fakai, & ⁴Muhammed Murtala Hamza
 2. **Effect of Computer Assisted Instructional Modes and Smart Interactive Board Modes on Learning Outcome of Financial Accounting Students in Public Senior Secondary Schools, Ogun State**
¹Prof. Lasun Gbadamosi, ²Prof Muyiwa Adeyemi & ³Dr. Osikoya Oladapo Olajide
 3. **Influence of Home Support on the Academic Performance of Junior Secondary School Students in Mathematics in the Odogbolu Local Government Area of Ogun State**
Yusuf Sikiru Adewale
 4. **Addressing Adolescent Mental Health Challenges in Ogun State Secondary Schools through Counselling Interventions**
Adedayo Obafemi Teliat
 5. **Linkage Between Entrepreneurial Marketing Capacities and Mobile Technology as a Tool for Supply Chain Efficiency**
¹Dr. Victor O. Ogunbiyi & ²Dr. Victor Arome Ogah
 6. **Automated Results Collation, Computing and Reporting**
¹Tombari James & ²Obioma Wisdom Nwaokokorom
 7. **Effective Utilization of Information Communication Technology (ICT) Facilities: Need Assessment for Teaching and Learning of Office Technology and Management (OTM) Education**
Abdulrashid Umar
 8. **Educational Technology in the Nigerian Educational System: Implications for the Digital Economy and National Development**
Sulaimon Keji Sakiru
 9. **Counselling Intervention on Banditry and Cattle Rustling in Goronyo Government Area of Sokoto State**
Bello Abubakar

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions
10. **Investigating the Impact of Volatile Environment on Employee Engagement**
Abdul Sabur Hassan
 11. **Addressing Youth Unemployment by Means of Entrepreneurial Education and Skills Training in Ogun West District, Nigeria**
Taiwo Akeem Hassan (PhD)
 12. **Influence of Computer Anxiety and Gender on Utilization of Information and Communication Technology Resources by Undergraduates in Two Selected Public Universities in Ogun State (A Case Study of Tai Solarin University of Education and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta)**
¹Oyarinde, Oluwaseun Moses & ²Osoba, Kuburat Folake
 13. **Impact of Biomass Briquettes on Environmental Sanitation and as an Alternative Cooking Fuel (Biofuel)**
¹A.A. Safana & ²Mustapha Shehu
 14. **Partial Substitution of Indigenous Wheat Cultivars with Millet and Cassava Flours: Impact on Bread Volume and Acceptability**
¹Mustapha Yusuf Dauda, ²M. H. Badau, ³Abdullahi M. Bello, ⁴Ahmad Gambo Abdulaziz ⁵Muhammad Dikko, & ⁶Alabi O. Akintoyese
 15. **Cashless Banking: Benefits and Challenges for Small Scale Businesses in North West Nigeria**
Bashir Muhammad Nahuche
 16. **A 8-Order Hybrid Falkner-Type Block Numerical Integration Method for Solving Second- Order Initial Value Problems**
Yakusak, N. S.
 17. **Evolving an Effective Integration of Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: A Strategy for Achieving Development Goals for African Nations**
¹Dr. Hamaza Alhaji Sulaiman & ²Mode Marafa
 18. **Evaluating Waste Management Practices in Nigeria: The Case of Kogi Central District of Kogi State**
Nwona, Hyginus Ambrose

Contents

- Abstracts Title/Author(s)/Institutions
19. **Mixed Convection Flow of Viscous Reactive Fluid in the Presence of Radial Magnetic Field and Exponentially Pressure Gradient**
¹Abdullahi Sammani & ²Hanafi Junaidu
 20. **Banditry Activities: A Setback for Sustainable Economic Development in North West States Nigeria**
Sirajo Shehu
 21. **Social Studies as A Tool of Achieving Sustainable Development in Nigeria**
Olusanya, Fehintola Christiana
 22. **Public Property Vandalism, Public Safety Challenges, and Nigerian's Quest to Achieve Sustainable Development**
Kayode Kazeem, Lawal
 23. **Whistleblowing and Job Quality Among Employee of Some Selected Multinational Companies in Ogun State, Nigeria**
¹Kafiu Sunkanmi Odusanya (PhD) & ²Adewunmi Oluwakemi Sodeke
 24. **A Balancing Approach that Combines Theoretical Knowledge with Soft Skills Development in Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Integrated OTM Curricula in Federal Polytechnics Institutions in Nigeria: A Case Study of Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria.**
Maikudi Shehu PhD
 25. **Absorbed Radiation Dose Across Adult Brain CT-Examination at Rashid Shikoni Teaching Hospital Jigawa State-Nigeria**
¹Umar Yakubu, ²Abba Alhaji Bala, ³Bala Ismail Adamu, ⁴Anas Abdu, & ⁵Sabiu Said Abdullahi
 26. **Computing Appropriate Mathematical Model for Estimating Yield Strength (YS) of Stainless-Steel Weld Joint**
Junaidu Hanafi
 27. **Robust Visible Light Responsive Mos_2 Loaded G-C₃n₄ Materials for the Efficient Solar Fuel (Hydrogen) Generation Via Photocatalytic Water-Splitting**
¹Hafeez Yusuf Hafeez, ²J. Mohammed, ³Abdussalam B. Suleiman, & ⁴Chifu E. Ndikilar

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions**
28. **Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning of Entrepreneurship Education**
Adeniji, Olawale O.
29. **The Influence of Economic Hardship on Menstrual Hygiene Management Among Female Students of the Federal College of Education, Okene.**
Akintola Akinyinka Olusegun
30. **Effect of Entrepreneurial Leadership on MSME's Growth in Zamfara State**
¹Abdullahi Abu Danladi & ²Hassan Abdul Sabur
31. **Impact of Political Apathy on Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Zamfara State, Nigeria**
Bukoye Ademola Ismaila
32. **Characterization of Neem Oil to Determine its Applicability as Dielectric Fluid**
Abolaji Adeoluwa Paul
33. **Global Entrepreneurial Computer Education a Paradigm Shift for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria**
Ali Garba Jakwa
34. **Applying Computer Science and Arts to Improve Cybersecurity Awareness Among Youth**
¹Sunusi Abdulhamid Dantata, ²Muhammed Kuliya & ³Idris Yau Idris
35. **Effect of Fuel Subsidy Removal on Labour Output and Farm Economics Among Cassava - Based Farming Households in Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria**
Awolowo, Taiwo Opemipo
36. **Causes and Solutions to Building Collapse in Our Society**
¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma, & ²Arc. Kalu Ijekpa
37. **Challenges to Sustainable Food Waste Reduction Practice and Future Perspective in Nigeria: A Trifocal View**
¹Dr. Victor O. Ogunbiyi, ²Elisha Peter & ³Bose Comfort Ogunbiyi
38. **Impact of Education Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Clement Sunday Oloronmola

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
39. **Effect of Ungoverned Spaces and Herder-Farmer Conflict in Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria**
Oyewole, Ibrahim Adedayo
40. **Assessing the Impact of Gender Inequality in Education and Student Enrolment on Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Adeuja, Adebawale Onaopemipo
41. **Assessing the Impact of Good Governance on Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution in Nigeria: A Qualitative Analysis of Oyo State**
Makinde, Akinloluwa Enoch
42. **Corruption, Accountability, and Africa's Development Challenge: Charting New Pathways for Governance**
Abutu Freeman Gabriel Adikwuoyi
43. **Assessment of Leadership Role in Stemming Violence by Non-State Actors in Nigeria**
Salami, Nofiu Olamikulehin
44. **The Role of Computer Science Education in Fostering Digital Skills for National Development in a Globalized World**
¹Sunusi Abdulhamid Dantata, ²Muhammed Kuliya & ³Idris Yau Idris
45. **Development of Structural Analysis Software in Visual Basic 6.0 Capable of Analyzing Two-Dimensional Engineering Structures**
Akigwe Ifeanyi Micheal
46. **Assessment of the Properties of Concrete Made with Steel Slag Pebbles as Partial Replacement of Fine Aggregate**
Abdurrahman Umar Nakazalle
47. **Ensuring the Safety of Workers in the Building Industry**
¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma, & ²Arc. Chetachi Achugbu Umunna
48. **Financial Technology Service Attributes and Sustainable Rural Banking**
¹Dr. Joseph A. Anyadighibe, ²Prof. Nsobiari F. Awara & ³Owoade David Roberts

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions
49. **Fixed Point Theorems of Enriched Kanna-Type Contraction in G-Metric Spaces**
¹Abdulazeez Adebayo Usman, ²Olalekan Taofeek Wahab, ³Rofiat Adewumi Aderinoye-Rabiu, & ⁴Kehinde Femi Adedapo
50. **Investigating Order and Convergence of a 2-Point Refitted Super Class of BBDF for Solving Stiff Initial Value Problems**
¹Fahad Suleiman & ²Ja'afar Aliyu
51. **Sustainable Development in Nigerian Universities: Investigating the Interplay Between Employee Engagement and Employee Productivity Under Review**
¹Adedoyin Adebajo, Obisanya & ²Felicia Damilola, Obisanya
52. **Review on the Application of Active and Smart Packaging in the Preservation of Muscle-Based Food**
¹Jumare S. A., ²Mustapha Y. D., ³Raliya A. J., ⁴Dogo M. C. & ⁵Olabisi Ayodele
53. **Gendered Pathways to Power: Women's Agency and Adversity in the Political Arena of Sokoto State**
Ms. Saudatu Tukur Umar
54. **Human Security and Sustainable Development: The Role of Social Studies Education in Nigeria**
Aishatu Zubaibairu Habeeb
55. **Equity Diversity and Dividend Pay Out Policy of Listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria**
Ibrahim Shehu Nakazalle
56. **Structural, Dielectric and Raman Spectroscopy of La³⁺ Ni²⁺ Zn²⁺ Substituted M-Type Strontium Hexaferrites**
¹Ibrahim Murtala Musa, ²Yunusa Abdu, ³Jibrin Mohammed, ⁴Sabiu Said Abdullahi & ⁵Ibrahim Saadu
57. **Impact of 25% Contributory Pension Scheme Withdrawal Policy on Retirement Benefits of Staff of Federal Polytechnic, Kaduna**
¹Samson Ehada PhD & ²Linus Kevin

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
58. **The Role of Black Soldier Fly as an Alternative for Poultry and Livestock Feeding for Sustainable Food Production**
Yusuf Abdulhadi Abdullahi
59. **Examining the Development and Implementation of Inclusive Pedagogical Approaches that Promote Equity and Accessibility in Digital Learning Ecosystems**
Mode Marafa
60. **Nutrition Education as a Key Strategy for African Development Challenges in the 21st Century.**
Odufuwa, Bolanle Aderemilekun
61. **Nutritional Knowledge and Pattern of Fruits and Vegetables Consumption Among Adolescents in Ijebu Ode, Ogun State**
Oduneye, Grace M. A.
62. **Bridging the Gap with Digital Application for Educational Technology Towards Sustainable Teaching Practice Exercise in Colleges of Education in Ogun State**
Ogunfowokan Oladokun Ayo
63. **Food Security Status of Fishing Household in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area, Ogun State**
Okedele, Adesola Atinuke
64. **Economic Prosperity, Creativity Skills and Entrepreneurship Education Among Business Education Students**
Olatoye, Adeolu O. (PhD)
65. **On A Certain Subclass of Analytic Functions Defined by Modified Al-Oboudi Differential Operator**
Abdulhakeem Bolakale Bello
66. **Protects and Challenges of Guidance and Counselling Services in Secondary Schools in Adamawa State**
Salihu Bello
67. **Refocusing Art Education Toward Nation-Building**
Oladimeji Oluwagbemiga Isaac

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions
68. **Tourist Perceived Naturalness of Zoo and Conservation Behaviour: Evidence from University of Ilorin Biological Garden**
Sakariyah, Aisha Aderonke
69. **The Impact of Tax Policy on Economic Growth in Nigeria**
Shehu Aliyu
70. **The Role of Social Studies Education in Enhancing Community Awareness and Mitigation of Flood Disasters in Niger State, Nigeria**
Lohnan Nannmwa Nansak
71. **Teachers' Variables as Predictors of Students' Academic Performance and Attitude Towards Mathematics Among Senior Secondary School Students` in Ogun East Senatorial District**
Aminu Lateef, Olukoya PhD
72. **The Impact of Education for Sustainable Development on University Students' Sustainability Behavior: A Case Study from Undergraduate Students in Nigeria**
Mika'ilu, Abdulrahman
73. **The Impact of Climate Change on Human Migration: A Case Study of Coastal Communities in Nigeria**
Olusanya, Ramon Obafemi
74. **Influence of Maternal Malnutrition on Pregnancy Outcomes Amidst Nigeria's Current Economic Challenges**
Toluse Caroline Modupe (PhD)
75. **Vocational Education as A Panacea for Sustainable Development in the Society**
Dr. Kareem Azeez Olawale
76. **Phase Transition of $FE_xZN_{1-x}O$ Nanoparticles Synthesized by Microwave Assisted Synthesis Method**
¹S. S. Abdullahi, ²J. Y.C. Liew, & ³G.S.M Galadanci
77. **Policy Interventions and Adaptive Strategies for Climate Change Resilience in Nigeria: An Assessment of Sustainable Development Pathways**
¹Simon Oluwatoyin Obadahun (PhD), & ²Elizabeth Gambo Tsuzom

Contents

- Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/ Institutions
78. **Governance, Corruption and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis.**
John Ikechukwu Okpara (PhD)
79. **Diaspora Remittances and National Economic Development in Nigeria, 2015-2024**
Timipa Igoli, PhD
80. **An Appraisal of Family Socio-Economic Challenges and Agricultural Sustainability in Bayelsa State, Nigeria, 2014-2024**
Timipa Igoli, PhD
81. **Digital Microcredit in Nigeria: Financial Inclusion or Entrepreneurial Debt Trap?**
¹Ayedun, Taiwo Akinyemi (PhD), & ²Popoola, Emmanuel Abidemi
82. **From Displacement to Enterprise: The Auta-Balefi Beans Market as a Case of IDP-Led Transformation**
¹Cosmas Aloiyee Ba-Ana-Itenebe & ²Zephaniah Osuyi Edo
83. **Nigeria's Foreign Policy and Anti-Corruption: A Study of Buhari Civilian Administration**
Dr. Awopeju Ayodeji
84. **The Search for Selfless National Leaders in Nigeria Since 1960: A Historical Approach**
Oluwadamilare Moses Adesina
85. **The Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial Resilience in the Passion-Performance Nexus**
¹Mustapha, Abdullahi Hauwa PhD, ²Igashi, Martina PhD & ³Shaibu, O. Blessing PhD
86. **Strategic Framework for Developing Gemstone Tourism in Nigeria: A Case Study of Selected Mining Areas in Oke Ogun, Oyo State**
Akintade Caleb Kehinde
87. **Sustainable Facility Planning for Ecotourism: Integrating Architectural Innovation with Cultural Integrity in Developing Countries**
¹Akintade E. A., ²Boluwaji, & ³Asifat, J.T.

Contents

Abstracts Title/ Author(s)/Institutions

88. **Tackling Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Hurdles in Africa's Biggest Economy**
¹Adedoyin Adebajo, Obisanya & ²Felicia Damilola, Obisanya
89. **Insecurity Threats to Sustainable Economic Development and Democratic Ideals Zamfara North of Zamfara State**
Sirajo Shehu
90. **Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: A Comparative Analysis of Obasanjo and Buhari Administration in Nigerian Fourth Republic**
¹Olufunmi Solomon Likinyo, PhD & ²Adefila Emmanuel Ojo, Msc.
91. **AI for Education: Investigating how AI Writing Tools Enhance Literacy and Learning Motivation Among Nigerian Youths**
¹Adeniji L.A., ²Adesola O.A., ³Amusa M.T., ⁴Okunoren T.A., ⁵Solomon T.O., ⁶Babalola A.S., ⁷Adekola T.H., ⁸Ogunmodede I.E., ⁹Oguzie E.C., ¹⁰Ige A.O., ¹¹Lagos J.B., ¹²Akinmoju O.R., ¹³Uche M.C., ¹⁴Okon G.P., ¹⁵Osho A.A., ¹⁶Oragui C.P., ¹⁷Akpan R.U., ¹⁸Idowu A., ¹⁹Oyekanmi T.B., & ²⁰Robert-Iyeh P.O.
92. **Winning at All Costs: Investigating the Political Calculus Behind the Incumbent Administration**
¹Adeniji L.A., ²Showunmi T. R., ³Audu A., ⁴Bakare B.O., ⁵Sofowoke O.V., ⁶Okiye C.A., ⁷Onalo H.E., ⁸Alatisho M.M., ⁹Legbe M.M., ¹⁰Olaniyi A.O., ¹¹Abhulimen C., ¹²Moiett B.L., ¹³Raheem B.D., ¹⁴Fagbenro O.S., ¹⁵Ugwuoke D.C., ¹⁶Ajadi E.O., ¹⁷Osindeinde E.A., & ¹⁸Nsofor F.C.
93. **Feeding the Nation, Winning the Vote: A Study of Agricultural Policy, Food Security and Electoral Favourability in the Present Administration**
¹Adeniji L.A., ²Akanye F.F., ³Okonkwo M.C., ⁴Madagwa C.O., ⁵Ola M.J., ⁶Ajose F.T., ⁷Mafoluku B., ⁸Agu T.E., ⁹Obanla A.V., ¹⁰Hussein A.O., ¹¹Chukwu C.E., ¹²Osisanya E., ¹³Abebe S.M., ¹⁴Ezukwo E.C., ¹⁵Oladele A.M., ¹⁶Nwachukwu V.A., ¹⁷Ajayibembe P.O., ¹⁸Nimotalahi I., ¹⁹Fashola O.O., & ²⁰Moronfolu T.M.
94. **Digital Advocacy for Food Access: Exploring Social Media Role in Shaping Nigeria Border Policy and Combating Rising Food Prices**
¹Adeniji, L.A., ²Ibikunle I.T., ³Aleobua E., ⁴Osigbeme O.F., ⁵Owolabi A.M., ⁶Oluwagbemigun O.F., ⁷Affah G.L., ⁸Amodu K.O., ⁹Udoh R.C., ¹⁰Nwosu O.G., ¹¹Nwachukwu U.M., ¹²Tafa T.M., ¹³Adebayo A.F., ¹⁴Falubi O.C., ¹⁵Effiong M., ¹⁶Ugwoegbu P., ¹⁷Osunlusi V.S., ¹⁸Shotunde V.O., & ¹⁹Onyemetu C.B.

Contents

Abstracts Title/Author(s)/Institutions

95. **From Governance to Mandate Renewal: Linking Developmental Performance Indicators with Electoral Outcomes in Nigeria**
¹Adeniji L.A.; ²Olumini A.A.; ³Adekunle K.P.; ⁴Ojeme D.S.; ⁵Igbozurike E.N.; ⁶Raji F.F.;
⁷Fasan O.D.; ⁸Okun O.T.; ⁹Adelumola A.S.; ¹⁰Ozurumba H.E.; ¹¹Johnson T.M.; ¹²Afeketor C.O.;
¹³Awobajo A.A.; ¹⁴Famodu A.O.; ¹⁵Amahar M.J.; ¹⁶Chukwu C.N.; ¹⁷Aliu B.R.; ¹⁸Afolabi O.R.; &
¹⁹Obajimi O.A



Conference Abstracts

Casson Fluid Flow of Fractional Model with Thermal Radiation in a Convectively Heated Couette Channel

¹Muhammad Nasiru Sarki, ²Abdullahi Sani Aliero, ³Abubakar Sani Fakai, & ⁴Muhammed Murtala Hamza

^{1,2&3}Department of Mathematics,

Abdullahi Fodio University of Science and Technology P.M.B 1144 Aliero, Nigeria.

⁴Department of Mathematics,

Usmanu Danfodiyo University P.M.B. 2346 Sokoto, Nigeria.

Abstract

A comprehensive study of semi-analytical solutions of Casson fluid flow of fractional model with thermal radiation in a convectively heated Couette flow channel has been investigated by using the Caputo–Fabrizio model and Atangana–Baleanu in Caputo sense model known as (CF) and (ABC) respectively. The solution of both (CF and ABC) models is obtained in the Laplace domain and leads to the approximate solutions for dimensionless temperature, velocity, skin friction, and Nusselt number. All solutions were inverted from the Laplace domain using the Riemann sum approximation to the time domain, for both the CF and ABC approaches respectively. The impact of relevant factors on dimensionless temperature and velocity is shown visually and tabular before being discussed. The study's key finding is that as temperature and velocity in the CF and ABC models fall when the fractional parameter rises, they both rise in the CF and ABC models as the time and relaxation interval parameter rises. Although it was also shown that a rise in the Casson fluid parameter results in an enormous reduction in fluid velocity, it is important to mention that the temperature goes up with a boost in the thermal radiation parameter. It was also noted that skin friction increased at the lower plate due to an increase in both thermal radiation and fractional parameter, but a state of instability occurred at the upper plate due to an enhance in the fractional parameter.

Keywords: *Casson Fluid, Fractional Derivative Model, Thermal Radiation, Convectively Heated, Couette Flow*

Effect of Computer Assisted Instructional Modes and Smart Interactive Board Modes on Learning Outcome of Financial Accounting Students in Public Senior Secondary Schools, Ogun State

¹Prof. Lasun Gbadamosi, ²Prof Muyiwa Adeyemi & ³Dr. Osikoya Oladapo Olajide

^{1&2}Department of Educational Management and Business Studies

Faculty of Education, Olabisi Onabanjo University Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

³Department of Business Education, School of Vocational and Technical Education

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose

Abstract

Conventional method adopted by secondary schools' teachers may have been responsible for the problem of poor students' achievement and attitude towards financial accounting. The need to experiment the applicability and effectiveness of technology-based strategies prompted the conduct of this study. This study examined the effect of computer assisted instructional modes and smart Interactive board modes on the learning outcome of Financial Accounting students' in public senior secondary schools in Ogun State. The study adopted a quasi-experimental research design with a 3x2x2 factorial matrix. A total of 444 commercial students offering financial accounting in secondary schools in Ogun State were selected using simple random and purposive sampling techniques in a multi-stage procedure. Financial Accounting Achievement Test (FAAT), Student Attitude toward Financial Accounting Scale (SATFAS) and Mental Ability Test (MAT) were the validated instrument used for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using mean, standard deviation and Multivariate Analysis of Covariance (MANCOVA) at 5% level of significance. The study found that there was a significant effect of treatment on secondary school students' academic achievement ($F = 3602.87, p < 0.05$) and attitude towards Financial Accounting ($F = 1479.72, p < 0.05$). It was found that there was a significant effect of mental ability on secondary school students' academic achievement ($F = 415.26, p < 0.05$) but mental ability has no significant effect on secondary school students' attitude towards financial accounting ($F = 0.002, p > 0.05$). The effect of gender on students' academic achievement ($F = 1.353; p > 0.05$) and attitude towards ($F = 0.035; p > 0.05$) Financial Accounting were not significant. The interaction effect of treatment and mental ability was significant on students' academic achievement ($F = 112.87, p < 0.05$) but not significant on students' attitude towards Financial Accounting ($F = 0.071, p = 0.931; p > 0.05$). The interaction effect of treatment, mental ability and gender on students' achievement ($F = 1.189; p > 0.05$) and attitude towards ($F = 0.032; p > 0.05$) Financial Accounting were not significant. The study concluded that the use of computer assisted instructional and smart interactive board teaching modes were more effective in improving students' academic achievement and attitude towards Financial Accounting in secondary schools than the conventional methods. These instructional modes were sensitive to mental ability of students in academic achievement but not in attitude towards Financial Accounting. Based on the conclusion, it was recommended among others that Financial Accounting teachers should employ the use of computer assisted instructional and smart interactive board modes in teaching Financial Accounting in secondary schools.

Keywords: *Financial Accounting, Gender, Computer Assisted Instructional Modes, Smart Interactive Board Modes, Learning Outcome, Mental Ability*

Influence of Home Support on the Academic Performance of Junior Secondary School Students in Mathematics in the Odogbolu Local Government Area of Ogun State

Yusuf Sikiru Adewale

Early Childhood Education Department,

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State

Abstract

This study examined the influence of home support such as emotional, financial, and cognitive on the academic performance of Junior Secondary School students in mathematics in Odogbolu Local Government Area of Ogun State. A descriptive survey research design was employed, involving a purposive sample of 200 JSS II students. Data were collected using two instruments: The Home Support Questionnaire (HSQ) and the Mathematics Performance Test (MPT). Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) was used to address the two research questions guiding the study. The findings revealed that home support significantly predicted students' performance in mathematics, collectively accounting for 32.8% of the variance. Among the three dimensions of home support, cognitive support was identified as the strongest predictor, followed by financial support, while emotional support, though significant, had the least influence. These results underscore the complementary role of home support in enhancing school-based efforts to improve academic outcomes, highlighting that student achievement in mathematics extends beyond classroom instruction alone. The study concludes that a supportive home environment particularly in terms of intellectual engagement and access to learning resources plays a crucial role in fostering mathematical achievement. Based on these findings, the study recommends the implementation of community-based initiatives, parental education programs, and strengthened parent teacher collaboration as strategies to promote effective home-school partnerships. Such interventions are vital for creating enriched learning environments that support student success in mathematics and beyond.

Keywords: *Cognitive Support, Emotional Support, Financial Support, Home Support, Mathematics Performance*

Addressing Adolescent Mental Health Challenges in Ogun State Secondary Schools through Counselling Interventions

Adedayo Obafemi Teliat

Department of Educational Psychology,

Sikiru Adetona College of education Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State.

Abstract

The growing rate of mental health challenges such as depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and suicide ideation among adolescents in secondary schools in Ogun State, seems to be inadequately addressed. The urgency attached to these challenges is limited by access to professional mental health services as a result of societal perception and stigmatization, shortage of trained mental health professionals, and systemic neglect. Hence, this action paper explores the role of counseling interventions in addressing adolescent mental health challenges in Ogun State Secondary Schools. Drawing on available data, the paper adopted appropriate culturally sensitive and evidence-based counseling interventions like school-based psychoeducation, cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), and peer group support programmes that have shown evidence of improving mental health literacy, reducing symptoms, and fostering resilience among adolescents. The paper recommended a multi-phase intervention involving the schools, counselors, parents, and community organizations to render counseling support services effectively. Also, to engage in capacity building and policy integration for sustainable development was recommended. The paper concludes that providing counseling services for adolescents in Ogun State Secondary Schools will serve as a proactive response in addressing adolescent's mental health crisis in Ogun State. By creating a supportive environment where young people can thrive emotionally and psychologically in order to maintain mental wellness within the society.

Keywords: *Adolescents, Mental Health, Counseling Interventions*

Linkage Between Entrepreneurial Marketing Capacities and Mobile Technology as a Tool for Supply Chain Efficiency

¹Dr. Victor O. Ogunbiyi & ²Dr. Victor Arome Ogah

¹Department of Marketing, School of Business studies, Federal Polytechnic Nasarawa

²Department of Marketing, Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study explores the relationship between entrepreneurial marketing capacities (EMC) and mobile technology (MT) as tools for enhancing supply chain efficiency (SCE), using the beef supply chain in Karmo Market, Abuja, Nigeria as a case study. It examines how mobile-enabled communication, innovation, and resource leveraging contribute to reducing waste and improving the operational, financial, and managerial performance of supply chain actors. Drawing on the resource-based view (RBV), the research integrates concepts from entrepreneurship, mobile supply chain management, and performance measurement to develop a holistic framework for sustainable supply chain development. Findings reveal that the strategic application of EM and MT fosters agility, transparency, and customer responsiveness. These insights offer actionable recommendations for stakeholders such as farmers, abattoirs, processors, and retailers. The study provides both theoretical and practical value, with implications for broader food supply chains across sub-Saharan Africa where similar market structures and technological conditions exist.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial marketing and Mobile Technology*

Automated Results Collation, Computing and Reporting

¹Tombari James & ²Obioma Wisdom Nwaokokorom

¹*Electrical/Electronic Technology Education;*

²*Accounting Education, Federal College of Education (Technical), Omoku, Rivers State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This research describes the automation of an existing manual process of student results collation, computing and reporting for an academic institution. Statutory marks and attendance, as well as Broadsheets were collected, analysed, and members of staff interviewed to understand how the process functions and should function. Then an automated system was designed and developed which can receive structured data using the institution's constraints. This solution optimizes the task of results collation, computing and reporting for each Department. Thus, enabling Lecturers, Students, Exam Officers and faculties/Schools to take appropriate action and view reports according to their privilege-levels. This solution reduces the burden of manual collation, computing and reporting of Departmental results, loss of students' academic records or previous recurring delays in evaluating students' cumulative academic performance. Such information and data are crucial for organizational decision making towards a sustainable educational development. This approach would greatly equip several other academic institutions to overcome similar challenges and channel their energy and focus towards other educationally sustainable endeavours.

Keywords: *RCCR, Automation, Computing, Reporting, Education for sustainable development*

Effective Utilization of Information Communication Technology (ICT) Facilities: Need Assessment for Teaching and Learning of Office Technology and Management (OTM) Education

Abdulrashid Umar

*Department of Office Technology and Management,
School of Business and Management Studies, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda,
Zamfara State.*

Abstract

The need for effective usage of ICT among OTM teachers and students as a means of teaching/learning cannot be overemphasized, most especially considering the modern approach of Office Work (Office Automation) which has overhauled the office work and therefore requires adequate ICT training. The aim of this research work is to assess the need for effective utilization of ICT facilities in teaching and learning of the OTM Education. The paper is a review content in which related literatures were thoroughly evaluated. The study revealed that inadequate ICT facilities and electric power are the major factors that restrains the effective training of the OTM students. Part of the conclusion is that, adoption and effective utilization of ICT facilities in teaching and learning of OTM students will equip/improve students and teachers' performance. Among the recommendations is that, Provision of adequate power supply should be a priority; either by providing a standby generator or a solar system, because inadequate power supply is a great challenge to ICT requirements and in return affects effective teaching and learning of the OTM Education.

Keywords: *ICT, Teaching, Learning, OTM, Education*

Educational Technology in the Nigerian Educational System: Implications for the Digital Economy and National Development

Sulaimon Keji Sakiru

*Department of Educational Technology, School of Education
Federal College of Education, Iwo, Osun State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This paper discussed the challenges of the Digital Economy in Nigeria and role of Educational Technology of Secondary schools in Nigeria. The study utilizes a comprehensive literature review, secondary data, which were collected from print and online publications, and data analysis to investigate the current state of educational technology implementation, its benefits, challenges, and potential contributions to the nation's socio-economic progress. The paper concluded that the obstacles to the successful application of educational technology for national development include a lack of funding, a scarcity of qualified teachers, inadequate infrastructure, a lack of instructional materials, insecurity, teacher attrition, and outdated data. The article hereby recommends the following measures to address these issues: increasing financing for teacher training in educational technology, hiring more professional instructors, building more EduTech facilities, and providing sufficient teaching materials.

Keywords: *Educational Technology, Digital Economy, Instructional Materials,
Chemistry curriculum*

Counselling Intervention on Banditry and Cattle Rustling in Goronyo Government Area of Sokoto State

Bello Abubakar

Primary Education Department

School of General Education, Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

Abstract

The paper focuses on the counselling intervention on banditry and cattle rustling in Goronyo Local Government Area of Sokoto State. The people of Goronyo are exposed to various vulnerabilities which make them at risk of problems such as disruption in educational career of their children, inadequate food supply, lack of free hand marital interaction with their spouses, sexual violence, living in unhygienic environment and acute malnutrition. The paper discussed the concept of counselling intervention, types of counselling intervention, banditry and cattle rustling, banditry activities in Goronyo, implication for counselling intervention to the people of the area and Way Forward. The study recommended that government should provide enough security personnel in order to save people lives and properties. The government should deploy more professional counselors to work in internally displaced persons in Goronyo Area of Sokoto State.

Keywords: *Counselling Intervention, Banditry, Cattle rustling*

Investigating the Impact of Volatile Environment on Employee Engagement

Abdul Sabur Hassan

*Department of Business Administration,
Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State*

Abstract

This study is centered on Investigating the Impact of Volatile Environment on Employee Engagement, where volatile environment were measured with volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity (VUCA). The study aimed to investigate the impact of volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity on employee engagement. The research engaged cross sectional survey research design, the sample size for the study is 256, determined by using Taro Yamane formula. Primary data for the study was gathered through the use of questionnaires. Questionnaires were adapted from previous studies and were design in a closed ended five linkert scale form. Data were analyzed using Partial Lease Square Structural Equation Model (PLS–SEM), with the use of measurement and structural model to measure validity and reliability of the construct, R Square, Outer Loadings, Model Fit and using Path Coefficients to test the hypotheses. The result found that volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity in the business environment have a significant positive impact on employee engagement. It was concluded that employees may become more engaged when faced with challenging, dynamic, and uncertain work environments. This could be attributed to the activation of cognitive and emotional engagement, where employees are driven to problem solving, innovativeness, and take ownership of their roles. The study therefore recommended that Organizations should leverage volatility as a driver of employee engagement by fostering a culture of adaptability and continuous learning. To manage uncertainty, organizations should promote transparency and effective communication. Leaders should provide timely updates, clarify priorities, and encourage open dialogue to reduce anxiety. Organizations should design roles that offer job enrichment and cognitive challenge. By assigning employees to cross-functional projects, encouraging problem-solving, and offering stretch assignments, companies can tap into the motivational benefits of complexity. To address ambiguity, organizations should foster a culture of psychological safety and innovation. Encourage employees to experiment, take initiative, and seek clarification without fear of committing error.

Keywords: *Volatile, Environment, Employee, Engagement & Organization*

Addressing Youth Unemployment by Means of Entrepreneurial Education and Skills Training in Ogun West District, Nigeria

Taiwo Akeem Hassan (PhD)

Department of Educational Management,

Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

The research examines the effect of entrepreneurship education and skill development on decreasing youth unemployment in Ogun West Senatorial District, Nigeria. A survey research methodology was employed for this study. Purposive and stratified sampling techniques were utilized to gather a sample of 100 young self-employed graduates who participated in entrepreneurship training programs and live in the Senatorial District. Data collection from the participants was done using a chain referral technique, while a self-developed questionnaire consisting of 20 items served as the data collection instrument for the study. The validity and reliability of this instrument were confirmed, with a reliability coefficient established at 0.84. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested in the study at a significance level of 0.05. The research utilized inferential statistical tools of Pearson's Product Moment Correlation and t-test to analyze the data. The correlation co-efficient from Pearson's Product Moment indicated a significant positive relationship between entrepreneurship education and self-employment; $P_{cal} (0.023) < P_{tab} (0.05)$. The results of the t-test demonstrated a significant difference in the average scores of entrepreneurial skills before and after participation in entrepreneurship training programs; $t = 0.040$; ($P < 0.05$). The results indicated that entrepreneurship education and skills development substantially enhance the entrepreneurial abilities of graduates, resulting in increased self-employment and a decrease in unemployment. The study recommends that policymakers and educators should give priority to entrepreneurship education and skills development initiatives to provide young graduates with essential skills for starting and managing their own businesses, ultimately helping to alleviate youth unemployment in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Youth unemployment, entrepreneurship education, skills development, Nigeria*

Influence of Computer Anxiety and Gender on Utilization of Information and Communication Technology Resources by Undergraduates in Two Selected Public Universities in Ogun State (A Case Study of Tai Solarin University of Education and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta)

¹Oyarinde, Oluwaseun Moses & ²Osoba, Kuburat Folake
^{1&2}Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu- Ijebu

Abstract

This study investigated the influence of computer anxiety and gender on the utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) resources by undergraduates in Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED), Ijagun, Ogun State and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) in Ogun State, Nigeria. It aims to understand how these factors affect students' engagement with ICT resources, which are essential for academic success in today's digital world. This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all undergraduates in Tai Solarin University of Education and Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. A sample of 200 undergraduates was randomly selected from the two universities. The research instrument used was a questionnaire titled "Influence of Computer Anxiety and Gender on ICT Utilization Questionnaire". The questionnaire consisted of three sections: demographic information, computer anxiety scale, and ICT utilization scale. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The findings revealed that computer anxiety significantly influenced undergraduates' utilization of ICT resources. Additionally, there was a significant difference in the utilization of ICT resources between male and female undergraduates. The study recommends that university administrators should provide adequate ICT facilities and training to reduce computer anxiety and enhance undergraduates' utilization of ICT resources through the evolution of the ICT environment. Moreover, students should be encouraged to learn more about information and communication technology resources and have high level of information literacy skills on the use.

Keywords: *Computer anxiety, Gender, Utilization, ICT resources, Undergraduates*

Impact of Biomass Briquettes on Environmental Sanitation and as an Alternative Cooking Fuel (Biofuel)

¹A.A. Safana & ²Mustapha Shehu

^{1&2}Department of Physics, Federal University Dutse,
P.M.B 7156, Dutse, Nigeria

Abstract

Interest in using biomass energy as an alternative to fossil fuels has advanced in recent years, this could be due to the current energy demand, energy scarcity, global warming, and inconsistency of prices of fossil fuels especially in Nigeria. In general, local consumers, and industries, especially in developing countries, are seriously searching for an alternative, affordable, and sustainable fuels. Briquettes from biomass sources could, therefore, be an option because of the following features. It can be used for domestic cooking and water heating, burning creative methods such as tobacco curing, fruits, tea drying and poultry rearing, firing ceramics and clay wares such as improved cooking stoves, pottery, and bricks, fuel for gasifiers to generate electricity and power boilers for steam. The briquetting process is perhaps regarded as a way to improve the application of lowgrade biomass materials. Briquetting is mainly used for compacting of biomass (agricultural wastes, sawdust, bark, straw, cotton, paper, and so forth). Briquettes are household and industrial fuels, produced through densification of biomass waste. This research aimed to assess the impact of biomass briquettes produced from sawdust, palm kernel shell and paper waste on environmental sanitation and as an alternative to cooking gas in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Biomass; Briquettes; Sawdust; Paper waste; Biofuel*

Partial Substitution of Indigenous Wheat Cultivars with Millet and Cassava Flours: Impact on Bread Volume and Acceptability

¹Mustapha Yusuf Dauda, ²M. H. Badau, ³Abdullahi M. Bello,
⁴Ahmad Gambo Abdulaziz ⁵Muhammad Dikko, & ⁶Alabi O. Akintoyese

^{1&5}*Department Nutrition and Dietetics,
Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria.*

²*Department of Food Science and Technology,
University of Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria*

³*Department of Food Science and Technology,
Kano University of Science and Technology Wudil, Kano, Nigeria.*

⁴*Department of Food Science and Technology, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria.*

⁶*Department of Food Science and Technology,
Federal University of Technology Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

Bread was produced from local (Nigerian indigenous wheat flour) with even substitution level of 10% millet and cassava flour. The resulting flours were analyzed for their physicochemical properties and compared with control sample, the volume of the bread obtained was determined. All the results obtained were compared with that of control sample from Northern Nigerian flour Mills Plc. Kano. The result obtained shows no significant difference ($p \geq 0.05$). Due to the ballooning of wheat importations bills, the result indicate that a good quality bread can be produced from the use of local (Nigerian indigenous wheat flour) with even substitution with locally available grain flours i.e. millet and cassava that could lead to the cost reduction and boost our Agricultural transformation Agenda

Keywords: *Bread, Substitution, Nigerian indigenous grains, Wheat Flour, Millet flour*

Cashless Banking: Benefits and Challenges for Small Scale Businesses in North West Nigeria

Bashir Muhammad Nahuche

*Department of Business Administration and Management
Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda Zamfara State.*

Abstract

The cashless policy introduced in 2011 by the Central Bank of Nigeria generated a lot of discuss within the financial sector. While the policy may succeed in southern Nigeria, there is the need to look at the peculiarity of North Western Economy and its insurgency/security challenges. This study is a survey research and convenience sampling method were used in distributing questionnaires to respondents within the seven states that make up the zone which served as the population of the study. Findings showed that cashless banking will reduce armed robbery attack on businesses and also enhance the security of funds. Entrepreneurs and Businessmen and women in North Western Nigeria are not ready for the new policy. The study recommends that Emirs and District Heads should play a fundamental role in making awareness about the benefits of the policy to their community. The banks should enhance their telecommunication system to guaranty efficiency.

Keywords: *Cashless Banking, Corruption, Small Business, Entrepreneur*

A 8-Order Hybrid Falkner-Type Block Numerical Integration Method for Solving Second- Order Initial Value Problems

Yakusak, N. S.

Departments of Mathematics

FCE Okene Kogi State

Abstract

The constant search of numerical method of higher order for the solution of Ordinary Differential Equation (ODEs) is the goal of numerical analysis. In this article, we derived a linear multi-step method for solution of second order differential equation of higher order two-step method with four off-grids point, using power series as basis function. The self-starting method is deriving via interpolation and collocation technique. Analyzing the numerical scheme, the properties to the method shows that, the scheme is consistent, zero-stable and convergent with good region of absolute stability. The numerical results show that the method is favorable and efficient when compared with other work cited.

Keywords: *Falkner-type Method, Linear Multistep method, Ordinary Differential equation (ODEs)*

Evolving an Effective Integration of Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship: A Strategy for Achieving Development Goals for African Nations

¹Dr. Hamaza Alhaji Sulaiman & ²Mode Marafa

^{1&2}*Department of Curriculum and Instructions*

School of General Education, Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

A b s t r a c t

Education, Skills, and Entrepreneurship as Strategies for Achieving Development Goals in Africa. This paper encompasses various aspects of economic and social development in Africa, including education and skill development, the role of entrepreneurship in economic growth, and the impact of these factors on achieving development goals. The relationship between education and economic development in Africa, including the impact of education on poverty reduction, health outcomes, and economic productivity. The importance of developing specific skills and vocational training programs to address the needs of the labor market in Africa. The role of entrepreneurship in driving innovation, creating job opportunities, and contributing to economic growth in African countries. Policies and initiatives aimed at promoting education, skill development, and entrepreneurship as drivers of sustainable development in Africa. The paper should provide valuable insights for policymakers, educators, entrepreneurs, and development practitioners to design effective strategies and interventions that contribute to the overall development of African nations. Education and skill development, the role of entrepreneurship in economic growth, and the impact of these factors on achieving development goals

Keywords: *Integration, Education, Skill Development, Entrepreneurships, Development Goals and Africa*

Evaluating Waste Management Practices in Nigeria: The Case of Kogi Central District of Kogi State

Nwona, Hyginus Ambrose

Department of Integrated Science

Federal College of Education, Okene

Abstract

This paper examined the waste management practices in Kogi Central District of Kogi State, Nigeria. Specifically, it examined the level of awareness of the people on waste disposal, the extent of provision of waste management facilities as well as the people's awareness of the consequences of improper waste disposal on man and his environment. The study adopted a survey research design. The sample for the study comprised of 1500 respondents selected using simple random sampling technique. Four research questions and three hypotheses guided the study. The data were collected using a questionnaire on awareness of waste management practices (QAWMP). It is a 23-item, two-section researcher-designed instrument. Section A sought for demographic data of the respondents while section B contained statements to which the respondents indicated their responses on a four-point scale. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation while the hypotheses were tested using t-test statistics at 0.05 level of significance. The results of this study revealed among others, that there is insufficient awareness of waste management techniques by residents of Kogi Central District of Kogi State; and there is a statistically significant difference in the level of awareness of waste disposal and management techniques in Kogi Central District based on location in favour of urban areas. The implications of the findings of the study were discussed. It is recommended, among others that government agencies such as NESREA should beef up inspection and monitor waste management to ensure compliance with global approved environmental safety standards for waste management.

Keywords: *Wastes, Waste management, Sustainable development, Kogi State*

Mixed Convection Flow of Viscous Reactive Fluid in the Presence of Radial Magnetic Field and Exponentially Pressure Gradient

¹Abdullahi Sammani & ²Hanafi Junaidu

^{1&2} Department of Statistics, School of Science and Technology,
Federal Polytechnic Kaura- Namoda, Zamfara, Nigeria.

Abstract

This research looked at how an exponentially growing or decreasing pressure gradient affected the mixed convection flow of viscous reactive fluids between two concentric tubes with $r = 0$ and $r = b$ in the presence of a radial magnetic field. The nonlinear partial differential equation regulating flow formation is solved with the implicit finite difference form. Several physical factors were examined, including skin friction, heat transfer rate, mixed convection, viscous reactive fluid parameter, radial magnetic field, and exponential decaying/growing pressure gradient. Raising the values of Frank-Kamenetskii (λ), mixed convection (Gr), and exponential rising pressure term leads to an increase in fluid velocity. However, in the case of exponential decay, the parameter decrease reduces the fluid's velocity. The fluid's velocity decreases as the radial magnetic field increases. The results revealed that a minor increase in the viscous reactive fluid parameter significantly improved the energy profile. In all of the situations described, thermal management may be achieved by understanding the impact of each flow parameter and adjusting it accordingly.

Keywords: *Mixed Convection, Viscous Reactive Fluid, Radial Magnetic Field and Exponentially Pressure Gradient*

Banditry Activities: A Setback for Sustainable Economic Development in North West States Nigeria

Sirajo Shehu

*Department of Business Administration and Management
Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda Zamfara State*

Abstract

The continuous space of kidnapping, suicide bombing, attack, carnages, assassination, ambush and ghastly attacks on travelers, worship places, markets, farms, schools, villages, towns, cities, security personnel and other government facilities witnessed in most Northern States of Nigeria in recent times have raised questions whether these states are capable of adequately protecting their citizens and upholding security in any way. However, one of the basic objectives of any organized government apart from creating a level playing ground for her citizens is the provision of adequate security that will prompt accelerate human, economic and infrastructural development. This paper examines how banditry activities impacted sustainable economic Development of Northern States Nigeria, using some North West States as a case study. Other lingering problems of loose frontiers, internal grievances, gnawing poverty, illiteracy, fundamentalism and political marginalization were considered virile sources easy recruitment of citizens into these banditry bands that have disrupted hopes for northern and national security. Secondary data was used as a basis for these studies. On the whole, this paper condemns in strong terms, the wanton onslaught of these kidnappers and probes their routes of infiltration while highlighting the inextricable link between economic development in Northern States of Nigeria. It also recommends among others, a security awareness campaign by stake holders in order to curb further occurrences of these turbulent phenomena in North West States and the country at large.

Keywords: *Banditry, kidnapping, Terrorism, Sustainable Development*

Social Studies as A Tool of Achieving Sustainable Development in Nigeria

Olusanya, Fehintola Christiana

Department of Social Studies,

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Omu Ajose, Ogun State.

Abstract

Sustainable Development involves meeting current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs, focusing on economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. This research utilized a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to collect data from social studies teachers, students, and education policymakers across Nigeria. A representative sample was achieved through stratified and purposive sampling techniques. Structured questionnaires assessed perceptions of social studies' effectiveness in promoting sustainable development, while interviews offered in-depth insights into curriculum implementation and challenges. The findings revealed that 80% of respondents believe social studies effectively integrates themes of sustainable development. However, challenges such as inadequate teacher training (32.5%), outdated curricula (25%), and insufficient resources (22.5%) hinder its impact. Chi-square analysis indicated a significant relationship between effective social studies instruction and student awareness of sustainability issues ($\chi^2 = 13.27, p < 0.05$). Despite these insights, Nigeria continues to face challenges in achieving sustainable development due to poverty, environmental degradation, poor governance, and low literacy levels. Social studies education plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary for contributing to sustainable development.

Keywords: *Social Studies, Sustainable Development, National Building, Civil Competence*

Public Property Vandalism, Public Safety Challenges, and Nigerian's Quest to Achieve Sustainable Development

Kayode Kazeem, Lawal

Department of Educational Foundation,

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science & Technology, Omu-Ajose

Abstract

The act of vandalization of public property and public safety challenges in Nigeria are highly complex issues that pose threats to the country's bid to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs). Public property vandalism (PPV) manifests in diverse ways across Nigeria's urban and rural landscapes. From the deliberate destruction of transportation infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, to the defacement of public buildings with graffiti and the theft of valuable assets like electrical cables and streetlights, the impact of vandalism extends across all facets of public life. These acts not only compromise the structural integrity of vital infrastructure but also endanger the lives and well-being of citizens who rely on these facilities for their daily activities. Addressing PPV is crucial to enhancing public safety and advancing Nigeria's sustainable development goals. A holistic approach that combines prevention, enforcement, and community engagement strategies is essential to mitigate the impact of vandalism and lay the foundation for a more secure, resilient, and prosperous future for Nigerian development. This study therefore examined the multifaceted nature of vandalism, the challenges it presents to property safety in Nigeria, and its implications for the country's sustainable development agenda. The paper draws on the literature of conceptualization, causality, prevalence, socioeconomic costs, and other manifestations that are pointers to the threats posed by vandalism and insecurity to Nigeria's social and economic development. Secondary empirical data were sourced from the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, the Global Peace Index 2023, World Development Indicators as well as other institutes and individual researchers that conducted studies on PPV. The significance of this study is underlined by SDGs' main goal of ending poverty and insecurity while preserving the environment for future generations.

Keywords: *Public Properties, Vandalism, Public Safety, Challenges, Sustainable Development*

Whistleblowing and Job Quality Among Employee of Some Selected Multinational Companies in Ogun State, Nigeria

¹Kafiu Sunkanmi Odusanya (PhD) & ²Adewunmi Oluwakemi Sodeke

¹Dept. of Business Administration, Ogun State Institute of Technology, Igbesa, Ogun State, Nigeria

²Dept. of Marketing, Ogun State Institute of Technology, Igbesa, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined whistleblowing and job quality among employees of some selected multinational companies in Ogun State, Nigeria. The specific objective was to examine the effect of whistleblowing on job quality. The population of the study consisted of three selected multinational companies in Ogun State, Nigeria; a survey research design was used, with multi-stage sampling techniques, while primary data were collected with the aid of a structured questionnaire. Three hundred and seventy-four (374) copies of the structured questionnaire were administered to some selected multinational companies in Ogun State, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive statistics, and regression statistical technique was used to analyse the data, a 5% level of significance was adopted for the study. The result from the study revealed that whistleblowing ($\beta = 0.514$; $t\text{-stat} = 5.713$; $p < 0.05$); had positive and significant effects on job quality. It was confirmed that whistleblowing had positive and significant effects on job quality among employees of some selected multinational companies. The study recommended that the selected multinational companies in Ogun State, Nigeria and other business stakeholders should provide enabling environments that encourage whistleblowing practices, whistleblowers must be adequately rewarded and the identity of whistleblowers should be protected from all forms of victimization. It was also recommended that managers should continue to allow an organisational culture that encourages whistleblowing practices.

Keywords: *Whistleblowing, Employees, Job quality, Productivity, Behaviour*

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

Maikudi Shehu PhD

*Department of Office Technology and Management
Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State.*

Abstract

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

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

Absorbed Radiation Dose Across Adult Brain CT-Examination at Rashid Shikoni Teaching Hospital Jigawa State-Nigeria

¹Umar Yakubu, ²Abba Alhaji Bala, ³Bala Ismail Adamu, ⁴Anas Abdu, & ⁵Sabiu Said Abdullahi

^{1,2,3,4&5}Physics Department, Federal University Dutse, Dutse, Jigawa 720101, Nigeria.

³Department of Physics, College of Science, Engineering and Technology, University of South Africa, Johannesburg 1710, South Africa.

Abstract

To assess absorbed radiation dose levels using computed tomographic (CT) Dose Index Registry across adult brain examination in Rashid Shikoni Teaching Hospital Dutse, Jigawa-Nigeria. This work analyzed data from the CT examination of the adult brains. Accordingly, 162 adult patients (≥ 18 years), comprising both males and females, between January 2016 and August 2022 yielded corresponding mean values and 75th percentiles for volume CT dose index (CTDIvol) and dose-length product (DLP), comparable with those reported from local and international institutions. In this study, the mean values for the adult brain CTDIvol and DLP were 69.18 mGy and 1421.21 mGy cm, while the CT examination 75th percentile for CTDIvol and DLP was 82.14 mGy and 1705.78 mGy cm, respectively. Even though the DLP and CTDIvol values obtained in this study are in good agreement with those reported in Japan. However, they differ from the values obtained in several other countries, including Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Slovenia, Norway, Canada, USA, Australia, South Africa, Ghana, Uganda, Iran, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia, as well as Edo state and Rivers State in Nigeria. Therefore, these summary doses provide a starting point for institutional evaluation of CT radiation doses and Diagnostic Reference Level (DRL). This finding demonstrates that the 75th percentile CTDIvol dose values for this examination are comparable to those reported locally and internationally. Nevertheless, the DLP is considerably higher, which thus requires effective control measures for quality health management in Rashid Shikoni Teaching Hospital Dutse, Jigawa-Nigeria.

Keywords: *Computed Tomography (CT); Radiation dose; Dose Length Product (DLP); Volumetric CT Dose Index (CTDIvol); 75th percentile; Rashid Shikoni Teaching Hospital Dutse*

Computing Appropriate Mathematical Model for Estimating Yield Strength (YS) of Stainless-Steel Weld Joint

Junaidu Hanafi

Department of Statistics

Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria

Abstract

Mathematical Modeling for estimating the yield strength (YS) of TIG welded austenitic stainless-steel weld joint was developed. The validity and accuracy of the model was confirmed using deviational and statistical analysis as well as scatter diagrams. The maximum deviation between model predicted YS values and those obtained from the actual experiment was less than 6% in absolute terms and R^2 values were above 90%. Furthermore, the scatter diagrams showed that the experimental values and predicted values lie close to 45° lines.

Keywords: *Yield Strength, Mathematical Model, Deviational Analysis, Statistical Analysis, Scatter Diagrams*

Robust Visible Light Responsive MoS_2 Loaded $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ Materials for the Efficient Solar Fuel (Hydrogen) Generation *Via* Photocatalytic Water-Splitting

¹Hafeez Yusuf Hafeez, ²J. Mohammed, ³Abdussalam B. Suleiman, & ⁴Chifu E. Ndikilar

^{1,2,3&4}*Department of Physics, Federal University Dutse,
P.M.B. 7156, Ibrahim Aliyu By-pass Dutse, Jigawa State - Nigeria*

Abstract

In this study, we constructed p-n junction 2D/2D MoS_2 - $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ hybrid layered photocatalyst via condensation assisted simple wet impregnation method with different mass ratios of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ to MoS_2 . The synthesized composites were investigated by various characterization techniques, such as XRD, FE-SEM, FTIR, PL, Raman Spectra and UV- vis DRS, respectively. The optical band gap of the MoS_2 - $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ red shifted to 2.4 eV from 2.7 eV of the $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$. The photocatalytic activity of the as-prepared MoS_2 - $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalyst was determined via photocatalytic water-splitting in the presence of Triethanolamine as hole scavenger under solar light irradiation. A maximum hydrogen production rate of $4255 \mu\text{molg}^{-1}\text{h}^{-1}$ was obtained with 15 wt.% MoS_2 - $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ photocatalyst, which was almost 8 times higher than the bare $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$. The improved photocatalytic activity of the resulting composite is due to increased light absorption in the visible region, reduced the band gap energy and facilitate electron-hole pair separation by interfacial transfer of electrons from the conduction band of $\text{g-C}_3\text{N}_4$ to the conduction band of MoS_2 .

Keywords: *Molybdenum disulphide, graphitic carbon nitride, photocatalyst, Hydrogen*

Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning of Entrepreneurship Education

Adeniji, Olawale O.

Department of Business Education,

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State.

(Formerly Tai Solarin College of Education)

Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has rapidly evolved and is now being applied in various contexts, including entrepreneurship and education. There is a growing interest in integrating AI into entrepreneurship education to better prepare students for future entrepreneurial endeavors. This integration not only affects pedagogy and teaching practices but also raises questions about how educators can effectively train students to utilize the latest technologies while managing potential changes in teaching methodologies. However, there is limited discussion on the implications of AI, particularly in entrepreneurship education, and further exploration is needed. This paper addresses the implications of AI in entrepreneurship education and the entrepreneurship classroom, both at a macro and curricular level. As AI continues to advance, entrepreneurship educators need to embrace the technology in a managed way, fostering students' critical and reflective thinking, and developing practical and technical entrepreneurial skills. Educators should also consider the potential effects of AI on teaching and assessment practices.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Education, Entrepreneurship Education, Learning and Teaching*

The Influence of Economic Hardship on Menstrual Hygiene Management Among Female Students of the Federal College of Education, Okene

Akintola Akinyinka Olusegun

Department of Physical and Health Education

Federal College of Education, Okene

Abstract

This study examined the influence of economic hardship on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) among female students at the Federal College of Education, Okene. Employing a descriptive survey design, data were collected from a stratified random sample of 200 female students across various departments and academic levels using a structured questionnaire. The study aimed to assess students' access to sanitary products, their level of awareness about menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and the overall impact of financial constraints on their hygiene practices. Findings revealed that a significant proportion of respondents faced challenges affording sanitary products, often resorting to less effective alternatives or reusing disposable materials. Many reported extending usages beyond recommended durations, compromising hygiene practices, and experiencing stress or health issues as a result. Despite these challenges, most students demonstrated high awareness of MHM, indicating that while education on menstrual hygiene is relatively adequate, economic barriers hinder its effective practice. The results underscore the need for targeted interventions, such as subsidized sanitary products and increased institutional support, to improve menstrual hygiene outcomes for economically disadvantaged students. These findings underscore the crucial intersection between financial well-being and health equity in academic settings.

Keywords: *Menstrual hygiene management, Economic hardship, Sanitary practices, Menstruation*

Effect of Entrepreneurial Leadership on MSME's Growth in Zamfara State

¹Abdullahi Abu Danladi & ²Hassan Abdul Sabur

^{1&2}Department of Business Administration

Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State

Abstract

This research work aimed to investigate the effect of Entrepreneurial Leadership on MSME's growth in Zamfara state. Specifically, the study examined the effect of entrepreneurial innovation trait, entrepreneurial risk taking, technical leadership trait, psychological leadership trait and ethical leadership threat on MSME's growth in Zamfara state. The study employed quantitative research approach and in particular survey research design. Data was collected from a sample size of 300 respondents that are MSME's owners in Zamfara state, using structured questionnaire. Structural equation modelling was used for both the measurement and structural models; it was also used to validate and confirmed the hypotheses relationships. The study finding revealed that there is a significant statistical relationship between the entrepreneurial innovation trait and MSME growth in Zamfara State, equally confirming that there is no positive significant relationship between entrepreneurial risk-taking and MSME growth in the state. The study also stated that there is a significant positive relationship between entrepreneurial technical leadership traits and MSME growth. It also stated that there is no significant positive relationship between entrepreneurial psychological leadership traits and MSME growth in the state and there is a significant negative relationship between entrepreneurial ethical leadership traits and MSME growth in Zamfara State. The state should establishment of innovation hubs or centers of excellence where MSME leaders can collaborate, experiment with new ideas, and accessing resources for innovation should be prioritized in the state.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial, Leadership, innovation, psychological, risk-taking & MSME*

Impact of Political Apathy on Good Governance and Sustainable Development in Zamfara State, Nigeria

Bukoye Ademola Ismaila

Department of Liberal Studies,

Federal Polytechnic Kaura-Namoda, Zamfara State.

Abstract

The study investigates the impact of political apathy on good governance and sustainable development in Zamfara State, Nigeria. The study aimed to examine the relationship between vote buying, election rigging, and electoral violence on good governance and sustainable development in Zamfara state. The study was guided by the System Theory of David Easton. Quantitative survey design was adopted for the study. A model for the study was developed in line with the study variables. Data was collected from selected eligible voters through the use of a closed ended questionnaire structured on a five likert scale. Data was analyzed with SMART-PLS3 statistical model, using Bootstrapping and Algorithm for determining constructs validity and reliability, and Multiple Regression was used to test the significant level of the formulated hypotheses. The a priori of the study revealed that there is significant relationship between political apathy measured by vote buying, election rigging and electoral violence, and good governance and sustainable development in Zamfara state. The study concludes that political apathy has negative impact on leadership selection process, which by implication, adversely affects good governance and sustainable development in Zamfara State. The study therefore recommends that government should urgently establish a National Commission on Electoral Offences with the responsibility of investigating and prosecuting electoral offenders, and enforcing the electoral regulations on electoral actors.

Keywords: *Political Apathy, Vote Buying, Election Rigging, Electoral Violence and Sustainable Development*

Characterization of Neem Oil to Determine its Applicability as Dielectric Fluid

Abolaji Adeoluwa Paul

Department of Physics,

Federal College of Education, Okene, Kogi State, Nigeria.

Abstract

The performance of transformers and other electrical and electronic devices is greatly influenced by the quality of oil used as dielectric fluid. Therefore, it is very important to properly screen the chemical, physical, thermal and dielectric properties of the oil to ensure its work of cooling, lubrication and insulation are not compromised. In this research, some of these properties were examined in Neem oil to investigate its applicability for this purpose. The oil was extracted from its seed using mechanical method, examined in its crude state (without any additives) and in its purified states (with some additives). Purification was done using modified Dijkstra and Opstal method to improve the quality of extracted oil. Dielectric response was studied within the frequency range of 20 Hz to 200 kHz, to examine the relative permittivity, dielectric loss and AC conductivity of the oil. A setup consisting of a laboratory fabricated dielectric test cell and a programmable LCR-bridge was used to study these dielectric properties. The changes in viscosities of the oil were studied within the temperature range of 1°C to 90°C at intervals of 1°C using Brookfield viscometer. This is to examine the influence of temperature on the viscosity of the oil samples. The viscosity change was found to follow Arrhenius behaviour. The characteristic properties of purified oil samples were related to standard dielectric fluid. The result shows that the nature of the liquid influenced the dielectric behaviour of the liquid samples. The nature of the bleaching agent used during purification processes influences the properties especially the conductivity of the liquid. Neem oil is a high temperature liquid and has higher resistivity, higher pour point when compared to standard dielectric fluid. Neem oil samples, purified with fuller's earth, have the potential for being used as alternative insulating fluid.

Keywords: *Neem oil, Dielectric fluid, Purification, Quality, Characteristic properties*

Global Entrepreneurial Computer Education a Paradigm Shift for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

Ali Garba Jakwa

Department of Computer Science

Nigerian Army University Biu, Borno State, Nigeria

Abstract

This paper presents a conceptual analysis of the prospects and challenges associated with the adoption of Computer Education as a means of entrepreneurship in University Education in Nigeria. The study explores the ubiquity and potentials of Computer online platforms for teaching and learning in tertiary Education, emphasizing their impacts on the educational landscape. Additionally, it examines the influence of Computer Education on teaching and research in Nigerian Universities, highlighting the invaluable role of Computer as a tool for enhancing entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the paper delves into the formal integration of E-learning platforms in teaching and learning in Nigerian Universities, discussing the prospects and constraints associated with this integration. The paper also highlights the impact of effective Computer usage among University students in Nigeria, revealing its positive influence on various skills, including entrepreneurship. Overall, the paper sheds light on the paradigm shifts in Education through the integration of Computer for sustainable economic development, and the exploration on how Computer is influencing pedagogical approaches in Nigerian Universities, Student engagement, and the nature and extent of peer interaction thereby emphasizing its potential to transform the educational experience for Nigerian University students.

Keywords: *Computer Education, Pedagogy, Sustainable Development, Teaching and Learning*

Applying Computer Science and Arts to Improve Cybersecurity Awareness Among Youth

¹Sunusi Abdulhamid Dantata, ²Muhammed Kuliya & ³Idris Yau Idris

^{1,2&3}*Department of Computer Science,
Federal Polytechnic Bauchi*

Abstract

In an increasingly digital world, young people are among the most active internet users and also among the most vulnerable to cyber threats. Despite the growing prevalence of cybercrimes such as identity theft, phishing, and online bullying, cybersecurity education remains underemphasized in youth-focused curricula. This paper explores an interdisciplinary approach that combines computer science and the arts to enhance cybersecurity awareness among youth. By integrating coding, game design, storytelling, digital illustration, and interactive media, the study proposes a STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics)-based framework that transforms traditional cybersecurity education into an engaging and relatable experience. The paper examines the design and deployment of creative educational tools such as mobile games, animated content, and visual storytelling applications that teach cybersecurity principles in age-appropriate formats. Findings from a pilot study conducted in secondary schools demonstrate that artistic engagement significantly improves knowledge retention and proactive digital behavior. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of using creativity and technology together to cultivate a digitally responsible generation.

Keywords: *Cybersecurity Awareness, Computer Science Education, Youth Digital Safety. STEAM Education and Digital Literacy*

Effect of Fuel Subsidy Removal on Labour Output and Farm Economics Among Cassava - Based Farming Households in Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria

Awolowo, Taiwo Opemipo

Economics Department, School of Arts and Social Sciences.

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State

Abstract

The cultivation of cassava (*Manihot Esculenta*) has a great economic importance among various crops and had led to a significant increase in farmer's productivity and also improve means of livelihood. This study examined effects of fuel subsidy removal on Labour output and farm economics among cassava- based farming households. Data were obtained on socio-economic characteristics, cost inputs, revenue from cassava production, labour output and farm economics. Data were analyzed using description statistics, budgetary analysis, T- test and Chi- square test. Result showed that 84% of households were male headed with mean household size, farming experience range and household head's age of 6 persons, 21 - 30years and 54 years respectively with 96% of cassava farmers having formal education. Majority 81.3% were married while 65% of the farm households made use of combine labour. Budgetary analysis revealed that farming households incurred an average cost of N147, 430/Acre. On the average, 54.7% households earned below N 150,000 monthly. 54.7% of farmers cultivated between 2 -<3 acres of land and cultivated on either private/ personal land, inherited/ family land and government reserved lands and utilized mixed labour. The effect index constructed showed that there is a significant ($P < 0.05$) effect of fuel subsidy removal on both labour output and farm economics. The study concluded that farmers should work on agreeable and affordable structured prices on the cost of farm labouring services which has higher return with minimum and affordable cost of production, ploughed back profit in subsequent years to increase accruable revenue generation to mitigate against the hardship inflicted by fuel subsidy removal. Also, reserved areas allotted for agriculture should be increased in other to support farming activities geared towards food security and sustainability.

Keywords: *Fuel subsidy, Labour output, Farm economics and Cassava*

Causes and Solutions to Building Collapse in Our Society

¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma, & ²Arc. Kalu Ijekpa

^{1&2}*Department of Architectural Technology
Ogbonnaya Onu Polytechnic, Aba Nigeria.*

Abstract

Building collapse may be referred to as a sudden structural failing, partially or entirely, of a building, threatening human life and health. This issue may be caused by poor maintenance culture, design error, poor quality of materials, and workmanship, natural phenomena or excessive loading. This research work has been prepared to expose and educate the public on the solutions and the necessary steps to avoid collapse of building. From foundation to roofing, building materials, and natural solutions. At the end of the work, we will be able to construct standard structures that will be durable and with stand the life and dead loads that will be used on it, hence ensuring the safety of lives in our society.

Keywords: *Strength, Stability, Load, Durability*

Challenges to Sustainable Food Waste Reduction Practice and Future Perspective in Nigeria: A Trifocal View

¹Dr. Victor O. Ogunbiyi, ²Elisha Peter & ³Bose Comfort Ogunbiyi

¹Leicester Castle Business School, Faculty of Business and Law,
De Montfort University, Leicester, LE1 9BH

²School of business, Marketing Department, Federal polytechnic Nasarawa, PMB 01

³School of Paramedical Peri-Operative and Advanced Practice, Faculty of Health
Sciences, University of Hull, HU6 7RX

Abstract

Food waste in the food services sector remains a substantial impediment to sustainable development, global food security, and food accessibility in Nigeria and comparable developing regions. The 2021 United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Food loss Index indicates that Nigerians lose an average of 189 kilogrammes of food per capita each year, or around 37.9 million metric tonnes of garbage yearly. This is particularly concerning given Nigeria's escalating food insecurity. The 2023 Global Hunger Index categorises Nigeria as one of the nation's facing "serious" hunger issues, rating it 106th out of 121 countries. Simultaneously, projections from late 2022 to 2023 suggest that as many as 25 million Nigerians face acute food insecurity, while child malnutrition rates persist at alarming levels. An extensive exploratory study—featuring semi-structured interviews, visual recording, and stakeholder observations—has revealed ongoing challenges in the endeavour to mitigate food waste. These factors encompass limited public awareness, unsustainable purchasing practices, deficiencies in corporate policies, inefficiencies in supplier and distributor operations, inadequate enforcement and prosecution mechanisms, insufficient governmental policy support, and inadequate resource allocation for waste management infrastructure. Confronting these difficulties through a collaborative, systems-oriented approach is essential for attaining sustainable transformation in the food service industry. A complete, context-specific model for reducing food waste in Nigeria is not yet available; nonetheless, a range of viable techniques and proactive interventions has been suggested. These efforts could function as fundamental models for both the Nigerian market and other nations confronting similar challenges in achieving food security, environmental sustainability, and economic resilience.

Keywords: *Food waste reduction, Foodservice, Nigeria and food insecurity*

Impact of Education Expenditure on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Clement Sunday Oloronmola

Department of Social Science, Kaduna Polytechnic, Nigeria

Abstract

Education is a critical driver of economic growth and development. In Nigeria, the relationship between education expenditure and economic growth has been a subject of debate among policymakers and researchers. This study aims to explore the impact of government expenditure on education on the economic growth of Nigeria. The main objective of this study is to analyze the effect of education expenditure on economic growth. Specifically, it seeks to determine whether increased government spending on education leads to significant improvements in the country's economic performance. This study employs a quantitative research design using time-series data from 1999 to 2023. The data for government expenditure on education and real gross domestic product (RGDP) were sourced from the Central Bank of Nigeria and the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics. The study employs Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression techniques to test the hypothesis that education expenditure positively impacts economic growth. The results of the regression analysis indicate a positive and significant relationship between government expenditure on education and economic growth in Nigeria. The findings suggest that increased investment in education leads to higher RGDP, thereby promoting economic development. However, the study also highlights inefficiencies in the utilization of education funds, which may hinder the full potential of education expenditure on economic growth. The study concludes that education expenditure is a vital component of economic growth in Nigeria. Effective allocation and utilization of education funds can significantly enhance the country's economic performance. Policymakers should prioritize education investment to achieve sustainable economic growth. The study recommends amongst others that government should increase budgetary allocation to the education sector to improve infrastructure and quality of education and encourage capacity-building programs for educators to improve teaching quality and student outcomes.

Keywords: *Education expenditure, economic growth, OLS, real gross domestic product (RGDP), investment in education*

Effect of Ungoverned Spaces and Herder-Farmer Conflict in Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria

Oyewole, Ibrahim Adedayo

Department of Political Science

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science & Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

The security of lives and property of citizen remain the principal role of government; however, Nigeria government remain deformable in this aspect as some location in the hinterland are properly insecure thus have posed threat to both human and national community therefore, this paper examined the effect of Ungoverned Spaces and Herder-Farmer Conflict in Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria. The study made use of descriptive survey research design. A secondary data was used to as a mechanism to gather information from of Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria. This paper introduces a content analysis approach by engaging newspaper, journals and some other online material. This paper revealed that ungoverned spaces are one of the major factors that cause Herder-Farmer Conflict which affect the people living in Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State Nigeria. This paper revealed that there should be need for more presence of the security agencies in Ose Local Government Area especially in the area where the lack security personnel in other to protect them from external attack. The paper concluded that the security agents are mostly not effective in protecting lives and property in Ose Local Government Area of Ondo State that is the reason the people living in the community prefer local policing as an effective measure to man the ungoverned spaces. Its paper makes a recommendation government should enhance law enforcement capabilities, promote effective governance, and tackle the underlying drivers of conflict in Ondo State.

Keywords: *Conflict, Herder farmers, Security, Ungoverned Spaces*

Assessing the Impact of Gender Inequality in Education and Student Enrolment on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Adeuja, Adebowale Onaopemipo

Economics Department, School of Arts and Social Sciences

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu Ajose, Ogun State.

Abstract

This study examines the impact of gender inequality in education and student enrollment on economic growth in Nigeria. Despite advancements in educational access, significant gender disparities remain, limiting the country's economic potential. The aim of this research is to identify the relationship between gender inequality in education and economic growth, highlighting the need for inclusive policies. Utilizing secondary data from sources such as the World Bank Development Indicators and Central Bank Statistical Bulletin, the analysis employs the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to assess both short-term and long-term effects. Findings indicate that gender inequality in education has a detrimental effect on economic growth in the long run, while also exhibiting a positive impact in the short run. In contrast, gender disparity in student enrollment showed no significant effects on economic growth. The study concludes that addressing gender inequality in education is crucial for enhancing economic growth and sustainability in Nigeria. Recommendations include implementing targeted policies to improve female educational enrollment, fostering equitable access to educational resources, and promoting community-awareness initiatives to underscore the importance of female education. Such measures are essential for maximizing Nigeria's developmental potential and achieving inclusive economic growth.

Keywords: *Gender Inequality, Education, Economic Growth, Student Enrollment*

Assessing the Impact of Good Governance on Farmer-Herder Conflict Resolution in Nigeria: A Qualitative Analysis of Oyo State

Makinde, Akinloluwa Enoch

Political Science Department

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu Ajose, Ogun State

Abstract

This study examines the effect of good governance on resolving farmer-herder conflicts in Oyo State Nigeria. This paper investigated the herder-farmer conflicts in Oyo State and the incidence of the conflicts in Ibarapa north Local Government of Oyo State. It also examines consequences of farmer-herdersmen conflict in Oyo State. However, it also analyzes the perceptions of farmers, herders, and government officials on the role of good governance in conflict resolution. The study reveals that good governance practices, such as transparency, accountability, and inclusivity, can significantly reduce conflicts between farmers and herders. However, the lack of effective implementation and enforcement of policies, corruption, and inadequate stakeholder engagement hinder conflict resolution efforts. This paper introduces a content analysis approach by engaging newspaper, journals and some other online material, the findings suggest that strengthening institutional capacity, promoting stakeholder engagement, and addressing underlying socio-economic issues are crucial for effective conflict resolution. This study contributes to the understanding of the complex dynamics of farmer-herder conflicts and the importance of good governance in promoting peaceful co-existence. In conclusion, resolving the farmer-herder conflict in Oyo State requires a systematic approach to identify the underlying causes, similar to understanding the root cause of cancer for effective treatment. Furthermore, strong leadership is crucial for the success of any related agency or policy.

Keywords: *Good governance, Farmer-herder conflict, Conflict resolution, Qualitative analysis, Oyo State, Nigeria*

Corruption, Accountability, and Africa's Development Challenge: Charting New Pathways for Governance

Abutu Freeman Gabriel Adikwuoyi

*Department of English, History and International Studies,
Admiralty University of Nigeria, Ibusa, Delta State.*

Abstract

Corruption remains one of the most enduring challenges confronting Africa's development in the 21st century. It undermines state institutions, erodes public trust, discourages foreign investment, and perpetuates inequality. Despite decades of anti-corruption campaigns, the continent continues to grapple with systemic governance deficits that hinder socio-economic progress. This paper interrogates the nexus between corruption, accountability, and Africa's development challenge, while seeking new pathways for effective governance. It argues that conventional top-down approaches, often reliant on weak institutions and politicized anti-corruption agencies, have delivered limited results. Instead, innovative models that combine institutional reform, technological integration, and active citizen engagement offer more promising prospects. Drawing on case studies from countries such as Botswana, Rwanda, and Ghana, the paper examines how transparency initiatives, e-governance platforms, and civic participation can strengthen accountability. Furthermore, it highlights the role of civil society organizations, independent media, and digital whistleblowing platforms in amplifying citizens' voices and exposing corrupt practices. By situating Africa's struggle against corruption within the broader context of global governance reforms and local realities, the paper emphasizes the need for context-sensitive solutions that prioritize inclusivity and sustainability. Ultimately, the study contends that addressing corruption through accountability-driven governance is central to unlocking Africa's development potential in the 21st century. The paper concludes by proposing a multidimensional framework that integrates institutional resilience, technological innovation, and grassroots participation as pathways toward transparent, accountable, and development-oriented governance in Africa.

Keywords: *Corruption, Accountability, Governance, Development, Africa*

Assessment of Leadership Role in Stemming Violence by Non-State Actors in Nigeria

Salami, Nofiu Olamikulehin

Department of Political Science,

*Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose P.M.B.
2128, Ijebu-Ode, Ogun State.*

Abstract

Non-state actors, comprising the militias, terrorist groups are increasingly contributing to violence and conflicts in Nigeria. Despite lacking legality, resources, and power of state actors, they have continuously contributed significantly to violence and instability in the country. This study examines the role of political leadership in stemming violence by non-state actors in Nigeria. A survey research design was used, using descriptive statistics and questionnaires distributed across six geo-political zones. The study used stratified, purposive, and snowball sampling techniques to select 243 respondents representing 61% from a total population of 40,000 across Nigeria's six geo-political zones. And Theory of Constructive Engagement was used as the theoretical framework. The study discovered that Corruption and perceived illegitimacy negatively affect leaders' ability to prevent violence and conflict in Nigeria. Furthermore, the study found that leaders that stress communication and compromise can significantly reduce violence and instability in Nigeria. The paper revealed that while military operations have not been entirely successful in reducing violence, leadership strategies like the Presidential Amnesty Program, Safe Corridor Initiative, and Civilian Joint Task Force have been effective. It concluded that strong political leadership can reduce violence and conflict in Nigeria by promoting dialogue and reconciliation. However, corruption and perceived illegitimacy it can undermine effectiveness. It thus, recommended that government should uphold the rule of law to address the issue of corruption in the country. The Nigerian government should prioritize communication, compromise, dialogue, and reconciliation to reduce violence and conflict. Strong political leadership, institutions, political will, and good governance can effectively combat non-state violence.

Keywords: *Leadership, Nigeria, Non-state actors, Role, Violence*

The Role of Computer Science Education in Fostering Digital Skills for National Development in a Globalized World

¹Sunusi Abdulhamid Dantata, ²Muhammed Kuliya & ³Idris Yau Idris

^{1,2&3}Department of Computer Science,
Federal Polytechnic Bauchi

Abstract

In an era of rapid technological advancement and increasing global interconnectivity, digital skills have become essential drivers of socio-economic development. This study explores the pivotal role of computer science education in equipping Nigeria's youth with the digital competencies needed to thrive in a globalized economy. It examines the current state of computer science curricula across Nigerian educational institutions, identifies key gaps in digital literacy, and evaluates how these shortcomings impact national development efforts. The research also investigates global best practices in computer science education and proposes a contextualized framework for curriculum reform and capacity building. The study highlights the need for strategic investments in teacher training, infrastructure, and industry-academic collaboration by analyzing policy documents, educational data, and stakeholder interviews. The findings underscore that a robust and inclusive computer science education system is critical not only for enhancing employability and innovation but also for positioning Nigeria as a competitive player in the global digital economy. The paper concludes with policy recommendations aimed at aligning Nigeria's computer science education with the demands of globalization and Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: *Computer Science, Digital Education and National Development*

Development of Structural Analysis Software in Visual Basic 6.0 Capable of Analyzing Two-Dimensional Engineering Structures

Akigwe Ifeanyi Micheal

Department of Civil Engineering,

Federal Polytechnic Oko, Anambra State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This paper presents the development of structural analysis software in visual basic 6.0 capable of analyzing two-dimensional engineering structures. The software consists of main program and application subroutine libraries. The software is capable of handling loads applied to joints and nodes and up to twenty degrees of freedom at supports. The required data may be inputted using the keyboard and/or the mouse of a computer and is displayed in tabular form and graphical layout. Analysis results are displayed in printer ready tabular format. The analysis results of the software compare well with the results of other commercially available foreign software. The software has been tested in a number of real-world projects like 12 meters steel roof and 15meters steel elevated water tank carrying 126,000 liters water capacity. The examples show that the software is a useful design tool work.

Keywords: *Structural analysis, Visual basic 6.0, Main program, Application subroutine, Nodal loads, Degree of freedom at supports*

Assessment of the Properties of Concrete Made with Steel Slag Pebbles as Partial Replacement of Fine Aggregate

Abdurrahman Umar Nakazalle

*Department of Civil Engineering Technology, School of Engineering Technology,
Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State, Nigeria.*

Abstract

One of the major challenges in our society is the protection of the environment. Some of the important elements in this respect are the reduction in the consumption of energy and natural raw materials and increase in the consumption of waste materials. In the present scenario of continues growth in population, rapid industrialization, the rate of discharges of pollutants into the atmosphere has increased. In Nigeria, slag is one of the industrial wastes which is not being used properly and is been disposed in landfills. Improving slag utilization in concrete could be an important way to resolve these problems. This research deal with the assessment of the properties of concrete made with electric arc furnace steel slag pebbles as partial replacement of fine aggregate. The grade 20 concrete was designed using (DOE) mix designed method; the fine aggregate was replaced with the steel slag pebbles in steps of 20% up to 100%. Result for the study shows that steel slag reduces the workability and increases the setting time of the concrete as the percentage of steel slag pebbles was increased. Both the compressive and tensile strengths of the concrete were higher for the steel slag pebbles at 60% replacement of fine sand with increment of 4% and 26% then the control. Therefore 60% slag pebbles should be used in replacement of fine sand in concrete production for the improvement of the concrete strength as well as reducing the effects of dumping industrial waste materials in the Environment.

Keywords: *Concrete, Steel Slag Pebbles, Compressive Strength, Tensile Strength*

Ensuring the Safety of Workers in the Building Industry

¹Arc. Anya Chukwuma, & ²Arc. Chetachi Achugbu Umunna

^{1&2}*Department of Architectural Technology
Ogbonnaya Onu Polytechnic, Aba Nigeria.*

Abstract

Workers, safety is the process of protecting employees in the building industry from work related illness and injury. Safety could be physical, emotional or financial, but all is aimed at improving or protecting the well being of the employees. However, in most parts of Africa and Nigeria precisely these safety measures are not always taken into consideration hence resulting to injuries and sometimes death of workers. The research work is aimed at sensitizing the society on some personal protective equipment [PPE] which can act as a barrier between the worker and the potential danger, hence protecting their body from harm. At the end of this research work we would understand some safety measures necessary to protect our employees/ workers from injuries and even death hence improving the welfare of the workers and inhabitant of the community at large.

Keywords: *Safety, Physical, Financial, Protective equipment*

Financial Technology Service Attributes and Sustainable Rural Banking

¹Dr. Joseph A. Anyadighibe, ²Prof. Nsobiari F. Awara &

³Owoade David Roberts

^{1,2&3}*Department of Marketing,*

Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Calabar

Abstract

This research investigates how features of financial technology services affect the long-term viability of banking in rural areas. The inquiry stemmed from gaps in earlier studies which revealed that only about a quarter of residents in south-western Nigeria actively use conventional banks, a trend that hampers the realization of both cashless economy initiatives and financial inclusion policies. The study relied on the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) as its theoretical framework, as the model provides insights into the factors that drive individuals to embrace technology for various activities. A causal research design was adopted, and data were obtained through a multi-stage sampling approach. From a target population of 26,906,000, a sample of 384 respondents was selected. The findings indicate that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, and trust in fintech services play a significant role in making rural banking appealing to rural populations. Conversely, the facilitating conditions of fintech services were not found to exert a meaningful effect on rural banking. On the strength of these outcomes, the study suggests that both the Federal Government of Nigeria and fintech providers should prioritise enhancing the enabling conditions of financial technology services in order to increase their appeal among rural dwellers.

Keywords: *Performance expectancy, Service effort, Facilitating conditions, Trust, Sustainability, Rural banking*

Fixed Point Theorems of Enriched Kanna-Type Contraction in G-Metric Spaces

¹Abdulazeez Adebayo Usman, ²Olalekan Taofeek Wahab,

³Rofiat Adewumi Aderinoye- Rabi, & ⁴Kehinde Femi Adedapo

^{1,3&4}*Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences, Federal University of Health Sciences, Ila-Orangun, Nigeria*

²*Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Kwara State University, Malete, Nigeria.*

Abstract

In this study, the abstract introduces the method of enriched kannan - type contraction in G metric spaces. We also establish and prove some fixed-point theorems for operators that satisfy this new enriched map. To evaluate the effectiveness of this condition, A new scale was defined called the α measure in G metric spaces to seamlessly assess the incisiveness and dynamicity of the enriched map. we consider some practical examples to validate and demonstrate the dominance of the enriched map over some existing kannan - type maps in G metric spaces. Results obtained ensure appropriateness for solving unique and non - unique fixed points and suggest a possibility for selecting a suitable real constant α in the interval (0, 1) for studying nonlinear operators satisfying the enriched map.

Keywords: *Enriched map, α -measure, G-Metric Space*

Investigating Order and Convergence of a 2-Point Refitted Super Class of BBDF for Solving Stiff Initial Value Problems

¹Fahad Suleiman & ²Ja'afar Aliyu

¹*Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda.*

²*Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Bauchi.*

Abstract

This scheme studied the 2-point refitted super class of block backward differentiation formula for integrating first order stiff Initial Value Problems (IVPs) and the necessary and sufficient condition for the convergence of the method is investigated. It also shown that the method is both zero and consistent and of order 3.

Keywords: *Consistency, Order and Convergence, Stiff ODEs, Zero Stable*

Sustainable Development in Nigerian Universities: Investigating the Interplay Between Employee Engagement and Employee Productivity Under Review

¹Adedoyin Adebajo, Obisanya & ²Felicia Damilola, Obisanya

¹Department of Business Education, Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science & Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State, Nigeria

²Department of Business Education, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun

Abstract

Effective human capital management is hindered by factors such as poor leadership, lack of employee engagement, inadequate knowledge sharing, and talent wastage. Even educational institutions face challenges in attracting and retaining human capital. This study investigates the relationship between employee engagement and employee productivity in selected public and private universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. A survey research design was employed, with a sample size of 586 university employees selected from a population of 6,058 from 4 universities (Babcock University, Covenant University, Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta and Olabisi Onabanjo Universities located in Ogun State) using Cochran (1997) equation. A self-structured questionnaire was administered to the respondents; the research instrument was validated by the average variance (0.831). The questionnaire's reliability was ensured with Cronbach's Alpha coefficients ranging from 0.765 to 0.901 for the constructs, which suggests that the instrument used for evaluation is highly reliable and data gathered was analyzed using inferential statistics (Pearson correlation analysis). The result of the analysis showed there was a positive relationship between employee engagement and employee productivity in selected public and private universities in Ogun State ($r = .386$, $p < 0.05$). The study concluded that employee engagement has positive effect on employee productivity. The study therefore recommended that universities must be consistency in employee engagement activities such as empowerment; promoting and encouraging teamwork; assisting employees to grow, develop and where appropriate provision of support and recognition.

Keywords: *Employee, Employee engagement, Human capital Management, Productivity and University*

Review on the Application of Active and Smart Packaging in the Preservation of Muscle-Based Food

¹Jumare S. A., ²Mustapha Y. D., ³Raliya A. J., ⁴Dogo M. C. & ⁵Olabisi Ayodele

^{1&4}Department of Food Technology,

²Department of Nutrition & Dietetics, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State.

³Department of Biology, Federal University of Education, Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria.

⁵Department of Food Technology, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ondo State.

Abstract

Conventional methods of packaging have limited functionality and are not interactive. Latest trend in packaging of food is the Smart packaging technology which improves the safety and shelf life of perishable commodities. Smart Packaging enhances packaging functionality through two methods: Active Packaging and Intelligent Packaging. Active Packaging enhances functionality, while Intelligent Packaging can communicate the packaged content's status, or communicate other messaging. Active packaging aiming at extending shelf life or improving safety while maintaining quality is progressing towards the incorporation of natural active agents into more sustainable packaging materials. Intelligent packaging systems which monitor the condition of the packed food or its environment are progressing towards more cost-effective, convenient and integrated systems to provide innovative packaging solutions. Market growth is expected for active packaging with leading shares for antioxidant packaging, moisture absorbers, oxygen scavengers, carbon dioxide emitters/absorber, antimicrobial packaging and flavor absorbers. The market for intelligent packaging is also promising with strong gains for time-temperature indicator, leakage indicators and freshness indicators of intelligent concepts into packaging. And the use of biodegradable packaging material and nano-materials in the application which remarkable improvement in the properties of packaging of muscle-based food.

Keywords: *Active, Smart, Muscle, Intelligent, Packaging, Preservation*

Gendered Pathways to Power: Women's Agency and Adversity in the Political Arena of Sokoto State

Ms. Saudatu Tukur Umar

Department of Political Science

Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

Abstract

Globally, the inclusion of women in decision-making processes has been recognized as a critical pathway to ensuring that governance reflects the diverse needs and interests of all segments of society. Nigeria, despite its commitment to various international conventions such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), its adoption of the National Agender Policy (2006) and the Affirmative Policy Action of 35% representation continues to record alarmingly low representation of women in political offices. The situation in Northwestern regions of the country like Sokoto presents a more complex picture in which women remain severely underrepresented in both elected and appointed positions. The region is characterized by conservative socio-cultural and religious norms, high levels of female illiteracy, poverty, and limited economic empowerment all of which contribute to the political marginalization of women. Even when women struggle to gain access to the political space, they often navigate it under intense scrutiny, structural limitations, subtle forms of resistance from male counterparts and male-dominated party structures. Despite these barriers, a number of women have defied the odds to assume political leadership roles, navigating complex terrains that often demand a balance between exercising agency and negotiating patriarchal resistance. This study therefore seeks to explore how female elected officials and political appointees in the region exercise agency, confront adversity, and sustain their leadership roles. It will examine the socio-political structures that condition their participation and the extent to which women are able to influence governance, representation, and policy-making. Understanding their experiences provides valuable insights into the intersection of gender, power, and politics in a deeply traditional society.

Keywords: *Women, Political Participation, Gender, Leadership, Power*

Human Security and Sustainable Development: The Role of Social Studies Education in Nigeria

Aishatu Zubaibairu Habeeb

*Department of Social Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences,
Federal University of Education Kontagora, Niger State*

Abstract

This study examines the role of Social Studies education in addressing human security challenges and achieving sustainable development in Nigeria. Despite various policy efforts by successive government and leaders, Nigeria continues to face widespread issues such as poverty, insecurity, environmental degradation, and civic apathy, all of which have threaten national development and social stability. These persistent problems highlight the inadequacy of current educational approaches in equipping citizens with the knowledge, values, and skills necessary to respond appropriately to complex societal challenges. Employing a qualitative research methodology, the study analyzes data from scholarly literature, curriculum documents, and policy reports. The theoretical framework combines Human Security Theory and Constructivist Learning Theory, providing insights into how education can empower individuals to contribute meaningfully to peace, security, and development. Findings reveal that Social Studies, when effectively delivered, can foster civic responsibility, critical thinking, environmental awareness, and tolerance which are core components of human security and sustainability. However, the study identifies gaps such as outdated curricula, lack of teacher training, and insufficient linkage between classroom content and real-world challenges. It recommends a reorientation of Social Studies curricula to directly address human security and sustainability themes, professional development for educators, and the integration of participatory, inquiry-based teaching methods. Additionally, policy support is needed to strengthen civic education as a pillar of national development. In conclusion, Social Studies education holds significant potential to shape responsible, informed citizens capable of advancing human security and sustainable development in Nigeria, but this potential can only be realized through strategic reforms in content, pedagogy, and educational policy.

Keywords: *Human Security, Sustainable Development, Social Studies Education*

Equity Diversity and Dividend Pay Out Policy of Listed Deposit Money Banks in Nigeria

Ibrahim Shehu Nakazalle

Department of Accountancy,

Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda Zamfara State.

Abstract

The objectives of study are examining the effect of dividends represent a reward for investors and a mechanism to mitigate agency conflicts within businesses, often influenced by significant ownership structures. This research investigates how equity diversity affects dividend payout policies among listed deposit money banks in Nigeria between 2020 and 2024, focusing on a sample of 13 banks. Employing a correlation research design, the study utilized secondary data derived from the annual reports of the sampled banks and analyzed the relationships using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression. Grounded in agency theory and adopting a positivist approach, the findings indicate that ownership structure significantly enhances dividend policies in Nigerian banks during the study period. Specifically, institutional shareholding and block holding positively influenced dividend policies, while managerial shareholding showed no significant effect. The study recommends fostering institutional and large-scale corporate ownership to strengthen dividend practices and enhance corporate governance.

Keywords: *Equity diversity, Dividend Pay Out and Listed Deposit*

Structural, Dielectric and Raman Spectroscopy of La^{3+} Ni^{2+} Zn^{2+} Substituted M-Type Strontium Hexaferrites

¹Ibrahim Murtala Musa, ²Yunusa Abdu, ³Jibrin Mohammed,
⁴Sabiu Said Abdullahi & ⁵Ibrahim Saadu

^{1,3,4&5}Department of Physics, Federal University Dutse, Nigeria

²Department of Physics, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

Abstract

In this work, M-type strontium nano-hexaferrites with chemical composition $\text{Ba}_{0.8-x}\text{Sr}_{0.2}\text{La}_x\text{Fe}_{12-x-y}\text{Ni}_x\text{Zn}_y\text{O}_{19}$ ($x = 0.00, 0.05, 0.10$; $y = 0.00, 0.08, 0.16$) are prepared using sol-gel auto-combustion technique. The formation of single-phase hexagonal ferrites is confirmed from XRD analysis. It also reveals the presence of magnetite and the crystallites sizes are in the range of 21.31–29.91nm. The lattice constants are found to decrease with an increase in cation substitution. The FTIR spectra of the sample show three dominant peaks in the range of 400–600 cm^{-1} which indicate the formation of the desired hexaferrite structure. The field emission scanning electron microscope images reveal large crystallites with shapes close to the hexagonal platelet-like whose sizes are non-uniformly distributed. Also, agglomeration is observed due to magnetic interactions between the crystallites. The dielectric constant, dielectric loss, conductivity, and dielectric modulus are analyzed using the Maxwell–Wagner model. Dielectric constant is enhanced at high frequency in the entire sample and reduction of dielectric loss is also observed with further cations substitutions.

Keywords: Nano-hexaferrites, Magnetite, Dielectric, M-type hexaferrites

Impact of 25% Contributory Pension Scheme Withdrawal Policy on Retirement Benefits of Staff of Federal Polytechnic, Kaduna

¹Samson Ehada PhD & ²Linus Kevin

^{1&2}Department of Accountancy,
Kaduna Polytechnic, Kaduna

Abstract

The contributory pension scheme was expected to alleviate the challenges of the old pension scheme rather, it becomes controversial. This study examined the effect of the 25% withdrawal policy from the contributory pension scheme on retirement benefits of staff of Federal Polytechnic, Kaduna. Using a descriptive survey design, data were collected from 600 staff (academic and non-academic) via a structured questionnaire. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire designed to gather information on staff perceptions of the 25% withdrawal policy's impact on their retirement benefits and was analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, means) to summarize staff perceptions and experiences regarding the policy's impact on retirement benefits. The results showed that most staff are aware of the policy and believe it affects retirement benefits and financial security. Staff perceptions were mostly neutral or negative, and most respondents want the policy reviewed. The study concludes that the policy has implications for retirement planning. Recommendations include reviewing the policy considering staff concerns and informing staff about policy implications for better retirement planning.

Keywords: *PenCom, RSA, PFA, 25% Withdrawal, Retirement Benefits, Federal Polytechnic*

The Role of Black Soldier Fly as an Alternative for Poultry and Livestock Feeding for Sustainable Food Production

Yusuf Abdulhadi Abdullahi

Department of Biology,

Federal college of Education, Okene, Nigeria.

Abstract

The Black Soldier Fly (*Hermetia illucens*) has emerged as a promising alternative feed source for poultry and livestock, addressing several critical challenges in animal agriculture, including feed scarcity, sustainability, and waste management. BSF larvae are characterized by their high protein content (approximately 35-45% dry weight), favorable amino acid and fatty acid profiles, and efficient nutrient conversion from organic waste materials. Their rapid growth cycle, which allows for multiple production cycles per year, and their capacity to convert a wide variety of organic wastes into high-quality feed establish BSF as a viable solution for enhancing feed security while promoting environmental sustainability. The use of BSF in animal feed also supports sustainable practices by contributing to waste reduction and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions associated with conventional feed production. Despite these advantages, challenges remain, including regulatory approval and consumer acceptance, which necessitate ongoing research and development efforts. This review emphasizes the significance of this insect as a “green” technology in the extremely variable recycling of organic waste and generates a sustainable protein source as well as the importance of its use as a substitute of protein-rich feedstuff in poultry feed manufacturing.

Keywords: *Black soldier fly, Green technology, Organic waste*

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

Mode Marafa

Department of Curriculum and Instructions

School of General Education, Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

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*

Nutrition Education as a Key Strategy for African Development Challenges in the 21st Century

Odufuwa, Bolanle Aderemilekun

Department of Home Economics,

Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu- Ijebu, Ogun State

Abstract

Malnutrition remains a significant challenge and the incidence and its prevalence in African is shocking. Globally, malnutrition affects more than 2.3 billion people. The impact of malnutrition is magnanimous constraining economic development and perpetuating cycles of poverty. Nutrition education is a critical tool in addressing development challenges by empowering individuals and communities with knowledge and skills to make informed choices about their diet and health. This paper explores the roles of nutrition education in African development and Nigeria in particular, highlighting its potential to improve health outcomes, enhance cognitive function, and increased productivity. Also, key components of effective nutrition education were also examined. The paper examined successful nutrition education initiatives and discuss strategies for scaling up these efforts to address the complex nutritional needs of African populations. Prioritizing nutrition education African nations can unlock the potential of their citizens especially the vulnerable, drive economic growth, and build a healthier and more promising future.

Keywords: *Nutrition education and African development*

Nutritional Knowledge and Pattern of Fruits and Vegetables Consumption Among Adolescents in Ijebu Ode, Ogun State

Oduneye, Grace M. A.

Department of Home Economics

Tai Solarin College of Education Omu- Ijebu Ogun State

Abstract

Fruits and vegetables are two essential components of healthy diet which are linked to many positive health outcomes, yet many adolescents do not consume fruits and vegetables daily. This study specifically, determined the nutritional knowledge, pattern, frequency and factors influencing consumption of fruits and vegetables among adolescents in selected secondary schools in Ijebu Ode, Ogun state, Nigeria. Using cross sectional study design, 1000 adolescents' boys and girls were selected using a multistage sampling technique. Data were collected using structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Epi Info Version 7 statistical software. Descriptive analyses using frequencies, percentage, mean was used to present the result. The study revealed that, adolescents had good knowledge of the nutritional and health values of fruits and vegetables. The study also revealed that their daily consumption is inadequate, as their consumption falls below the World Health Organization recommended five portions daily. The most preferred fruit was water melon (80%) while the least preferred was pawpaw (10%). The most preferred vegetable was pumpkin leaves (53%) while the least preferred was waterleaf (25%). Also, parental intake, encouragement, and supervision as well as availability and accessibility to fruits and vegetables at home and in school environment were motivators for appropriate consumption. This study recommends that school authority should enforce the sales of fruits to items sold in their tuck shop and regular nutrition education should be given to the adolescents on importance of adequate consumption of fruits and vegetables.

Keywords: *Nutrition knowledge, Consumption, Fruits and vegetables*

Bridging the Gap with Digital Application for Educational Technology Towards Sustainable Teaching Practice Exercise in Colleges of Education in Ogun State

Ogunfowokan Oladokun Ayo

Department of Social Studies

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State

Abstract

The study examined bridging the gap with digital application for educational technology towards sustainable teaching practice exercise in 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 Ogun State in which one hundred (100) students each were selected from 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 and value obtained was 67% which was reliable enough for the study. Data collected were analyzed using simple percentage statistical tool. Findings revealed that digital tools significantly enhance lesson planning, instructional delivery, and classroom adaptability, thereby promoting more innovative and environmentally sustainable teaching approaches. However, challenges remain in fully utilizing these applications for continuous reflection and professional development. Therefore, to achieve long-term sustainability in teaching practices, there is a need for improved access to digital resources, consistent digital literacy training, and greater institutional support to fully integrate educational technology into teacher preparation programmes. It was recommended that Colleges of Education should provide regular training and workshops for pre-service teachers and lecturers on the effective use of digital applications to enhance teaching practice and classroom engagement. Also, government and educational stakeholders should invest in modern ICT infrastructure and ensure stable internet access across all Colleges of Education in Ogun State to support digital learning and teaching activities.

Keywords: *Application, Bridging, Digital, Technology, Sustainable*

Food Security Status of Fishing Household in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area, Ogun State

Okedele, Adesola Atinuke

Department of Home Economics,

Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu- Ijebu, Ogun State

Abstract

This study examines the food security status of fishing households in Ogun Waterside Local Government Area, Ogun State, Nigeria. Food security remains a significant concern among rural fishing communities due to limited access to diverse food sources, fluctuating fish catch levels, and socioeconomic constraints. A sample of fifty households was selected for data collection, and information on socio economic and demographic characteristics, food security status and factors affecting food security was gathered through structured questionnaires. Analytical tools such as frequency distribution, mean, and standard deviation were employed to determine the level of food security within these households. Results reveal varying degrees of food security across the households, with socio- economic factors like income levels, household size, and seasonal fishing variations significantly impacting access to adequate food. The findings suggest the need for interventions targeting income stability and food access for fishing households to enhance food security in the area. This study contributes to understanding food security dynamics within rural fishing communities, highlighting the importance of support for sustainable livelihoods in these regions.

Keywords: *Food security, Fishing households, Rural livelihood*

Economic Prosperity, Creativity Skills and Entrepreneurship Education Among Business Education Students

Olatoye, Adeolu O. (PhD)

Department of Entrepreneurship,

Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria

Abstract

The study examined the drive toward economic prosperity, creativity skills and entrepreneurship education among business education students. Four research questions guided the study. A correlational design was used. The population of this study comprised all Business Education undergraduates in Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State. A total of 150 Business Education undergraduates in Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State were selected as sample size of the study. Stratified sampling technique was used. Researcher developed instrument tagged: Economic Prosperity, Creativity Skills and Entrepreneurship Education Questionnaire (EPCSEEQ) was used for data collection with reliability coefficient 0.94. Research question 1 was analysis using mean and standard deviation. Research questions 3 and 4 answered using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The findings revealed that problem-solving, imagination, adaptability, novel ideas, innovation and digital were among the needed creativity skills for economic prosperity among business education students. Leadership, networking, time management, improved, problem solving, strategic planning, financial, information and communication technology, critical-thinking and resilience skills were among the needed entrepreneurship education skills for economic prosperity among business education students. There was positive relationship between economic prosperity, and entrepreneurship education ($r = 0.804, p < .05$) and creativity skills ($r = 0.632, p < .05$). The study recommended that entrepreneurship and creativity skills centres should be established in university so that students may gain additional skills that will enable them to be more effective and contribute more to economic growth and development.

Keywords: *Economic Prosperity, Creativity Skills, Entrepreneurship Education, Business Education Students*

On A Certain Subclass of Analytic Functions Defined by Modified Al-Oboudi Differential Operator

Abdulhakeem Bolakale Bello

Department Physical and Chemical Sciences,

Federal University of Health Sciences, Ila Orangun, Osun State

Abstract

This study presents and examines a novel subclass of analytic functions within a unit disc E , employing the modified Al-oboudi differential operator. The aim of this research is to ascertain the inclusion, closure, and coefficient estimations for this class.

Keywords: *Al-oboudi differential operator, Convolution, coefficient estimates, analytic functions*

Protects and Challenges of Guidance and Counselling Services in Secondary Schools in Adamawa State

Salihu Bello

*Department of Business Management Education
Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola*

Abstract

The study examines the challenges and solutions of secondary students, teachers and guidance and counseling units using secondary schools within the metropolis of Yola north and South in Adamawa State. The study also looks in the measures to be taken to improve and find lasting solutions to the challenges in secondary schools in respect to crime, drug abuse, sexual harassments among others.

Keywords: *Protects, Challenges, Guidance and counseling*

Refocusing Art Education Toward Nation-Building

Oladimeji Oluwagbemiga Isaac

Tai Solarin College of Education,

Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State

Abstract

The significance of art from time immemorial cannot be overlooked. Its contributions to the development of humanity's civilization are immeasurable. But the contention has always been in what way has art contributed to nation building? Therefore, this paper examined the theory and practice of art vis-à-vis its capacity in development of the local economy in Nigeria. The paper investigates why the current institutional acumen/aptitude to develop art in the Nigerian economy is not working. Exploring art contributions to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). If artworks in some countries are economic booster, why is attention not paid in Nigeria? Why are the institutions not playing their role as expected for it to work? Therefore, this paper overviews the prospectus of art education and its contributions to the advancement of humanity and its current state in Nigeria. It highlights the way forward in refocusing art towards nation-building; emphasizing revitalization of art education in school as the key factor, to ward off the danger of street unemployment, reduce the crime rate, and expand intellectual capacity through artistic creativity to boost our nation's economy.

Keywords: *Refocusing, Art education, Art educators, Art theory and Practice, Nation building.*

Tourist Perceived Naturalness of Zoo and Conservation Behaviour: Evidence from University of Ilorin Biological Garden

Sakariyah, Aisha Aderonke

*Department of Leisure and Tourism,
Federal Polytechnic Ayede Oyo State Nigeria*

Abstract

The declining biodiversity and urban expansion continue to deprive people of opportunities to enjoy nature, especially for people who engage less frequently with nature because they live far away from natural regions. These deprive individuals of several advantages offered by nature, including restoration of attention, personal happiness, and human health. This study thus provides an empirically based investigation on how visitation to tourist sites provides an opportunity to reconnect people with nature and encourage conservation habits as well as biodiversity awareness. The study employed a survey research technique based on questionnaires distributed to a sample of 205 respondents who have visited the University of Ilorin Biological Garden in the past. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential tools, including the mean, standard deviation, mean rating, and multiple regression. The study found evidence in support of substantial naturalness at the biological garden. In addition, the multiple regression results reveal that visitors experience at the zoo enhances their behavior towards conservation of the natural environment and protection of animals. Hence, the naturalness of tourist sites could be leveraged to promote sustainable environment through increased conservative behavior and culture in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Conservation; Naturalness; Sustainable; Tourism; Zoo*

The Impact of Tax Policy on Economic Growth in Nigeria

Shehu Aliyu

Department of Taxation,

Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda Zamfara State.

Abstract

The objective of study is to examine the effect of tax policies on economic growth and development. While the traditional schools of thought advocated the theory of low-income tax rates as major factor influencing economic development, the modern schools propagated the theory of higher income tax rates that is capable of developing nations. Using time series data between 2020 to 2024. this study attempts to justify these lines of thinking by making Nigeria as a case study with the main objective of identifying the impact of tax policy on economic growth in the country. Applying the Granger causality co integrations framework, this study finds statistical evidence that efficient tax reforms are necessary conditions for enhanced sustainable economic growth. On the basis of the findings, the study recommends among other issues that improvement in tax regimes, removal of distortions in taxation, discouragement of tax holidays to Multi-national Corporation and diversification of revenue base as necessary catalysts for sustained economic growth and development

Keywords: *Tax Policy and Economic growth*

The Role of Social Studies Education in Enhancing Community Awareness and Mitigation of Flood Disasters in Niger State, Nigeria

Lohnan Nanmwa Nansak

*Department of Social Studies, School of Secondary Education (Arts and Social Science
Programmes), Federal College of Education Kontagora, Niger State*

Abstract

Flooding has become a yearly major environmental issue in Niger State, largely due to poor awareness and inadequate community preparedness toward the problem. It is on this basis that this study examines the role of Social Studies education in promoting community awareness and reducing flood disasters in Niger State, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey design and all community leaders, parents and youths form the population of the study. A focus group discussion and interview guide were used for data collection. The information gathered were analysed using content analysis as the primary research method. Findings showed that Social Studies, as a multidisciplinary subject, can significantly enhance critical awareness, support disaster risk reduction strategies, and promote civic responsibility of reducing flood in student's communities. However, gaps were identified in curriculum content and teaching approaches related to disaster education and management. The study concluded that a well-designed and effectively implemented Social Studies curriculum that is practical with locally relevant environmental issues can help build resilient communities against flood through awareness campaign. The research recommended that, practical community inclusive base approaches should be introduced into the curriculum content of social studies to solve the immediate environmental issues.

Keywords: *Social Studies Education, Community Awareness, Flood Disaster, Mitigation and Role*

Teachers' Variables as Predictors of Students' Academic Performance and Attitude Towards Mathematics Among Senior Secondary School Students` in Ogun East Senatorial District

Aminu Lateef, Olukoya PhD

General Studies Education Department

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose, Ogun State

Abstract

This study investigated the predictive roles of teachers' variables such as gender, qualifications, and teaching experience on students' academic performance and attitudes toward mathematics among senior secondary school students in Ogun East Senatorial District, Nigeria. Adopting a descriptive survey design, the study sampled 20 mathematics teachers and 606 SSII students across four local government areas using a multi-stage sampling technique. Data were collected using a Mathematics Performance Test (MPT) and a Mathematics Attitude Scale (MAS). Logistic regression was employed to test two hypotheses: whether students' high performance and positive attitudes toward mathematics could be reliably predicted from the selected teacher variables. Results revealed that teachers' qualifications significantly predicted both high performance ($p = .010$) and positive attitude ($p = .005$) toward mathematics. However, teachers' gender and teaching experience were not significant predictors in either case. Based on the outcome of the study, the study recommends among others the need for professional development and the implementation of student-centered teaching approaches to enhance instructional quality. It also calls for a holistic educational strategy that includes adequate resources and stakeholder collaboration to further support student performance and attitude in mathematics.

Keywords: *Mathematics Performance, Student Attitude, Teacher Gender, Teacher Qualifications, and Teaching Experience*

The Impact of Education for Sustainable Development on University Students' Sustainability Behavior: A Case Study from Undergraduate Students in Nigeria

Mika'ilu, Abdulrahman

Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto.

Abstract

The impact of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) on university students' sustainability behavior is a critical area of study, particularly in regions like Nigeria where higher education institutions play a crucial role in shaping future leaders and professionals. The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development has advocated education for sustainable development (ESD) to promote global sustainability. UNESCO supports ESD as a way to provide society with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes needed for sustainable living. While considerable progress has been made in many developed countries, particularly in higher education institutions, and to some extent in developing countries, similar success has not been observed in Nigeria's higher education establishments. This study examined the influence of ESD on university students' conduct in Nigeria. A case study focusing on undergraduate students in Nigeria can shed light on how ESD influences their attitudes, awareness, and behaviors regarding sustainability, and how these behaviors can potentially contribute to the broader goals of sustainable development. Through cluster sampling, 300 students from FUG Gusau and Usmanu Danfodiyo Universities in Zamfara and Sokoto state were chosen to administered the questionnaire for completing.

Keywords: *Sustainability, SDGs, Education, Higher education, Student, Behavior, Nigeria*

The Impact of Climate Change on Human Migration: A Case Study of Coastal Communities in Nigeria

Olusanya, Ramon Obafemi

Economics Department

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science and Technology, Omu Ajose, Ogun State.

Abstract

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a driver of human migration, reshaping patterns of mobility across local, regional, and global scales. This paper synthesizes current research on the multifaceted impacts of climate change—encompassing rising sea levels, extreme weather events, desertification, and resource scarcity—on human displacement and migration. Environmental stressors, such as coastal flooding and prolonged droughts, disproportionately affect vulnerable populations in low-income regions, compelling both internal and cross-border migration. Data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) indicates that over 30 million people were displaced by climate-related disasters in 2023 alone, with projections suggesting escalating figures as global temperatures rise. The study explores the interplay of direct impacts (e.g., loss of habitable land) and indirect effects (e.g., conflict over dwindling resources), which amplify migration pressures. Socioeconomic factors, including adaptive capacity and policy frameworks, significantly mediate migration outcomes. Through a review of case studies from regions like Lagos, Bayelsa, Cross River, we highlight diverse migration responses, from planned relocation to forced displacement. The findings underscore the urgent need for integrated global policies that address climate-induced migration through adaptation, mitigation, and equitable resource distribution to reduce vulnerability and support sustainable human mobility in a warming world.

Keywords: *Vulnerability, Climate, Migration, Equitable resource distribution, Socioeconomic*

Influence of Maternal Malnutrition on Pregnancy Outcomes Amidst Nigeria's Current Economic Challenges

Toluse Caroline Modupe (PhD)

*Department of Physical and Health Education
Federal College of Education, Okene*

Abstract

Nigeria's ongoing economic instability has exacerbated food insecurity, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations, especially pregnant women. Maternal malnutrition, characterized by deficiencies in essential nutrients, has emerged as a critical factor influencing adverse pregnancy outcomes and increasing maternal mortality rates. This study explores the relationship between Nigeria's deteriorating economic conditions and the nutritional status of pregnant women, highlighting how inflation, poverty, and limited access to healthcare and balanced diets contribute to malnutrition. The findings suggest that undernourished pregnant women are at higher risk of complications such as anemia, obstructed labor, hemorrhage, and infections, all of which significantly raise the likelihood of maternal death. Furthermore, systemic issues such as inadequate antenatal care, poor health infrastructure, and lack of targeted nutritional interventions amplify these risks. Addressing maternal malnutrition through economic policy reforms, social support systems, and improved healthcare delivery is crucial for reducing maternal mortality and improving maternal health outcomes in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Maternal, Malnutrition, Pregnancy Outcomes, Economic Challenges*

Vocational Education as A Panacea for Sustainable Development in the Society

Dr. Kareem Azeez Olawale

Department of Curriculum & Instruction,

Sikiru Adetona College of Education Science and Technology, Omu-Ajose.

Abstract

This paper deals with Vocational Education as a Panacea for sustainable development in the Society. Effective acquisition of vocational and technical skills will inculcate entrepreneurial skills that would help the youths to be self-reliant, this will in turn bring about national development, hence they will be self-employed. Vocational education is crucial for sustainable societal development as it equips individuals with practical skills, promoting economic growth, reducing unemployment, and fostering innovation. By aligning education with the needs of the job market, vocational training ensures a skilled workforce ready to contribute to various industries and drive technological advancements. This, in turn, leads to increased productivity, economic stability, and improved living standards, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and prosperous society. Vocational education helps address the skills gap in various industries by providing specialized training that meets the specific needs of employers. This ensures that the workforce is equipped with the right skills to meet the demands of a rapidly changing technological landscape. Vocational education encourages the use of local materials and fosters the development of local technologies, contributing to national industrial growth and self-reliance. Part of the suggestions given towards achieving this purpose are: that vocational education should be included in the curriculum alongside every course of study a candidate applied for in the tertiary institutions, that measures should be taken by government to monitor the implementation of this vocational education program put in place for efficiency and effectiveness to achieve the goals of the National Policy on Education, otherwise any attempt at sustainable development may end up as a mirage. In conclusion, vocational education is a powerful tool for sustainable development, offering a pathway to economic prosperity, social progress, and environmental responsibility. It is not just about acquiring specific job skills; it is about empowering individuals to contribute to a more sustainable and prosperous future for all.

Keywords: *Vocational, Education, Panacea, Sustainable, Development*

Phase Transition of $\text{Fe}_x\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{O}$ Nanoparticles Synthesized by Microwave Assisted Synthesis Method

¹S. S. Abdullahi, ²J. Y.C. Liew, & ³G.S.M Galadanci

¹Physics Department,

Federal University Dutse, P.M.B. 7156, Dutse, Jigawa State Nigeria

²Physics Department,

Faculty of Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor Malaysia.

³Physics Department,

Bayero University, Kano Nigeria. P.M.B.3011, Kano Nigeria

Abstract

Significant research interest has been devoted to dilute magnetic semiconductor due to their promising potentials for spintronic applications. Attention was given to ZnO based dilute magnetic semiconductor material owing of its ferromagnetic behavior at room temperature when doped with transition metals. $\text{Fe}_x\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{O}$ nanoparticles were synthesized via microwave assisted method and calcined at 600°C . The structural, optical and magnetic properties of these nanoparticles were studied using X-ray diffraction (XRD), Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscopy (FESEM). UV-Visible and Photoluminescence Spectroscopy and Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM) respectively. Single phase wurtzite hexagonal crystal structure with no agglomeration was observed. The optical property shows a blue shift in the band gap of the nanoparticles with three emissions observed from the PL. The magnetic measurement reveals a magnetic phase transition from diamagnetic to ferromagnetic behavior as a result of the Fe dopant, the magnetic saturation increases with an increase in the Fe concentration thereby making the material a good candidate for spintronic based applications.

Keywords: ZnO , Fe doped ZnO , structural, Optical magnetic properties

Policy Interventions and Adaptive Strategies for Climate Change Resilience in Nigeria: An Assessment of Sustainable Development Pathways

¹Simon Oluwatoyin Obadahun (PhD), & ²Elizabeth Gambo Tsuzom

¹*Department of Public Administration,*

Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.

²*Society for Family Health Kano, Global Fund Malaria Project.*

Abstract

Climate change remains one of the most significant threats to sustainable development in Nigeria, affecting agriculture, health, water resources, and overall livelihoods. This study explores the nature and effectiveness of policy interventions and adaptive strategies implemented to address climate vulnerabilities in low-resource settings. Using a qualitative review of national and subnational policy documents, complemented by secondary data from development agencies, the study analyses the linkages between governance structures, institutional capacity, and climate resilience outcomes. Findings reveal that although Nigeria has developed several adaptation policies such as the National Climate Change Policy, the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action (NASPA-CCN), and state-level frameworks implementation remains limited by weak institutional coordination, insufficient financing, and low community engagement. The study highlights the importance of integrating adaptive governance, stakeholder collaboration, and evidence-based policy instruments to achieve inclusive and sustainable climate resilience. Recommendations emphasize the need for enhanced capacity building, stronger monitoring mechanisms, and increased political will to translate policy into practice.

Keywords: *Climate change adaptation; Policy interventions; Sustainable development; Resilience.*

Governance, Corruption and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis

John Ikechukwu Okpara (PhD)

Federal University Otuoke,

PMB 126, Yenagoa, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between governance, corruption and economic growth in some selected African countries (Nigeria, South Africa and Kenya), focusing on how institutional quality influences economic growth and development trajectory. Using annual panel data from these selected African countries to examine GDP growth rate as the dependent variable, while government effectiveness index, rule of law, voice and accountability, corruption perception index, and human capital index which is proxied by education enrolment rate which serves as the key independent variables. The analysis will apply panel regression techniques to capture both cross-country and time variations in governance and corruption indicators. A-priori expectations suggest that improvements in government effectiveness, rule of law, and voice and accountability are positively associated with economic growth, while higher corruption levels are expected to impede growth performance. Human capital development is also anticipated to play a complementary role by enhancing productivity and institutional quality. The study aims to provide empirical evidence on the extent to which governance can stimulate sustainable economic growth in these selected African countries through the stated objectives (determination of the effect of government effectiveness index, rule of law index, voice and accountability, corruption perception index and human capital index on the economic growth of these selected countries in Africa). The findings will offer useful policy insights for African governments, international organization, partners and policy makers in the bid to strengthen and improve institutions, reduce corruption and help promote inclusive economic growth cum development across the continent.

Keywords: *Voice and Accountability, Corruption perception index, GDP growth, government effectiveness index, Panel Regression*

Diaspora Remittances and National Economic Development in Nigeria, 2015-2024

Timipa Igoli, PhD

Department of Political Science

University of Africa, Toru-Orua, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines the nexus between Diaspora Remittances and National Economic Development in Nigeria over the period 2015–2024, a decade characterized by significant fluctuations in oil revenues, exchange rate volatility, and socio-economic reforms. Given the increasing importance of remittances as a stable source of foreign exchange and a potential driver of economic growth, the research investigates their impact on key macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth, poverty reduction, employment generation, and foreign reserves. Drawing from push-pull theory, it explains poverty, employment, and civil unrest as factors responsible for migration. Using a mixed-method approach, the study analyses secondary data obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria, World Bank, and National Bureau of Statistics, applying descriptive statistics we establish the relationship between remittance inflows and development indicators, while also incorporating qualitative assessments of policy frameworks and socio-economic contexts. Findings reveal that diaspora remittances constitute a vital contributor to Nigeria's economy, often surpassing foreign direct investment and official development assistance, yet their developmental impact is constrained by structural challenges such as inflation, poor financial infrastructure, and governance deficits. The study concludes that while remittances hold strong potential to foster sustainable development, maximizing their benefits requires strategic policies to channel funds into productive sectors, strengthen financial inclusion, and improve institutional accountability.

Keywords: *Diaspora remittances, Remittance flows, Foreign exchange, Economic development, Remittance policy*

An Appraisal of Family Socio-Economic Challenges and Agricultural Sustainability in Bayelsa State, Nigeria, 2014-2024

Timipa Igoli, PhD

Department of Political Science

University of Africa, Toru-Orua, Bayelsa State, Nigeria

Abstract

Families in Bayelsa State, Nigeria, had for a relatively long period especially from 2014 to 2024, faced interacting socio-economic pressures that have undermined household livelihoods and the sustainability of local agriculture. Chronic environmental damage from oil spills and pollution, degraded soils and waterways, reducing crop and poultry productivity and constraining livelihood options for oil-bearing and farming communities. Recurrent and increasingly severe flooding exacerbated by climate variability and sea-level/tidal influences has repeatedly submerged farmland, eroded local seed stocks, and lengthened recovery cycles for smallholder households. At the same time, high rural unemployment, elevated poverty incidence, limited access to formal credit and extension services, and out-migration have reduced families' ability to invest in resilient practices (improved planting material, drainage, or small-scale mechanisation), locking many into low-productivity, high-risk farming. Findings indicate that these factors have weakened food security and adaptive capacity in the state. The study adopts mixed methods of data collection involving rapid review of documented materials, interviews, and observation. The data were analysed using content analysis. The study appropriates the basic propositions resilience Theory / Socio-ecological Systems (SES) and explains the capacity to absorb shocks (floods, price shocks) and transform ties well to sustainability indicators across during the period under review. It recommends that sustainable agricultural recovery in Bayelsa will require integrated interventions: pollution remediation, flood-resilient infrastructure and practices, accessible rural finance, and targeted social protection for vulnerable households.

Keywords: *Pollution mediation, Oil spills, Vulnerable households, High risk farming, Flooding*

Digital Microcredit in Nigeria: Financial Inclusion or Entrepreneurial Debt Trap?

¹Ayedun, Taiwo Akinyemi (PhD), & ²Popoola, Emmanuel Abidemi

^{1&2}Department of Entrepreneurship, School of Logistics & Innovation Technology
The Federal University of Technology Akure.

Abstract

The emergence of digital microcredit platforms in Nigeria is regarded as a pivotal advancement toward achieving financial inclusion, facilitating access to credit for individuals and entrepreneurs, particularly those operating within the informal economy through the utilisation of mobile technologies. It has been argued that digital loans offer swift and convenient financial solutions, effectively addressing deficiencies left by conventional banking systems and microfinance institutions. Nonetheless, concerns persist regarding predatory interest rates, abbreviated repayment terms, aggressive debt recovery methods, and the potential risk of entrenching cycles of indebtedness rather than promoting entrepreneurial development. This study investigates whether digital microcredit serves as a viable pathway to financial inclusion or acts as a mechanism for fostering entrepreneurial debt entrapment in Nigeria with the objectives to evaluate the extent to which digital microcredit promotes financial inclusion in Nigeria, assess the relationship between digital microcredit and entrepreneurial growth, investigate the risks of indebtedness associated with digital microcredit usage, and to propose policy and regulatory frameworks that balance financial innovation with consumer protection. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study will integrate quantitative surveys of borrowers alongside qualitative interviews with entrepreneurs and fintech operators. The anticipated findings aim to yield empirical insights into the ambivalent nature of digital microcredit, subsequently informing policymakers, regulatory authorities, and fintech stakeholders about strategies that harmonize innovation with the safeguarding of borrower interests.

Keywords: *Debt, Entrepreneurs, Fintech, Microcredit, Nigeria*

From Displacement to Enterprise: The Auta-Balefi Beans Market as a Case of IDP-Led Transformation

¹Cosmas Aloiy Ba-Ana-Itenebe & ²Zephaniah Osuyi Edo

¹Centre for African and Development Studies, Lisbon School of Economics and Management, University of Lisbon, Portugal

²Department of Political Science, Joseph Ayo Babalola University Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study challenges dominant narratives of vulnerability surrounding Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria by examining the Auta-Balefi Beans Market, a thriving enterprise established by IDPs from the Northeast. Utilising the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, this qualitative research analyses the market as a compelling case study of IDP-led socio-economic transformation. It highlights their agency and resilience, challenging the prevailing narrative of victimhood. Employing semi-structured interviews and non-participant observation, the study evaluates how these IDPs, leveraging their agricultural expertise and social networks, have transcended victimhood to become agents of change. The findings indicate that the market provides sustainable livelihoods for the displaced and fosters self-reliance, while contributing to food security and stimulating economic activities in the broader peri-urban host environment. Complexities in governance and operational management persist—particularly regarding infrastructural limitations and precarious land tenure—but the market demonstrates notable resilience. This paper advocates shifting from humanitarian aid towards an empowerment approach that recognises IDPs' agency as contributors to economic growth and community resilience.

Keywords: *Livelihood creation, IDP agency, Internal displacement, Resilience, Informal markets, Nigeria*

Nigeria's Foreign Policy and Anti-Corruption: A Study of Buhari Civilian Administration

Dr. Awopeju Ayodeji

Department of Political Science,

Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State.

Abstract

The foreign policy of a country is majorly a drive by the incumbent and its national interest. In view of this, this article examines Nigeria's foreign policy and anti-corruption drive under Buhari civilian administration with a view to examining its directions and sincerity within and outside Nigeria's state. A qualitative research design was utilised while the rational choice theory and concentric circle theories guided its theoretical underpinning. The article drew its information from secondary data such as textbooks, scholarly journals, internet resources and newspapers. The data culled from these sources were subjected to content analysis. The study revealed that despite the fact that Buhari administration embarked on anti-corruption campaign at home and abroad, its foreign policy was riddled with corruption; thus, making it poor in its image and implementation. The paper concluded that Buhari civilian administration was not committed to the anti-corruption agenda as one of his national interests but just as a measure to garner legitimacy for his administration. The paper recommended amongst other that there should be a new direction of foreign policy that strengthens anti-corruption agenda so that the war against corruption be won in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Corruption, Anti-corruption, National Interest, Civilian Administration*

The Search for Selfless National Leaders in Nigeria Since 1960: A Historical Approach

Oluwadamilare Moses Adesina

Department of History and International Studies

Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria

Abstract

While some Nigerian leaders since 1960 are widely regarded for integrity and positive contributions, academic and historical discourse often points to a systemic failure of leadership. The search for selfless leaders is complicated by deep-seated issues like corruption, ethnic politics, and a self-serving elite. Historical analysis shows that several systemic issues have hampered the emergence and recognition of selfless leadership in Nigeria since independence. Different examples of leaders were cited in this work. The work adopts the historical and narrative research method and relies on both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources were oral interviews conducted in various states in Nigeria. Other materials like local government diaries and documents related with issues in this study were utilized. The secondary sources include books, journals, articles, internet sources, etc relating to the thematic focus of this study. The paper concluded that Nigeria is still in search for selfless national leaders to put the country in a developmental state.

Keywords: *Nationalism, Leadership, National Interest, Selfish Interest, Governance*

The Mediating Role of Entrepreneurial Resilience in the Passion-Performance Nexus

¹Mustapha, Abdullahi Hauwa PhD, ²Igashi, Martina PhD &

³Shaibu, O. Blessing PhD

¹*Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Management Sciences, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria*

²*Department of Business Administration,
Faculty of Administration, Bingham University, Karu, Nasarawa State.*

³*Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Management Sciences,
Federal University Wukari, Taraba State*

Abstract

This study explores the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial performance, with entrepreneurial resilience serving as a mediating variable among small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) owners in Kaduna State, Nigeria. Anchored in Self-Determination Theory, the research argues that entrepreneurial passion—an intrinsic motivational force—drives performance directly and indirectly by fostering resilience, which enables entrepreneurs to adapt and thrive in the face of challenges. Using a quantitative, cross-sectional design, data were collected from 370 SME owners and analyzed through Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The findings reveal that entrepreneurial passion significantly and positively influences both resilience and performance, while resilience also has a direct positive effect on performance. Moreover, resilience partially mediates the relationship between passion and performance, indicating that it serves as a crucial psychological mechanism linking emotional drive to business success. The study concludes that cultivating both entrepreneurial passion and resilience enhances entrepreneurs' ability to sustain performance, overcome adversity, and achieve long-term business growth.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial passion, Entrepreneurial Resilience, Entrepreneurial performance, Self-determination theory*

Strategic Framework for Developing Gemstone Tourism in Nigeria: A Case Study of Selected Mining Areas in Oke Ogun, Oyo State

Akintade Caleb Kehinde

Department of Tourism and Hospitality,

Elizade University, Ilara Mokin Ondo State Nigeria.

Abstract

The study focuses on the Strategic Framework for Developing Gemstone Tourism in Oke Ogun, Oyo State, Nigeria, with the goal of making the region a world-renowned gemstone tourism destination while encouraging sustainable practices and the expansion of local businesses. A descriptive survey was conducted with 434 participants, including government officials, miners, artisans, tourists, heritage experts, and community leaders across selected gemstone mining communities such as Itasa, Offiki, and Komu, using stratified random and purposive sampling. Data were collected through structured questionnaires and analyzed with descriptive statistics like percentages and frequencies. A majority of respondents (55%) believe Oke Ogun's gemstone resources can attract international tourists, with 50.5% strongly agreeing on the government's effective promotion. Strategies for enhancing global reputation see 43.8% strongly agreeing. Collaborative efforts with international organizations gained 30% agreement. The perception of cultural heritage as a supplement to gemstone tourism is strongly agreed upon (59.9%). Local community involvement is imperative, with varying responses on sustainability, waste management, and environmental education. Job creation opinions are mixed, with 52.5% agreeing gemstone tourism creates jobs, but only 50.2% believe it boosts local enterprises. The findings reveal that Oke Ogun in Oyo State has abundant gemstone resources with cultural and ecological appeal, yet faces challenges like poor infrastructure and weak marketing. Recommendations include a Gemstone Tourism Development Framework focusing on sustainability, community empowerment, institutional collaboration, and branding to enhance tourism and Nigeria's global market position.

Keywords: *Community development, Cultural heritage, Gemstone tourism, Strategic framework, Sustainable*

Sustainable Facility Planning for Ecotourism: Integrating Architectural Innovation with Cultural Integrity in Developing Countries

¹Akintade E. A., ²Boluwaji, & ³Asifat, J.T.

¹*Department of Ecotourism and Wildlife Management, School of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology, Federal University of Technology Akure Ondo State Nigeria.*

²*Faculty of Management Sciences, Department of Hospitality Tourism Management, Redeemers University, Ede Osun State.*

Abstract

Sustainable ecotourism has emerged as a vital pathway for reconciling conservation with local development, yet many destinations in developing countries face challenges in adopting facility planning that balances architectural innovation with cultural integrity. This study, situated within selected ecotourism destinations in developing regions, examines how sustainable facility planning practices can reduce environmental footprints, support community livelihoods, and preserve cultural identity. The methodology employed a mixed approach, combining content analysis of policy documents, case studies of existing ecotourism sites, and field-based assessments of facility designs against sustainability benchmarks. Findings revealed that destinations incorporating renewable energy systems achieved up to a 35% reduction in operational costs, while waste recycling initiatives reduced ecological impacts by 28%. Cultural integration in design improved local community participation by 42%, stress the critical role of participatory planning. The results underscore that poorly planned facilities contribute to ecological degradation and cultural erosion, while sustainable design fosters both conservation and local ownership. The study concludes that successful ecotourism development requires a holistic framework that integrates energy efficiency, water stewardship, circular material use, and culturally sensitive architectural solutions. It is recommended that policymakers, architects, and destination managers institutionalize participatory planning models, enforce sustainable building codes, and strengthen capacity building for local communities to ensure long-term benefits.

Keywords: *Sustainable facility planning, Ecotourism, Architectural innovation, Cultural integrity, Community participation*

Tackling Entrepreneurship and Human Capital Hurdles in Africa's Biggest Economy

¹Adedoyin Adebajo, Obisanya & ²Felicia Damilola, Obisanya

¹Department of Business Education

Sikiru Adetona College of Education, Science & Technology, Omu-Ajose,
Ogun State, Nigeria

²Department of Business Education, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun

Abstract

Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, possesses immense potential with a youthful population and abundant resources. Entrepreneurship plays a significant role, with about 30% of Nigerians identifying as entrepreneurs, often driven by necessity amid high unemployment. Small and Medium Enterprises contribute substantially to the GDP and employ a large portion of the workforce, yet many face significant challenges, with a high failure rate within their first five years due to harsh business conditions. Key challenges include poor infrastructure, limited access to finance, policy inconsistencies, and deficits in human capital development. This study examines the intertwined challenges of entrepreneurship and human capital development in Nigeria, analyzing perspectives from students, entrepreneurs and government interventions. The objectives include assessing barriers to growth, the impact of human capital, the role of education and policy effectiveness, aiming to propose integrated recommendations. Using a mixed-methods approach, findings highlight the hostile business environment, skills gaps and the need for strategies aligning institutional support with human capital investment. Recommendations include prioritizing infrastructure, stabilizing policies, enhancing financial access, reforming entrepreneurship education for practical skills, and fostering private sector partnerships for sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem growth in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Economic Development, Economy, Entrepreneurship, Human Capital, Nigeria*

Insecurity Threats to Sustainable Economic Development and Democratic Ideals Zamfara North of Zamfara State

Sirajo Shehu

*Department of Business Administration and Management,
Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State*

Abstract

The research study titled: insecurity threats to sustainable development and democratic ideals Zamfara North of Zamfara State. The research is survey research with the following objectives; to look into the insecurity threats that work against sustainable economic development and democratic ideals, to examine the various mechanism put in place to arrest the issues of insecurity in Zamfara North, Zamfara State. The target population under study is 2,606. Hence, 10% (261) of the population was taken as sample size. The instrument use for data collection is questionnaire which contain fifteen set of close ended questions administered. Therefore, 261 questionnaires were distributed to the case study but only 180 were filled and returned. Chi-square was used as a statistical tool for testing the stated hypothesis, the research found out that the issues of insecurity in Zamfara Sate are affecting the sustainable economic development of the state, and that some mechanisms are put in place to tackle the issues of insecurity in the state. It was recommended that the real panacea for solving insecurity challenge in Zamfara and Nigeria at large is for government to accelerate the pace of development. Development in this context consists of creating an economy with relevant socio, economic and physical infrastructure for business operations and industrial growth, to provide gainful employment, high level of educational facilities, and medical care for the people.

Keywords: *Insecurity, Threat, Economic, Development*

Foreign Policy and Diplomacy: A Comparative Analysis of Obasanjo and Buhari Administration in Nigerian Fourth Republic

¹Olufunmi Solomon Likinyo, PhD & ²Adefila Emmanuel Ojo, MSc.

¹Department of Political Science, Faculty of The Social Sciences,
Ekiti State University (EKSU), Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

²College of Education, Ero- Akure. Ondo State

Abstract

Since independence there is no significant changes in Nigeria foreign relations until Nigerian fourth republic, 1999 till date. Pertinent to her foreign policy is the projection of Africa as the centerpiece of Nigerian foreign policy, thus swift to playing the 'big brother' role in Africa. This paper juxtaposes foreign policy and diplomacy of Obasanjo and Buhari's administrations in their external relations. It evaluates diplomacy as instrument by each of the administration to achieve foreign policy goals and objectives. The study employs an eclectic approach, a qualitative/narrative approach to establish themes and events. The data pertaining to the subjects of inquiry formed the basis for analysis. Theory of International Cooperation and National Interest was employed to underpin the influence of domestic issues in foreign relations. The findings revealed that Nigeria's foreign policy decisions and direction were the resultant influence of the personality traits and leadership idiosyncrasy. The paper concludes that, many challenges faced by Nigeria nation such as, Niger Delta crisis under Obasanjo and Boko-haram insurgency under Buhari was a stigma to Nigeria image projections beyond domestic environment. It recommends that, Nigeria government needs focusing on her statutory obligations such as; security of lives and properties; infrastructural development; economic diversification; a virile foreign policy among others.

Keywords: *Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Administration, International relations*

AI for Education: Investigating how AI Writing Tools Enhance Literacy and Learning Motivation Among Nigerian Youths

¹Adeniji L.A., ²Adesola O.A., ³Amusa M.T., ⁴Okunoren T.A.,
⁵Solomon T.O., ⁶Babalola A.S., ⁷Adekola T.H., ⁸Ogunmodede I.E.,
⁹Oguzie E.C., ¹⁰Ige A.O., ¹¹Lagos J.B., ¹²Akinmoju O.R., ¹³Uche M.C.,
¹⁴Okon G.P., ¹⁵Osho A.A., ¹⁶Oragui C.P., ¹⁷Akpan R.U., ¹⁸Idowu A.,
¹⁹Oyekanmi T.B., & ²⁰Robert-Iyeh P.O.

¹*Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

^{2,20}*Department of Mass-communication, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

Abstract

This study investigates how Artificial Intelligence (AI) writing tools enhance literacy development and learning motivation among Nigerian youths. The rapid expansion of digital technologies has reshaped educational processes globally, and Nigeria is experiencing a similar transformation, particularly with the increasing adoption of AI-powered platforms such as ChatGPT, Grammarly, Quillbot, and Gemini. Despite the rising use of these tools, limited empirical evidence exists on their direct influence on literacy acquisition, academic performance, and motivational engagement among young learners. This study therefore examines the patterns of AI writing tool usage, their effects on literacy skills, and their contribution to learning motivation within the Nigerian context. The study adopts a quantitative survey design, targeting youths in Ikeja, Lagos. A sample size of 399 respondents was derived using Taro Yamane's formula, and data were collected using a structured questionnaire covering AI usage, literacy development, learning motivation, digital competence, and academic performance. Descriptive statistics and Chi-square analyses were used to interpret the data. Preliminary results indicate that a significant proportion of youths actively use AI writing tools for grammar correction, idea generation, summarization, and essay structuring. Findings further suggest that these tools enhance vocabulary development, sentence construction, reading comprehension, and coherence in writing. Additionally, AI tools positively influence learning motivation by reducing writing anxiety, increasing engagement, and promoting self-confidence. The study concludes that AI writing tools are valuable pedagogical aids capable of improving literacy outcomes and learning motivation among Nigerian youths. It recommends structured integration of AI literacy programs, teacher training, and policy support to maximize the educational benefits of AI-assisted writing.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (AI), Literacy Development, Learning Motivation, Nigerian Youths*

Winning at All Costs: Investigating the Political Calculus Behind the Incumbent Administration

¹Adeniji L.A., ²Showunmi T. R., ³Audu A., ⁴Bakare B.O., ⁵Sofowoke O.V.,
⁶Okiye C.A., ⁷Onalo H.E., ⁸Alatishe M.M., ⁹Legbe M.M., ¹⁰Olaniyi A.O.,
¹¹Abhulimen C., ¹²Moiett B.L., ¹³Raheem B.D., ¹⁴Fagbenro O.S.,
¹⁵Ugwuoke D.C., ¹⁶Ajadi E.O., ¹⁷Osindeinde E.A., & ¹⁸Nsofor F.C.

¹Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos

²⁻¹⁸Department of Mass Communication, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos

Abstract

This study focused on the research, winning at all costs? investigating the political calculus behind the incumbent administration. In the study the research used primary data, where 150 questionnaires were administered among youth that are eligible to vote, the research employed descriptive statistics and chi-square technique. The analysis was run on SPSS version 25. The result shows that, there are significant motives and underlining factors influencing the ADC's opposition stance against the incumbent administration (P value<0.05), that ADC employs distinct tactics and strategies to challenge the incumbent administration (P value<0.05). The findings also revealed that the most motive and underlining factors of ADC is foreign influence like donors, external factors, mean score (5.92%), and for the ranks of tactics and strategies employ by the ADC, the findings also revealed that the ADC's opposition is primarily issued-based rather than personality-based, mean score (6.28%). We then conclude that, the motive factors driving the ADC'S opposition stance against the incumbent administration are rooted in a combination of political ambition, dissatisfaction with governance and socio-economic discontent. It was also concluded that the underlining factors driving the ADC's opposition stance is foreign influence. Finally, the strategies and tactics employed by the ADC to challenge the incumbent administration are primarily issue-based rather than personality-based. It is therefore, recommended that, opposition party like the ADC should focus their campaigns and criticism on policies, governance issue, and national development goals rather than personal attacks.

Keywords: *Political-calculus, Friedman's test, Underlying motive, Chi-square technique, Foreign donour*

Feeding the Nation, Winning the Vote: A Study of Agricultural Policy, Food Security and Electoral Favourability in the Present Administration

¹Adeniji L.A., ²Akanye F.F., ³Okonkwo M.C., ⁴Madagwa C.O., ⁵Ola M.J.,
⁶Ajose F.T., ⁷Mafoluku B., ⁸Agu T.E., ⁹Obanla A.V., ¹⁰Hussein A.O.,
¹¹Chukwu C.E., ¹²Osisanya E., ¹³Abebefe S.M., ¹⁴Ezukwo E.C., ¹⁵Oladele A.M.,
¹⁶Nwachukwu V.A., ¹⁷Ajayibembe P.O., ¹⁸Nimotalahi I., ¹⁹Fashola O.O., &
²⁰Moronfolu T.M.

Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos

Department of Mass Communication, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos

Abstract

In this research, the importance of agriculture and its roles in job creation and food creation was highlighted, and that the success or failure of an agricultural policy over the years has been greatly contributed to governance narratives. About 150 Questionnaires was distributed among market women, students, farmers and government workers. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics on SPSSv25. The findings showed that Agricultural policies of the present administration have no significant impact on food security ($p>0.05$), that there is a significant relationship between food security and electoral favourability for the present administration ($p<0.05$), among all the items addressing agricultural-financing and productivity, government training on farmers productivity (with mean 6.07) appear as most significant impactful contribution by this present administration ($p>0.05$). Therefore, conclude that the agricultural policy does not have significant effect on food-security, that food security influences electoral favorability. Also, conclude that agricultural financing is significantly related to productivity in this present political context, also conclude that corruption/diversion of inputs, lack of training/support services, bad roads and storage problems, high cost of inputs (fertilizer, fuel, seeds), insecurity/violence affecting farms, poor access to loans/credits, lack of information about programmes, political interference, poor markets/value chains for farm produce, and weak monitoring of programmes are the challenges facing government farming policies in achieving both food security and political legitimacy. We then recommended that government should re-strategize in order to enhance agricultural policy on food security in Nigeria to directly improve food production, distribution and storage systems.

Keywords: *Food-security, Electoral favourability, Agricultural policy, Corruption, Farm-produce*

Digital Advocacy for Food Access: Exploring Social Media Role in Shaping Nigeria Border Policy and Combating Rising Food Prices

¹Adeniji, L.A., ²Ibikunle I.T., ³Aleobua E., ⁴Osigbeme O.F., ⁵Owolabi A.M., ⁶Oluwagbemigun O.F., ⁷Affah G.L., ⁸Amodu K.O., ⁹Udoh R.C., ¹⁰Nwosu O.G., ¹¹Nwachukwu U.M., ¹²Tafa T.M., ¹³Adebayo A.F., ¹⁴Falubi O.C., ¹⁵Effiong M., ¹⁶Ugwoegbu P., ¹⁷Osunlusi V.S., ¹⁸Shotunde V.O., & ¹⁹Onyemetu C.B.

¹*Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

²⁻¹⁹*Department of Mass-communication, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

Abstract

This study examined the influence of social media advocacy on public awareness of food access and government decisions on border policy among residents of Shomolu Local Government Area (LGA) in Lagos State, Nigeria. The research was prompted by rising food prices, border policy fluctuations, and the increasing use of social media as a platform for civic engagement. A descriptive survey research design was adopted, and data were collected from 150 residents using a structured questionnaire. The study focused on core variables: Social Media Advocacy (SMA), Public Awareness of Food Access (PFA), and Government Decisions on Border Policy (GDP), with Food Access (FA) also examined. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics and Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). The data was analysed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics on SPSSv25. Findings revealed that respondents were predominantly young and educated, reflecting high digital literacy within the study area. Results indicated a strong positive and significant relationship between SMA and PFA, as well as between SMA and GDP, demonstrating that social media plays a substantial role in increasing awareness and influencing policy dialogue. A moderate but significant relationship was found between SMA and FA, suggesting that while advocacy enhances public engagement, structural economic challenges continue to constrain actual food access. The study concludes that social media advocacy is a powerful tool for shaping public understanding and government responsiveness to food security and border policy issues. However, broader systemic reforms are required to improve real food access. It is recommended that government agencies integrate social media insights into policy formulation, while civil society groups strengthen digital enlightenment campaigns to complement structural interventions.

Keywords: *Social Media Advocacy, Food Access, Public Awareness, Border Policy, Shomolu LGA, Nigeria*

From Governance to Mandate Renewal: Linking Developmental Performance Indicators with Electoral Outcomes in Nigeria

¹Adeniji L.A.; ²Olumini A.A.; ³Adekunle K.P.; ⁴Ojeme D.S.; ⁵Igbozurike E.N.;
⁶Raji F.F.; ⁷Fasan O.D.; ⁸Okun O.T.; ⁹Adelumola A.S.; ¹⁰Ozurumba H.E.;
¹¹Johnson T.M.; ¹²Afeketor C.O.; ¹³Awobajo A.A.; ¹⁴Famodu A.O.;
¹⁵Amahar M.J.; ¹⁶Chukwu C.N.; ¹⁷Aliu B.R.; ¹⁸Afolabi O.R.; ¹⁹Obajimi O.A

¹*Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

²⁻¹⁹*Department of Mass-communication, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos*

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between governance performance and electoral mandate renewal in Nigeria, with a specific focus on residents of Shomolu (LGA) in Lagos State. Guided by retrospective voting theory and the social responsibility theory of the press, the research explored whether voters reward or punish incumbents based on developmental performance and how media framing influences political perceptions. A descriptive cross-sectional survey design was employed, and data were collected through a structured questionnaire administered to 150 adult residents using a census approach. The instrument demonstrated strong reliability (Cronbach Alpha = 0.79). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and the Friedman Test for hypothesis evaluation. Findings revealed that developmental performance indicators significantly influence electoral outcomes ($\chi^2 = 30.811$, $p < 0.001$), with infrastructure, job creation, youth empowerment, and social welfare emerging as the strongest determinants of voter behaviour. The study also established that media significantly shapes public perception of governance ($\chi^2 = 22.259$, $p = 0.008$), particularly through increased awareness, independent reporting, and opinion shaping across traditional and social media platforms. Despite the strong performance-oriented intent among respondents, non-performance factors such as ethnicity, religion, insecurity, and electoral malpractice were found to moderate the extent to which governance performance translates into electoral reward. The study concludes that while Nigerian voters increasingly desire performance-based leadership, structural and socio-political challenges continue to constrain fully merit-driven electoral outcomes. It recommends that government intensify investments in critical infrastructure and economic development, electoral bodies strengthen transparency and security during elections, media organizations uphold independence and factual reporting, and civil society deepen voter education to promote accountability-driven democracy.

Keywords: *Governance performance, Electoral outcomes, Media influence, Mandate renewal*

