

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education.
Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt



National Policy Conference on
**Governance and
Sustainable Economy**



THEME

Governance and Sustainable Economy:
Building a Secure and Prosperous Nigeria

**ABSTRACTS
& PROCEEDINGS**

WED. 28TH - THU. 29TH JANUARY, 2026





NATIONAL POLICY CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

THEME: Governance and Sustainable Economy: Building a Secure and Prosperous Nigeria
DATE: Wednesday 28th - Thursday 29th January, 2026 | **TIME:** 10:00am
VENUE: Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Rumuolumeni, Port Harcourt - Rivers State

CONFERENCE LOC

Dr. Jebbin Maclean Felix

Department of Economics,

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education, Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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MAUTECH, Nigeria

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SECRETARIAT:

+234 706 7021 763,

+234 806 0601 893

Email: policyafrica@gmail.com

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NATIONAL POLICY CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 28th January 2026

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 29th January, 2026

OPENING SESSION/AWARD/PLENARY

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

DAY THREE – Friday 30th January 2026

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



Welcome to

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education

Ignatius Ajuru University of Education started as Advanced Teachers' Training College on 14th June 1971 under the headship of Dr William Maxwell Jnr., a USAID representative who served in Rivers State. The College was established out of the need to check the acute shortage of trained teachers for the rapidly expanding programmes of post-primary education in Rivers State after the civil war in 1970. However, it was upgraded to Rivers State College of Education in 1975 following the promulgation of Edict No 1 on 25th February 1975. Following this transformation, Mr. Emmanuel Aguma, who was appointed Principal in January 1975 became the first Provost of the new College.

The College had its first graduation ceremony on 11th March 1978 where four sets of students totaling 462 received the Nigeria Certificate in Education. In 1982, the College admitted the first candidates for the Bachelor of Education degree programme in affiliation with the University of Ibadan. It is noteworthy that of all the Colleges of Education affiliated with the University of Ibadan, the then Rivers State College of Education was the only one that offered the Bachelor of Education degree programme.

However, to actualise the vision of the founding fathers of the College to become an autonomous degree-awarding institution, it was again upgraded to a university following the passage of the University of Education Law No. 8 of 2009 by the Rivers State House of Assembly on 15 October 2009. The official pronouncement was made on October 20, 2009, by His Excellency, Rotimi Chibike Amaechi, the governor of Rivers State, but was renamed Ignatius Ajuru University of Education in 2010 in honour of the late Ambassador Ignatius Ajuru, a one-time Chairman of the institution's Governing Council, who championed the upgrading of the College to a University. The institution is the thirty-fifth (35th) state-owned University in Nigeria. The University has three campuses located in Rumuolumeni (the main campus and seat of administration), St John Diobu campus, and Ndele campus in Obio/Akpor, Port Harcourt, and Emuoha Local Government Areas respectively.

Currently, the University has seven Faculties. They are the Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Management Sciences, Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Vocational and Technical Education. There are fifty (50) teaching departments, seventy-four (74) Professors, and other teaching staff. The majority of the Programmes of the institution are fully accredited by the National Universities Commission (NUC), Nigeria's Universities regulatory body.

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Source: <https://iaue.edu.ng/about/>



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Conference Abstracts

An Analysis of Consumer Behaviour in Hadejia Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria: Patterns, Determinants, and Implications for Marketing Strategy

¹Shawa Muhammad Saminu & ²Bello Saidu Ibrahim

^{1&2}*Department of Business Administration and Management, School of Management Studies
Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic Hadejia, Jigawa State, Nigeria*

Abstract

This study investigates consumer behaviour in Hadejia Local Government Area of Jigawa State, Nigeria, with emphasis on patterns, determinants, and implications for marketing strategy. A survey-based research design was adopted, utilizing structured questionnaires administered to a sample of 120 respondents selected from different socio-economic backgrounds. The study examined factors influencing consumer decision-making such as income, culture, education, social status, and marketing stimuli. Findings reveal that income level, cultural orientation, and product availability significantly affect consumer preferences and purchasing decisions. The study recommends that marketers should design culturally sensitive and income-friendly strategies to enhance consumer satisfaction and loyalty. This paper contributes to understanding local consumer dynamics in Northern Nigeria and offers insights for effective marketing planning.

Keywords: *Consumer behaviour, Marketing strategy, Determinants, Hadejia, Jigawa State, Nigeria.*

Government Policy Towards Entrepreneurial Finance: Innovation Investment Funds — Lessons for Jigawa State

¹Saidu Bello Ibrahim, ²Aminu Yusuf, ³Babangida Shehu, ⁴Balaraba Baffale &
⁵Muhammad Saminu Shawa
^{1,3&5}*Department of Business Administration;*
²*Department of Accountancy;*
⁴*Department of General Studies*
Bupoly Hadejia

Abstract

This paper examines the role of government policy in promoting entrepreneurial finance through innovation investment funds, drawing lessons from Australia's Innovation Investment Fund (IIF) program and exploring how similar mechanisms can be applied within Jigawa State, Nigeria. Using policy transfer and contextual adaptation, the study analyses how government–private partnerships can mobilize early-stage capital, strengthen monitoring mechanisms, and catalyze local innovation ecosystems. Findings suggest that a Jigawa Innovation Investment Facility (JIIF) could serve as a viable model for fostering entrepreneurship, particularly in agritech, agro-processing, and education technology sectors. The study concludes that such a hybrid financing mechanism, supported by strong governance, incubation programs, and stakeholder collaboration, would enhance inclusive growth and job creation in Jigawa State.

Keywords: *Government policy, Entrepreneurial finance, Innovation investment fund, Jigawa State, Venture capital, Public–private partnerships, Entrepreneurship development*

Exploring the Role of Wetlands in Supporting Food Security in Katsina State's Semi-Arid Areas: A Study on the Rogogo Wetlands

Lawal Sani Usman

Department of Surveying and Geo-informatics

School of Environmental Studies, Federal Polytechnic, Daura, Katsina State. Nigeria.

Abstract

Wetlands play a crucial role in the ecological systems of semi-arid regions, which are often marked by low and unpredictable rainfall. These areas are highly productive and can significantly contribute to food security when managed effectively. This study focuses on the utilization of wetlands in Northern Katsina State, specifically examining the Rogogo wetlands as a case study. Data collection involved field observations conducted during two visits to the Rogogo villages in February and June 2025, along with surveys administered to local respondents who utilize these wetlands. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Findings indicate that the Rogogo wetlands are leveraged for various purposes, including dry season agriculture, fishing, hunting, fuelwood collection, cattle rearing, and food gathering. However, the study also identifies several challenges faced in optimizing the use of these wetlands to enhance food security, despite the support from local and state governments. It is recommended that both government entities and non-governmental organizations increase their efforts to assist local communities in maximizing the benefits of wetlands for improved food security in this semi-arid region.

Keywords: *Wetlands, Food security, Semi-arid regions, Harnessing, Katsina State.*

Applying Human Capital Theory to Examine the Role of Entrepreneurship Skills Development in Enhancing Secondary School Teachers' Post-Retirement Adjustment in Nigeria

David Agwom Abok

Educational Foundations Department, Educational Management Unit.

Faculty of Education, University of Jos

Abstract

In Nigeria's present-day socio-economic context, the transition from active service to retirement often poses serious economic, social and psychological challenges, predominantly among secondary school teachers. In spite of their vigorous contributions to national development, many teachers retire hooked on financial insecurity, delayed pension payments, social isolation and loss of professional identity, basically due to inadequate retirement preparation and inadequate alternative livelihood choices. This paper examines the role of entrepreneurship skills development in enhancing the post-retirement adjustment of secondary school teachers in Nigeria, using Human Capital Theory as its analytical framework. Drawing on conceptual analysis and empirical literature, the study explores key constructs including post-retirement adjustment, secondary school teachers, entrepreneurship skills development and human capital theory as well as interrogates the nexus among them. The paper finds major factors affecting teachers' post-retirement adjustment, such as: work-related stress and burnout, inadequate financial preparation, health challenges, loss of professional identity, social isolation and insufficient pre-retirement planning and support. It argues that these challenges are compounded by systemic weaknesses in Nigeria's retirement and pension administration. The study conceptualizes entrepreneurship skills development as a strategic investment in human capital, encompassing financial literacy, planning and management, problem-solving, adaptability, perseverance, creativity, risk-taking, self-belief and communication skills. These competencies are presented as critical skills that can empower teachers to generate income, remain socially engaged and sustain psychological well-being after retirement. Anchored in Human Capital Theory, the paper posits that deliberate investment in entrepreneurship skills during active service enhances teachers' long-term productivity, adaptability and quality of life beyond formal employment. The review of empirical studies reveals persistent gaps in retirement preparedness research, particularly the limited focus on teachers, inadequate attention to psychosocial dimensions and insufficient exploration of entrepreneurship as a post-retirement adjustment strategy in the Nigerian context. The paper concludes that entrepreneurship skills development offers a proactive and sustainable pathway to mitigating post-retirement challenges among secondary school teachers. It recommends the integration of entrepreneurship education into teacher training curricula, institutionalization of pre-retirement programmes, establishment of entrepreneurship training centres, access to retirement business financing, mentorship initiatives, ICT-driven learning platforms, cooperative-based business models and systematic monitoring of retirees' adjustment outcomes. Overall, the paper underscores that strengthening teachers' human capital through entrepreneurship skills development is indispensable for achieving effective post-retirement adjustment and repositioning retired teachers as active contributors to economic and social development.

Keywords: *Human, Capital, Theory, Entrepreneurship, Skills, Development, Teachers, Post-Retirement, Adjustment.*

Assessment of Secondary School Library Utilization and its Impact on Academic Performance of Students in Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State

¹Otubelu, Nkiru J. (PhD), ²Fadairo, Esther U. (PhD), ³Guobiazor, Isioma R. & ⁴Governor, A. Henry

^{1,2,3&4} *College Library, Federal College of Education (Tech.), Asaba, Delta state.*

Abstract

The study is the assessment of secondary school library utilization and its impact on academic performance of students in Oshimili South Local Area of Delta State. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population of the study was three hundred and forty-six (346), comprising 338 students in SS3, and 8 principals in the 8 public secondary schools in Oshimili South Local Government Area of Delta State. The entire population was considered as the sample size. This was due to the manageable size of the population. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach, using both interview and questionnaire as research instruments. Questionnaire was used to gather data from the students, while interview method was used to gather data from the school principals. The data collected was analyzed using frequency, mean and standard deviation. In all, 233(69%) of the students and 5(62.5%) principals responded to the study. The findings ascertained low rate of library use due to lack of current books and other information materials/gadgets in the library, it also indicated that materials like computers, fiction and non-fiction books and reference materials are available but identified non-availability of modern technology/resources such as; internet, film projections, audio-visuales, cassettes, tapes/record players, gazettes which is an indication of lack of modern trends in these libraries. The study further determined that a conducive environment with fully resourced library materials can motivate library use among students. It was also found that library usage among students has a general positive impact on academic performance of students. Inadequate infrastructures, negligence of the relevance of school libraries by government authorities, apathy on part of the school management, lack of fund for school library development and services were some identified factors militating against school library development in Oshimili South Local Area of Delta State. The study concluded that the role of school library in fostering the academic performance of students in secondary schools is quite immeasurable. Thus, the government at different levels, (federal, state and local government) must see the establishment of functional school libraries (in accordance with the established standard) in all public institutions as a matter of urgent concern if the goal of secondary education must be achieved. The study recommended direct budgetary allocation for school library development and services, the government and the educational authorities should show serious commitment to the implementation of its policy on school library development in other to facilitate quality education in basic schools in Delta State.

Keywords: *School Library, Utilization, Performance, Assessment, Delta state.*

Entrepreneurship Development and Industrialization as Key Drivers of Job Creation and Sustainable Economic Growth in Nigeria

¹Williams Ishaku Adakye, ²Avong Paulinus, ³Esther Ishaya Doris,

⁴Yakubu Alhassan Adamu & ⁵Muhammad Aminu Saleh (PhD)

^{1,2,3&4}Department of Business Education, Nuhu Bamalli Polytechnic, Zaria

⁵Department of Vocational and Technical Education, ABU, Zaria

Abstract

This paper explains that entrepreneurship development and industrialization should not be treated as separate or competing development strategies. Instead, they are most effective when planned and implemented together. When properly integrated, they can help Nigeria tackle serious economic problems such as high unemployment, unstable economic growth, and excessive dependence on oil revenue. Industrialization expands production capacity, strengthens manufacturing, and creates stable wage employment, while entrepreneurship encourages innovation, supports the creation of new businesses, and promotes economic diversification. Drawing from recent studies and Nigeria's development experience, the paper shows that linking industrial policies with entrepreneurship promotion can support long-term and sustainable economic growth. It discusses how the two strategies jointly contribute to employment creation, economic diversification, and improved policy outcomes. The paper concludes by proposing practical measures for integrating industrial growth with entrepreneurship development, including coherent policies, improved access to finance, better infrastructure, and strong skills development systems.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship Development, Industrialization, Employment Creation, Economic Growth, Policy Integration*

Design and Implementation of an Automated Advert Management System for Small and Medium-Scale Enterprise

Dennis Mary Chinonye

Department of Computer Science,

University of Agriculture and Environmental Science Umuagwo.

Abstract

This project titled “Design and Implementation of an Automated Advert Management System for Small and medium scale Enterprise was developed to help small and medium-scale businesses manage and schedule their online advertisements automatically. Many business owners find it difficult to maintain consistent posting times due to busy schedules or limited technical knowledge, leading to poor visibility and low customer engagement. The system was designed using the Prototype Model of the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) to allow continuous improvement through testing and feedback. It was implemented with Python (Django) for backend logic, React.js for the user interface, Firebase for cloud storage, and MySQL/PostgreSQL for database management. Results from system testing showed that the platform is reliable, user-friendly, and secure. It allows users to upload adverts, store them safely, and schedule automatic posting on platforms like Facebook and Instagram. The system reduces manual effort, improves advert timing, and helps businesses maintain a consistent online presence. Although it currently supports only two platforms, it provides a strong foundation for future expansion and automation improvements.

Keywords: *Design implementation, Automated Advert and Management System*

Nutritional Composition of Mango (*Mangifera Indica*) Seeds

Shuaibu Lawal

*Department of Science Laboratory Technology,
Federal polytechnic Ayede, Ayede, Oyo State.*

Abstract

Mango (*Mangifera indica*) is one of the most widely cultivated fruits in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. It belongs to the family *Anacardiaceae* and is often referred to as the “king of fruits” due to its high economic value, sweet taste, and nutritional benefits. Mango (*Mangifera indica*) seed kernel contains essential nutrients that could contribute to improved human nutrition, pharmaceutical formulations and industrial applications. This work aimed to evaluate the nutritional information of mango (*Mangifera indica*) seed kernel. Proximate and elemental analysis, vitamins and minerals compositions were evaluated using standard analytical procedures. The results shows that mango seed kernels investigated in this study were rich in protein $73.7 \pm 0.3\%$, moisture content $5.20 \pm 0.2\%$, ash content $10.90 \pm 0.2\%$, energy value 4,722 kcal/kg, crude lipid $10.50 \pm 0.2\%$, crude fiber $10.40 \pm 0.2\%$, volatile content $43.37 \pm 0.3\%$, carbon $60.80 \pm 0.03\%$, hydrogen $4.04 \pm 0.02\%$, nitrogen $0.50 \pm 0.02\%$, oxygen $33.05 \pm 0.04\%$, sulfur $0.01 \pm 0.3\%$, dry matter $95.20 \pm 0.2\%$, nitrogen-free extract $15.30 \pm 0.03\%$, vitamin A $3.20 + 0.02$ mg/100g, vitamin B1 $280.20 + 0.15$ mg/100g, vitamin B2 $880.30 + 0.05$ mg/100g, vitamin B3 $340.20 + 0.10$ mg/100g, vitamin C $15.40 + 2.0$ mg/100g, vitamin E $0.015 + 0.01$ mg/100g, SiO_2 22.70 mg/100g, Al_2O_3 5.35 mg/100g, Fe_2O_3 3.60 mg/100g, CaO 29.95 mg/100g, P_2O_5 6.90 mg/100g, K_2O 23.20 mg/100g, MnO 1.44 mg/100g, Na_2O 0.38 mg/100g, MgO 4.08 mg/100g and Cl 0.30 mg/100g. Mango seed kernels are nutrient-rich plant resource which highlights its usefulness in promoting human/animal health and as dietary supplement particularly in regions facing nutrient malnutrition.

Keywords: *Mango seed kernel, Minerals, Vitamins, Proximate and Elemental analysis.*

A Cyber Security and Data Protection: Challenges and Proposed Solutions

¹Shamsuddeen Surajo, ²Ismail Salisu, ³Jabir Abdullahi,

⁴Aminu Sulaiman Usman & ⁵Kabiru Alhaji Buhari.

^{1,2,3,4&5}*Computer Science Department,
Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina State.*

Abstract

As the world becomes more connected through digital technology, cyber security and data protection are becoming increasingly important for individuals, companies, and governments. The rise in cyberattacks, such as data breaches, ransomware, and phishing, threatens the safety of sensitive information. This paper looks at the main challenges in cyber security and data protection, including weak security measures, constantly changing cyber threats, legal requirements, and human errors that lead to breaches. It also explores modern solutions like encryption, artificial intelligence, and blockchain to improve data security. The paper emphasizes the need for stronger security practices, a culture of awareness, and better policies to prevent and deal with cyber threats. The goal is to offer practical ideas for tackling the complex world of cyber security, ensuring that data remains safe, private, and accessible in a digital age.

Keywords: *Cyber security, Data protection and Challenges*

Comparative Assessment of Environmental Gamma Radiation Levels and Estimation of Radiological Parameters Using GMC-300e Plus Geiger Muller Counter at Federal Polytechnic Daura (Take-UP Site), Katsina State, Nigeria

¹Aliyu Haruna Musa & ²Abubakar Ibrahim

^{1&2}Department of Science Laboratory Technology,
Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study assessed environmental gamma radiation levels and estimated key radiological parameters at the Federal Polytechnic Daura (Take-up Site), Katsina State, Nigeria, using the GMC-300E Plus Geiger Muller Counter. Seven sampling points representing laboratories, offices and parking space areas were surveyed at a standard height of one meter above the ground to simulate human exposure. The measured dose rates ranged from 0.008 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ to 0.014 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$, corresponding to absorbed dose rates of 8–14 nGy/h. The calculated annual effective dose equivalent (AEDE) values ranged between 0.017 mSv/y and 0.069 mSv/y, while the excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) varied from 0.06×10^{-3} to 0.24×10^{-3} . These results are well below the international safety limits recommended by UNSCEAR and ICRP, which stipulate global averages of 59 nGy/h, 1.0 mSv/y, and 0.29×10^{-3} , respectively. The findings indicate that the study area is radiologically safe and poses no significant health risk to students, staff, or visitors. The study provides baseline data essential for environmental radiation monitoring, radiological protection, and public health safety, and recommends regular radiation surveys and awareness programs to ensure continued environmental protection within the institution.

Keywords: Radiation, Gamma, Absorbed dose, Geiger Muller and Radiological Parameters

Sustainable Building Construction: Optimizing Geotechnical Properties of Makurdi Shale Soil Using Soybean Pod Ash

¹Musa Attah Usman, ²Thomas Terna Aule, & ³Martins Terzungwe Amough

¹Department of Building Technology, Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda - Nigeria

²Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic Kuara Namoda - Nigeria

³Department of Architecture, Baze University, Abuja - Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigates the geotechnical properties of Makurdi shale soil (MSS), a problematic soil prevalent in Benue State, Nigeria. It also explores the potential optimization using soybean pod ash (SBPA) and Ordinary Portland Cement (OPC) as additives. MSS poses significant challenges to the region's construction and infrastructure development due to its negative characteristics. The research begins with an analysis of the geotechnical attributes of MSS, highlighting its limitations for various engineering and architectural applications. The study also examines the chemical properties of SBPA, OPC, and MSS, revealing their respective structural potential applications based on oxide composition. SBPA emerges as a promising soil amendment or fertilizer, while OPC exhibits qualities suitable for construction and as a binding agent. Furthermore, the research identifies optimal mix proportions of SBPA and OPC to enhance the geotechnical properties of MSS. Sample five, with a 30% California Bearing Ratio (CBR) and a Compressive Strength of 761.59 kilopascals per square meter (K/m²), is identified as the most optimized mix proportion. These findings offer practical insights for soil improvement in regions with problematic soils like MSS, emphasizing the potential of locally available materials to provide cost-effective and sustainable solutions. The research contributes valuable knowledge to inform decision-making for construction professionals, researchers, and policymakers, ultimately supporting the development of resilient and sustainable infrastructure in MSS-affected areas.

Keywords: *Cement additives, Geotechnical properties, Makurdi shale soil, Soil improvement, and Soybean pod ash.*

Production and Characterisation of Potassium Nitrate from Wood Ash Extract

¹Auwalu Sulaiman, ²Abdurrahman Muhammad Atiku & ³Umar Farouq Zubair
Federal Polytechnic Daura, Katsina State.

Abstract

Wood ash, a readily available agricultural by-product rich in potassium compounds, was leached with distilled water to extract soluble potassium salts. This study focuses on the synthesis and characterization of potassium nitrate (KNO_3) produced from wood ash and nitric acid. The filtrate obtained was reacted with dilute nitric acid in a controlled stoichiometric ratio to form potassium nitrate. The resulting product was purified through recrystallization and dried to constant weight. Characterization of the synthesized salt was carried out using simple physical and chemical methods, including melting point determination, solubility test, thermal stability, and elemental analysis to confirm the presence of potassium and nitrate ions. The results confirmed the successful formation of pure, crystalline potassium nitrate with properties consistent with standard reference data. The process demonstrates a simple, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly approach to converting wood ash waste into a valuable industrial and agricultural chemical. This study highlights the potential of utilizing renewable waste materials in inorganic salt production and promotes sustainable resource management.

Keywords: *Potassium Nitrate, Wood Ash, Nitric Acid, Recrystallization, Thermal Stability, Waste Utilization*

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

¹Ayuba Hashim, ²Abubakar Haruna, & ³Salisu Aliyu

^{1,2&3}Department of Business Administration and Management

Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic P.M.B 013 Hadejia Jigawa State

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 SmartPLS 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*

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

¹Ayuba Hashim, ²Abubakar Haruna, & ³Salisu Aliyu

^{1,2&3}Department of Business Administration and Management

Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic P.M.B 013 Hadejia Jigawa State

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*

Principals' Leadership Styles and Teachers Job Performance in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Jos North Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria

Bako Samuel Dulang

*Government Senior secondary School, Kabong,
Jos, Plateau State*

Abstract

This study investigates the relationship between Principals' Leadership Styles and Teachers' Job Performance in Public Senior Secondary Schools in Jos North Local Government Area of Plateau State, Nigeria. The researcher aims to identify the dominant leadership styles adopted by Principals – transformational, transactional, and laissez – faire and examine how these styles influence the effectiveness, motivation, and productivity of teachers. Data collected from a sample of teachers and principals through structured questionnaires. The findings revealed that transformational leadership positively correlates with higher levels of teachers' job performance, while transactional leadership shows moderate influences, and laissez – faire leadership is associated with lower teacher effectiveness. The study underscores the importance of adopting leadership styles that foster collaboration, motivation, and professional development. Based on the findings, recommendations are made for policy makers and educational administrators to promote leadership training programmes that enhance school management and improve teaching outcomes.

Keywords: *Principals' Leadership Styles and Teachers' Job Performance*

Governance and Wealth Distribution: An Islamic Perspective

Maisuna, Mustapha Yahya (PhD)

Department of Islamic Studies,

Faculty of Arts, University of Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

Inclusive governance and equitable sustainable wealth distribution is a core challenge in contemporary economic and political leadership around the world, occasioned by exclusionary, restrictive, selective, and discriminatory systems of governance. Unlike what it entails in Western models of governance, Islam has inherently established a system of governance that caters for people's welfare, advocates accountability, emphasizes equity and justice, and shows concern for neighbours and community members irrespective of status, gender, ethnicity, religion, political, and economic class, etc. The problem, as observed in this paper, is rooted in the method of governance in Nigeria, which is based on undue accumulation and excessively gives power to a few for wealth accumulation. As such, this results in abject poverty within the circle of the middle and lower-middle class of the citizenry. The paper, therefore, adopts historical methodology and sources to assess relevant literature, with particular emphasis on primary sources of Islam. The paper recommends that governance should recognize the dignity, welfare, and economic needs of every member of the society, as Islam recommends inclusivity in its system of governance and circulation of wealth among others. The paper draws the conclusion that the Islamic system of governance encourages inclusivity and circulation of wealth through its proportionate use of sadaqah (charity), zakah (alms), endowment (waqf), inheritance (mirath), etc.

Keywords: *Governance, Inclusive, Wealth, Distribution and Islamic Perspective*

Towards Inclusive Urban Planning and Design: A Systematic Review on Informal Settlements in Peri-Urban Africa

¹Faruk Obafemi Yahaya, ²Tijjani Ishaq Nuhu & ³Thomas Terra Aule

^{1&2}Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Daura, Nigeria

³Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Kauran Namoda, Nigeria

Abstract

This study systematically reviews existing literature on informal settlements in peri-urban areas, with a focus on the architectural, environmental and governance challenges shaping their emergence and persistence. Peri-urban zones, situated at the interface of rural and urban spaces, are hotspots for unregulated urban expansion due to a combination of rapid population growth, weak urban planning and land commodification. Informal settlements in these areas are often marked by inadequate housing, insecure land tenure and insufficient infrastructure. While socio-economic and governance factors driving informal settlements are well-documented, the spatial and architectural dimensions remain underexplored. This review highlights the need for a more integrated understanding of informality, one that transcends socio-economic boundaries and addresses both elite and marginalised forms of informality. The study employs the PRISMA methodology to critically assess existing research, uncover key dynamics and explore conceptual debates around informality. The findings emphasise the importance of context-sensitive governance frameworks, the role of traditional land tenure systems and the integration of incremental upgrading strategies. This review aims to inform urban planners, policy-makers, architects and local governments in developing inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban development strategies for peri-urban informal settlements, offering insights into the infrastructural and governance gaps that hinder effective urban integration.

Keywords: *Informal Settlements, Peri-Urban Areas, Land Governance, Urban Planning, Incremental Upgrading*

Exploring Collaboration Across Institutional Affiliations for Sustainable Housing Development in Nigeria

¹Yufuf Madawaki, ²Martins Terzungwe Amough, ³Thomas Terna Aule &
⁴Chigozie Chinedu Agbodike

^{1,3&4}*Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda - Nigeria.*

²*Department of Architecture, Baze University, Abuja - Nigeria*

Abstract

Housing is a fundamental human need, and this problem is particularly severe in developing nations like Nigeria. This study focuses on the critical issue of housing provision in Nigeria, which has become increasingly pertinent due to the country's growing housing deficit. The research utilized the Scopus database to analyze 1,045 materials and identify research themes, prominent authors, and emerging trends in the housing sector. The VOSviewer software was employed as a bibliometric tool to visualize these themes and connections systematically. The study revealed five key themes in housing provision: physical development, environmental concerns, socio-economic matters, living conditions, and locational contexts. Notably, the majority of emerging keywords were related to environmental sustainability. While trends in sustainable development, urbanism, residential satisfaction, affordable housing, and informal settlements were already prominent, the 2020s introduced themes such as COVID-19, gender issues, climate change, air pollution, energy efficiency, thermal comfort, lighting, and electricity utilities. The study recommends that researchers and stakeholders focus on these emerging themes to effectively address Nigeria's persistent housing problems. By tackling these issues, policymakers and scholars can work toward concrete solutions that improve housing conditions and meet the housing needs of Nigeria's growing population. This research contributes valuable insights for addressing housing challenges in Nigeria and similar developing contexts globally.

Keywords: *Bibliometric review, Co-authorship collaborations, Emerging trends, Institutional affiliations, Nigerian housing, Sustainable development, and VOSviewer tool*

Environmental and Socioeconomic Determinants of Viral Diarrhoea in Rural Communities in Nigeria's Northwestern Region

¹Mansur Bala Safiyanu, ²Zaharadeen Bala Safiyanu,
³Abdulrazak Muhammad Idris, ⁴Kwasau Blessing Shiyin
^{1,2,3&4}Department of Science Lab. Technology, Federal Polytechnic Daura

Abstract

Viral diarrhoea is a leading reason for illness and death in developing countries, especially among children in rural areas who face harsh environmental and economic circumstances. Outbreaks in northwestern Nigeria are persistently recurring; several interlinked factors contribute to this trend. Reviews that comprehensively establish these determinants are rare and limited in number. Understanding the relationship between environmental and socioeconomic factors and the impact of viral diarrhoea on individuals is crucial for developing effective prevention and control strategies. The review synthesises the current evidence on environmental and socio-economic determinants of occurrence and distribution of viral diarrhoea in rural communities in northwestern Nigeria, with emphasis on identifying research gaps and policy implications. A systematic review of relevant literature was conducted from electronic databases such as PubMed, Scopus, AJOL, and Google Scholar, for studies published between 2000 and 2025. Studies that were eligible included peer-reviewed articles, national surveillance reports, and grey literature that dealt with enteric viral infections caused by rotavirus, adenovirus, norovirus, and astrovirus in rural areas of Nigeria. The extracted data were analyzed and grouped thematically into categories including environmental factors like water, sanitation, hygiene, and housing, as well as socioeconomic factors such as education, income, vaccination, occupation, and access to healthcare. The reviewed evidence demonstrated that unsafe drinking water, open defecation, inadequate disposal of generated waste, and overcrowding have consistently acted as environmental drivers of viral diarrhoea in rural northwestern Nigeria. Limited maternal education, household poverty, inadequate health awareness, and low immunization rates are additional socioeconomic factors that exacerbate vulnerability. Poor infrastructure, weak surveillance systems, and seasonal rainfall patterns together contribute to sustained viral transmission. Rotavirus is the primary cause of illness, especially among children under five years of age. The overall burden of viral diarrhoea in rural northwestern Nigeria is due to the interaction of multiple synergistic environmental and socioeconomic factors. Controlling the situation effectively and sustainably will necessitate a comprehensive array of interventions encompassing enhancements to WASH, poverty alleviation, maternal education, and fortification of community health systems. Improved surveillance and rotavirus vaccination, combined with enhanced behaviour-change communication, can decrease the illness and death rates associated with viral diarrheal diseases in these low-resource communities.

Keywords: *Viral diarrhoea, Environmental determinants, Socioeconomic factors, Rural communities, Northwestern Nigeria, Rotavirus, WASH*

Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Enhancing Institutional Efficiency in Nigeria's Public Sector

Nura Muhammad Hassan
*Binyaminu Usman Polytechnic,
Hadejia, Jigawa State*

Abstract

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into public administration presents transformative opportunities for improving efficiency, transparency, and service delivery. This study assesses the role of AI in enhancing institutional efficiency within Nigeria's public sector, examining its current applications, challenges, and prospects. Drawing on mixed-method research, including surveys and key informant interviews across selected federal and state institutions, the study evaluates how AI-driven tools such as automation systems, predictive analytics, and digital decision-support platforms impact administrative performance, policy implementation, and citizen engagement. Findings reveal that AI adoption has led to measurable improvements in process accuracy, resource optimization, and response time; however, implementation remains constrained by inadequate digital infrastructure, limited technical capacity, and regulatory gaps. The paper highlights the need for strategic investments in AI capacity-building, robust data governance frameworks, and adaptive policies that promote innovation while ensuring accountability. Ultimately, the study underscores that leveraging AI responsibly could serve as a catalyst for institutional reform, fostering a more agile, transparent, and citizen-centered public sector in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Public Sector, Institutional Efficiency, Digital Governance, Nigeria, Public Administration*

Negative Impact of ASUU Strike on Student's Academic Performance in Tertiary Institution in Imo State University Owerri, Imo State

Onyemachi Chioma Esther

Social Studies Education

Benjamin Uwajumogu (State College of Education Ihitte Uboma)

Abstract

This paper explores Negative Impact of ASUU Strike on students' academic performance in tertiary institution. The negative impact of strike action usually poses a lot of negative effects on the student's academic performance. This is because the period that should been used to teach the students is spent at home all in the name of strike. This makes it impossible to cover the course work at the end of the semester, the students come out of school with lesser knowledge than they ought to have acquired, thereby making it very hard for them to compete with their counterparts that finished from private schools. The negative impact includes: disruptions of the academic calendar; decline in the quality of university education; delays in graduation of students; psychological distress and demotivation among students which hinders their ability to perform well. Decline in knowledge gap, career aspirations and future prospect. The research design used was survey. The sample for the study was hundred (100) students. The instrument used in this study was agree, disagree and strongly disagree. The data collected via questionnaires and analysed using mean and standard deviation. The findings of this research are expected to contribute to policy discussion on the negative impact of ASUU strike on students' academic performance in tertiary institutions in Nigeria. By providing empirical data on the role of the government. This study offers practical recommendations that condition of service and working environment in tertiary institution should be improved by government to enhance the dignity of labour for the staff, cordial relationship and measures should be put on ground by government, Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU), Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Nigerian Union of Teachers (NUT) etc. to check incessant strike action in the educational system.

Keywords: *Strike Actions, Academic performance, Tertiary Institution*

The Effect of Rising Inflation on Entrepreneurial Business Development Among Youth in Abia State, Nigeria

Onyemachi Chioma Esther

Social Studies Education,

Benjamin Uwajumogu (State College of Education Ihitte Uboma)

Abstract

The paper examines, the effect of rising inflation on entrepreneurial business development among youth, globally the business environment has seen a steady increase in the prevalence of entrepreneurship. It may benefit national economies and is frequently considered one of the most important engines of economic growth and the creation of employment opportunities. It is, therefore, essential for the government and policymakers to understand the potential reasons for the diversity in the development of new businesses to assist them in adopting policies that are acceptable to support the creation and development of new businesses. Recent years have impacted entrepreneurship development due to Nigeria's unstable economic reality, characterized by financial crises. Thus, this paper investigated the effect of inflation on entrepreneurial development among youths in Abia state, Nigeria. A convenience sample of three hundred and twenty-two undergraduates pooled from three tertiary institutions in the state participated in the study. The study result indicates that the assumption that the inflation would significantly and positively predict entrepreneurial development in Abia state was confirmed at $p = .169$, $p < .05$. Thus, the R^2 indicated that the increasing inflation in the country contributes about 23.8% variation in entrepreneurial development in Abia state, Nigeria. The study has implications for the development of entrepreneurship in Nigeria.

Keywords: *Development, Entrepreneurial business, Rising inflation, Youths*

Towards Sustainable Construction Materials: Systematic Review of Cocoa Pod Ash Nanoparticles in Sawdust Ash–Blended Concrete

¹Itodo Daniel Ojo, ²Thomas Terna Aule, ³Solomon Iorfa Aule, & ⁴Martins Terzungwe Amough

¹Department of Civil Engineering, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura-Namoda, Nigeria

²Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura-Namoda, Nigeria

³Department of Civil Engineering, Federal Polytechnic, Orugun, Nigeria

⁴Department of Architecture, Baze University, Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

This study systematically reviews recent advances in the application of natural nanoparticle additives in construction materials, with a particular focus on cocoa pod ash (CPA) incorporated into sawdust ash (SDA)-modified concrete. Using the PRISMA framework, relevant publications were retrieved from Scopus, Google Scholar, and other open-access databases, restricted to the years 2020–2025. The search keywords included Nano AND (Technology OR Material) AND Concrete. The review critically analysed experimental methodologies, material compositions, mix designs, and analytical tools employed in previous studies, identifying both methodological strengths and limitations. Results indicate that while synthetic nanoparticles such as nano-silica and carbon nanotubes dominate construction materials research, agro-waste-derived nanoparticles remain underutilised. Specifically, CPA has demonstrated promising pozzolanic properties when integrated into SDA-blended systems, improving compressive strength, durability, and resistance to aggressive agents like chlorides and sulfates. Nonetheless, knowledge gaps persist regarding long-term performance, optimisation of CPA–SDA ratios, and applicability in large-scale construction projects. This review underscores CPA's potential as a sustainable and low-cost alternative in green building, offering pathways to reduce cement dependency and environmental impact. Practical recommendations and future research directions are provided to advance sustainable construction practices through natural nanoparticle innovation.

Keywords: *Nanoparticles; Cocoa Pod Ash; Sawdust Ash; Sustainable Construction; Building Materials*

Microbial Quality Assessment of Nigerian Currency Notes Recovered from Meat Sellers and Food Vendors in Umuahia

¹Igwe, Amarachukwu Alice & ²Nwosu, Okechukwu Francis

^{1&2}Department of Science Laboratory Technology Ogbonnaya Onu (Formerly, Abia State Polytechnic), Aba Abia State, Nigeria

Abstract

Microbial contamination of currency notes by pathogenic organisms is of great public health significance. Beyond their economic role, currency notes provide diverse physical surfaces that facilitate microbial attachment, survival, and transmission. This research examined the microbial quality of Nigerian currency notes collected from meat sellers and food vendors, while also considering the physical factors influencing contamination. A total of twenty-four-naira notes (three of each denomination: ₦5, ₦10, ₦20, ₦50, ₦100, ₦200, ₦500, ₦1000) were obtained from meat sellers and food vendors in Umuahia, Abia State, with eight mint notes from the Central Bank serving as control. Standard microbiological methods were applied for the enumeration and isolation of microorganisms, supported by cultural, morphological, and biochemical characterization. Results showed that viable bacterial counts ranged from 1.81×10^4 cfu/ml $\pm 8.33 \times 10^2$ to 8.33×10^4 cfu/ml $\pm 3.14 \times 10^3$ in meat-seller-handled notes, and 1.26×10^4 cfu/ml $\pm 8.81 \times 10^2$ to 5.40×10^4 cfu/ml $\pm 1.86 \times 10^3$ in food-vendor-handled notes. Fungal counts ranged from 1.28×10^4 cfu/ml $\pm 1.01 \times 10^3$ to 9.33×10^3 cfu/ml $\pm 1.58 \times 10^3$ for meat-seller-handled notes and 1.88×10^3 cfu/ml $\pm 1.22 \times 10^4$ to 9.83×10^3 cfu/ml $\pm 1.55 \times 10^3$ in food-vendor-handled notes. No microbial growth was recorded in bank mints. Isolated bacteria included *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Streptococcus pyogenes*, while fungi included *Penicillium sp.*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Rhizopus sp.*, *Trichoderma sp.*, and *Mucor sp.* The study highlights that Nigerian currency notes—especially those in active circulation—serve as vehicles for microbial transmission. It was equally observed that the surface roughness, porosity, temperature, and moisture dynamics influence microbial adherence and survival, underscoring the interplay of physical and biological factors. Cashless transactions, coupled with hygienic practices such as regular use of sanitizers, are strongly recommended.

Keywords: *Environmental Management, Naira notes, contamination, meat sellers, food vendors, Umuahia*

Building Sustainable Climate Resilience Through Nature and Community-Based Adaptation in Nigeria: Collective Governance Perspective

¹Simon Oluwatoyin Obadahun (PhD) & ²Lynda Nkechi Emmanuel

¹Department of Public Administration,

²Sultanate Center of Economic Research and Innovation,
Federal University Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This paper examines the role of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) and Community-Based Adaptation (CbA) in strengthening climate resilience in Nigeria, where environmental degradation and socio-economic vulnerability amplify the impacts of climate change. Drawing on global frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the paper situates NbS and CbA within the broader discourse on sustainable adaptation. Using a desk-based review of scholarly and policy literature, supported by professional insights from resilience programming in Nigeria's NGO sector, the study highlights the complementarity between ecosystem restoration and community empowerment in building adaptive capacity. The findings demonstrate that NbS such as mangrove restoration and watershed rehabilitation offer ecological stability and carbon sequestration benefits, while CbA enhances local ownership, inclusivity, and sustainability of adaptation efforts. The Nigerian experience, particularly through projects integrating climate-smart agriculture and local peacebuilding, shows that community-driven adaptation delivers both environmental and social dividends and this is in line with collective governance. The paper concludes that future adaptation strategies should mainstream NbS and CbA into national and subnational planning frameworks, emphasizing locally led action coordinated by the local government administration, gender and disability inclusion coordinated by the ministry of humanitarian affairs, and long-term institutional capacity building directed by the ministry of environment.

Keywords: *Climate change, Resilience, Nature-Based Solutions, Community-Based Adaptation, Nigeria, Sustainable development*

Strengthening Research Collaboration for Sustainable Housing Development in Nigeria: A Bibliometric Analysis

¹Saleem Abubakar Fagam, ²Tijjani Ishaq Nuhu, & ³Thomas Terna Aule

^{1&2}*Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Daura, Nigeria*

³*Department of Architectural Technology, Federal Polytechnic, Kaura Namoda, Nigeria*

Abstract

Housing is a fundamental necessity and a key indicator of societal well-being. Despite its significance, Nigeria continues to face a severe housing crisis, driven by rapid urbanization, affordability challenges, and socio-economic disparities. This study employs a bibliometric and scientometric approach to analyse trends in Nigerian housing research, utilizing data from the Scopus database and VOSviewer software. Findings indicate a steady increase in housing-related research since the 1980s, with notable contributions from institutions such as Covenant University and the University of Ibadan. Architecture and urban planning emerge as dominant disciplines, with strong intra-disciplinary co-authorship networks but limited interdisciplinary collaborations. Key research themes include physical development, socio-economic issues, environmental concerns, and animal life. Sustainability, urbanization, climate change, and energy efficiency are critical focus areas, reflecting growing concerns about housing resilience and affordability. However, the study highlights gaps in policy-oriented research and interdisciplinary approaches, indicating opportunities for future exploration. Therefore, addressing Nigeria's housing challenges requires integrated research efforts, innovative construction methods, and policy reforms. Sustainable housing solutions, government interventions, and collaborative frameworks among stakeholders are essential to ensuring adequate housing for Nigeria's growing population. This study provides insights for academics, policymakers, and industry professionals seeking to enhance housing research and practice.

Keywords: *Bibliometric review, Emerging trends, Institutional affiliations, Nigerian housing, Sustainable development, and VOSviewer tool*

