

Federal University Wukari,
Taraba State, Nigeria



**8th Conference on
African Development
Cooperation & Sustainable
Economy**

Theme: Harnessing Development
Partnerships for Inclusive Education,
Security, and Economic Sustainability
in Africa

**ABSTRACTS
& PROCEEDINGS**

16th - 18th December, 2025



8TH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION & SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

VENUE: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI

THEME

Harnessing Development Partnerships for Inclusive Education, Security, and Economic Sustainability in Africa

DATE: Tuesday 16th - Thursday 18th December, 2025

TIME: 10:00am

CONFERENCE LOC

Dr. Chinedu Imo
Federal University Wukari
Taraba State

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MAUTECH, Nigeria

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Wright State University, USA

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Lagos State University, Nigeria

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Bodo Graduate School of Business, Norway

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8TH CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION & SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

VENUE: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY WUKARI

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Tuesday 16th December, 2025 - Arrival of Conferees & Delegates

DAY TWO – Wednesday 17th December, 2025

OPENING SESSION/PLENARY

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

DAY TWO – Thursday 18th December, 2025 - Departure of Conferees & Delegates

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:
developmentseries01@gmail.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.

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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.

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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.

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Conference Abstracts

Improved Prevention of Female Genital Schistosomiasis: Piloting Integration of Services into the National Health System in Gombe State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Female genital schistosomiasis (FGS) is a neglected gynecological condition, putting women at-risk of poor sexual and reproductive health (SRH), including pregnancy complications or infertility. Early treatment of schistosomiasis with praziquantel is important to avoid disease progression to FGS as it is not always possible to reverse these symptoms. However, prevention programs with praziquantel have historically focused on school-aged children. Therefore, there is a gap to provide prevention services for young women in endemic areas of Gombe State Nigeria. Piloted integration of FGS prevention services into routine SRH care in eleven health centers (November 2022 to April 2023) and enrolled 56 health workers. Mixed methods were used including key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and questionnaires to determine effectiveness, feasibility and acceptability of integration across health system decision makers, health workers and female patients (15 to 29 years old). For qualitative data, inductive coding process to analyze themes was used and descriptive statistics to analyze quantitative data. Interviewed health workers perceived that the integrated services increased access and improved health outcomes for women (15 to 29 years old) due to the more comprehensive approach, although barriers to access included lack of transportation. Female patients surveyed at baseline (n=680) indicated there were no routine FGS prevention services. During the pilot, FGS prevention services were provided to >8500 women at-risk. Health workers interviewed at the end of the pilot indicated they could feasibly provide FGS prevention services as part of routine patient consultations, and they maintained knowledge from training on the key FGS health education points and the consultation processes to follow. The greatest challenge expressed by health workers was the high workload. Provision of integrated healthcare in the health center setting is an effective and acceptable way to increase access to prevention services and provide holistic care for women (15 to 29 years old) in this setting. Future scale-up will require further streamlining of the strategy, building on existing platforms, whilst ensuring reduced impact on workload and consideration of how to overcome barriers to accessing health centers.

Keywords: *Female genital schistosomiasis, Sexual and reproductive health, Integration, Health system, HIV, Health worker capacity, Training, health education*

Socio-Economic Well-Being of Retirees in Cross River State: An Assessment of Pension Scheme Administration in Nigeria

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Abstract

The greatest problems facing Nigeria retirees is how to live a life devoid of any form of dependency after active service. As such, this study focuses on the impact of pension scheme administration on the socio-economic well-being of retirees in Cross River State. The general information on retirees' well-being is measured in terms of adequacy, accessibility and administration of pension funds to provide financial and social security of pensioners within the period of 2014-2024. The study utilized quantitative survey and secondary source of data. Data were drawn from questionnaire, personal interview, pre-retirement workshops, pencom seminars, conference, internets, and documented related literature. Chi-square technique was employed to examined the degree of relationship between pension reforms and retirees' socio-economic conditions. The findings revealed that pension scheme administration impact negatively on the life reality of most pensioners. Evidence of widespread hardship, abject poverty, squalor, high rate of ill-health and death, low standard of life, and begging for survival exist among retirees in Cross River State. Based on these findings, the study recommends among others a total over hauling of Nigeria pension scheme operation in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Pension Scheme, Retirees, Socio-Economic Well-Being, Retirement benefit*

Budgeting Practices and Profitability Among Small Business Entrepreneurs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States

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Umar Ibn Ibrahim El-Kanemi College of Education Science and Technology Bama Borno State

Abstract

This study examines the vital link between budgeting practices and profitability among small business entrepreneurs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe State. With SMEs making up over 96% of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States businesses and contributing nearly half of the GDP, sound financial management is essential for their sustainability. However, many face instability due to weak or absent budgeting. Using a mixed-method approach, data were gathered from 150 small business owners in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States through structured questionnaires and interviews. Key questionnaire items focused on budgeting habits and their perceived impact on business performance. Validity and reliability were confirmed, with a Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.82. Analysis using descriptive and inferential statistics revealed a strong positive relationship ($r = 0.68$, $p < 0.01$) between consistent budgeting and improved profitability. Entrepreneurs who regularly prepared and reviewed budgets reported better revenue and cost control. Regression analysis showed budgeting significantly predicts profitability ($F(1,148) = 36.79$, $p < 0.001$), accounting for 23.8% of the variance. Challenges include low financial literacy, irregular income, limited budgeting tools, and lack of formal training especially among micro-enterprises. These factors hinder the adoption of effective budgeting. The findings support existing research that strategic budgeting enhances financial outcomes through informed decision-making and efficiency. The study concludes that budgeting is a key driver of SME profitability in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe State. It was recommended that nationwide financial literacy initiatives, mobile budgeting tools, and institutional support to empower entrepreneurs. These insights are valuable to policymakers, financial institutions, and development agencies seeking to boost economic growth through sustainable SME practices.

Keywords: *Budgeting Practices, SME, Profitability, Financial Literacy, Financial Management*

Effect of Internal Auditing on Organizational Performance in Maiduguri, Borno State

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of internal auditing on organizational performance in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria, with particular emphasis on financial accountability, risk management, and operational efficiency. A quantitative research design was employed, utilizing survey data collected from 200 respondents across financial institutions, public organizations, and tertiary institutions within Maiduguri. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 25, applying descriptive and inferential statistical techniques. The findings revealed that 75% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that internal auditing significantly enhances organizational performance, with a mean score of 3.97 and a standard deviation of 1.05, indicating a generally positive perception and moderate variability among responses. The results further demonstrated that internal audit independence, auditor competence, and objectivity are key determinants of improved profitability, operational effectiveness, and accountability among Maiduguri-based organizations. However, challenges such as inadequate resources, management interference, and limited training opportunities were found to hinder optimal audit performance. The study concludes that effective internal auditing contributes substantially to achieving transparency, accountability, and improved performance outcomes. It recommends that organizations in Maiduguri strengthen auditor independence, provide continuous professional development, allocate sufficient resources to audit functions, and ensure timely implementation of audit recommendations. These measures will not only enhance the efficiency and credibility of audit processes but also promote long-term sustainability and institutional trust within the region's organizational landscape.

Keywords: *Internal Auditing, Organizational, Performance, Audit, Independence, Accountability, Risk, Management*

Transparency, Accountability, and Donor Confidence: The Role of Internal Controls in NGO Financing Performance in Maiduguri

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of internal controls in enhancing transparency, accountability, and donor confidence among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. The research recognizes that NGOs both international and local play crucial roles in humanitarian aid, reconstruction, and social development, particularly in post-conflict contexts. However, concerns about weak financial management, misuse of funds, and declining donor trust persist. The study adopts a quantitative research design using structured questionnaires administered to 220 staff members of NGOs, out of which 200 valid responses were analyzed using SPSS version 25. Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to determine relationships between internal control mechanisms and organizational performance indicators such as transparency, accountability, and donor confidence. The findings reveal that well-structured internal control systems significantly enhance financial transparency and promote timely, accurate reporting, which strengthens donor trust. Correlation analysis further indicates a positive relationship between internal control effectiveness and NGO performance ($r = 0.76, p < 0.05$). The study identifies major challenges including inadequate staff training, weak audit systems, and management interference in control implementation. It concludes that sound internal control frameworks not only ensure prudent fund management but also sustain donor partnerships critical for operational continuity. The research recommends strengthening internal audit units, adopting digital accounting systems, and instituting continuous financial ethics training to enhance accountability and donor confidence among NGOs in Maiduguri.

Keywords: *Internal, Controls, Transparency, Accountability, Donor, Confidence, NGO*

Effect of Digital Financial Tools on the Profitability and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of digital financial tools on the profitability and growth of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States, focusing on Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States. In recent years, digital financial solutions such as mobile banking, digital wallets, and cloud-based accounting software have transformed the way businesses manage finances. However, despite the growing availability of these technologies, SMEs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States face multiple challenges ranging from infrastructural limitations to digital illiteracy and insecurity. With SMEs constituting over 90% of Nigeria's enterprises and contributing significantly to employment and GDP (SMEDAN/NBS, 2017), understanding the influence of digital finance on their growth is imperative. The research adopts a quantitative methodology, surveying 200 SME operators through structured questionnaires designed to evaluate the extent of digital financial tool usage, perceived benefits, challenges, and impacts on financial performance. Data were analyzed using SPSS with descriptive and inferential statistics including correlation and regression. The study found a strong positive relationship between the use of digital financial tools and improved profitability ($r = 0.71$, $p < 0.01$). Notably, SMEs using digital platforms reported better cash flow management, timely access to credit, and improved customer payment systems. Despite the benefits, key barriers such as poor internet connectivity, lack of awareness, and cybersecurity concerns persist. Findings also revealed that businesses engaging regularly with digital tools demonstrated higher growth indicators such as revenue increases and business expansion. Reliability and validity of instruments were confirmed through expert reviews and test-retest with a Pearson reliability coefficient of 0.85. The research concludes that the integration of digital financial tools is a significant predictor of profitability and growth among SMEs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States. It recommends the implementation of targeted digital literacy programs, investment in ICT infrastructure, and partnerships between fintech firms and local businesses. These strategies could catalyze economic resilience and foster inclusive growth in the region. The insights are vital for policymakers, financial institutions, and development agencies aiming to leverage digital finance to stimulate SME development and regional economic advancement.

Keywords: *Digital, Financial Tools, Profitability, Growth, Small, Medium, Enterprises*

Cultural Diversity and Performance of Small and Medium Manufacturing Firms in Kano State: Mediating Role of Inclusive Leadership

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Department of Business Administration and Management

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of cultural diversity on the performance of small and medium manufacturing firms (SMEs) in Kano State, Nigeria, with a particular focus on the mediating role of inclusive leadership. Kano State is home of highly diverse workforce drawn from various ethnic, religious, and linguistic backgrounds, managing cultural diversity has become a strategic concern for manufacturing SMEs aiming to improve performance and competitiveness. While diversity can offer innovation and broader perspectives, it also poses challenges in the absence of inclusive and adaptive leadership. This research adopts a quantitative approach, using structured questionnaires administered to SME managers and employees across selected manufacturing firms in Kano. The study employs regression and mediation analysis to test the relationships among cultural diversity, inclusive leadership, and firm performance. Findings are expected to reveal that cultural diversity positively influences firm performance when inclusive leadership practices are present. The study contributes to the growing literature on organizational behavior in developing economies and offers practical insights for SME owners, managers, and policymakers on leveraging workforce diversity through inclusive leadership to drive sustainable performance

Keywords: *Cultural Diversity, Leadership, Performance, Small and Medium Enterprises*

Relationship Between Leadership Styles and Employee Performance in Private Secondary Schools in Jigawa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the Relationship between Leadership Styles (transformational, democratic, transactional, laissez-faire and autocratic) and Employee Performance in Private secondary schools in Jigawa state; Nigeria. A sample size of 277 teachers and school administrators of private schools in Jigawa state was chosen for the study. The study utilized structured questionnaires and statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for descriptive statistics and Smart PLS for structural equation modeling. The findings reveal that transformational and democratic leadership styles significantly and positively affect employee work performance, highlighting their suitability for fostering motivation, collaboration and innovation in educational settings. Transactional leadership also positively impacted, particularly in structured and goal-oriented tasks, while laissez-faire leadership was effective in scenarios involving skilled and self-motivated employees. However, autocratic leadership showed an insignificant effect, suggesting its limited applicability in environments prioritizing autonomy and engagement. These results align with Fiedler's Contingency Theory, emphasizing that leadership effectiveness depends on situational factors and the organizational context. This study recommended for adopting transformational and democratic leadership styles and strategically applying transactional and laissez-faire approaches, school administrators can enhance employee performance and overall organizational success.

Keywords: *Leadership Style, Transformational, Democratic, Transactional, Laissez-faire, Autocratic and Employee Performance*

Operations Research and Political Globalization: A Framework for International Decision-Making

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Abstract

Political globalization has fundamentally transformed the landscape of international governance, requiring sophisticated analytical frameworks to address increasingly complex transnational decision-making challenges. This paper explores the critical role of Operations Research (OR) methodologies in analyzing and optimizing political processes within the globalized context. We examine how OR techniques including game theory, multi-criteria decision analysis, network optimization, and simulation modeling provide systematic approaches to understanding international political dynamics, coalition formation, policy harmonization, and conflict resolution. Through case studies spanning international trade negotiations, climate policy coordination, and peacekeeping resource allocation, we demonstrate the practical applications of OR in political globalization contexts. The paper proposes an integrated framework combining quantitative OR methods with political science theory to enhance decision-making effectiveness in global governance structures. Our findings indicate that OR applications can significantly improve transparency, efficiency, and rationality in international political processes while addressing the complexities of multi-stakeholder environments and conflicting national interests.

Keywords: *Operations Research, Political Globalization, International Relations, Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis, Game Theory, Global Governance*

The Role of Public-Private Partnerships in Promoting Security and Stability in Africa: A Study of Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examines the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in promoting security and stability in Africa, with a focus on Nigeria. The country has faced significant security challenges in recent years, including Boko Haram insurgency, banditry, and kidnapping, which have undermined economic development and stability. These security challenges have resulted in the loss of thousands of lives, displacement of millions of people, and a decline in economic growth. This study investigates the potential of PPPs in addressing these security challenges and promoting stability in Nigeria. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study combines qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis methods. The study finds that PPPs can play a significant role in promoting security and stability in Nigeria by providing critical infrastructure, enhancing intelligence gathering, and supporting community development projects. PPPs can leverage private sector resources and expertise to complement government efforts in addressing security challenges, and promoting economic development. However, the study also identifies challenges and limitations to the effectiveness of PPPs, including inadequate regulatory frameworks, corruption, and lack of transparency. These challenges undermine the ability of PPPs to achieve their intended goals and highlight the need for careful planning, coordination, and implementation. The study concludes that PPPs can be an effective tool for promoting security and stability in Nigeria, but require careful planning, coordination, and implementation to achieve their full potential. The study recommends that policymakers and stakeholders prioritize the development of robust regulatory frameworks, enhance transparency and accountability, and promote private sector participation in security and stability initiatives.

Keywords: *Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), Security, Stability, Regulatory Framework and Economic Development*

Adoption of Technology in Elections: Assessing the Challenges of the 2023 General Elections in Bayelsa State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study aims to assess the use of technology in elections by assessing the challenges faced during the 2023 elections in Bayelsa State, Nigeria. The study evaluates the effectiveness of electronic voting in terms of increasing voter turnout, reducing the risk of electronic fraud, and improving the overall efficiency of the electoral process as well as the challenges the process faced during the general elections. Data was collected through electoral officials, opinion polls, research on electoral systems, internets, magazines. The findings of the research help to determine the feasibility of introducing electronic voting and how some areas could not prove success of transferring results through the Bimodal Voter Accreditation System (BVAS). The results of the research showed that some areas in Bayelsa State like; Yenagoa, Southern Ijaw, Ogbia, Sagbama had failure of transferring results electronically and this situation led to protest of voters. The study recommended that; there should be political will to implement the adoption of technologies in future elections; there should be proper political awareness and training of people in the next elections.

Keywords: *Adoption; BVAS ; Elections; General Elections; Technology*

The Role of Public Administration in Promoting Security and Economic Sustainability in Nigeria

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Abstract

The role of public administration in promoting security and economic sustainability in Nigeria is fundamental to the country development and stability. Effective public administration ensures the execution of policies that enhance national security by directing efforts across various government agencies, law enforcement, and community stakeholders. It fosters an environment where security problems such as insurgency, terrorism, and communal conflicts are addressed through strategic planning, resource management, and accountability machineries. Simultaneously, public administration offers a vital role in driving economic sustainability by framing and implementing good policies that encourage economic diversification, infrastructure development, and inclusive growth. It facilitates the efficient allocation of resources, promotes transparency, and combats corruption, thereby creating a conducive atmosphere for investment and innovation. The study concluded that Nigeria's complex socio-political landscape, a robust and responsive public administration system is indispensable for balancing security imperatives with economic objectives. By integrating security concerns with sustainable economic policies, public administration helps to build resilient communities, protect national assets, and ensure long-term prosperity. This integrative approach not only stabilises the socio-economic environment but also enhances public trust in government institutions, ultimately contributing to the overall progress and sustainability of Nigeria. The study adopted the development theory as its theoretical framework. More so, the research adopted secondary means to collect the data and analyses the findings descriptively. The study recommended that government should provide enough research funding in public administration and adopt a comprehensive framework in security and economic sustainability policies in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Development; Economic Sustainability; Promoting; Public Administration; Security*

Impact of Microfinance on Entrepreneurship Development Among Rural Households in Northwestern Nigeria

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²Department of Economics, Federal University, Birnin Kebbi

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of microfinance on the development of entrepreneurship among rural households in Northwestern Nigeria. The primary objective is to evaluate the extent to which microfinance services influence entrepreneurial activities, income levels and overall livelihood enhancement within these communities. Descriptive survey methodology was employed, involving the administration of structured questionnaires to sample of 300 rural households selected through stratified random sampling techniques. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, and multiple regression analysis to elucidate the relationship between microfinance access and entrepreneurial development. The results demonstrate that microfinance significantly contributes to the proliferation of entrepreneurial endeavors and income augmentation among rural households, thereby fostering sustainable livelihood improvements. However, challenges such as elevated interest rates and limited financial literacy were identified as impediments to optimal utilization of microfinance services. The study concludes that microfinance plays a vital role in promoting entrepreneurship and economic development in rural Northwestern Nigeria. It is recommended that microfinance institutions customize their financial products to local needs, implement comprehensive financial literacy programs, and consider interest rate reductions to maximize positive outcomes for rural entrepreneurs.

Keywords: *Microfinance, Entrepreneurship Development, Rural Households, Northwestern Nigeria*

Improving Quality of Health Using Sustainability Development Approach: A Case Study of *Cympopogium Citratum* (Lemon Grass) and *Occimum Graticimum* (Scent Leaves) Essential Oils in Mosquito Repellent Spray and Ointment

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Abstract

In this present study, locally harnessed plants; *cympopogium citratum* and *Ocimum gratissimum L.* Leaves essential oils obtained through steam distillation method using Clevenger and cold extraction method using 80 percent methanol were used in the formulation of environmentally friendly mosquito repellent products. The extract blends (crude and essential oils) in different ratios (2:8, 4:6, 6:4, 8:2, 0:5, 5:0 and 5:5) g: g serially were used in the formulation of mosquito repellent sprays and ointments. The products were evaluated in the laboratory bioassay for repellent activity against host seeking female *Aedes Aegypti* mosquito using liquid paraffin negative control and 13% DEET standard formulation (N, N-diethyl 3 -methyl benzamide). Human volunteers and animal (rat) with test samples (spray and ointment) were rubbed at the exposed area of the hand from wrist to finger. The results of the spray and ointment bioassay gave percentage repellence of 70.50% and 88.00% respectively in synergy for 4: 6 formulation doses at landing times of 90 minutes and 100 minutes. This is in conformity to the standard 13% DEET formulation with 99 percent protection whereas the negative control response tests with female *Aedes. Aegypti* mosquito showed no activity in repellency. Therefore, with locally available, low cost plants *cymbopogium citratum* and *Ocimum gratissimum L.* biodegradable, environmentally friendly and cheap mosquito repellent products were explored. It was observed that increase in percentage repellence of the products was highest in ointment formulations than in spray formulation which brought about decrease in the number of bites and delay of landing of female *Aedes. aegypti* mosquitoes on tested animals and human volunteers. We recommend this to general public to reduce mosquito attack.

Keywords: *Mosquito Repellent, DEET, Cymbopogium Citratum, Occimum Graticimum*

Primary School Teachers Ethics and Conduct and Professionalization of Teaching Process in Public Primary Schools in Owerri North Local Government Area, Imo State

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Abstract

The study examined primary school teachers' ethics and conduct and professionalization of teaching process in public primary schools in Owerri North Local Government Area, Imo State. Two research questions and hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The study adopted an ex-post facto research design. The population of the study comprised all the 750 teachers in the 47 public primary schools that made up Owerri North Local Government Area, Imo State. A sample size of 100 teachers within the aged bracket of 30 - 65 was selected using simple random sampling technique while purposive sampling technique was used to select 35 public primary schools out of 47. A well-structured and validated instrument entitled "Primary School Teachers' Ethics and Conduct and Professionalism of Teaching Process Questionnaire (PSTECPTPQ)" was used for data collection. To ascertain the reliability of the instrument, Cronbach Alpha reliability technique was used. Data was subjected to correlation and Cronbach Alpha statistic was applied for test of internal consistency of the instrument. The reliability co-efficient of .84 was gotten for teacher-student relationship, .72 for teachers' knowledge of subject matter and .76 for items measuring professionalization of teaching process. Mean and standard deviation statistics were used in answering the research questions while independent t-test was used to test the null hypotheses at .05 level of significance and at 99 degrees of freedom. Findings of the study showed that teacher-student relationship and teacher's knowledge of subject matter significantly influence professionalization of the teaching process. Conclusion was drawn and study recommended among other things that efforts should be made by the Government to provide teacher training and professional development programmes as this can serve as strong motives for teacher professionalization.

Keywords: *Teacher-student relationship, Knowledge of subject matter, Professionalization of teaching process*

Climate Change, Macroeconomic Stability, and Sectoral Resilience: Evidence from Nigeria's Agriculture and Industry Sectors

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Abstract

Africa's pursuit of industrial policy must now accommodate climate adaptation, macroeconomic stability, and structural transformation. This study examines how climate change and macroeconomic conditions interact with institutional quality to influence the performance of Nigeria's agriculture and industry sectors from 1990 to 2021. While agriculture underpins food security and rural livelihoods, industry remains central to Nigeria's diversification and development ambitions. Both sectors, however, are increasingly vulnerable to rising temperatures, carbon emissions, exchange rate volatility, and weak governance. The analysis draws on annual value-added data from the Central Bank of Nigeria and combines this with environmental and economic indicators sourced from the World Development Indicators and FAOSTAT. Climate-related variables include per capita CO₂ emissions, land-surface temperature anomalies, and natural resource rents. Macroeconomic instability is proxied by the official naira-dollar exchange rate, while institutional quality is constructed using principal component analysis of six World Governance Indicators. The econometric approach employs the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model, with bounds testing confirming cointegration in both sectors. Error correction models (ECM) capture short-run adjustments, while dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) are used for long-run validation. Granger causality tests and impulse-response functions support identifying directional effects and shock persistence. Structural breaks for 1999 and 2015 are integrated to capture political and oil price regime changes. Robustness checks apply alternative climate metrics and instrumental variable specifications. The results show that climate shocks significantly reduce agricultural output in the short and long run. A 1% increase in CO₂ emissions or a 0.1 °C rise in temperature is associated with a decline in agricultural performance of approximately 0.3%. Industry is more resilient to climate shocks but is negatively affected by exchange rate instability. Institutional quality plays a stronger mitigating role in agriculture than in industry, where structural bottlenecks dilute its effect. Policy recommendations include targeted investment in climate-smart agriculture, risk-mitigation tools for exchange rate volatility in manufacturing and coordinated governance reforms to improve institutional resilience. This study contributes sector-specific insights vital for designing adaptive industrial policies that are evidence-based, climate-aware, and capable of supporting inclusive growth in Nigeria and across Africa.

Keywords: *Climate change; Macroeconomic stability; Agriculture; Industry; Institutions, Nigeria*

Exploring the Potential of Fee-Based Library Services, Utilization and User Satisfaction in Academic Libraries in North-East, Nigeria

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Abstract

This paper explored the potential of fee-based library services, utilization and user satisfaction in academic libraries in North-East, Nigeria. The study was guided with three (3) objectives. The objectives of the study are to determine; the types of fee-based library services available in academic libraries, utilization of fee-based library services in academic libraries and user satisfaction with fee-based library services in academic libraries in North East, Nigeria. The study employed primary and secondary sources of data, interview, observation and investigation for proper discussion. The study also adopted case study design to explore the variables of the study. The population covers the six (6) federal university libraries in the Northeast, Nigeria. The research instrument for data collection was interview via mobile calls and observation. Results: The study revealed that majority of the academic library employed fee-based services in order to encourage library users' from patronizing the library resources from time to time. Others who have not deployed the strategies for now, intend to adopt the system in nearest future so as to make available the library resources to users. The adoption of this system has also clear or reduced what we called overnight loans to users. The study concluded that providing fee-based library services in academic libraries would enhance and promote library patronage by different categories of users on daily basis. This is because professional competence in librarianship, encompassing expertise in resource management, dissemination of such resources effectively and efficiently to library users will boost the image of the library to users. Based on this study, the following recommendations were made for improvement: the library management should make more efforts to increase types of fee based services that will encourage users' from patronizing the library, the institutions management in collaboration with library management should promote the level of fee based utilization so as to encourage more users' from utilizing the services and the fee based library services should be made affordable to users' most especially the students so as to satisfy their information need.

Keywords: *Application, Fee Based, Library Services, Utilization and Users Satisfaction*

